



Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2025

(unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, except as otherwise noted)

NOTICE TO READER

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 condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management.

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

MONTREAL, QUEBEC
August 29, 2025

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

As at	Note	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
Assets		\$	\$
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		356,283	899,552
Funds held in trust		92,479	57,229
Accounts receivable		166,986	167,530
Prepaid expenses		236,488	259,500
Marketable securities	11	1,595,303	411,199
Total current assets		2,447,539	1,795,010
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets	5	990	990
Right of use asset	21	1,237,288	1,346,461
Building and land	8	235,037	237,001
Battery processing plant	8	852,191	786,170
Equipment	8	1,578,457	1,580,834
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	23,361,766	23,341,553
Other assets	8	415,765	415,765
Total assets		30,129,033	29,503,784
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,13	4,649,896	4,626,738
Flow-through liability	15	43,000	43,000
Lease liability	21	424,473	416,040
Convertible debentures	14	564,465	685,802
Total current liabilities		5,681,834	5,771,580
Long-Term Liabilities			
Loan from related party	19	90,468	94,654
Lease liability	21	868,745	978,594
Total liabilities		6,641,047	6,844,828
Shareholders' equity			
Common shares	15	53,448,330	53,303,993
Subscriptions receivable	15	(11,000)	-
Reserves	15,19	11,806,859	11,806,859
Accumulated Deficit		(41,096,768)	(41,967,121)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(659,435)	(484,775)
Total shareholders' equity		23,487,986	22,658,956
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		30,129,033	29,503,784

Subsequent events (Note 22)

signed "Mark Billings"

Mark Billings
Chair of audit committee and director

signed "Richard Barnett"

Richard Barnett
Chief Financial Officer

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

	Note	2025 \$	2024 \$
Operating expenses			
Accretion and interest expenses		13,405	-
Consulting fees	19	82,100	53,163
Management fees	19	93,417	165,160
Office expenses		165,864	220,524
Professional fees		31,960	43,557
Property tax	8	2,957	4,200
Communication		5,475	25,619
Research and development fees	10, 19	14,062	31,717
Salary	8	14,900	-
Transfer agent and listing fees		12,550	6,772
Travel		6,247	11,706
Loss from operations		(442,937)	(562,418)
Other items			
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	11	1,184,104	(157,016)
Loss on sale of marketable securities	11	-	(20,452)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		17,540	(58,859)
Gain on write-off accounts payable	13	111,646	-
Gain on lease modification	21	-	100,392
Rental income	8	-	12,004
Net income (loss)		870,353	(686,349)
Other comprehensive loss			
Foreign exchange translation adjustment		(174,660)	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)		695,693	(686,349)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) per share – basic and diluted		\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic and diluted		311,537,890	278,738,888

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

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

	Number of Common Shares	Common Shares	Subscriptions Receivable	Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Shareholders' Equity
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance as at March 31, 2024	278,738,888	50,960,050	-	11,610,586	(38,123,838)	-	24,446,798
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(686,349)	-	(686,349)
Balance as at June 30, 2024	278,738,888	50,960,050	-	11,610,586	(38,810,187)	-	23,760,449
Balance as at March 31, 2025	310,115,993	53,303,993	-	11,806,859	(41,967,121)	(484,775)	22,658,956
Shares issued for stock options exercised	200,000	15,000	(11,000)	-	-	-	4,000
Shares issued for warrants exercised	100,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Shares issued for convertible debentures conversion	1,735,312	121,337	-	-	-	-	121,337
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	870,353	(174,660)	695,693
Balance as at June 30, 2025	312,151,305	53,448,330	(11,000)	11,806,859	(41,096,768)	(659,435)	23,487,986

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

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
Three months ended June 30, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

For the three months ended June 30,	2025	2024
	\$	\$
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) for the period	695,693	(686,349)
Non-cash items		
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(17,540)	58,859
Unrealized loss (gain) on marketable securities	(1,184,104)	157,016
Loss on sale of marketable securities	-	20,452
Amortization of ROU asset	109,173	-
Interest expense on lease liabilities	13,405	-
Depreciation expenses	4,392	2,515
Gain on write-off accounts payable	(111,646)	-
Gain on lease modification	-	(100,392)
	(490,627)	(547,899)
Net changes in working capital items		
Prepaid expenses	23,012	46,035
Accounts receivable	544	163,175
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	148,107	200,354
	171,663	409,564
Net cash used in operating activities	(318,964)	(138,335)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation recovery	(20,213)	(37,601)
Purchase of equipment	-	(23,205)
Other assets and plant	(66,021)	-
Net proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	22,303
Net cash used in investing activities	(86,234)	(38,503)
Financing activities		
Shares issued for stock options exercise	4,000	-
Shares issued for warrants exercise	8,000	-
Payments of lease liabilities	(101,416)	-
Cash payments for the interest portion of lease liabilities	(13,405)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(102,821)	-
Change in cash and funds held in trust	(508,019)	(176,838)
Cash and funds held in trust, beginning of period	956,781	279,941
Cash and funds held in trust, end of period	448,762	103,103

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

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

1. Corporate Information and Going Concern of Operations

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp. (the “Company” or “St-Georges”) was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on June 21, 2002. The Company is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”), having the symbol SX, on the OTCQB, having the symbol SXOOF, and on the Deutsche Börse in Frankfurt (FSE) under the symbol 85G1. The address of the Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is 2700-1000 Rue Sherbrooke West, Montreal, QC H3A 3G4, Canada. The Company maintains a diversified portfolio of complementary businesses focused on Critical and Strategic Minerals (CSMs) and covering key activities from mining exploration to minerals recovery and valorization.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business. At June 30, 2025, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of \$41,096,768 (March 31, 2025 - \$41,967,121) and accumulated other comprehensive loss of \$659,435 (March 31, 2025 - \$484,775), had no operating income and had a working capital deficiency of \$3,234,295 (March 31, 2025 - \$3,976,570), reoccurring losses and no revenue from operations. As such, the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern depends on its ability to raise additional financing successfully. If additional capital is not raised, the going concern basis may not be appropriate with the result that the Company may have to realize its assets and extinguish its liabilities other than in the ordinary course of business and at amounts different from those stated in the financial statements. No adjustments for such circumstances have been made in the consolidated financial statements.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, continuation of the Company’s interest in the underlying resource claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be available on acceptable terms. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

a) Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company for the period ended June 30, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

These financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as our most recent annual financial statements. Accordingly, they should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 29, 2025.

b) Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value as required under specific IFRS pronouncements.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company’s accounting policies.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

c) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements comprise the accounts of the Company and the following controlled subsidiaries:

Name	Country of incorporation	Ownership Percentage
Iceland Resources EHF ("Iceland Resources")	Iceland	100%
Melmi ehf Iceland ("Melmi")	Iceland	100%
Borealis Commodities Exchange ehf ("Borealis")	Iceland	100%
St-Georges Metallurgy Corp. ("SXM")	Canada	100%
EVSX Corp. ("EVSX")	Canada	100%
H2SX Corp. ("H2SX")	Canada	90.10%

On December 31, 2024, the Company discontinued operations in Borealis Commodities Exchange ehf (Note 9).

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

d) Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency of the parent company is the Canadian dollar, which is also the presentation currency of the consolidated financial statements. The functional currency of its Canadian subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar, and the functional currency of its other subsidiaries Iceland Resources ehf, Melmi ehf, and Borealis Commodities Exchange ehf, is the Icelandic Krona.

3. Material Accounting Policies Information

Newly Applied Accounting Standards

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024

IAS 1, "Presentation of Financial Statements" which sets out the overall requirements for financial statements, including how they should be structured, the minimum requirements for their content and overriding concepts such as going concern, the accrual basis of accounting and the current/non-current distinction.

The Company adopted this in the financial statements, and they had no material impact on the financial statements.

Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Issued but not yet Adopted

The following future accounting standards may include the following, which we believe are unlikely to have a material impact on future financial statements:

IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" outlines the requirements for the preparation and presentation of consolidated financial statements, requiring entities to consolidate entities it controls. The amendment is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026.

IFRS 18, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" was issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 09 April 2024. The IASB will undertake activities to support implementation and consistent application of the Standard. IFRS 18 was issued in April 2024 and applies to an annual reporting period beginning on or after 1 January 2027."

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

Amendments to IAS 21, “in August 2023, the IASB issued Lack of Exchangeability, which amended IAS 21 to add requirements to help entities to determine whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency, and the spot exchange rate to use when it is not. These new requirements will apply from 2025, with early application permitted.”

On June 26, 2023, the International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) released:

- IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information; and
- IFRS S2: Climate-related Disclosures.

The Canadian Sustainability Standards Board (CSSB) used these standards as baselines to develop.

- Exposure Draft, “CSDS 1, General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information”; and
- Exposure Draft “CSDS 2, Climate-related Disclosures.”

CSDS 1 and CSDS 2 are based on IFRS S1 and IFRS S2, respectively.

CSDS 1 proposes to adopt IFRS S1 without any modifications, except for the effective date and transition relief. Its primary objective is to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities. Proposed CSDS 1 includes definitions and information required to prepare a complete set of sustainability disclosures and a standard for sustainability-related disclosures.

Accordingly, the CSSB proposes that CSDS 1 and CSDS 2, once finalized, become effective on the same date. However, the Board proposes extending the one-year transition relief within IFRS S1 to two years for disclosures beyond climate-related risks and opportunities.

The CSSB’s goal is to balance these concerns with the urgent need to address climate-related risks. Proposed CSDS 2 provides additional transitional relief by proposing that the entity is not required to disclose its Scope 3 GHG emissions in the first two annual reporting periods in which an entity applies the standard.

The proposed standards became voluntarily effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

The proposed transition relief for disclosures beyond climate-related risks and opportunities has been extended from one year granted by the ISSB to two years.

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

a) Mining Properties and Deferred Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Pre-exploration Costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the year in which they occur. Tax credits and mining duties are applied to reduce related E&E expenditures in the period recognized.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

a) Mining Properties and Deferred Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (continued)

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmer on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects for the Company, E&E expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those E&E expenditures, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company assesses E&E assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource have been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. E&E assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties. Mining exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

b) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss.

c) Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of debt instruments is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as at FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Cash, funds held in trust, marketable securities, loans from related parties, convertible debentures and derivative liability are classified as FVTPL. Accounts receivable and accounts payable are classified as amortized cost.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
For the three months ended June 30, 2025
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

c) Financial Instruments (continued)

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive loss.

Debt investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Other net gains and losses are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). On derecognition, gains and losses accumulated in OCI are reclassified to profit or loss.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

IFRS 9 requires the use of an expected credit loss model on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost to account for expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk.

At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve-month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

c) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise of trade payables and accrued liabilities, debt due on demand and certain convertible debentures. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statements of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, certain convertible debentures, and debt due on demand.

d) Intangible assets

Intangible assets also include pending patent applications/patents from Wintech Energy Co. Ltd and ZeeOne Corporation Inc. These are indefinite assets with no expiration date and are tested annually for impairment, with any impairment recorded as a loss.

e) Research and development

Expenditure on research activities is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred. An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognized if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
- The ability to measure the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset reliably during its development.

The amount initially recognized for internally-generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognized, development expenditure is recognized in the loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

e) Research and development (continued)

At June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, the Company had not recognized any internally-generated intangible assets and had recorded all amounts incurred as research costs.

f) Convertible debentures

Convertible debentures issued for cash are recorded at amortized cost and accounted for as a hybrid financial instrument with separate debt and derivative liability components. The derivative liability is recorded at fair value and deducted from the face value of the debt to arrive at the liability component, which will be accreted to face value over the life of the debenture. The derivative liability is remeasured at fair value at each period subsequent to initial recognition. Convertible debentures issued in consideration for goods and services are accounted as share-base payments under IFRS 2. At inception the fair value of the debt component is estimated and recorded as a liability, and the fair value of the conversion feature is determined and either recorded as a liability or as equity and allocated to capital surplus.

The carrying value of convertible debentures measured at amortized cost will be accreted to face value over the life of the debenture. The carrying value of convertible debentures measured at fair value is determined at each reporting date with changes in fair value recorded in profit or loss.

Any equity portion derecognized on settlements will be transferred to contributed surplus.

g) Tax Credits and Mining Duties

The Government of Quebec provides a 16% non-taxable refundable credit for losses to help operators meet exploration, mineral deposit evaluation and mine development costs by refunding part of eligible expenditures incurred. This credit is based on the lesser of:

- The amount of the annual loss; and
- 50% of eligible exploration expenditures, mineral deposit evaluation and mine development expenses, reduced by tax credits related to resources.

The Government of Quebec also offers businesses having establishments and that carry on activities in Quebec a refundable tax credit of 28% on eligible exploration expenses. Tax credits and mining duties, which are earned as a result of qualifying mineral exploration expenses, are recognized when the exploration expenses are incurred and collection is reasonably assured. They are applied to reduce related mineral exploration expense in the period recognized.

h) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

h) Income Taxes (continued)

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

i) Comprehensive Income or Loss

Other comprehensive income or loss is the change in equity from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-shareholder sources. It refers to items recognized in comprehensive income or loss but are excluded from net income or loss calculated in accordance with IFRS.

j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized if, as a result 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 by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

k) Share Capital

Equity instruments are contracts that give a residual interest in the net assets of the Company. Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, preferred shares, share warrants and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Flow-through Shares

The Company may, from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital.

Upon expenditures being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income, and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's reporting year is disclosed separately as flow-through share proceeds.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
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3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

l) Share-based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Options or warrants granted related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by the use of a valuation model.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in reserves until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from the treasury, and the amount reflected in reserves is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

m) Income or Loss per Share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant year.

The diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. Anti-dilutive instruments are ignored.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
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3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

n) Rehabilitation Provisions

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbance caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation, and revegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environment disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur. As of June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025, no rehabilitation provision has been recorded.

o) Net Smelters Return ("NSR") Royalties

The NSR royalties are generally not to be accounted for when acquiring the mining property since they are deemed to be a contingent liability. Royalties are only accounted for when probable and can be measured with sufficient reliability.

p) Leases

On December 1, 2022, the Company entered into a lease in Ontario Canada (Note 21). The right of use asset and the lease obligations have been disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position.

On April 25, 2024, the Company entered into a lease amending agreement in Ontario Canada. The amending lease agreement effective May 1, 2024 to a new location and the terms of the amending lease extended by four months to the end on April 30, 2028 (Note 21). The right of use asset and the lease obligations have been disclosed in the consolidated statements of financial position.

q) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency of all its operations is the Canadian dollar as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which the Company operates. The functional currency determination was conducted through an analysis of consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates prevailing at the financial position reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are reflected in profit or loss.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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3. Material Accounting Policies Information (continued)

r) Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Non-current assets held for sale are no longer depreciated and are presented separately in the statement of financial position at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current asset is regarded as held for sale if its carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction, rather than through continuing use. For this to be the case, the asset must be available for immediate sale and its sale must be highly probable.

A discontinued operation represents a major line of business or geographic area of operations for the Company that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale. The items in the statement of financial position related to these discontinued operations are presented on specific lines in the annual consolidated financial statements. Profit or loss items related to these discontinued operations are shown separately in the consolidated financial statements for all periods presented if they are material to the Company.

s) Events after the Reporting Period

Events after the reporting period are those events, favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. The two types of events are:

- those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period (adjusting events); and
- those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period (non-adjusting events).

An entity adjusts the amounts recognized in its financial statements to reflect adjusting events, but it does not adjust those amounts to reflect non-adjusting events. If non-adjusting events after the reporting period are material, IAS 10 prescribes disclosures.

t) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic earnings or loss per share is calculated by dividing the earnings or loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted earnings or loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the year. For all periods presented, basic loss per share equals diluted loss per share as the Company either made a loss, or all potentially dilutive instruments were not in the money.

u) Revenue Recognition Policy

Generally accepted accounting principles require that revenues are recognized according to the revenue recognition principle, which is a feature of accrual accounting. This means that revenue is recognized on the income statement in the period when realized and earned—not necessarily when cash is received.

The revenue-generating activity must be fully or essentially complete for it to be included in revenue during the respective accounting period. Also, there must be a reasonable level of certainty that earned revenue payment will be received. Lastly, according to the matching principle, the revenue and its associated costs must be reported in the same accounting period.

The five steps needed to satisfy the updated revenue recognition principle are: (1) identify the contract with the customer; (2) identify contractual performance obligations; (3) determine the amount of consideration/price for the transaction; (4) allocate the determined amount of consideration/price to the contractual obligations; and (5) recognize revenue when the performing party satisfies the performance obligation.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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4. Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive loss in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements within the next financial year is discussed below:

a) Judgments

i) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the year the new information becomes available.

ii) Going Concern

Management has made an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and is satisfied that the Company has the resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. The factors considered by management are disclosed in Note 1.

iii) Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference can be utilized. This is deemed to be the case when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which are expected to reverse in the same year as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference, or in years into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

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4. Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates (continued)

a) Judgments (continued)

iv) Investment in BWA Shares Acquired

Investment transaction are accounted for on the trade date. Cost is determined on an average cost basis except for money market securities, for which the cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method, incurred in the purchase and sale of securities by the funds are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income. The difference between the unrealized appreciation (depreciation) of investments at the beginning and at the end of the period is included in unrealized gain/loss on investments in the statements of comprehensive income. On disposal of an investment, the difference between the fair value and the cost of the investment is included in realized gain/loss on investments in the statements of comprehensive income.

When no quoted prices are available, the fair value is estimated using present value or other valuation methods, which are influenced by the assumptions used concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows and discount rates, which reflect varying degrees of risk, including liquidity risk, credit risk, risks related to interest rates, exchange rates, and price and rate volatility.

The calculation of the fair values may differ given the role that judgment plays in applying the valuation techniques and the acceptable estimation, Fair value reflects market conditions at a given date and, for this reason, it may not be representative of future fair values.

v) Evaluation of Levels of Control and Influence

The Company treats investments when it holds less than 20% of the equity as investments available for sale. Those investments available for sale are carried at market value.

The Company owns between 20% to 50% of the equity of an entity and is in a position to exercise significant influence over the entity's operating and financial policies, the Company treats the entity as a subsidiary.

b) Estimates

i) Title to Mineral Properties

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

ii) Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them.

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4. Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimates (continued)

b) Estimates (continued)

iii) Provisions and Contingencies

The amount recognized as provision, including legal, contractual, constructive and other exposures or obligations, is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the related liability, including any related interest charges, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. In addition, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur.

Therefore, the assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. The Company assesses its liabilities and contingencies based upon the best information available, relevant tax laws and other appropriate requirements.

iv) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for an impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that their carrying amount may exceed the recoverable amount. When facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the Company shall measure, present, and disclose any resulting impairment loss. Indications of impairment, as well as the evaluation of the recoverable amount of exploration and evaluation assets, require significant judgment. Management considers various factors including, but are not limited to, financial and human resources available, exploration budgets planned, importance and results of exploration work done previously, industry and economic trends and price of minerals.

v) Valuation of tax credits related to resources and mining tax credits

Tax credit related to resources and mining tax credit for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statements of financial position date. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations for which certain expenditures could be disallowed by the taxation authorities in the calculation of credits, and the amount and timing of their collection.

The calculation of the Company's credits necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items with tax treatments which cannot be finally determined until notice of assessments and payments have been received from the relevant taxation authority. Differences arising between the actual results following final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made could necessitate adjustments to tax credits related to resources and to mining tax credits, exploration and evaluation assets and income tax expense in future periods.

The amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are derived from the Company's best estimation and management's judgment as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means that the eventual resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore have an impact on the Company's financial position and its cash flows.

5. Intangible assets

During the year ended March 31, 2024, pursuant to a license agreement, H2SX issued a total of 990,000 common shares at a value of \$990 for the licensed technology and the Company recorded intangible assets of \$990 (Note 8).

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Julie Project	Le Royal Project	Manicouagan Project	Villebon Project	Notre Dame Project	22F16 Project	Iceland Projects	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
March 31, 2024	3,510,260	5,000	13,097,568	10,350	898,684	12,385	4,195,131	21,729,378
Claims renewals	11,703	396	22,816	-	2,853	-	-	37,768
Exploration costs	-	-	1,509,953	-	41,642	-	22,812	1,574,407
	11,703	396	1,532,769	-	44,495	-	22,812	1,612,175
March 31, 2025	3,521,963	5,396	14,630,337	10,350	943,179	12,385	4,217,943	23,341,553
Exploration costs	-	-	293	-	19,920	-	-	20,213
June 30, 2025	3,521,963	5,396	14,630,630	10,350	963,099	12,385	4,217,943	23,361,766

The exploration and evaluation assets are described in more detail below.

Julie Project

The Julie Project is located via a 90-minute drive from the deep seaport city of Baie-Comeau on the Quebec North Shore. The Project now is comprised of 280 claims for an area of 15,508 hectares. The Project is prospective for nickel, copper, cobalt, palladium, platinum, silver, and magnesium.

There were no exploration credits in 14 mining claims, and those claims expired in April 2025 without renewal.

Manicouagan Project

The Manicouagan Project is located approximately 70 km north of the Manicouagan Crater and 350 km northwest of Baie-Comeau, QC. The project now is comprised 324 claims for an area of 17,207 hectares. The Project is prospective for Critical and Strategic Minerals including nickel, copper, cobalt, platinum, palladium, rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, and iridium.

On January 27, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire 100% of the Manicouagan project, comprised of 77 mining claims and located on the Quebec North Shore. This project was co-owned by Exploration J. F. Inc and Frank Dumas (then a director of the Company). 2% NSR was granted to the vendors as well as a zone of influence covering the 2 NTS sheets where the project is located.

On August 13, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire two mining claims, strategically located within the boundaries of the Manicouagan project of the Company, from two arms-length vendors.

The agreement calls for the signing of an NSR agreement within 30 days following the acquisition. The NSR covering these claims will be set at 1.5%, of which 1% can be bought back for \$2,225,000 at any time at the Company's discretion. The NSR agreement will have to include an option in favor of the buyer to buy back 0.5% of this royalty for \$750,000 and a subsequent 0.5% of the remaining NSR royalty for \$1,500,000.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

On November 17, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire the production royalty from one of the two royalty holders. On November 22, 2021, pursuant to the agreement, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares with a deemed value of \$500,000 to Exploration J. F. Inc.

In February 2025, 60 claims on the project were not renewed, and another 4 claims were not renewed in April and June 2025.

Notre-Dame Project

The Notre Dame Project comprises 115 mining claims and is located near the municipality of Notre-Dame de Lorette on the northern flank of the Lac St-Jean in Québec, on NTS Sheets 32H01 and 32H02. It is prospective for niobium, cesium, lanthanum, neodymium, praseodymium, samarium, and yttrium.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, 1 claim on the project was not renewed as the claim didn't have any work credit.

Other Exploration Projects in Québec

The Villebon Project, located in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, was reduced to 2 claims following the expiry of 82 claims between December 2024 and April 2025. Given prior impairment charges and the absence of exploration work, the project is now considered fully impaired.

The Le Royal Project is comprised of 5 mining claims for an area of 286 hectares. It located in the LaCorne lithium camp and jointly held with Lepidico Ltd. (90% St-Georges / 10% Lepidico), was previously impaired but continues to be maintained as a small source of lepidolite material for research and development purposes.

The Company has 5 claims contained on NTS sheets 22F16.

7. Lithium Extraction Technology

On December 7, 2017, the Company and Iconic Minerals Ltd (TSX-V: ICM) ("Iconic") entered into a definitive exclusive technology licensing agreement for all sites to be operated by Iconic and/or its affiliates in the state of Nevada. In return for a perpetual license for the SX Technologies (the Company's proprietary lithium extraction suite of technologies), and its future improvements, Iconic will provide the following to the Company:

- Invest by way of private placement CAD \$100,000 in the Company's equity within 6 months or the next private placement offering (Iconic executed its options to invest \$100,000 into the share capital of the Company in the private placement closed on January 14, 2019);
- Issue in total 5 million common shares ("Shares") of Iconic to be released in 3 stages, based on benchmarks reached.

The shares the Company earns in each stage will be escrowed for the duration of 36 months.

- A perpetual Net Revenue Interest Royalty (NRI) of 5% will be granted on all minerals produced on sites licensed with SX Technologies.

On July 24, 2019, the Company completed the Independent Review of Stage 1, and the report was delivered to Iconic. On August 29, 2019, Iconic issued 2,000,000 common shares to the Company (Note 11) with a fair value of \$118,293 upon completion of the Stage 1 benchmark.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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7. Lithium Extraction Technology (continued)

On August 18, 2023, the Company received 816,515 shares of Nevada Lithium Resources Inc. ("Nevada Lithium") at a fair value of \$244,955 determined based on the prevailing market price on the date of issuance pursuant to the completion of a plan of arrangement between Nevada Lithium and Iconic and as a shareholder of Iconic (Note 11). The Company recorded a gain of \$244,955 on investments in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss as at the year ended March 31, 2024.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, research and development in the Bonnie Claire project was paused initially due to permitting delays barring the Company from receiving further materials. The parties have agreed to pause research indefinitely after the transaction between Iconic and Nevada Lithium on Bonnie Claire project. All clauses of the agreement are still enforceable outside of the mutually agreed pause. However, the parties could decide to terminate some or all of them in the future.

8. Subsidiaries

Iceland Resources EHF

Iceland Resources EHF is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company focused on mineral exploration in Iceland, including the Thormodsdalur (Thor) Gold Project and the Elbow Creek Project.

The subsidiary also holds a 15% interest in Íslensk Vatnsorka EHF, developer of the Hagavatnsvirkjun hydropower project south of Langjökull.

Iceland Resources consolidates the Company's Icelandic exploration and energy initiatives, providing exposure to gold, geothermal effluent recovery, and renewable energy opportunities. The Elbow Creek Project is subject to a 2.5% NSR royalty in favor of the landowners, of which 1.3% may be repurchased for USD \$1.3M within 90 days of a final feasibility study.

St-Georges Metallurgy Corp.

On February 27, 2020, the Company incorporated a new subsidiary, St-Georges Metallurgy Corp. ("SXM"). This entity is owned 100% by the Company.

St-Georges Metallurgy (SXM), previously licensed certain lithium extraction and battery recycling technologies to Altair International Corp. in exchange for equity and cash consideration. As part of this arrangement, the Company received 2,000,000 Altair shares valued at \$557,920 and was entitled to additional milestone payments. (Note 11).

On February 21, 2025, the parties mutually agreed to terminate the License and Royalty Agreement.

LiOH Corp.

On June 5, 2024, the Company entered into a limited exclusive agreement with LiOH Corp. ("LiOH"), a corporation created to finance and market the lithium technology. The license has a limited exclusivity for an initial period of five years. LiOH will pay all cash disbursements required to finance and operate the initial showcase lithium nitrate and lithium hydroxide operations.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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8. Subsidiaries (continued)

The limited exclusivity license is renewable for an additional five years under certain circumstances, including:

- Completion of the pilot operations with other partners under SXM's supervision.
- Completion of an independent study by March 31, 2027, and
- Starting the preliminary engineering work for the larger industrial plant by March 31, 2027.
- Operating the larger showcase plant or being advanced in the design and financing of the industrial plant, capable of producing 20,000 tons per year and have the permitting process underway.

Failing to respect the timeline or reach the milestones would remove the exclusivity component of the license. The Company will receive 8% of the outstanding shares of LiOH either at the time of a public listing on a senior stock exchange or senior stock market or at the start of the commercial operations that coincide with the start of the regular royalty payments.

In February 2025, in partnership with LiOH Corp and Coalia, the Company was approved for a \$3,657,545 contribution from Natural Resources Canada's Critical Minerals Research, Development and Demonstration Program (CMRDD).

EV SX Corp.

On January 20, 2021, the Company incorporated a new subsidiary, EV SX Corp. ("EV SX"). This entity is owned 100% by the Company.

Battery Processing Plant Locations

Baie-Comeau Acquisitions:

In June 2022, EV SX acquired a building in Baie-Comeau to host a planned first phase of development. EV SX closed the acquisition with \$258,694 in cash and started generating revenues in July 2022 from the commercial rent in the building. The project in Baie-Comeau is not being sued currently and the building is expected to be used for the need of other entities within the Company. As of June 30, 2025, the Company recorded depreciation on the building of \$23,657 (March 31, 2025 - \$21,693).

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded rental income of \$nil (2024 - \$12,004) from the commercial rental in the building. The Company received a written notice from the tenant to end the tenancy in November 2024.

Thorold Battery Processing Plant:

In December 2022, EV SX entered into a lease agreement for its Ontario battery mineral processing operations within the Biovold Complex under the umbrella of the Thorold Multimodal Hub and the Hopa Port Authority in Niagara, Ontario (Note 21).

In March 2024, EV SX received the Environmental Compliance approval for its alkaline battery processing plant in Thorold. EV SX had sought the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks' authorization for a waste transfer and processing site for the receipt, transfer, and processing of waste alkaline batteries. A Financial Assurance of \$110,175 was disbursed.

On April 25, 2024, the Company entered into a lease amending agreement to a new location for 34,455 square feet, effective May 1, 2024 to the end on April 30, 2028 (Note 21).

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8. Subsidiaries (continued)

In March 2025, EVSX received a new Environmental Compliance Approval for its battery processing line.

Multi-Chemistry Battery Processing Industrial Units

In July 2022, EVSX commissioned and disbursed the deposit payments for the manufacturing of three battery-processing industrial units.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, EVSX received the first and second multi-chemistry lines at a cost of \$1,300,549 as well as equipment allowing the upgrade of its alkaline circuit.

AraBat S.R.L

In September 2022, EVSX signed a binding Memorandum of Understanding with AraBat S.R.L. (the “AraBat”), a battery recycling technology company in Italy.

On October 6, 2023, EVSX and AraBat entered into a binding agreement to establish a joint venture to build an industrial battery processing plant in the Italian region of Puglia.

As at June 30, 2025, the jointly-owned operation remains inactive and did not incur any expenses or make any payments. The parties remain in close communication, and EVSX is monitoring the milestones achieved by AraBat in Italy.

Call2Recycle Canada Inc.

In December 2022, the Company and Call2Recycle Canada Inc. entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to process battery volume with EVSX at the Bioveld Complex.

On July 17, 2024, EVSX's new battery processing plant in Thorold Ontario launched pilot operations of its alkaline line.

On July 22, 2024, following the receipt of two shipments of batteries, the facility processed a small volume of alkaline batteries and produced its first test batch of black mass.

H2SX Corp.

On January 14, 2022, H2SX Corp. (“H2SX”) was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

Technology License Agreement

On April 25, 2022, H2SX executed a final agreement with the South Korean company Wintech Energy Corp. (“Wintech Energy”). The agreement allows H2SX to access Wintech Energy's green hydrogen technology. Through this agreement, Wintech Energy became a shareholder of H2SX.

Pursuant to the agreement, H2SX issued a total of 990,000 common shares representing 9.9% of its common shares, in favor of Wintech (4.95%) and ZeeOne (4.95%) at a price of \$0.001 per share. The parties also received 5-year preferred warrants with a conversion rate potentially representing 10% of the outstanding shares of H2SX at a price of \$0.0001 per share, and received a series of 5-year Special Milestone Warrants exercisable at \$0.0001 per share.

In October 2024, Wintech Energy completed on time the installation of all the equipment for its hydrogen production system at their new facilities located in the Seoul, South Korea.

As of June 30, 2025, the Company owns 90.10% (March 31, 2025 – 90.10%) of H2SX.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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8. Subsidiaries (continued)

Altima Resources Ltd.

On February 14, 2023, H2SX and Altima Resources Ltd. ("Altima") entered into an agreement via a binding term sheet to move forward with the production of cheap and clean hydrogen (ccH₂TM) in Canada. H2SX will partner and work on an exclusive basis with Altima in British Columbia and Alberta in the natural gas domain and for projects and companies that have traditional natural gas production of 65 MMcf/d or less.

As of June 30, 2025, no shares have been issued. Both parties mutually agreed to put the agreement timeline on pause indefinitely until each entity can improve their financial situation or an external positive and disruptive event occurs. The parties remain committed to working together in the future.

Kings of the North Corp

The Company holds shares of BWA Group PLC as the result of a settlement related to the 2019 sale of Kings of the North Corp. to BWA. Following contractual disputes and cross-claims, the parties reached an out-of-court settlement in February 2024 under which the Company converted an amount of £731,124 of its convertible loan into 146,224,800 common shares of BWA at a fair value of \$1,170,467 based on the prevailing market price on the date of issuance. These shares remain restricted from voting on certain matters for a three-year period and represent the Company's residual interest from the KOTN transaction. The remainder of the convertible loan of £1,420,285 owned by the Company was returned to BWA without additional compensation in order to be canceled. Some minority convertible loan holders have also returned their convertible loans to BWA for cancellation. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company recorded a gain of \$1,170,467 on the settlement with BWA.

As of period ended June 30, 2025, the Company has 147,824,800 (March 31, 2025 – 147,824,800) shares of BWA. The Company accounts for the shares of BWA Group PLC at FVTPL.

As at June 30, 2025	Ownership Interest	Jurisdiction
BWA Group PLC ("BWA")	15.24 %	United Kingdom

9. Distributed, decentralized, peer-to-peer technologies and commitments

Borealis Derivatives DEX ehf.

ZeU developed Derivative Marketplace with its marketplace platform for Borealis Derivatives DEX ehf ("Borealis"), which is a Decentralized, Distributed, Digital Derivative marketplace.

The operation was halted in 2024, and the operations of Borealis were completely stopped on December 31, 2024.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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10. Research and development expenses

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred expenditures of \$14,062 (2024 - \$6,453) related to the mineral recovery patent application.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, EVSX incurred research expenditures of \$nil (2024 - \$19,264) research fees in the battery processing plant.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, SXM incurred \$nil (2024 - \$6,000) related to the development of mineral extraction processes with a focus on greener and more economical approaches.

Since the technological and commercial stage has not yet been reached, all these expenditures were expensed in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Future expenditures on the technology may meet the guidelines and could be capitalized at that time.

11. Marketable Securities and Equity Investments

Marketable securities consist of shares of publicly traded companies. Marketable securities are reported at their fair market value. The Company has the following investments at fair value as of June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025:

	June 30, 2025		March 31, 2025	
	Number of Shares	Fair value \$	Number of Shares	Fair value \$
Premier Air Charter Holdings Inc. ⁽¹⁾ (formerly Altair International Corp.)	80,000	4,377	80,000	4,694
BWA Group PLC ⁽²⁾	147,824,800	1,590,926	147,824,800	406,505
ZeU Technologies Inc. ⁽³⁾	8,276,519	-	8,276,519	-
		1,595,303		411,199

- (1) In January 2021, the Company received 2,000,000 shares of Altair International Corp. (USOTC: ATA0) upon signing the Binding Letter of Intent (Note 8).

On March 15, 2023, Altair International Corp. completed a share consolidation on a twenty-five for one basis. After the consolidation, the Company has 80,000 shares of Altair International Corp.

On June 2, 2025, Altair International Corp. changed its name to Premier Air Charter Holdings Inc., and changed in trading symbol to PREM.

- (2) As at December 31, 2020, the last significant trading price of the BWA shares was £0.002, and the shares were thinly traded. Management estimated at the time that it would take several years to dispose of the BWA shares based on the current trading volume and accordingly impaired the investment to \$nil. On December 31, 2020, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$402,451 related to the 60,000,000 shares of BWA.

On July 25, 2022, the Company sold 57,000,000 shares of BWA, representing the majority of its holding of BWA to G&O Energy Investments Ltd. for \$57,000, which recorded as receivable. During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company impaired the receivable amount and recorded a loss of \$57,000 on write-off the accounts receivable.

In February 2024, the Company converted an amount of £731,124 of its loan notes into 146,224,800 common shares of BWA at a fair value of \$1,170,467 (Note 8).

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company sold 1,400,000 shares of BWA for proceeds of \$5,571, which were impaired during the year 2020, and the Company recorded a gain of \$5,571 upon the sale of previously impaired share investment.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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11. Marketable Securities and Equity Investments (continued)

- (3) As of March 31, 2024, the Company no longer has significant influence over ZeU, the investment is recorded at fair value.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, ZeU has ceased trading for a long time and accordingly the Company impaired the 8,276,519 shares to a \$nil value, and recognized a loss of \$41,383 on the investment.

- (4) On August 29, 2019, Iconic issued 2,000,000 common shares with a fair value of \$118,293 to the Company upon completion of the Stage 1 benchmark. The shares remained in escrow for three years (Note 7).

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company sold 2,000,000 shares of Iconic for proceeds of \$19,720 (cost of \$118,293), and the Company recorded a loss of \$98,573 upon the sale of shares of Iconic.

- (5) On August 18, 2023, the Company received 816,515 shares of Nevada Lithium (Note 7).

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company sold 674,000 shares of Nevada Lithium for proceeds of \$146,310 (cost of \$202,200), and the Company recorded a loss of \$55,890 upon the sale of shares of Nevada Lithium.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company sold 142,515 shares of Nevada Lithium for proceeds of \$22,303 (cost of \$42,755), and the Company recorded a loss of \$20,452 upon the sale of shares of Nevada Lithium.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the Company recorded a loss of \$nil (2024 - \$20,452) upon the sale of certain shares and an unrealized gain of \$1,184,104 (2024 - \$157,016 loss) on the marketable securities held.

12. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	June 30, 2025	March 31, 2025
	\$	\$
Accounts payable (Note 19)	4,442,384	4,331,566
Accrued liabilities (Note 19)	207,512	295,172
	<u>4,649,896</u>	<u>4,626,738</u>

13. Write-off Debts

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the Company wrote off certain debts that had exceeded their recovery period and were determined to be invalid.

14. Convertible Debentures

The convertible debentures continuity schedule as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Convertible Debentures at Fair Value	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at March 31, 2024	-	-
Convertible debentures issued	644,810	644,810
Accretion expense (capitalized in advance)	134,742	134,742
Conversion to equity	(93,750)	(93,750)
Balance at March 31, 2025	685,802	685,802
Current-term	(685,802)	(685,802)
Long-term	-	-

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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14. Convertible Debentures (continued)

The convertible debentures continuity schedule as at June 30, 2025 and March 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Convertible Debentures at Fair Value	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at March 31, 2025	685,802	685,802
Conversion to equity	(121,337)	(121,337)
Balance at June 30, 2025	564,465	564,465
Current-term	(564,465)	(564,465)
Long-term	-	-

December 2024 Convertible Debentures

On December 24, 2024, EVSX issued \$284,800 of convertible debentures to fund the installation of its battery processing line and EVSX general and corporate expenditure.

The acquisition cost of each EVSX debenture is \$800 bearing a face value of \$1,000, and includes an implicit annual interest of 25%, which is capitalized in advance for \$356,000 in total face value. The debenture matures in one year from its issuance. Each debenture is convertible into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of \$0.0625 per share.

On January 31, 2025, \$93,750 of December 2024 convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest was converted into 1,500,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.0625 per share.

On May 16, 2025, \$62,500 of December 2024 convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest was converted into 1,000,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.0625 per share.

As at June 30, 2025, the remaining EVSX December 2024 convertible debentures were \$199,750 (March 31, 2025 - \$262,250).

March 2025 Convertible Debentures

On March 29, 2025, EVSX issued \$360,010 of convertible debentures. Each debenture has a one-year maturity and bears a face value of \$1,000 with an implicit annual interest of 17.65% capitalized in advance for \$423,552 in total face value. Each debenture can be converted into common shares of the Company at a conversion price of \$0.08 per share. The Company paid a cash finder's fee of \$9,600.

In April 2025, \$58,837 of March 2025 convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest was converted into 735,312 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.08 per share.

As at June 30, 2025, the remaining EVSX March 2025 convertible debentures were \$364,715 (March 31, 2025 - \$423,552).

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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15. Share Capital

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

During the year ended March 31, 2025

On September 6, 2024, the Company closed the first tranche of its non-brokered private placement of 10,360,438 units at a price of \$0.06 per unit for total gross proceeds of \$621,626. Each unit consists of one common share in the capital of the Company and one-half purchase unit warrant. Each unit warrant entitles the holder to purchase one share at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share until September 6, 2026. On execution of a full unit warrant, the holder will receive one common share and a subsequent warrant that entitles the holder to purchase one share at an exercise price of \$0.12 per share for a period of 24 months from the date of the execution. The Company paid finder fees of \$4,032 in cash and issued 84,000 finders warrants at a fair value of \$2,699 at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share until September 6, 2026.

On December 2, 2024, the Company issued 1,850,000 common shares at a fair value of \$83,250 to settle \$110,000 outstanding debt in a subsidiary resulting in a gain on settlement of \$16,380.

On January 31, 2025, \$93,750 EVSX convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest was converted into 1,500,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.0625 per share.

On February 10, 2025, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares at a fair value of \$70,000 to a related party as a milestone compensation for a subsidiary.

On February 27, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 16,666,667 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.09 per share for total gross proceeds of \$1,500,000. Each flow-through share consists of one common share in the capital of the Company on a flow-through basis.

During the period ended June 30, 2025

On April 7, 2025, the Company issued 100,000 common shares for \$8,000 for the exercise of warrants, and issued 200,000 common shares for \$15,000 for the exercise of stock options, of which \$11,000 remains receivable.

On April 7, 2025, the Company issued 367,656 common shares for the conversion of \$29,424 EVSX convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest at a price of \$0.08 per share.

On April 14, 2025, the Company issued 367,656 common shares for the conversion of \$29,413 EVSX convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest at a price of \$0.08 per share.

On May 16, 2025, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares for the conversion of \$62,500 EVSX convertible debentures including an implicit annual interest at a price of \$0.0625 per share.

As at June 30, 2025, the balance of subscription receivable was \$11,000 (March 31, 2025 - \$nil).

b) Preferred shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of preferred shares without nominal or par value. The Company has not issued any preferred shares.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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15. Share Capital (continued)

c) Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve account is used to record the accumulated fair value of stock options recognized as share-based payments. The reserve is increased by the fair value of these items on vesting and is reduced by the corresponding amounts when options are exercised (Note 16).

As of June 30, 2025, the Company recorded contributed surplus of \$6,273,314 (March 31, 2025 - \$6,273,314) related to options and \$5,533,545 (March 31, 2025 - \$5,533,545) related to warrants.

d) Warrants

The following is a summary of changes in warrants from March 31, 2024 to June 30, 2025:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
		\$
Balance as at March 31, 2024	57,476,361	0.281
Issued	5,264,219	0.08
Expired	(9,806,623)	0.54
Balance as at March 31, 2025	52,933,957	0.21
Issued	100,000	0.12
Exercised	(100,000)	0.08
Balance as at June 30, 2025	52,933,957	0.21

On June 21, 2024, 4,185,714 warrants expired unexercised.

On November 30, 2024, 5,620,909 warrant expired unexercised.

On April 7, 2025, 100,000 additional warrants issued upon exercise the warrants issued for the private placement closed on September 6, 2024. Those warrants that entitles the holder to purchase one share at an exercise price of \$0.12 per share for a period of 24 months.

As at June 30, 2025, all remaining warrants have a remaining average life of 0.49 year (March 31, 2025 – 0.74 year).

16. Share-based Payments

Stock Option Plan

On September 1, 2009, the Company established a stock-based compensation plan. Under the stock-based compensation plan, the board of directors of the Company may, from time to time, at its discretion, and in accordance with CSE requirements, grant to directors, officers and technical consultants of the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed ten percent (10%) of the issued and outstanding common shares exercisable for a period of up to five (5) years from the date of grant.

The number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, and the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed two percent (2%) of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company, provided that if the cessation of office, directorship, or technical consulting arrangement was by reason of death, the option may be exercised with a maximum period of one year after such death, subject to the expiry date of such option.

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16. Share-based Payments (continued)

The subscription price of the shares which may be issued under the plan must not be lower than the closing price of the last regular board lot sold on the CSE on the trading day immediately preceding the date of grant. The option price is payable in full at the time the option is exercised. The vesting periods in respect of the options are determined by the Board of Directors at the time of each grant of options.

On November 28, 2024, the Company issued 3,600,000 stock options, vesting immediately, with an exercise price of \$0.075. The Company estimated a grant date fair value of these options of \$134,860. The grant date fair values of these options were estimated based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of \$0.045; exercise price of \$0.075; expected life of 5 years; expected volatility of 132%; risk free interest rate of 3.08%; expected dividend yield rate of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%. Stock based compensation of \$134,860 was incurred during the year ended March 31, 2025 related to the vesting of options granted in the year.

On November 28, 2024, the Company issued 1,900,000 stock options, vesting immediately, with an exercise price of \$0.075. The Company estimated a grant date fair value of these options of \$38,891. The grant date fair values of these options were estimated based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of \$0.045; exercise price of \$0.075; expected life of 2 years; expected volatility of 108%; risk free interest rate of 3.18%; expected dividend yield rate of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%. Stock based compensation of \$38,891 was incurred during the year ended March 31, 2025 related to the vesting of options granted in the year.

On February 18, 2025, the Company issued 450,000 stock options, vesting immediately, with an exercise price of \$0.075. The Company estimated a grant date fair value of these options of \$19,824. The grant date fair values of these options were estimates based on the following assumptions: share price at grant date of \$0.075; exercise price of \$0.075; expected life of 2 years; expected volatility of 113%; risk free interest rate of 2.80%; expected dividend yield rate of 0%; and forfeiture rate of 0%. Stock based compensation of \$19,824 was incurred during the year ended March 31, 2025 related to the vesting of options granted in the year.

The following options were outstanding as at March 31, 2025:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Closing balance March 31, 2024	Issued	Cancelled/ Exercised/ Expired	Closing balance March 31, 2025	Vested
December 8, 2020	December 7, 2025	\$ 0.20	4,980,000	-	100,000	4,880,000	4,880,000
October 26, 2021	October 26, 2026	\$ 0.60	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	5,500,000
March 1, 2022	March 1, 2027	\$ 0.45	250,000	-	-	250,000	250,000
September 15, 2023	September 15, 2025	\$ 0.15	2,150,000	-	-	2,150,000	2,150,000
September 15, 2023	September 15, 2028	\$ 0.15	5,750,000	-	-	5,750,000	5,750,000
November 28, 2024	November 28, 2026	\$ 0.075	-	1,900,000	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
November 28, 2024	November 28, 2029	\$ 0.075	-	3,600,000	-	3,600,000	3,600,000
February 18, 2025	February 18, 2027	\$ 0.075	-	450,000	-	450,000	450,000
			18,630,000	5,950,000	100,000	24,480,000	24,480,000

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16. Share-based Payments (continued)

The following options were outstanding as at June 30, 2025:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Closing balance March 31, 2025	Issued	Cancelled/ Exercised/ Expired	Closing balance June 30, 2025	Vested
December 8, 2020	December 7, 2025	\$ 0.20	4,880,000	-	-	4,880,000	4,880,000
October 26, 2021	October 26, 2026	\$ 0.60	5,500,000	-	-	5,500,000	5,500,000
March 1, 2022	March 1, 2027	\$ 0.45	250,000	-	-	250,000	250,000
September 15, 2023	September 15, 2025	\$ 0.15	2,150,000	-	-	2,150,000	2,150,000
September 15, 2023	September 15, 2028	\$ 0.15	5,750,000	-	-	5,750,000	5,750,000
November 28, 2024	November 28, 2026	\$ 0.075	1,900,000	-	-	1,900,000	1,900,000
November 28, 2024	November 28, 2029	\$ 0.075	3,600,000	-	200,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
February 18, 2025	February 18, 2027	\$ 0.075	450,000	-	-	450,000	450,000
			24,480,000	-	200,000	24,280,000	24,280,000

As at June 30, 2025, the stock options have a weighted average exercise price of \$0.25 (March 31, 2025 - \$0.25) and weighted average remaining life of 1.94 year (March 31, 2025 - 2.21 years).

17. Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments

Financial Risk

The primary goals of the Company's financial risk management are to ensure that the outcomes of activities involving elements of risk are consistent with the Company's objectives and risk tolerance, and to maintain an appropriate risk/reward balance while protecting the Company's balance sheet from events that have the potential to materially impair its financial strength. Balancing risk and reward are achieved through aligning risk appetite with business strategy, diversifying risk, pricing appropriately for risk, mitigating risks through preventative controls and transferring risk to third parties. The Company's exposure to potential loss from financial instruments is primarily due to various risks, as detailed below.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash flow commitments associated with financial instruments. The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and obligations as they fall due. To manage cash flow requirements, the Company will have to issue additional common shares, conclude private placements, and complete debt settlements.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company has current liabilities of \$5,681,834 (March 31, 2025 - \$5,771,580) due within 12 months and has cash of \$356,283 (March 31, 2025 - \$899,552) and funds held in trust of \$92,479 (March 31, 2025 - \$57,229) to meet its current obligations. Liquidity risk is assessed as high. At June 30, 2025, the Company has convertible debentures of \$199,750 (March 31, 2025 - \$262,250) with a maturity date of December 24, 2025 and convertible debentures of \$364,715 (March 31, 2025 - \$423,552) with a maturity date of March 29, 2026, and long term lease liabilities of \$868,745 (March 31, 2025 - \$978,594).

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17. Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments (continued)

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on undiscounted payments:

Year ended March 31, 2025	On demand	6 months	1 – 4 years	> 4 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,626,738	-	-	-	4,626,738
Convertible debentures	685,802	-	-	-	685,802
Lease liabilities	-	203,835	1,190,799	-	1,394,634
Flow-through liability	43,000	-	-	-	43,000

Period ended June 30, 2025	On demand	6 months	1 – 4 years	> 4 years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,649,896	-	-	-	4,649,896
Convertible debentures	564,465	-	-	-	564,465
Lease liabilities	-	205,849	1,087,369	-	1,293,218
Flow-through liability	43,000	-	-	-	43,000

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument fails to discharge an obligation and causes financial loss to another party. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash with a high credit quality financial institution in Canada. This amount best represents the maximum exposure to any potential credit risk and the risk is assessed as low.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes to market rates and prices, such as interest rates, equity market fluctuations, foreign currency exchange rates, and other relevant market rates or price changes. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the related underlying assets are traded. Below is a discussion of the Company's primary market risk exposures and how those exposures are currently managed.

(I) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's convertible debentures have fixed interest rates and, accordingly, are not subject to cash flow interest rate risk due to changes in the market rate of interest. The Company does not use financial derivatives to reduce its exposure to risk.

(II) Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company has operations in Iceland, and the exchange risk is not considered significant considering the level of assets and liabilities.

As at June 30, 2025, the Company had foreign exchange risk with respect to US accounts payable of CAD\$295,804 (March 31, 2025 - CAD\$347,403), US related party loans of CAD\$90,468 (March 31, 2025 - CAD\$94,654), Great British Pound accounts payable of CAD\$84,693 (March 31, 2025 - CAD\$83,562) and Icelandic Krona accounts payable of CAD\$672,192 (March 31, 2025 - CAD\$649,255). If the Canadian dollar changes by ten percent against all foreign currencies, with all other variables held constant, the impact of the foreign currency change on the Company's foreign denominated financial instruments would result in a reduction or increase of after-tax net loss of approximately \$114,316 (March 31, 2025 - \$117,487) for the period ended June 30, 2025.

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17. Financial Risk Management and Financial Instruments (continued)

(III) Equity risk

Equity and investments in public companies are recorded at fair value, which is subject to market price volatility. The Company's marketable securities are carried at market value and are, therefore, directly affected by fluctuation in the market value of the securities. The Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a 10% (March 31, 2025 - 10%) change in market prices would change other comprehensive loss by approximately \$159,530 (March 31, 2025 - \$41,120) for the period ended June 30, 2025.

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged between willing parties, based on current markets for instruments with the same risk, principal and remaining maturity. Fair value estimates are based on present value and other valuation techniques using rates that reflect those that the Company could currently obtain, on the market, for financial instruments with similar terms, conditions and maturities.

The carrying amount and fair value of cash, accounts receivable, marketable securities, and accounts payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value because of their short-term maturities.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Marketable securities, derivative liability and convertible debenture investment are measured using level 3 inputs. The fair value of the derivative liability was determined using Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with the following assumptions:

Share price	\$0.11 (Zeu) - \$0.13	\$0.005 (Zeu) - \$0.025
Exercise price	\$0.10 - \$1	\$nil
Expected life	0.75 - 9.79 years	0 year
Volatility	236% - 289%	0%
Risk free interest rate	1.86%	0%
Dividend yield rate	0%	0%
Forfeiture rate	0%	0%

The fair value of the marketable securities was originally determined using Level 1 inputs and Level 3 inputs for the 3-year lock up period, which was determined based on the market price.

18. Capital Management

Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' equity and any debt that it may issue. As at June 30, 2025, the Company's shareholders' equity was \$23,487,986 (March 31, 2025 - \$22,658,956) and it carried long term lease liabilities of \$868,745 (March 31, 2025 - \$978,594). The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial strength and to protect its ability to meet its ongoing liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term.

Protecting the ability to pay current and future liabilities includes maintaining capital above minimum regulatory levels, current financial strength rating requirements and internally determined capital guidelines and calculated risk management levels. To meet these objectives, management monitors the Company's capital requirements against unrestricted net working capital and assesses additional capital requirements on specific business opportunities on a case-by-case basis.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended June 30, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, except as otherwise noted - unaudited)

18. Capital Management (continued)

The capital for expansion is mostly from proceeds from the issuance of common shares and convertible debentures. The net proceeds raised will only be sufficient for a certain amount of exploration and development work on its properties and for working capital purposes. Additional funds may be required to finance the Company's corporate objectives.

There was no change in the Company's capital management policy for the period ended June 30, 2025. The Company is not currently exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements.

19. Related Party Transactions

a) Related party transactions

During the period, the Company incurred transactions with related parties, including companies or subsidiaries controlled by its Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Financial Officer, directors, and corporate secretary.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, the Company incurred management and administration fees, including bonuses of \$93,417 (2024 - \$165,160) and research fees of \$nil (2024 - \$24,000), which were expensed as research and development costs, and other consulting fees of \$30,600 (2024 - \$nil). The board of directors of the Company agreed to compensate directors with annual stock options in lieu of cash payments, effective July 2024.

During the period ended June 30, 2025, \$nil (2024 - \$8,400) rental fees was paid for a director's move to Thorold to oversee the battery processing plant operations.

The key management of the Company subscribed for a total of 6,616,667 units for proceeds of \$397,000 in the private placement closed on September 6, 2024.

On February 10, 2025, 1,000,000 common shares of the Company were issued at a fair value of \$70,000 to a related party as a milestone compensation in a subsidiary.

b) Due to Related Parties

As at June 30, 2025, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$615,430 (March 31, 2025 - \$596,542) owing to directors. These amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

As at June 30, 2025, the balance of \$90,468 (March 31, 2025 - \$94,654) is due to directors of the Company and is included as loans from related parties. This amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms for repayment.

c) Stock Options Granted

During the year ended March 31, 2025, a total of 3,600,000 stock options were granted to the key management to purchase common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.075 per share on or before November 28, 2029. The Company recorded stock-based compensation of \$134,860 for options granted to related parties during the year ended March 31, 2025.

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

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20. Segmented Information

The Company operates in acquisition and exploration of mineral projects. All of the Company's activities are conducted in Canada and Iceland.

The assets, liabilities and operating expenses as the geographic segment information. The primary indicators are as follows:

March 31, 2025	Canada	Iceland	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Assets	27,123,887	2,379,897	29,503,784
Liabilities	6,196,540	648,288	6,844,828
Capital expenditures	(2,031,546)	(22,812)	(2,054,358)
Operating expenses	(2,649,703)	(174,765)	(2,824,468)
Net Loss and comprehensive loss	(3,668,692)	(659,366)	(4,328,058)

June 30, 2025	Canada	Iceland	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Assets	27,764,355	2,364,678	30,129,033
Liabilities	5,967,716	673,331	6,641,047
Capital expenditures	(86,234)	-	(86,234)
Operating expenses	(423,817)	(19,120)	(442,937)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	889,473	(193,780)	695,693

21. Right-of-use asset and lease liability

EVXS - December 1, 2022 lease agreement

The Company entered into a lease agreement on December 1, 2022, for the battery mineral processing operations of its subsidiary EVXS in Ontario. The lease agreement extends to December 31, 2027.

The landlord acknowledged the rent paid by the Company from February 1, 2023 through March 31, 2024, was as per the original lease dated December 1, 2022, excepting only a free credit from June 1 to August 31, 2023. The Company recorded a loss of \$35,221 on the lease modification during the year ended March 31, 2024.

On April 25, 2024, the Company entered into a lease amending agreement to amend the location of the building demised premises. The amending lease became effective May 1, 2024 and to the end on April 30, 2028. The Company recorded a gain of \$102,141 on the lease modification during the year ended March 31, 2025.

The discount rate used for the lease was 10%. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right of use assets and lease liabilities recognized and the movements during the period:

	Right-of-use asset	Lease liability
	\$	\$
As at March 31, 2024	1,224,624	1,320,722
Less: long-term portion		1,036,133
Current portion		284,589
Depreciation	(28,371)	-
Interest	-	11,006
Payments	-	(33,334)
Modification	(1,196,253)	(1,298,394)
As at April 30, 2024 and March 31, 2025	-	-

St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.
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21. Right-of-use asset and lease liability (continued)

EVSX – April 25, 2024 amending lease agreement

The amending lease effective May 1, 2024 to a new location for 34,455 square feet. The term of the amending lease extended by four months for a total term of five year, four months and seventeen days, to the end on April 30, 2028.

The discount rate used for the lease was 3.94%. Set out below are the carrying amounts of right of use assets and lease liabilities recognized and the movements during the period:

	Right-of-use asset	Lease liability
	\$	\$
As at May 1, 2024	1,746,760	1,746,760
Depreciation	(400,299)	-
Interest	-	57,400
Payments	-	(409,526)
As at March 31, 2025	1,346,461	1,394,634
Less: long-term portion		978,594
Current portion		416,040
Depreciation	(109,173)	-
Interest	-	13,405
Payments	-	(114,821)
As at June 30, 2025	1,237,288	1,293,218
Less: long-term portion		868,745
Current portion		424,473

22. Subsequent Events

- On July 24, 2025, the Company granted additional 250,000 stock options to an officer of its subsidiary. The stock options vest immediately and are exercisable at a price of \$0.075 per share on or before July 24, 2030.
- On August 17, 2025, 100,000 stock options expired unexercised.