

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2026 AND 2025

DAVIDSON

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Seahawk Ventures Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Seahawk Ventures Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2026 and 2025, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at May 31, 2026 and 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS Accounting Standards").

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a loss of \$245,530 for the year ended May 31, 2026 and as of that date, the Company's accumulated deficit was \$12,528,933. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern section, we have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our auditor's report.

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

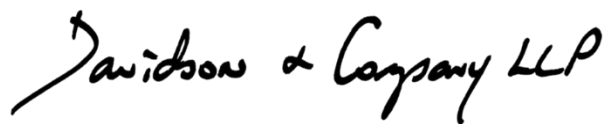
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Stephen Hawkshaw.

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

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada

August 7, 2026

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
As at May 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 6,325	\$ 151,466
Amounts receivable (Note 6)	8,807	3,965
Prepays	-	384
Exploration advances	<u>-</u>	<u>459</u>
Total current assets	15,132	156,274
Long-term exploration advance (Note 4)	<u>96,400</u>	<u>96,400</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 111,532</u>	<u>\$ 252,674</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 135,334	\$ 100,946
Loan from related party (Note 8)	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>145,334</u>	<u>100,946</u>
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		
Share capital (Note 7)	9,311,186	9,251,186
Reserves (Note 7)	3,183,945	3,183,945
Deficit	<u>(12,528,933)</u>	<u>(12,283,403)</u>
	<u>(33,802)</u>	<u>151,728</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity (deficiency)	<u>\$ 111,532</u>	<u>\$ 252,674</u>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Proposed transactions (Note 12)

Event subsequent to the reporting period (Note 13)

Approved and authorized on behalf of the Board on August 7, 2026:

"Giovanni Gasbarro" Director _____
"Bruno Gasbarro" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the years ended May 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Management fees (Note 8)	\$ -	\$ 43,500
Consulting fees	15,000	-
Office and miscellaneous	13,433	8,645
Professional fees	95,014	112,593
Share-based compensation (Notes 7 and 8)	-	28,393
Shareholder cost and investor relations	76,367	16,444
Transfer agent and filing fees	28,608	23,350
Travel	17,108	-
Write-off of mineral properties (Note 5)	-	1,973,743
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (245,530)	\$ (2,206,668)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	36,748,204	36,587,416

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the years ended May 31, 2026 and 2025

	2026	2025
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (245,530)	\$ (2,206,668)
Items not involving cash:		
Share-based compensation	-	28,393
Shares issued for services	60,000	-
Write-off of mineral properties	-	1,973,743
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	(4,842)	22,550
Prepays and exploration advances	843	(87)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>34,388</u>	<u>(64,377)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(155,141)</u>	<u>(117,692)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Loan from related party	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>10,000</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	-	(17,615)
Quebec mining tax credit	<u>-</u>	<u>33,016</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>-</u>	<u>15,401</u>
Change in cash for the year	(145,141)	(102,291)
Cash, beginning of year	<u>151,466</u>	<u>253,757</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>\$ 6,325</u>	<u>\$ 151,466</u>

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 9)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance, May 31, 2024	36,587,416	\$ 9,251,186	\$ 3,155,552	\$ (10,076,735)	\$ 2,330,003
Share-based compensation	-	-	28,393	-	28,393
Loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,206,668)</u>	<u>(2,206,668)</u>
Balance, May 31, 2025	36,587,416	9,251,186	3,183,945	(12,283,403)	151,728
Shares issued for service	187,500	60,000	-	-	60,000
Loss for the year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(245,530)</u>	<u>(245,530)</u>
Balance, May 31, 2026	36,774,916	\$ 9,311,186	\$ 3,183,945	\$(12,528,933)	\$ (33,802)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2026 AND 2025

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Seahawk Ventures Inc. (“Seahawk” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on January 16, 2007. The Company's registered and records office is located at suite 2700 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 2X8 and its head office is located at 909 Bowron Street, Coquitlam, BC V3J 7W3.

The Company currently holds a 100% interest in the Mystery Property, Touchdown Property, Xtra Point Property, and Blitz Property, all located in the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt region within the Abitibi sub-province, Quebec, Canada (Note 5).

These financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company incurred a loss of \$245,530 for the year ended May 31, 2026 (2025 - \$2,206,668) and as of that date, the Company's accumulated deficit was \$12,528,933 (May 31, 2025 - \$12,283,403). The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations, and to continue to raise funds or obtain borrowing from third parties sufficient to meet current and future obligations and/or restructure the existing debt and payables.

While management intends to pursue additional financings and the Company has been successful in obtaining its required financing in the past, there is no assurance that such financing will be available or be available on favorable terms. An inability to raise additional financing may impact the future assessment of the Company as a going concern. The financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

Basis of measurement and presentation currency

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

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

Use of estimates and critical judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year.

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets 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. Management considers both internal and external sources of information when making the assessment of whether there are indications of impairment, including geological and metallurgic information, economic assessments and/or studies, future exploration programs budgeted or planned, and permitting. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

b) Share-based compensation

Estimating the fair value of granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected rate of forfeitures, expected life, price volatility, interest rate and dividend yield. Changes in the input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate of the Company's earnings and reserves.

c) Taxes

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax-related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

d) Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Share capital

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 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.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

Share-based payments

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of the options is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted, and is recognized over the vesting period on a graded basis. The share-based payments are recorded as an operating expense with an offset to equity reserves. When options are exercised the consideration received is recorded as share capital. In addition, the related share-based payments originally recorded as equity reserves are transferred to share capital.

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

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

Shares that are contingently cancellable are not included in the calculation of basic or diluted loss per share.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Income taxes

Tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current tax expense is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible. Current tax is calculated using rates enacted or substantially enacted at the year end, and includes any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method based on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Where an asset has no deductible or depreciable amount for income tax purposes, but has a deductible amount on sale or abandonment for capital gains purposes, the amount is included in the determination of temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realization, provided they are enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each statement of financial position date and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when: (a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off; and (b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either: (i) the same taxable entity; or (ii) different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Any changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as part of tax expense or income in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) or equity, respectively.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Financial instruments

The Company recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset or a financial liability at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial asset or a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset or the financial liability.

Financial assets

The Company will classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss, based on its business model for managing the financial asset and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. The three categories are defined as follows:

- a) Amortized cost - a financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
 - the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.
- b) Fair value through other comprehensive income - financial assets are classified and measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if they are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- c) Fair value through profit or loss - any financial assets that are not held in one of the two business models mentioned are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

When, and only when, the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets it must reclassify all affected financial assets.

The Company's financial assets comprise of cash, which is measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

The Company's liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan from related party which are all measured at amortized cost. After initial recognition, an entity cannot reclassify any financial liability.

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, net of any directly attributable transaction costs, or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Impairment

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debt instruments carried at amortized cost and fair value through other comprehensive income. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

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

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, all costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized by property. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into 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 transferee 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.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mines under construction".

Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

As at May 31, 2026 and 2025, the Company does not have any known rehabilitation obligations.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (cont'd...)

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is evaluated at the cash generating unit ("CGU") level, which is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. The recoverable amount of the CGU is the greater of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

New, amended and future accounting pronouncements

On April 9, 2024, the IASB issued a new standard – IFRS 18, "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss;
- required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027 and also applies to comparative information.

Adoption of IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2026 AND 2025

4. LONG-TERM EXPLORATION ADVANCE

As of May 31, 2026, the Company has an advance of \$96,400 (May 31, 2025 - \$96,400) with a geological data and analysis company for exploration and evaluation expenditures.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – MINERAL PROPERTIES

	<i>Touchdown Property</i>	<i>Xtra Point Property</i>	<i>Blitz Property</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance, May 31, 2024	\$ 724,226	\$ 18,669	\$ 1,246,249	\$ 1,989,144
Exploration				
Mining taxes	-	-	16,415	16,415
General exploration	600	-	600	1,200
Quebec mining tax credit	-	-	(33,016)	(33,016)
Write-off of mineral properties	(724,826)	(18,669)	(1,230,248)	(1,973,743)
Balance, May 31, 2025 and 2026	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Touchdown Property, Quebec

On August 2, 2017, the Company entered into a Property Purchase Agreement (the “Agreement”) with RSD Capital Corp. and Michel A. Lavoie (the “Vendors”) to acquire the Touchdown Property comprising mineral claims in the Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt region within the Abitibi sub-province, Quebec, Canada.

The Agreement provides that the Company will acquire a 100% interest in the Touchdown Property in consideration for payment to the Vendors of an aggregate of \$60,000 (paid), and issuing total of 400,000 common shares (issued, valued at \$156,000) of the Company. The Vendors will retain a 2% NSR on the Touchdown Property. The Company may elect to purchase one-half of the NSR from the Vendors for a payment of \$1,000,000, thereby leaving the Vendors with the remaining 1%.

The Company also issued 150,000 shares (valued at \$58,500) as a finder’s fee in connection with the acquisition.

SEAHAWK VENTURES INC.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2026 AND 2025

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – MINERAL PROPERTIES (cont'd...)

Xtra Point Property, Quebec

In April 2018, the Company acquired from an arm's length vendor a 100% interest in the Xtra Point Property located in the Urban BarryGold Camp, Barry Township, Québec. In consideration, the Company issued the vendor 10,000 common shares (issued, valued at \$4,200). The vendor retains a 2% net smelter return royalty on the property. The Company has the option to reduce the royalty to a 0.5% net smelter return royalty for a cash payment to the vendor of \$1,000,000.

Blitz Property, Quebec

In August 2018, the Company entered into a property purchase agreement with Mitchell E. Lavery, a director of the Company, to acquire a 100% interest in the Blitz Property located in Urban-Barry Greenstone Belt, Quebec. As per the agreement, the Company is to pay Mr. Lavery \$8,000 in cash (paid) and issue 1,650,000 shares (issued and valued at \$627,000), subject to a 2.5% net smelter return royalty.

Impairment

As of May 31, 2025, the Company recognized impairment of \$1,973,743 on the Touchdown Property, Xtra Point Property and Blitz Property, due to a lack of significant exploration expenditure in the past two fiscal years. The Company still owns legal titles of all the properties.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The items comprising the Company's amounts receivable are summarized below:

	May 31, 2026	May 31, 2025
	\$	\$
GST receivable	8,567	3,845
QST receivable	240	120
Total amounts receivable	8,807	3,965

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7. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

As at May 31, 2026, the Company has 36,774,916 (May 31, 2025 – 36,587,416) common shares outstanding.

Share issuance

On July 22, 2025, the Company issued 187,500 shares at a value of \$0.32 per share for a total of \$60,000, to a company for capital advisory and consulting services.

There was no share issuance during the years ended May 31, 2025.

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan in place under which it is authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option equals the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years and vest at the discretion of the board of directors.

On February 20, 2025, the Company granted incentive stock options to a consultant for the right to purchase up to an aggregate of 500,000 common shares of the Company, exercisable at a price of \$0.30 per share for a period of 12 months. These options vested on the date of grant. The fair value (\$28,393; \$0.057 per option) of the stock options granted was determined by using Black Scholes model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 2.67%; volatility of 71.95%; expected life of options 1 year; and dividend rate of 0%.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2024	1,600,000	\$ 0.25
Granted	500,000	0.30
Expired	(1,600,000)	0.30
Balance, May 31, 2025	500,000	0.30
Expired	(500,000)	0.30
Balance, May 31, 2026	-	\$ -

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, May 31, 2024	3,849,999	\$ 0.55
Expired	(3,849,999)	0.55
Balance, May 31, 2025 and 2026	-	\$ -

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Except as disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements, during the year ended May 31, 2026, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- (a) The Company paid or accrued management fees of \$Nil (2025 - \$28,000) to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO").
- (b) The Company paid or accrued management fees of \$Nil (2025 - \$15,500) to the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO").
- (c) Amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and had no specific terms of repayment.
- (d) On May 1, 2026, the Company entered into a loan agreement with the CEO. The loan principal is \$10,000, bearing an interest of 5% per annum, and repayable either in cash or shares when the Company has sufficient resources. The loan from related party is unsecured.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

During the year ended May 31, 2026, the Company issued 187,500 shares valued at \$60,000 for services.

There were no significant non-cash transactions during the year ended May 31, 2025.

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and,
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As at May 31, 2026, the Company's financial instruments comprise cash, loan from related party, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying values of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan from related party approximate their fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these financial instruments.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss because a counter party to a financial instrument fails to discharge its contractual obligations.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments best represents the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at May 31, 2026, the Company had a cash balance of \$6,325 (2025 - \$151,466) and current liabilities of \$145,334 (2025 - \$100,946).

The Company has historically relied on equity and debt financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon equity capital and debt to finance its activities. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain the required financing in the future on acceptable terms.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to risk in the event of interest rate fluctuations. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other financial arrangements that mitigate the exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and the majority of its purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. From time to time, the Company funds certain operations, exploration and administrative expenses in US dollars on a cash call basis using US currency converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is not significant and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Equity price risk

Equity price risk arises from market fluctuations in equity prices that could adversely affect the Company's operations. The Company's current exposure to equity price risk is limited to declines in the values and volumes including those of its own shares, which could impede its ability to raise additional funds when required.

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10. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd...)

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the identification and evaluation of assets or a business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval and acceptance by regulatory authorities. The Company relies mainly on equity issuances and loans from related parties to raise new capital. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. The Company prepares annual estimates of operating expenditures and monitors actual expenditures compared to the estimates in an effort to ensure that there is sufficient capital on hand to meet ongoing obligations. The Company's investment policy is to negotiate premium interest rates on savings accounts or to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term deposits with terms of one year or less and which can be liquidated at any time without interest penalty. The Company will require additional financing in order to provide working capital to fund costs for the current year. These financing activities may include issuances of additional debt or equity securities.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

11. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2026	2025
Loss for the year	\$ (245,530)	\$ (2,206,668)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (65,000)	\$ (585,000)
Permanent differences	1,000	8,000
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(1,000)	(36,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>65,000</u>	<u>613,000</u>
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2026	2025
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Share issue costs	\$ 4,000	\$ 8,000
Allowable capital losses	273,000	273,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	642,000	635,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	<u>1,571,000</u>	<u>1,509,000</u>
	2,490,000	2,425,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	<u>(2,490,000)</u>	<u>(2,425,000)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

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11. INCOME TAXES (*cont'd...*)

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2026	Expiry Date Range	2025	Expiry Date Range
Temporary differences:				
Share issue costs	\$ 15,000	2043 – 2048	\$ 30,000	2043 – 2048
Investment tax credit	\$ 9,000	2033	\$ 9,000	2033
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 2,400,000	No expiry date	\$ 2,374,000	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses	\$ 1,029,000	No expiry date	\$ 1,029,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	\$ 5,930,000	2028 – 2046	\$ 5,695,000	2028 – 2045

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

12. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

Share Exchange Agreements with Redline Minerals Inc. ("Redline")

On October 27, 2025, the Company entered into a LOI with Redline Minerals Inc. ("Redline"), a private British Columbia company, to acquire a subsidiary of Redline which holds interests in a group of four gold and zinc exploration properties located in Arizona and New Mexico (the "Properties").

On February 19, 2026, the Company entered into two binding share exchange agreements for the acquisition of two private companies (the "SRG Cos") to replace and supersede its October 27, 2025 LOI, following a re-organization of Redline.

The acquisitions of the SRG Cos (the "Transactions") will result in the Company acquiring the Properties from Redline which is intended to result in the re-activation of the Company as an exploration issuer (the "Resulting Issuer") and will constitute a "Fundamental Change" of the Company under the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE").

Subject to satisfaction or waiver of all conditions precedent to the Transactions, the Company anticipates that the Transactions will be completed no later than September 15, 2026. There can be no assurance that the Transactions will be completed on the terms proposed above or at all.

Pursuant to a share exchange agreement dated February 19, 2026 between the Company, Redline, Sunridge Gold Corp. ("SRG"), a private B.C. company, Sovereign Minerals Inc. ("US Co") and the shareholders of SRG (the "SRG Agreement"), the Company will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of SRG in consideration of the issuance of 5,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company ("Payment Shares"), representing one Payment Share for each common share in the capital of SRG held, each at a deemed value of \$0.35 per Payment Share. SRG holds all of the issued and outstanding securities of US Co, following a re-organization completed by Redline.

12. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS *(cont'd...)*

Pursuant to the second share exchange agreement dated February 19, 2026 between the Company, Sunridge Mining Corp. ("SRGM"), a private Arizona company, and the shareholders of SRGM (the "SRGM Agreement"), the Company will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of SRGM in consideration of the issuance of 25,000,000 shares of the Company ("Consideration Shares"), each at a deemed value of \$0.35 per Consideration Share. SRGM has entered into an exclusive mineral properties operating agreement with SRG pursuant to which SRGM will operate, manage and develop the McNary Property, held by US Co. The Consideration Shares issuable pursuant to the SRGM Agreement will, in addition to applicable resale restrictions under securities laws, be subject to performance based escrow agreement, such that the Consideration Shares will be deposited into escrow until the achievement of certain exploration based milestones being achieved. In the event that any milestones have not been achieved on or before the date which is 5 years following the closing of the Transactions, any Consideration Shares remaining in escrow would be cancelled and returned to treasury.

Upon completion of the Transaction, SRG, SRGM and US Co would become wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Resulting Issuer. The proposed Transactions are arm's length transactions. The Company intends to change its name back to "Seahawk Gold Corp.", which will be completed concurrently with the Transactions.

The completion of the Transactions will be subject to the satisfaction of various conditions as are standard for a transaction of this nature, including but not limited to (i) completion of due diligence investigations, (ii) approval from the CSE for the Transactions and the listing of all applicable securities in connection with the Transaction; (iii) completion of a Financing (as defined below) as may be required for listing; and (iv) receipt of all requisite corporate, and shareholder consents and approvals.

Financing

The Company intends to complete a non-brokered financing of subscription receipts (the "Financing"). The Financing is intended to raise aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 through the sale of up to 2,857,142 subscription receipts (each a "Subscription Receipt") at a price of \$0.35 per Subscription Receipt.

Each Subscription Receipt will entitle the holder, without payment of any additional consideration and upon satisfaction of Escrow Release Conditions (defined below), to receive one unit (each a "Unit"). Each Unit will comprise one common share of the company (each a "Share") and one half of one share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "Warrant"). Each Warrant will entitle the holder to acquire an additional Share at a price of \$0.50 per Share for a period of three years following conversion of the Subscription Receipts. The Warrants will be subject to accelerated exercise provisions such that if the volume weighted average price of the Shares exceeds \$1.00 for a period of 10 consecutive trading days, the Company may give notice of the acceleration of the Warrants' term to a period of 30 days following such notice.

The Subscription Receipts to be issued pursuant to the Concurrent Financing, as well as the Units and securities underlying the Units, will be subject to a four month and one day hold period from issuance in accordance with applicable securities laws and the policies of the CSE. The gross proceeds of the Concurrent Financing (the "Escrowed Funds") will be held in a segregated account of the Company. The Escrowed Funds will be released from escrow to the Company, upon satisfaction of the following conditions (collectively, the "Escrow Release Conditions") no later than the 180th day following the Closing Date (the "Escrow Release Deadline"), including receipt of all required shareholder and regulatory approvals, including without limitation the conditional approval of the CSE for the listing of the shares of the Resulting Issuer and the Transactions.

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12. PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS *(cont'd...)*

If (i) the satisfaction of the Escrow Release Conditions does not occur on or prior to the Escrow Release Deadline, or such other date as may be mutually agreed to in writing among Seahawk and the subscribers, or (ii) Seahawk has advised the public that it does not intend to proceed with the Transactions (in each case, the earliest of such times being the "Termination Time"), then all of the issued and outstanding Subscription Receipts shall be cancelled and the Escrowed Funds shall be used to pay holders of Subscription Receipts an amount equal to the issue price of the Subscription Receipts held by them. If the Escrowed Funds are not sufficient to satisfy the aggregate purchase price paid for the then issued and outstanding Subscription Receipts, it shall be Seahawk's sole responsibility and liability to contribute such amounts as are necessary to satisfy any such shortfall.

There is no assurance that the financing will be successfully completed.

13. EVENT SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING PERIOD

On June 8, 2026, the Company entered into an unsecured loan agreement with the CEO. The loan principal is \$40,000, bearing an interest of 5% per annum, and is repayable on demand.