

VR RESOURCES LTD.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
VR Resources Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of VR Resources Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of \$5,011,613 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and, as of that date, the Company's total deficit was \$26,278,974. As stated in Note 1, these events and conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our auditor's report

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

As described in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying amount of the Company's E&E Assets was \$2,926,243 as of March 31, 2025. As more fully described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, management assesses E&E Assets for indicators of impairment at each reporting period.



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

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

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

Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year ended 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 Zachary Faure.

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

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

July 23, 2025

VR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 246,932	\$ 2,125,958
Asset held for sale (Note 3)	-	2,880,000
Marketable securities (Note 4)	229,180	-
Receivables (Note 5)	57,008	4,904
Prepaid expenses	41,073	103,832
	574,193	5,114,694
Equipment (Note 6)	-	1,110
Marketable securities (Note 4)	109,948	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	2,926,243	2,483,808
Reclamation bond (Note 8)	40,525	50,730
	\$ 3,650,909	\$ 7,650,342
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 9 and 12)	\$ 68,968	\$ 84,672
Flow-through premium liability (Note 10)	-	15,546
	68,968	100,218
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 10)	25,754,575	25,250,895
Reserves (Note 10)	3,295,854	2,903,034
Deficit	(26,278,974)	(21,267,361)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	810,486	663,556
	3,581,941	7,550,124
	\$ 3,650,909	\$ 7,650,342

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 17)

On behalf of the Board
on July 23, 2025

"Michael Gunning" Director _____
"Craig Lindsay" Director

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

VR RESOURCES LTD.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31,

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
EXPENSES		
Consulting fees (Note 12)	\$ 73,628	\$ 73,730
Depreciation (Note 6)	1,110	475
Foreign exchange	20,961	17,370
Investor relations and promotion	179,306	71,007
Office	79,790	76,284
Professional fees	131,447	94,221
Rent	19,400	21,425
Salaries (Note 12)	326,578	287,225
Share-based payments (Notes 10 and 12)	288,381	242,438
Regulatory and transfer agent	56,658	48,799
	(1,177,259)	(932,974)
OTHER		
Interest income	24,312	3,806
Other income – flow-through (Note 10)	15,546	174,648
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	(2,426,914)	(6,330,593)
Impairment of asset held for sale (Note 4)	(1,569,470)	-
Part XII.6 flow through tax	(6,426)	-
Proceeds on sale of resource property (Note 7(d))	100,000	-
Unrealized gain on marketable securities (Note 4)	28,598	-
Loss for the year	(5,011,613)	(7,085,113)
Other comprehensive loss to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years:		
Translation adjustment	146,930	22,187
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (4,864,683)	\$ (7,062,926)
Loss per common share		
-Basic and diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
-Basic and diluted	123,962,264	112,559,691

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

VR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2025	2024
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (5,011,613)	\$ (7,085,113)
Items not affecting cash:		
Share-based payments	288,381	242,438
Depreciation	1,110	475
Flow-through premium liability	(15,546)	(174,648)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	2,426,914	6,330,593
Impairment of marketable securities	1,569,470	-
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(28,598)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(52,104)	20,359
Prepaid expenses	65,692	(75,494)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(24,188)	(19,022)
Net cash used in operating activities	(780,482)	(760,412)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net proceeds from the issuance of shares	547,619	3,477,862
Net cash provided by financing activities	547,619	3,477,862
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(2,770,453)	(1,365,719)
Proceeds from sale E&E properties	1,100,000	-
Reclamation bond	12,388	30,036
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,658,065)	(1,335,683)
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	11,902	-
Change in cash during the year	1,879,026	1,381,767
Cash, beginning of year	2,125,958	744,191
Cash, end of year	\$ 246,932	\$ 2,125,958
Cash paid during the year for:		
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	\$ -	\$ -

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 11)

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

VR RESOURCES LTD.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, except share amounts)

	Share capital		Reserves	Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount				
Balance as at March 31, 2023	97,170,859	21,963,227	2,660,596	(14,182,248)	641,369	11,082,944
Private Placements	22,728,162	3,610,904	-	-	-	3,610,904
Flow-through premium	-	(190,194)	-	-	-	(190,194)
Share issue cost - private placements	-	(145,542)	-	-	-	(145,542)
Exercise of warrants	50,000	12,500	-	-	-	12,500
Share-based payments	-	-	242,438	-	-	242,438
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(7,085,113)	22,187	(7,062,926)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	119,949,021	25,250,895	2,903,034	(21,267,361)	663,556	7,550,124
Private Placements	12,444,446	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
Property acquisition	1,050,000	60,500	-	-	-	60,500
Share issue cost - private placements	-	(52,381)	-	-	-	(52,381)
Finders fees - warrants issued	-	(15,550)	15,550	-	-	-
Residual value of warrants	-	(88,889)	88,889	-	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	288,381	-	-	288,381
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(5,011,613)	146,930	(4,864,683)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	133,443,467	\$ 25,754,575	\$ 3,295,854	\$ (26,278,974)	\$ 810,486	\$ 3,581,941

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

VR Resources Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated on May 7, 2015, by Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) and continued in British Columbia. The Company’s head office address is 1500 – 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1G8. The Company’s registered and records office address is 550 Burrard Street, Suite 2300, Vancouver, BC, V6E 2B5. To date, the Company has not earned operating revenue.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company has a net loss of \$5,011,613 and an accumulated deficit of \$26,278,974. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Company’s ability to continue its operations and to realize its assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing and generating revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs.

The Company is in the process of exploring its own mineral exploration properties and evaluating new properties for potential acquisition. The Company has not yet determined whether its properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared based on accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal courses of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset and amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in effect at March 31, 2025.

Basis of presentation

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

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements represent the results of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Amounts are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Subsidiary	Location	Ownership Interest
Renntiger Resources Ltd. (“Renntiger”)	Canada	100%
Renntiger Resources USA Ltd (“Renntiger USA”)	USA	100%

Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

The reporting currency of the Company is Canadian dollars. The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and Renntiger is the Canadian dollars ("CAD"), while the functional currency of Renntiger USA is the United States dollars ("USD"). The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates* ("IAS 21").

Foreign currency transactions

Translation of foreign transactions and balances into the functional currency

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the Company at rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each financial position reporting date, all monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency of the Company at the rates prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in profit or loss.

Translation of the functional currency into the presentation currency

The results of foreign operations which have a different functional currency than the Company are translated to Canadian dollars at appropriate average rates of exchange during the period. The assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated to Canadian dollars at rates of exchange in effect at the end of the period. Gains or losses arising on translation of foreign operations to Canadian dollars at period end are recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income as a translation adjustment.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit with banks and redeemable investment-grade short-term deposit certificates readily convertible into cash, and/or have maturities of three months or less from acquisition. For the years presented, the Company has no cash equivalents.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation assets include the costs of acquiring licenses, and costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property as an intangible asset. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed through profit or loss. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability or (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to development assets within property and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, the sale of the respective areas of interest.

Asset held for sale

The Company classifies non-current assets and disposal groups as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value less cost to sell. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the sale, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

The criteria for held for sale classification is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or the disposal group is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the sale will be withdrawn. Management must be committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of the classification.

Any impairment loss on a disposal group is allocated first to goodwill (if any), and then to the remaining assets and liabilities on a pro rata basis, except that no loss is allocated to financial assets or deferred tax assets, which continue to be measured in accordance with the Company's other accounting policies. Impairment losses on initial classification as held for sale and subsequent gains and losses on remeasurement are recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

Decommissioning and restoration provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Decommissioning and restoration provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning and restoration provisions are recognized at the present value of management's best estimate of fair value of the expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the reporting date. Subsequent to initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as accretion whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are added to or deducted from the related asset. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of decommissioning and restoration provisions are charged against the provision to the extent the provisions were established.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably. Changes in reclamation estimates are accounted for prospectively as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost.

The Company did not have any decommissioning and restoration provisions for the years presented.

Impairment of long-lived assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 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. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and 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 cash generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets on a declining balance basis:

Computer equipment	30%
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An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss. The assets' residual values, depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each reporting date.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as shareholders' equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and other equity instruments are recognized as a deduction from shareholders' equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of warrants attached to 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 Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in the private placements to be the more easily measurable component and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing market price on the issuance date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as reserves.

Flow-through shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program on its Canadian assets. 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 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. Where the flow-through common share is issued as part of a unit, the value is first allocated between the unit and the flow-through premium, and then bifurcated between the common share and the warrant on a residual value basis.

As qualified flow-through expenses are incurred the Company relieves the liability and recognizes the premium in profit or loss as other income.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

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.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company assesses whether the contract involves the use of an identified asset, whether the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset during the term of the arrangement and if the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. At inception or on assessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

As a lessee, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset, which is included in property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease, or if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are comprised of:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- exercise prices of purchase options if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, or if there is a change in the Company's estimate or assessment of the expected amount payable under a residual value guarantee, purchase, and extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit or loss.

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are charged directly to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Total amounts expended during the year ended March 31, 2025 related to short-term leases are \$19,400 (2024 - \$21,425).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified according to their contractual cash flow characteristics and the business models under which they are held. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as: amortized cost, fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI").

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

- it is held with the objective of collecting contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to measure the investment at FVOCI whereby changes in the investment's fair value (realized and unrealized) will be recognized permanently in OCI with no reclassification to profit or loss. The election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as amortized cost or FVOCI are classified as and measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative assets. On initial recognition, a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or FVOCI may be irrevocably designated as FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial instruments are measured on initial recognition at fair value, plus, in the case of financial instruments other than those classified as FVTPL, directly attributable transaction costs. Measurement of financial assets in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial asset has been classified as amortized cost, FVTPL or FVOCI. Measurement of financial liabilities subsequent to initial recognition depends on whether they are classified as amortized cost or FVTPL. Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as amortized cost are measured subsequent to initial recognition using the effective interest method. For assets and liabilities measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or OCI.

An 'expected credit loss' impairment model applies which requires a loss allowance to be recognized based on expected credit losses. The estimated present value of future cash flows associated with the asset is determined and an impairment loss is recognized for the difference between this amount and the carrying amount as follows: the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to estimated present value of the future cash flows associated with the asset, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, either directly or through the use of an allowance account and the resulting loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

In a subsequent period, if the amount of the impairment loss related to financial assets measured at amortized cost decreases, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

The Company has classified and measured its financial instruments as described below:

- Cash is classified as amortized cost.
- Receivables are classified as and measured at amortized cost.
- Reclamation bond is classified as and measured at amortized cost.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as and measured at amortized cost.

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

- Marketable securities are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Share-based payments

The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model considering the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. The Company annually revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to reserves.

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 fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods and services received.

Income taxes

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the local taxable income or loss for the year, using local tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred taxes are recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the financial position reporting date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions 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.

The information about significant areas of judgment considered by management in preparing these consolidated financial statements is as follows:

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Going concern

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

The information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty considered by management in preparing these consolidated financial statements is as follows:

Income taxes

The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

To the extent that any of management's assumptions change, there could be a significant impact on the Company's future financial position, profit or loss and cash flows.

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets does not necessarily represent present or future values, and these assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying value will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the exploration and evaluation assets themselves. Management must exercise judgement when assessing indicators of impairment.

Share-based payments

Estimating the fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them.

Valuation of common shares received from Neotech Metals Corp. in connection with asset held for sale (Note 3 and 4)

The Company received common shares from Neotech Metals Corp in connection with its asset held for sale and required the use of the Chaffe option pricing model to determine the discount for lack of marketability applied to the value of the Neotech Metals Corp. common shares. Typical inputs into the Chaffe option pricing model include: stock price, restriction period, holding period and volatility. Historical volatility in particular require judgement around the reference period or benchmark rate used as inputs into the Chaffe option pricing model.

New accounting policies and amendments

IAS 1 – amendments: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current

The amendments to IAS 1 specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

- That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, an entity is required to disclose when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months. The amendments have not had an impact on the classification of the Company's liabilities

Amendments not yet adopted

IFRS 18: Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will apply for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and also applies to comparative information. IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1; many of the other existing principles in IAS 1 are retained, with limited changes. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it may change what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. Key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to: (i) the structure of the statement of profit or loss; (ii) 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 (iii) enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general. The Company is currently assessing the effects of IFRS 18 on the financial statements.

3. ASSET HELD FOR SALE

Hecla-Kilmer, Ontario Canada

The Company owned a 100% stake in the Hecla-Kilmer rare earth element project located in Ontario Canada.

On July 19, 2024, the Company closed a claim sales agreement with Neotech Metals Corp. ("Neotech") to sell its 100% interest in Hecla-Kilmer for 4,000,000 common shares (received) of Neotech and \$1,000,000 in cash (received). Of the common shares, 500,000 were received on closing and are subject to a four month and one day hold period from the date of acquisition. The balance of the Neotech common shares received (3,500,000) are subject to certain holding periods as follows:

- 1,500,000 common shares on July 19, 2024
- 1,500,000 common shares on July 19, 2025
- 500,000 common shares on January 19, 2026.

Accordingly, the Company has applied a discount for lack of marketability ranging from 0-63% on these common shares. The Common shares are publicly listed on the Exchange.

In connection with the sale of Hecla-Kilmer, the Company retains its existing right to purchase, at any time, a 1.5% NSR from the original property vendor by paying \$500,000 for each 0.5%.

Management determined that the sale of the Hecla-Kilmer asset meets the definitions of assets held for sale in accordance with IFRS 5 "Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations." Consequently, the assets of Hecla-Kilmer were classified as a disposal group.

3. ASSETS HELD FOR SALE (cont'd...)

In accordance with IFRS 5, on the reclassification of disposal groups as assets held for sale and discontinued operations, the Company remeasured the net assets of Hecla-Kilmer to fair value less costs of disposal estimated based on the expected proceeds of disposition. During the year ended March 31, 2025, an impairment of \$1,569,470 (March 31, 2024 - \$nil) was recognized against the asset held for sale, which is included in profit or loss for the year.

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

On March 31, 2025, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of \$28,598 in connection with the Neotech shares (Note 3). The fair value of the marketable securities as at March 31, 2025, was \$339,128 (March 31, 2024 - \$nil). The valuation of these shares has been determined by using the Chaffe option pricing model to account for the restriction placed on the common shares to be received as noted in Note 3.

5. RECEIVABLES

Receivables consist of GST receivables of \$57,008 (2024 - \$4,904) and the receivables are current.

6. EQUIPMENT

		Computer Equipment
Cost:		
Balance at March 31, 2023, 2024 and December 31, 2024	\$	11,020
Accumulated Depreciation:		
Balance at March 31, 2023	\$	9,435
Depreciation		475
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	9,910
Depreciation		1,110
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$	11,020
Net Book Value:		
Balance at March 31, 2024	\$	1,110
Balance at March 31, 2025	\$	-

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

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

a) Bonita Property – Nevada, USA

The Company acquired the Bonita copper-gold property in Humboldt County, Nevada, USA, through staking.

The Company has a 100% interest in the claims, free and clear of any interests or royalties.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the Bonita property was impaired because no additional expenditures are planned for the property at this time.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

The Company accordingly wrote off acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property of \$4,081,002 as impairment of exploration and evaluation assets. During the year ended March 31, 2025, additional costs of \$8,379 were incurred on the property which was also impaired.

b) Big Ten Project – Nevada, USA

The principal properties comprising the Big Ten project are Danbo, Amsel and Clipper and are summarized below.

Danbo Property

The Company owns 100% interest in certain unpatented mining claims located in Nye County, Nevada, USA. The property is also subject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty and the Company has the right to purchase one-half of the royalty for US \$3,000,000.

Amsel Property

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Amsel property located in Nye County, Nevada, USA. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty and the Company has the right to buy back up to one-half of the royalty for US\$500,000 per half a percent.

Clipper Property

The Company acquired Clipper property, which is located near the Danbo Property, by staking. It is 100% owned and free and clear of any interests or royalties.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the Big Ten property was impaired because no additional expenditures are planned for the property at this time. The Company accordingly wrote off acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property of \$1,699,812 as impairment of exploration and evaluation assets.

c) Hecla-Kilmer Property, Ontario, Canada

On July 19, 2024, the Company closed a claim sales agreement with Neotech to sell its 100% interest in Hecla-Kilmer for 4,000,000 common shares (received) of Neotech and \$1,000,000 in cash (received) (Notes 3 and 4). Of the common share 500,000 was received on closing and are subject to a four month hold period from the date of acquisition. The balance of the Neotech shares (3,500,000) are subject to an escrow release schedule as follows:

- 1,500,000 common shares on July 19, 2024
- 1,500,000 common shares on July 19, 2025
- 500,000 common shares on January 19, 2026.

In connection with the sale of Hecla-Kilmer, the Company retains its existing right to purchase, at any time, a 1.5% NSR from the original property vendor by paying \$500,000 for each 0.5%.

d) Reveille Property, Nevada, USA

The Company sold its Reveille property in Nevada for cash proceeds of \$100,000.

The Company owned a 100% interest in the Reveille property located in Nevada, USA. The property is subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty and the Company has the right to buy back 1.5% of the royalty for US\$500,000 for each 0.5% for a maximum cost of US\$1,500,000.

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the Reveille property was impaired because no additional expenditures, at this time, are planned for the property.

VR RESOURCES LTD.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

The Company accordingly wrote off acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property of \$1,953,750 as impairment of exploration and evaluation assets. During the year ended March 31, 2024, additional costs of \$38,358 were incurred on the property which were also impaired and during the year ended March 31, 2025, additional costs of \$10,133 were incurred on the property which were also impaired.

e) New Boston Property, Nevada, USA

The Company acquired a 100% interest in the New Boston copper-molybdenum property located in Mineral County, Nevada, USA, in September 2017. To acquire the New Boston property, the Company paid \$12,835 (US\$10,000) and issued 100,000 common shares, in two stages, 50,000 (issued) common shares upon signing of the agreement with a fair value of \$16,250 and 50,000 (issued) common shares upon commencement of a drill program on the property with a fair value of \$10,500. In 2020 the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the New Boston property was impaired because no additional expenditures, at this time, were planned for the property. The Company started to capitalize costs when active and material exploration programs were commenced on the property in 2023.

f) Forsyth Property, Saskatchewan, Canada

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Forsyth property located in northern Saskatchewan. To acquire the Forsyth property, the Company will pay \$5,000 (paid) and complete a drill program of at least three drill holes by August 12, 2025, (earn-in date). The vendor has been granted a 2% net smelter returns royalty and the Company has the right to buy back within 2 years of the earn-in date 1.0% of the royalty for \$2,000,000 for each 0.5% for a maximum cost of \$4,000,000.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the Forsyth property was impaired because no additional expenditure, at this time, is planned for the property. The Company accordingly wrote off acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property of \$149,366 as impairment of exploration and evaluation assets.

g) Northway Property, Ontario, Canada

During the year ended March 31, 2023, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Northway property located in Ontario, Canada by staking.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the Northway property was impaired because no additional expenditure, at this time, is planned for the property. The Company accordingly wrote off acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property of \$549,920 as impairment of exploration and evaluation assets.

h) Western Superior Project – Ontario, Canada

On September 11, 2024, the Company entered into a Property Acquisition Agreement (“Agreement”). As consideration for an undivided 90% interest in the Western Superior Properties, the Company paid \$45,000 in cash and issued 600,000 common shares of the Company.

The Cash payments made, and common shares issued will be allocated to the three properties as follows:

		Cash	Common shares
Empire Property	\$	15,000	200,000
Silverback Property		15,000	200,000
Golden Bear Property		15,000	200,000
Total	\$	45,000	600,000

VR RESOURCES LTD.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

Pursuant to the Agreement the optionor will receive a 2.0% NSR royalty and the Company has the right to buy back, by September 11, 2026, 1.0% of the royalty for \$4,000,000 for each 0.5% for a maximum cost of \$8,000,000.

The Company can acquire the remaining 10% undivided interest in the properties by commencing a drill program. As consideration the Company will pay \$5,000 (paid) and issue 400,000 (issued) common shares of the Company.

The principal properties acquired are the Empire Property and its surrounding area of interest, the Silverback Property, and the Golden Bear Property.

Empire Property

The Empire property is located near the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Company also acquired additional contiguous property by staking.

Silverback Property

The Silverback property is located near the city of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The property consists of 84 mineral claims in 1 contiguous block. The Company also acquired additional contiguous property by staking.

Golden Bear Property

The Golden Bear Property is near the town of Dryden, Ontario. The property consists of 10 mineral claims. The Company also acquired additional contiguous property by staking.

i) Rambler Property, Ontario, Canada

The Company acquired a 100% interest in the Rambler property located in Ontario, Canada by staking.

j) Halfway Property, Ontario, Canada

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Halfway property located in Ontario, Canada by staking.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company determined that the carrying value of its interest in the Halfway property was impaired because no additional expenditure, at this time, is planned for the property. The Company accordingly wrote off acquisition and exploration expenditures on the property of \$9,304 as impairment of exploration and evaluation assets.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2025
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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

	New Boston	Northway	Forsyth	Big Ten	Empire	Silverback	Golden Bear	Rambler	Halfway	Reveille	Bonita	Total
Acquisition costs												
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$ 59,306	\$ 22,250	\$ 5,000	\$ 650,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 737,280
Cash	-	-	-	-	16,667	16,667	16,667	-	-	-	-	50,001
Shares	10,500	-	-	-	16,667	16,667	16,667	-	-	-	-	60,501
Staking	-	-	-	-	15,600	2,550	-	7,497	-	-	-	25,647
Land administration	37,539	-	-	10,305	-	-	-	-	-	9,989	8,238	66,071
Translation adjustment	5,431	-	-	9,806	-	-	-	-	-	144	141	15,522
	53,470	-	-	20,111	48,934	35,884	33,334	7,497	-	10,133	8,379	217,770
Impairment	-	(22,250)	(5,000)	(670,835)	-	-	-	-	-	(10,133)	(8,379)	(716,597)
Balance, March 31, 2025	\$ 112,776	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 48,934	\$ 35,884	\$ 33,334	\$ 7,497	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 238,425
Deferred exploration costs												
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$ 220,724	\$ 521,118	\$ 7,500	\$ 997,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,746,528
Drilling	1,254,243	-	63,289	-	378,677	160,757	-	-	-	-	-	1,856,966
Geological	6,866	12	10,259	-	26,534	13,409	-	-	8,929	-	-	66,009
Geophysical	-	-	-	-	-	120,500	-	-	-	-	-	120,500
Consulting	-	-	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320
Environmental	-	6,446	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,946
Field	54,697	-	48,184	-	42,778	78,123	-	-	375	-	-	224,157
Geochemistry	158,894	94	132	-	158	23,676	2,139	454	-	-	-	185,547
Report preparation	-	-	10,182	-	45,220	17,370	-	-	-	-	-	72,772
Translation adjustment	82,599	-	-	31,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114,390
	1,557,299	6,552	136,866	31,791	493,367	413,835	2,139	454	9,304	-	-	2,651,707
Impairment	-	(527,670)	(144,366)	(1,028,977)	-	-	-	-	(9,304)	-	-	(1,710,317)
Balance, March 31, 2025	\$ 1,778,023	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 493,367	\$ 413,835	\$ 2,139	\$ 454	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,687,818
Balance, March 31, 2025	\$ 1,890,799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 542,301	\$ 449,719	\$ 35,473	\$ 7,951	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,926,243

VR RESOURCES LTD.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

March 31, 2025

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd...)

	New Boston	Northway	Forsyth	Hecla-Kilmer	Bonita	Big Ten	Junction	Reveille	Total
Acquisition costs									
Balance, March 31, 2023	\$ 42,003	\$ 12,300	\$ 5,000	\$ 132,525	\$ 1,210,516	\$ 639,469	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,041,813
Cash	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
Staking fees	-	4,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,950
Land administration	17,146	-	-	-	6,753	10,829	7,067	10,831	52,626
Translation adjustment	157	-	-	-	938	426	-	66	1,587
	17,303	9,950	-	-	7,691	11,255	7,067	10,897	64,163
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	(75,093)	-	-	-	-	(75,093)
Impairment	-	-	-	(57,432)	(1,218,207)	-	(7,067)	(10,897)	(1,293,603)
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$ 59,306	\$ 22,250	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 737,280
Deferred exploration costs									
Balance, March 31, 2023	\$ 29,495	\$ 15,000	\$ 7,500	\$ 4,367,945	\$ 2,857,426	\$ 994,578	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,271,944
Drilling	-	234,411	-	214,732	-	-	-	-	449,143
Environmental	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,372	22,372
Field	21,313	218,989	-	367,102	-	1,142	1,467	3,233	613,246
Geochemistry	2,020	151,785	-	97,877	-	208	-	1,690	253,580
Geophysical	145,267	7,762	-	18,460	-	-	-	-	171,489
Geological	15,987	93,171	-	84,049	1,731	-	-	-	194,938
Government grant	-	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	-	-	-	-	(400,000)
Translation adjustment	6,642	-	-	-	3,638	1,258	9	166	11,713
	191,229	506,118	-	582,220	5,369	2,608	1,476	27,461	1,316,481
Assets held for sale	-	-	-	(2,804,907)	-	-	-	-	(2,804,907)
Impairment	-	-	-	(2,145,258)	(2,862,795)	-	(1,476)	(27,461)	(5,036,990)
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$ 220,724	\$ 521,118	\$ 7,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 997,186	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,746,528
Balance, March 31, 2024	\$ 280,030	\$ 543,368	\$ 12,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,647,910	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,483,808

VR RESOURCES LTD.**NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****MARCH 31, 2025**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. RECLAMATION BOND

The Company has a refundable reclamation bond related to its Big Ten Project with the USDA Forest Service in the state of Nevada, USA covering the Amsel Property for \$11,080 (US\$7,700) (March 31, 2024 - \$10,434 (US \$7,700)). The Company also has reclamation bonds with the Bureau of Land Management on its Reveille Project for \$22,131 (US\$15,381) (March 31, 2024 - \$20,841 (US\$15,381) and on its New Boston Property for \$7,314 (US\$5,083) (March 31, 2024 - \$19,455 (US\$14,358)).

9. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade Payables	\$ 28,968	\$ 44,672
Accrued Liabilities	40,000	40,000
	\$ 68,968	\$ 84,672

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

Authorized – Unlimited common shares without par value. As at March 31, 2025, the Company had 133,443,467 (2024 – 119,949,021) common shares issued and outstanding.

During fiscal 2025

The Company issued 1,000,000 common shares for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets (Western Superior) with a fair value of \$50,000.

The Company issued 50,000 common shares for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets (New Boston) with a fair value of \$10,500.

The Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 4,444,446 units at a price of \$0.045 per unit for gross proceeds of \$200,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant, 2,222,223 warrants entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.07 per common share for a period to May 29, 2026. A value of \$88,889 was attributed to the warrants using the residual value method.

The Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 8,000,000 flow-through units at a price of \$0.05 per flow-through share for total gross proceeds of \$400,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant, 4,000,000 warrants, entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.08 per common share to June 27, 2026. The value of \$Nil was attributed to the warrants using the residual value method. The Company paid cash fees of \$24,000 and issued 480,000 agent warrants valued \$15,550. The cash fee was recorded as an offset to share capital as share issue cost. The Company has spent \$312,823 on eligible exploration expenditures.

The Company paid additional share issue costs of \$28,381 incurred in connection with the financings and was recorded as an offset to share capital as share issue cost.

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd...)

During fiscal 2024

The Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 4,300,743 units at a price of \$0.14 per unit and 7,971,250 flow-through units at a price of \$0.16 per flow-through share for total gross proceeds of \$1,877,504. A flow-through premium liability of \$159,425 was allocated to the flow-through obligation of this private placement, and the remainder of proceeds were allocated to share capital. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant, 5,500,625 warrants, entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.23 per common share to October 19, 2024 and 635,372 warrants entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.23 per common share to November 9, 2024. The Company paid cash fees of \$53,514 and share issue costs of \$13,006 were incurred in connection with the financing and was recorded as an offset to share capital as share issue cost.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, all flow through funds were spent on eligible exploration expenditures and the flow through premium was recognized in other income.

The Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 2,422,222 units at a price of \$0.18 per unit and 2,051,282 flow-through units at a price of \$0.195 per flow-through share for total gross proceeds of \$836,000. A flow-through premium liability of \$30,769 was allocated to the flow-through obligation of this private placement, and the remainder of proceeds were allocated to share capital. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, and each flow-through unit consist of one common share of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.25 per common share for a period of thirty-six months from date of issuance. The Company paid cash fees of \$24,000 and share issue costs of \$23,773 were incurred in connection with the financing and was recorded as an offset to share capital as share issue cost.

During the year ended March 31, 2024, \$197,900 of the flow through funds were spent on eligible exploration expenditures and \$15,223 of the flow-through premium was recognized in other income.

The Company issued 50,000 common shares on the exercise of warrants for proceeds of \$12,500.

The Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 5,982,665 units at a price of \$0.15 for gross proceeds of \$897,400. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.20 per common share to September 9, 2027. The Company paid cash fees of \$30,999 and share issue costs of \$250 were incurred in connection with the financing and was recorded as an offset to share capital as share issue cost.

Stock options

The Company has an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time-to-time, at its discretion, and in accordance with the TSX-V requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed a rolling 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares at the time the options are granted. Vesting of stock options is at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Stock options are exercised for a maximum of 10 years, and the exercise price of the stock options is set in accordance with the policies of the TSX-V.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd...)

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had stock options outstanding enabling the holder to acquire common shares as follows:

Number of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Life Remaining
1,450,000	\$0.30	March 21, 2027	1,450,000	1.97
50,000	\$0.30	May 16, 2027	50,000	2.13
1,025,000	\$0.30	April 13, 2028	1,025,000	3.08
200,000	\$0.35	July 6, 2028	200,000	3.27
750,000	\$0.28	August 14, 2029	750,000	4.38
700,000	\$0.28	June 10, 2025*	700,000	0.19
1,115,000	\$0.45	July 14, 2026	1,115,000	1.29
1,275,000	\$0.16	September 23, 2027	1,275,000	2.49
1,825,000	\$0.19	May 11, 2028	1,825,000	3.12
1,725,000	\$0.22	April 2, 2029	1,725,000	4.01
1,700,000	\$0.05	December 3, 2029	1,700,000	4.68
11,815,000			11,815,000	2.97

* Expired unexercised subsequent to year end

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company recognized share-based payments expense of \$288,381 (2024 - \$242,438) in connection with the vesting of stock options granted.

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
As at March 31, 2023	8,435,000	\$ 0.30
Granted	1,875,000	0.19
Expired	(1,670,000)	0.31
As at March 31, 2024	8,640,000	0.27
Granted	3,425,000	0.14
Expired	(250,000)	0.28
March 31, 2025	11,815,000	\$ 0.23

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of stock options granted:

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd...)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.31%	2.97%
Expected life of options	5	5
Annualized volatility	95%	87%
Exercise price	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.19
Share price	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.19
Dividend rate	0%	0%
Weighted average fair value per option granted	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.13

Warrants

The following common share purchase warrants entitle the holders thereof to purchase one common share for each warrant. Warrants transactions are as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
As at March 31, 2023	6,892,352	\$ 0.26
Expired	(6,007,352)	\$ 0.26
Exercised	(50,000)	\$ 0.25
Granted	12,575,193	\$ 0.23
As at March 31, 2024	13,410,193	\$ 0.23
Expired	(6,970,997)	\$ 0.23
Granted	6,702,223	\$ 0.07
As at March 31, 2025	13,141,419	\$ 0.15

The weighted average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding at March 31, 2025, was 1.49 (March 31, 2024 – 1.59 years).

Warrants outstanding are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
3,447,863	\$0.25	June 7, 2026
2,991,333	\$0.20	September 9, 2027
2,222,223	\$0.07	May 29, 2026
480,000	\$0.05	June 27, 2026
4,000,000	\$0.08	June 27, 2026
13,141,419		

10. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd...)

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model valuation of agent warrants granted:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.00%	-
Expected life of warrants	1.5	-
Annualized volatility	105%	-
Exercise price	\$ 0.05	\$ -
Share price	\$ 0.05	\$ -
Dividend rate	0%	-
Weighted average fair value per warrant granted	\$ 0.02	\$ -

11. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025, consisted of the following:

- Shares issued for E&E assets \$60,500.
- Fair value of broker warrants issued \$15,550.
- Residual value of warrants issued of \$88,889.
- Marketable securities received for sale of E&E assets of \$310,530.
- Accrued \$11,503 of exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2024, consisted of the following:

- Recorded a flow-through premium of \$190,194.
- Accrued \$3,019 of exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- Transferred \$2,880,000 of exploration and evaluation assets to assets held for sale.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel include those people who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. Key management personnel compensation for the year ended March 31, were:

	2025	2024
Short-term benefits paid or accrued:		
Consulting fees	\$ 31,500	\$ 30,000
Salaries	317,142	398,452
	<u>348,642</u>	<u>428,452</u>
Share-based payments:		
Share-based payments	<u>231,179</u>	<u>190,066</u>
Total remuneration	<u>\$ 579,821</u>	<u>\$ 618,518</u>

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2025 was \$3,936 (March 31, 2024 – \$Nil) owed to an officer of the Company.

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one reportable segment being the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. Geographical information of the Company's non-current assets is as follows:

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets held for sale - Canada	\$	-	\$ 2,880,000
Equipment - Canada	\$	-	\$ 1,110
Exploration and evaluation assets - Canada	\$	1,035,444	\$ 555,868
Exploration and evaluation assets - USA	\$	1,890,799	\$ 1,927,940
Reclamation bond - USA	\$	40,525	\$ 50,730

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as shareholders' equity.

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage as such the Company has historically relied on equity financing to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital restrictions. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

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 for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of the Company's cash, receivables, reclamation bonds and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Company's marketable securities are classified as a level 3 financial asset.

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

The Company recognizes its investment in marketable securities (Notes 3 and 4) at fair value. These valuations are determined using level 3 inputs which involve considerable estimates as the inputs used to value these assets are based on unobservable market data and a discount for lack of marketability. There is inherent uncertainty and imprecision in estimating the factors that can affect fair value, and in estimating fair values generally, when observable market data is not available. Changes in assumptions and inputs used in valuing financial instruments could affect reported fair values.

Valuation of assets that use Level 3 Inputs consists of the Company's marketable securities. For the Company's marketable securities investments, various Chaffe model inputs were utilized.

	Level 3	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial instruments measured at FVPL		
Marketable securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 339,128	\$ -

⁽¹⁾ The fair value Level 3 inputs include a valuation performed on the investment using the Chaffe pricing model. The Company performed a sensitivity analysis on the carrying value of its Level 3 assets and notes that a 10% decrease would result in an approximately \$33,900 decrease in fair value.

Financial risk factors

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

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, marketable securities, reclamation bonds and receivables.

Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is remote as they are due from the Government of Canada. The Company's cash is deposited in accounts held at a large financial institution in Canada. As such, the Company believes the credit risk with cash is remote. Receivables comprise input tax receivables due from the Government of Canada. The fair value of the Company's marketable securities was \$339,128 and consists of equity instruments in a publicly traded junior mining company. The Company considers the credit risk of receivables to be low.

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 of March 31, 2025, the Company had a cash balance of \$246,932 to settle current liabilities of \$68,968. All the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company intends to raise additional equity financing in the coming fiscal year to meet its obligations.

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

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's cash is held in accounts with floating interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk is estimated to be minimal.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to assets and liabilities that are denominated in USD. Amounts exposed to foreign currency risk include cash and reclamation bonds of US\$46,300 as of March 31, 2025 (Note 3). A 10% fluctuation in the USD against the CAD would result in an approximate \$6,400 change in profit or loss for the year.

Price risk

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

16. INCOME TAXES

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

	2025	2024
Loss for the year	\$ (5,011,613)	\$ (7,085,113)
Expected income recovery	\$ (1,353,000)	\$ (1,913,000)
Change in statutory tax, and foreign exchange rates	(156,000)	346,000
Permanent differences	70,000	18,000
Impact of flow-through shares	144,000	398,000
Share issue costs	(14,000)	(39,000)
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	2,000	(3,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences and other	1,307,000	1,193,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

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16. INCOME TAXES (cont'd...)

Significant components of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits that have not been included on the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2025	Expiry dates	March 31, 2024	Expiry dates
Share issue costs	\$ 202,000	2046 to 2049	\$ 266,000	2045 to 2048
Exploration and evaluation assets	10,359,000	No expiry	7,287,000	No expiry
Equipment	10,000	No expiry	10,000	No expiry
Non-capital losses	8,762,000	See below	6,310,000	See below
Canada	6,747,000	2030 to 2045	4,417,000	2030 to 2044
USA	2,015,000	No expiry	1,893,000	No expiry

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

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

700,000 stock options expired unexercised.