1470370 B.C. Ltd.

Interim Financial Statements

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED March 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited)

Issued: April 8, 2025

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, continuous disclosure obligations, if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Professional Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

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

1470370 B.C. Ltd.
Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars – Unaudited)

	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at December 31, 2024
		$	**$**
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash		**1**	1
TOTAL ASSETS		**1**	1
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**10,212**	8,297
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,212**	8,297
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	5	**1**	1
Deficit		**(10,212)**	(8,297)
Total shareholders' equity		**(10,211)**	(8,296)
TOTAL LIABIILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**1**	1

These interim financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 8, 2025 and are signed on its behalf by:

"Tony Wonnacott" Director ***"Paul Hardy"*** Director

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

1470370 B.C. Ltd.
Interim Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars – Unaudited)

	Note	For three months ended March 31, 2025 $	For the period from Incorporation (March 12, 2024) to June 30, 2024 $
EXPENSES			
Advertising, shareholders' information and public relations		-	315
Audit and legal		-	7,544
Listing and Filing Fees		**1,765**	-
Transfer Agent Fees		**150**	-
Total Expenses		**1,915**	7,859
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		**(1,915)**	(7,859)
LOSS PER SHARE – BASIC AND DILUTED		(19.15)	(78.59)
WEIGHTED NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING – BASIC AND DILUTED	5	100	100

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

1470370 B.C. Ltd.

Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders Equity

For the three months ended March 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars – Unaudited)

	Note	Shares #	Share Amount $	Accumulated Deficit $	Total $
Balance, March 12, 2024		-	-	-	-
Common Shares issued during the period	5	100	1	-	1
Net Loss for the period		-	-	(8,297)	(8,297)
Balance, December 31, 2024		100	1	(8,297)	(8,296)
Net Loss for the period				(1,915)	(1,915)
Balance, March 31, 2025		100	1	(10,212)	(10,211)

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

1470370 B.C. Ltd.
Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars – Unaudited)

	Note	**Three months ended March 31, 2025**	For the period from Incorporation (March 12, 2024) to June 30, 2024
		$	$
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the period		**(1,915)**	(7,859)
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**1,915**	7,859
Cash flows used in operating activities		**0**	0
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of common shares		**0**	1
Cash flows from financing activities		**0**	1
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH DURING THE PERIOD		**0**	1
CASH, beginning of the period		**1**	0
CASH, end of the period		**1**	1

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

1470370 B.C. Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and was established as a legal entity on March 12, 2024. The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The Company's head office and registered office is located at Suite 2700, The Stack, 1133 Melville Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6E 4E5.

The Company is investigating and evaluating business opportunities to either acquire or in which to participate.

Plan of arrangement

On April 5, 2024, 0180791 B.C. Ltd. ("018 BC") announced the closing of a plan of arrangement under section 288 of the Business Corporations Act (*British Columbia*) (the "Arrangement"), pursuant to which 018 BC spun out eight wholly-owned subsidiaries of 018 BC – namely the Company, 1470348 B.C. Ltd. ("348 BC"), 1470350 B.C. Ltd. ("350 BC"), 1470352 B.C. Ltd. ("352 BC"), 1470356 B.C. Ltd. ("356 BC"), 1470358 B.C. Ltd. ("358 BC"), 1470363 B.C. Ltd. ("363 BC") and 1470366 B.C. Ltd. ("366 BC") (collectively the "Spin-Out Entities") – by way of distributing securities of the Spin-Out Entities to the sole shareholder of 018 BC (the "Shareholder").

Under the terms of the arrangement agreement between 018 BC and the Spin-Out Entities dated March 25, 2024 (the "Arrangement Agreement"), upon completion of the Arrangement on April 4, 2024, the Shareholder received the following: 100 common shares of the Company, 100 common shares of 348 BC, 100 common shares of 350 BC, 100 common shares of 352 BC, 100 common shares of 356 BC, 100 common shares of 338 BC, 100 common shares of 363 BC and 100 common shares of 366 BC. In addition, each existing common share of 018 BC was exchanged for one new common share of 018 BC.

These interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the payment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. At March 31, 2025, the Company had no sources of revenue and an accumulated deficit of $10,212. At March 31, 2025, the Company had cash of $1 and working capital deficit of $10,211. These conditions raise material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the recoverability of past expenditures mainly in day-to-day operations are dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing and/or loans to successfully complete its future objectives. Management pursues relationships and alliances with diverse entities in order to attract additional sources of funds or other transactions that would assure the continuance of the Company's operations.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments for the recoverability and classification of assets and classification of liabilities that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of preparation

The Company’s interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently by the Company to all periods presented in these interim financial statements, unless otherwise noted.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

Critical judgments and sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these interim 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 interim financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These interim financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the interim financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Judgments

Critical judgments exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

a. Deferred income taxes

The Company recognizes the deferred tax benefit related to deferred income and resource tax assets to the extent recovery is probable. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires management to make significant estimates of future taxable profit. In addition, future changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions from deferred income and resource tax assets.

b. Shares issued for non-cash consideration

The Company is required to recognize these transactions at fair value which requires judgment in selecting valuation technique and other factors.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Cash

Cash includes cash in bank and demand deposits.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Payables are obligations to pay for materials or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Impairment of assets

Impairment tests for long-lived assets are performed when there is an indication of impairment. At each reporting date, an assessment is made to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, an estimate of the long-lived assets recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less direct costs to sell and the asset's value in use. If the carrying value of long-lived assets exceeds its recoverable amount, the assets are impaired and an impairment loss is charged to profit and loss so as to reduce the carrying amount of the long-lived asset to its recoverable amount.

Financial instruments

i) *Classification*

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

ii) *Measurement*

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. Amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related party, and loans payable are classified as amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise. Cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVOCI are initially recorded at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVOCI are included in comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise. As at March 31, 2025 the Company has not classified any financial assets or liabilities as FVOCI.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

iii) *Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost*
The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. Regardless of whether credit risk has increased significantly, the loss allowance for trade receivables without a significant financing component classified at amortized cost, are measured using the lifetime expected credit loss approach. The Company shall recognize in the statements of comprehensive income (loss), as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

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

Share Capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income taxes. Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in comprehensive loss, except for income taxes relating to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income (loss).

Current income taxes, if any, is the expected amount payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, calculated in accordance with applicable taxation laws and regulations, using income tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting year, and any adjustments to amounts payable or receivable relating to previous years.

Deferred income taxes are provided using the liability method based on temporary differences arising between the income tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the interim financial statements. Deferred income taxes are determined using income tax rates and income tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (continued)

Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency
The Company's and its subsidiary's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, is the Canadian dollar. The interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

Foreign currency transactions
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada and prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation, at year end exchange rates, of monetary assets and liabilities dominated in foreign currencies are recognized in comprehensive loss.

Loss per share

Basic and diluted loss per share is determined by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is not separately presented, as the effect of securities exercisable into common shares would reduce the amount presented as loss per share.

4. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

The Company has identified its directors and certain senior officers as its key management personnel and the compensation costs for key management personnel and companies related to them are recorded at their exchange amounts as agreed upon by transacting parties.

On April 5, 2024, as a result of the Arrangement, Tony Wonnacott had ownership and control over all 100 common shares of the Company. Subsequently, on May 29, 2024,Tony Wonnacott issued a press release and filed an early warning report advising that he sold a total of 36 common shares of the Company, leaving him with 64 common shares of the Company.

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has an outstanding balance of $10,212 in accounts payable due to a corporation under common control for payment of expenses during the year.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

(b) Issued

Upon completion of the Arrangement Agreement and as at March 31, 2025, there are 100 common shares of the Company issued and outstanding.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

For financial instruments held by the Company, management classifies cash as FVTPL, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities as amortized cost.

Fair Value
IFRS 13 establishes a fair value hierarchy, for financial instruments measured at fair value that reflects the significance of inputs in making fair value measurement as follows:

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

The recorded accounts payable approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The fair value of cash under the fair value hierarchy is determined using Level 1 inputs.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

(a) ***Credit Risk***
Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The credit risk associated with cash is believed to be minimal as cash is on deposit within a Canadian bank that is believed to be creditworthy. The Company does not believe it is exposed to significant credit risk.

(b) ***Liquidity Risk***
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due.

The Company attempts to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements. Management monitors the Company's contractual obligations and other expenses to ensure adequate liquidity is maintained.

(c) ***Market Risk***
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices or prevailing conditions. Market risk consists of currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds no financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars. As at March 31, 2025, the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market risk. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates relative to its cash balances is currently immaterial. The Company also has no long-term debt with variable interest rates, so it has no negative exposure to changes in the market interest rate.

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Given that the Company's common shares are not listed on the stock market at this time it has assessed there to be a low level of price rate risk.

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprising of issued capital and deficit.

The Company's objectives, when managing capital, are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its capital structure, and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue common shares, borrow or adjust the amount of cash. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.