

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

To the Shareholders of Silver Bullet Mines Corp.:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Silver Bullet Mines Corp. and its subsidiaries (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 audits 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 is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the year ended June 30, 2024 and, as of that date, the Company had an accumulated deficit. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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 period. 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.

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

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 on this other information, 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 International Financial Reporting 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.

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

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 period 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 Andrew Kevin Spidle.

Mississauga, Ontario

October 28, 2024

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

MNP

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP. (formerly Pinehurst Capital 1 Inc.)**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****June 30, 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	\$	\$
Assets		
Current		
Cash and equivalents (Note 5)	103,275	7,767
Miscellaneous receivables (Note 6)	16,871	15,865
Prepaid expenses and deposits (Note 7)	66,280	13,285
Total current assets	186,426	36,917
Property, mill and equipment (Note 8)	3,086,462	3,117,614
Total assets	3,272,888	3,154,531
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 21)	1,061,471	679,785
Convertible debt (Note 9)	308,000	297,900
Note payable (Note 11)	342,176	314,736
Convertible promissory note (Note 10)	600,000	597,244
Loan payable (Note 12)	307,958	-
Total current liabilities	2,619,605	1,889,665
Convertible debentures (Note 13)	823,654	-
Total liabilities	3,443,259	1,889,665
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 15)	14,618,626	12,259,462
Contributed surplus (Note 16)	1,166,181	828,893
Warrants (Note 17)	354,631	2,299,449
Equity component of convertible promissory note (Note 10 and Note 13)	123,826	57,193
Accumulated other comprehensive income	63,109	46,463
Deficit	(16,496,744)	(14,226,594)
Total shareholders' equity	(170,371)	1,264,866
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	3,272,888	3,154,531

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 24)

Subsequent events (Note 26)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"John Carter"

Director

"Peter M. Clausi"

Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP. (formerly Pinehurst Capital 1 Inc.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Operating Expenses		
Mineral property development expense (Note 18 and 19)	964,522	1,675,832
Exploration expense	54,556	53,506
General and administrative (Note 21)	472,708	586,099
Depreciation expense	138,220	136,649
Professional fees	113,084	182,429
Finance expense (Note 14)	189,772	141,232
Share-based compensation (Note 16)	337,288	-
Net loss for the year	2,270,150	2,775,747
Other comprehensive (income) loss		
Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations	(16,646)	(47,564)
Comprehensive loss for the year	2,253,504	2,728,183
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.03)	(0.04)
Weighted average shares outstanding	68,100,000	64,924,000

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORC. (formerly Pinehurst Capital 1 Inc.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Warrants \$	Equity Component of Convertible Promissory Note \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income \$	Accumulated Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance, June 30, 2022	62,421,962	11,396,883	928,096	2,308,510	-	(1,101)	(11,550,050)	3,082,338
Shares issued for cash (Note 15)	4,039,560	548,000	-	259,912	-	-	-	807,912
Share issue costs-cash (Note 15)	-	(24,340)	-	-	-	-	-	(24,340)
Share issue costs-finders' warrants (Note 15)	-	(6,569)	-	6,569	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for debt (Note 15)	236,000	70,800	-	-	-	-	-	70,800
Share issue costs-cash	-	(854)	-	-	-	-	-	(854)
Equity component of convertible promissory note, net of issue costs (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	57,193	-	-	57,193
Warrants expired (Note 17)	-	275,542	-	(275,542)	-	-	-	-
Options expired (Note 16)	-	-	(99,203)	-	-	-	99,203	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,775,747)	(2,775,747)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	47,564	-	47,564
Balance, June 30, 2023	66,697,522	12,259,462	828,893	2,299,449	57,193	46,463	(14,226,594)	1,264,866
Shares issued for cash (Note 15)	2,742,376	219,085	-	110,000	-	-	-	329,085
Share issue costs-cash (Note 15)	-	(5,664)	-	-	-	-	-	(5,664)
Share issue costs-broker warrants (Note 15)	-	(1,111)	-	1,111	-	-	-	-
Shares issued - exercise of convertible promissory note (Notes 10 & 15)	500,000	34,000	-	16,000	-	-	-	50,000
Warrants expired (Note 17)	-	2,112,854	-	(2,112,854)	-	-	-	-
Share based compensation (Note 16)	-	-	337,288	-	-	-	-	337,288
Equity component of convertible debentures (Note 13)	-	-	-	38,000	66,633	-	-	104,633
Broker warrants-convertible debentures (Note 13)	-	-	-	2,925	-	-	-	2,925
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,270,150)	(2,270,150)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	16,646	-	16,646
Balance, June 30, 2024	69,939,898	14,618,626	1,166,181	354,631	123,826	63,109	(16,496,744)	(170,371)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP. (formerly Pinehurst Capital 1 Inc.)**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

Years ended June 30

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2024	2023
Operating activities	\$	\$
Net loss	(2,270,150)	(2,775,747)
Items not affecting cash:		
Accretion	95,647	68,713
Depreciation	138,220	136,649
Share-based compensation	337,288	-
Unrealized foreign exchange	21,188	15,914
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Miscellaneous receivables	(956)	62,448
Prepaid expenses	(52,995)	153,673
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	381,686	486,564
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,350,072)	(1,851,786)
Investing activities		
Additions of property, mill and equipment	(3,247)	(90,142)
Net cash used in investing activities	(3,247)	(90,142)
Financing activities		
Issuance of promissory note-net	-	619,357
Issuance of common shares	329,085	807,912
Share issue costs	(5,664)	(25,194)
Convertible debt	-	306,360
Loan payable	305,550	-
Convertible debentures-net	923,190	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,552,161	1,708,435
Foreign exchange effect on cash and cash equivalents	(103,334)	(43,590)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	95,508	(277,083)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	7,767	284,850
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	103,275	7,767

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Silver Bullet Mines Corp. (formerly Pinehurst Capital 1 Inc.) (“Silver Bullet” or the “Company”) was incorporated on July 13, 2018, pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Business Corporations Act. The registered address of Silver Bullet is 200-3310 South Service Road, Burlington, Ontario, L7N 3M6. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”) under the symbol “SBMI”. The Company trades on the OTCQB under the symbol “SBMCF”.

The Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and extraction of natural resources, specifically precious metals in Arizona, Idaho, and Nevada. The Company’s primary focus is the development and operation of its Buckeye Silver Mine located near Globe, Arizona.

On November 12, 2020, Silver Bullet and Silver Bullet Mining Inc. (“Mining” and originally Pinehurst Capital 1 Inc.) entered into an agreement pursuant to which Silver Bullet, contemporaneously with a consolidation of Silver Bullet’s shares, acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Mining on a one for one basis resulting in Mining becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Silver Bullet (the “Transaction”). As a result of the Transaction, Silver Bullet, as the “Resulting Issuer,” continued on with the business of Mining under the name “Silver Bullet Mines Corp.” The Transaction was deemed to be a reverse takeover (“RTO”) as the shareholders of Mining acquired control of the combined entity. The Transaction was completed effective October 15, 2021.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to one year from the reporting date. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments or classifications which might be necessary if the Company was not able to continue as a going concern.

The Company does not generate cash flows from operations to fund its activities and therefore relies principally upon the issuance of securities for financing. The Company anticipates having sufficient funds to meet its development and administrative expenses for at least the next twelve months. The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company will require cash to meet its requirements for administrative overhead, to construct mineral processing facilities, and to conduct exploration of its mineral properties and mineral properties that may be acquired. The Company has historically relied on equity placements to fund its operations and repay its liabilities. Management is actively pursuing financing and alternative funding options and is minimizing discretionary expenditures where prudent. While the Company has been successful in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future. The Company had continuing losses for the year ended June 30, 2024 and has an accumulated deficit of \$16,496,744 as at June 30, 2024 (2023-\$14,226,594). These conditions and events indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements are presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). Accounting policies are consistently applied to all periods, unless otherwise stated.

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements on October 28, 2024.

Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments classified at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”). In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency for Silver Bullet Mines Corp. and Silver Bullet Mining Inc. The functional currency of the Company’s subsidiaries in the United States, is the United States Dollar.

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the accounts of the Company entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company is exposed to variable returns and has the ability affect those returns through power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Company controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date at which control is transferred to the Company. Subsidiaries will be de-consolidated from the date that control ceases.

Subsidiary	Percentage of ownership	Jurisdiction	Principal activity
Silver Bullet Mining Inc.	100%	Canada	Management activities
Black Diamond Exploration Inc.	100%	United States	Exploration and development
Silver Bullet Holdings Inc	100%	United States	Holding
Silver Bullet Arizona Inc.	100%	United States	Milling and processing
Silver Bullet Idaho Inc.	100%	United States	Exploration and development

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets

Non-derivative financial assets within the scope of IFRS 9 are classified and measured as “financial assets at fair value”, as either fair value through profit loss (“FVPL”) or fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”), and “financial assets at amortized costs”, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at the time of initial recognition based on the Company’s business model and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining their classification at FVPL or at amortized cost. Cash and miscellaneous receivables held for collection of contractual cash flows are measured at amortized cost.

After initial recognition, financial assets measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (“EIR”) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income in the consolidated statements of loss. Financial assets measured at FVPL include financial assets management intends to sell in the short term and any derivative financial instrument that is not designated as a hedging instrument in a hedge relationship. Financial assets measured at FVPL are carried at fair value in the consolidated statements of financial position with changes in fair value recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of loss. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as financial assets at FVPL.

Financial assets measured at FVOCI are non-derivative financial assets that are not held for trading and the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to measure the assets at FVOCI. After initial measurement, investments measured at FVOCI are subsequently measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income or loss in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss. When the investment is sold, the cumulative gain or loss remains in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss and is not reclassified to profit or loss. The Company does not measure any financial assets at FVOCI.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or the Company no longer retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

The Company's only financial assets subject to impairment are miscellaneous receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. The Company has elected to apply the simplified approach to impairment as permitted by IFRS 9, which requires the expected lifetime loss to be recognized at the time of initial recognition of the receivable. To measure estimated credit losses, accounts receivable have been grouped based on shared credit risk characteristics, including the number of days past due. An impairment loss is reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss decreases and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the initial impairment was recognized.

Fair value

All financial instruments that are measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities.

Level 1-inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets.

Level 2-inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the comparable asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3-one or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair value of the instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVPL as is the case for held for trading or derivative instruments, or the Company has opted to measure the financial liability at FVPL. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of long-term debt, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, convertible debt, note payable, and convertible promissory note, all of which are measured at amortized cost.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities measured at amortized cost are subsequently measured at the end of each reporting period at amortized cost using the EIR method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in other income (expense) in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires with any associated gain or loss recognized in other income or expense in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits at banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Exploration and evaluation expenditures and mine development expenditures

The Company expenses all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for, and development of mineral properties in the exploration stage. Such costs include, but are not limited to, rights to explore, topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploratory and test activities, sampling, and conducting engineering, marketing and financial studies.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized; this includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit.

To date, all expenditures have been expensed.

Property, mill, and equipment

Property, mill and equipment, which include assets initially recorded at cost including acquisition and installation costs. Property, mill and equipment costs are subsequently measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation based on the estimated useful life of these assets is calculated as follows:

- Buildings, plant and equipment - straight line basis over ten years
- Mill and infrastructure-straight line basis over twenty years

The residual values, useful lives, and method of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting period end and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial 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 of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount 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 years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development, or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Such costs related to an exploration and evaluation asset are expensed as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. Any capitalized costs are charged against the consolidated statement of loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of equity instruments are recognized as a deduction from the proceeds in equity in the period where the transaction occurs. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company.

Share-based payments

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for share-based payments granted to employees and other individuals providing similar services. The fair value of the options is determined using an option pricing model that takes into account, as of the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the option, the current price of the underlying stock and its expected volatility, expected forfeiture rate, expected dividends on the stock, and the risk-free interest rate over the expected life of the option. Each tranche of an option that vests over time is considered a separate award and the fair value of each tranche is expensed over its vesting timeframe with the corresponding credit to the stock option reserve.

Cash consideration received from employees on exercise of options is credited to share capital along with the original grant date fair value of the options exercised. The value of options that expire or are forfeited is removed from the stock option reserve and charged to deficit.

Warrants

All warrants issued under a unit financing arrangement are valued on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, net of related issue costs and are recorded in the warrant reserve. Cash consideration received on exercise of options is credited to share capital along with the original grant date fair value of the warrants exercised. Expired warrants are removed from the warrant reserve and credited to share capital.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings (loss) per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive. All of the Company's outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Related Party Transactions

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, services or obligations between related parties.

Income Taxes

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

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax basis, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Provisions

A provision is recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, 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 increase in provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Provisions - continued

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. At each reporting date, provisions are reviewed and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation.

The Company had no material provisions as at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

Compound financial instruments

The component parts of compound financial instruments (convertible debt and convertible promissory note) issued by the Company are classified separately as financial liabilities and equity components in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

At the date of issue, the liability component is recognized at fair value, which is estimated using the borrowing rate available for similar non-convertible instruments. Subsequently, the liability component is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method until extinguished upon conversion or at maturity.

If the conversion feature of the compound financial instrument issued does not meet the criteria for equity classification, it is accounted for as an embedded derivative liability. The embedded derivative liability is valued on the date of issue by deducting the amount of the liability component from the fair value of the compound instrument as a whole. Subsequent to initial recognition, the embedded derivative component is re-measured at fair value at each reporting period with the changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

When and if the conversion option is exercised, the value of the embedded derivative along with the carrying value of the liability component will be transferred to share capital. If the conversion option remains unexercised at the maturity date of the convertible debentures, the embedded derivative will be derecognized.

Transaction costs related to the issue of compound financial instruments are allocated to components in proportion to the initial carrying amounts. Transaction costs relating to an equity component are recognized directly in equity. Transaction costs related to an embedded derivative carried at FVPL are expensed. Transaction costs relating to the debt component are included in the carrying amount of the debt component and are amortized over the term of the instrument using the effective interest method.

Foreign Currency Translation

Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. The foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an operation's functional currency are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

Foreign Currency Translation - continued

The assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations that have a functional currency different from Silver Bullet are translated into Canadian dollars using the exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the date of the transaction are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognized in other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, and which is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in the reserve for foreign exchange.

Adoption of new accounting standards

At the date of the authorization of these consolidated financial statements, several new, but not effective Standards and amendments to existing Standards, and Interpretations have been published by the IASB. None of these Standards or amendments to existing Standards have been adopted early by the Company. Management anticipates that all relevant pronouncements will be adopted for the first period beginning on or after the effective date of the pronouncement. New standards, amendments and interpretations not adopted in the current year have not been disclosed as they are not expected to have a material impact to the Company's financial statements.

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended to provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities under IAS 1 based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date and clarify that the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent is based solely on a company's right to defer settlement at the reporting date. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on January 1, 2024.

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements. In April 2024, the IASB issued this new standard which will replace IAS 1. IFRS 18 is effective January 1, 2025, with early adoption permitted.

The amendments are not expected to have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Title to mineral property interests

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

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – continued

Debt instruments with embedded conversion features

When the Company issues debt instruments with embedded conversion features, it determines the fair value of the host debt by estimating the market rate of interest that would have been required in the absence of a conversion feature.

Functional currency

The determination of an entity's functional currency is a key judgment based on the primary economy environment in which each entity of the Company operates. In determining the functional currency, management considers the currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of events, conditions, future direction and investment opportunities. The Company made a determination that its functional currency of its subsidiaries is the United States dollar. Management considered all of the relevant primary and secondary factors in making this determination.

Share-based compensation and warrants

The compensation cost associated with stock options and warrants granted under the terms of the instrument is measured at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine fair value. The Black-Scholes model requires the use of subjective estimates, in particular for the estimated life of options and warrants and the expected rate of volatility in the Company's share price over the life of the instrument, which can materially affect the fair value estimate. The key assumptions used to derive the fair value of options granted in 2024 and 2023 are detailed in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

Technical feasibility and commercial viability

Management exercises judgment, in accordance with IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, to determine an accounting policy specifying which expenditures, if any, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets, and to apply the policy consistently. An assessment of technical feasibility and commercial viability is conducted on a project-by-project basis with regard to all relevant facts and circumstances. The nature and status of the mineral project is determined on the merits of the mineral project itself.

Commercial production

The determination of when a mine is in the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management (referred to as "commercial production") is a matter of significant judgement. In making this determination, management considers specific facts and circumstances. These factors include, but are not limited to, whether the major capital expenditures to bring the mine to the condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management have been completed, completion of a reasonable period of commissioning and consistent operating results being achieved at pre-determined levels of design capacity for a reasonable period of time. The Company determined commercial production has not yet been achieved as the Company has not produced commercial grade silver dore bars.

Net investment in a foreign operation

The Company has determined that the funding provided to its subsidiaries are not yet likely to be repaid in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the unrealized foreign exchange gains or losses on these intercompany loans are recognized in comprehensive loss.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY – continued

Income, value added, withholding, and other taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable earnings will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts exceed their recoverable amounts. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which an asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. To determine the recoverable amount, management estimates the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Determining the recoverable amount of an asset requires management to make assumptions about future events and circumstances and cash flows. The actual results may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets within the next financial year.

Provisions and contingencies

Provisions and contingencies arising in the course of operations, including provisions for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations, income or other tax matters are subject to estimation uncertainty. Management uses all information available in assessing the recognition, measurement and disclosure of matters that may give rise to provisions or contingencies. The actual outcome of various provisional and contingent matters may vary and may cause significant adjustments to the Company's assets when the amounts are determined, or additional information is acquired.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at banks and on hand earn interest at floating interest rates based on daily deposit rates. As at June 30, 2024, the Company held \$95,000 in term deposits (2023-\$nil).

6. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIVABLES

As at June 30, 2024, miscellaneous receivables are comprised of refundable sales tax of \$16,871 (2023-\$15,865).

7. PREPAID EXPENSES AND DEPOSITS

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	\$	\$
Prepaid taxes on mineral property	9,350	8,979
Prepaid marketing costs	42,500	-
Prepaid liability insurance	7,858	4,306
Other	6,572	-
	66,280	13,285

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. PROPERTY, MILL AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Mill and infrastructure	Equipment	Deposit on equipment	Total
Cost	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, June 30, 2022	766,336	1,892,264	479,460		3,138,060
Additions	-	23,913	66,229	-	90,142
Translation adjustments	9,526	52,321	11,779	-	73,626
Balance, June 30, 2023	775,862	1,968,498	557,468	-	3,301,828
Additions	-	3,247	-	-	3,247
Translation adjustments	26,196	111,332	(26,099)	-	111,429
Balance, June 30, 2024	802,058	2,083,077	531,369	-	3,416,504
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance, June 30, 2022	-	-	47,852	-	47,852
Additions	-	82,984	53,665	-	136,649
Translation adjustments	-	-	(287)	-	(287)
Balance, June 30, 2023	-	82,984	101,230	-	184,214
Additions	-	84,555	53,665	-	138,220
Translation adjustments	-	-	7,608	-	7,608
Balance, June 30, 2024	-	167,539	162,503	-	330,042
Carrying amounts					
Balance, June 30, 2023	775,862	1,885,514	456,238	-	3,117,614
Balance, June 30, 2024	802,058	1,915,538	368,866	-	3,086,462

9. CONVERTIBLE DEBT

During the 2023 fiscal year, the Company received \$225,000 USD pursuant to a supply agreement from a customer to provide 500kg of silver dore bars. The advance of funds is secured by a conditional convertible debenture which is convertible into 1,370,455 common shares of the Company in the event of default under the terms of the supply agreement. The supply agreement requires receipt of silver dore bars by July 4, 2023.

The debenture is carried at face value and the conversion feature, which is classified as FVPL, is considered to be immaterial on initial recognition and at June 30, 2024. On July 5, 2023, the Company defaulted on the supply agreement. The Company and the customer continue to negotiate an extension to the agreement. The customer has requested that conversion be deferred subject to an extension of the supply agreement.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. CONVERTIBLE PROMISSORY NOTE

During the 2023 fiscal year, the Company issued a convertible promissory note with a face value of \$650,000. The unsecured promissory note bears interest at 8% per annum and matured February 9, 2024. The promissory note is convertible into 2,166,667 units of the Company with a unit consisting of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant with a whole warrant exercisable at \$0.35 for a period of forty-eight months from the date of issue.

Values were allocated between the promissory note and the conversion feature. The valuation approach involved estimating the fair value for the promissory notes in the absence of a conversion feature. The Company estimated a market rate of interest rate of 15% for a promissory note without additional features attached. The difference between the face value and the liability component was allocated to the conversion feature. The present value of principal payments of the promissory note plus accrued interest resulted in an allocation of \$589,977 for the promissory note and \$60,023 to the conversion feature. Direct costs in the amount of \$30,643, were allocated between the promissory note and the conversion feature on a relative fair value basis. The liability component is being accreted over the term to maturity using the effective interest method. Accretion in the amount of \$52,756 (2023-\$35,080) was recorded during the year.

On January 16, 2024, the Company negotiated an extension of the maturity date of convertible promissory note to June 30, 2024 which was accounted for as a debt modification. In addition, the interest rate was amended to 11% per annum effective January 1, 2024, and the note is convertible into units of the Company at the rate of \$0.10 per unit, with a unit consisting of one common share and one common share purchase warrant with a whole warrant exercisable at \$0.35 for a period of forty-eight months from the date of issue.

On April 5, 2024, the holder of the promissory note converted \$50,000 of the note to 500,000 common shares.

11. NOTE PAYABLE

During fiscal 2021, the Company issued a note payable with a face amount of \$319,575 denominated in United States dollars (\$250,000 USD) as partial consideration for the purchase of land in Arizona. The note is non-interest bearing, is unsecured, and was due February 2, 2024. A gain on discounting debt in the amount of \$92,038 was recognized as a reduction in the carrying value of the property at the date of acquisition resulting from applying the effective interest method with an estimated market rate of interest of 12%. Accretion in the amount of \$37,793 was recorded during the year to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss (2023-\$33,633).

On February 3, 2024, the Company negotiated an extension of the maturity date of the note to August 9, 2024 which was accounted for as a debt modification. As consideration for the extension, the Company paid an extension fee of \$20,000 USD (\$27,174 CDN) which is being amortized over the extended term.

12. LOAN PAYABLE

During the year, the Company entered into a supply agreement with a customer for the supply of silver and/or gold dore bars. The customer has agreed to advance \$350,000 USD as operating capital and the first tranche of \$225,000 USD was received September 1, 2023. The second tranche of \$125,000 USD is to be received upon the receipt by the customer of 500kg of silver dore bars. The \$350,000 USD advance, which is secured by two pieces of equipment, has a term of five years and is non-interest bearing. Repayment at the end of the term may be in cash or silver at the option of the Company. The advance of \$225,000 USD is carried at face value.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

During the year, the Company issued \$940,000 in convertible debentures in tranches of \$1,000. The debentures have a term of three years, are unsecured, bear interest payable quarterly at 12% per annum and are convertible into common shares at \$0.08, \$0.10, and \$0.12 during years one through three respectively. Each debenture included 10,000 detachable warrants with an exercise price of \$0.14, \$0.16, and \$0.18 during years one through three respectively. The Company estimated a market rate of interest rate of 18% for a debenture without additional features attached. The difference between the face value and the liability component was allocated to the conversion feature. The present value of principal payments of the convertible debentures plus accrued interest resulted in an allocation of \$835,367 for the debentures and \$104,633 to the conversion feature. Direct costs in the amount of \$16,810, were allocated between the convertible debentures and the conversion feature on a relative fair value basis. The conversion feature was bifurcated between equity component and warrant reserve using the Black Scholes option model resulting in \$66,633 allocated to the equity component and \$38,000 allocated to warrant reserve. The convertible debentures is being accreted over the term to maturity using the effective interest method. Accretion in the amount of \$5,097 was recorded during the year.

The Company can force conversion of the debentures, in whole or in part, if the closing price for its common shares exceeds \$0.25 for a period of ten days. The debentures can be prepaid by the Company any time after twelve months from the issuance of the debentures.

14. FINANCE EXPENSE

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023
	\$	\$
Foreign exchange	21,188	15,914
Accretion expense (notes 10, 11, & 13)	95,647	68,713
Interest on debt (note 11)	72,937	56,605
	189,772	141,232

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

Transactions 2024

On January 2, 2024, and January 9, 2024, the Company issued 1,923,334 and 819,042 units respectively at \$0.12 per unit for gross proceeds of \$329,085. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at \$0.17 for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issue. The value of the warrants was estimated to be \$110,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the assumptions detailed in Note 16. The Company incurred cash commissions of \$5,664 and issued 21,700 finders warrants in connection with the private placement.

On May 3, 2024, the Company issued 500,000 common shares and 500,000 common share purchase warrants pursuant to the conversion of \$50,000 of the convertible promissory note.

Transactions 2023

On July 12, 2022, the Company issued 236,000 common shares at \$0.30 per share in exchange for a reduction in accounts payable of \$70,800.

On November 3, 2022, and December 19, 2022, the Company issued 2,235,000 and 1,209,650 units respectively at \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$688,812. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.30 for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issue. The value of these warrants was estimated to be \$221,912 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the assumptions detailed in Note 16. The Company incurred cash costs of \$19,300 and issued 84,000 broker warrants with an estimated fair value of \$6,569 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the assumptions detailed in Note 16.

On March 17, 2023, the Company issued 595,000 units at \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$119,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for \$0.30 for a period of twenty-four months from the date of issue. The value of these warrants was estimated to be \$38,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the assumptions detailed in Note 16. The Company incurred cash costs of \$5,040.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has a formal stock option plan under which it is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants to purchase common shares of the Company. The stock option plan is a rolling plan and the maximum number of authorized but unissued shares available to be granted shall not exceed 10% of its issued and outstanding common shares. Each stock option granted is for a term not exceeding five years unless otherwise specified.

Vesting terms and conditions are determined by the Board of Directors of the Company at the time of the grant at the market price of the common shares, subject to all regulatory requirements.

On September 27, 2020, the Company granted 3,000,000 options exercisable at \$0.30 for a five-year term. The options vested immediately. An amount of \$262,000 was recognized in share-based payment expense.

During fiscal 2021, the CEO of the Company granted 500,000 stock options, on shares owned by him, to certain officers of the Company exercisable at \$0.16 for a period of five years in exchange for services provided to the Company. The CEO will settle the options by transferring shares of the Company held by him to the optionees. An amount of \$75,000 was recognized in share-based payment expense.

On October 15, 2021, the date of the reverse acquisition, the stock options were considered to be cancelled and re-issued for shares of the resulting issuer. This is a modification of a share-based payment under IFRS 2. The fair value of the options was determined on the date of the transaction and compared to the fair value on the date immediately prior to the transaction. The excess fair value in the amount of \$485,473 was recognized in share-based payment expense.

On October 15, 2021, outstanding stock options acquired were consolidated in conjunction with the reverse acquisition on a 2.1429:1 basis resulting in 233,333 stock options exercisable at \$0.21429, of which 166,666 options were exercised and 66,667 options expired, during the year.

On January 5, 2022, the Company granted 428,571 options exercisable at \$0.30 for a five-year term. The options vested immediately resulting in a charge of \$105,623 as share-based payment expense.

On December 1, 2023, the Company granted 428,571 options exercisable at \$0.15 for a five-year term. The options vested immediately, resulting in a charge of \$46,000 as share-based payment expense.

On December 4, 2023, the Company granted 1,350,000 options exercisable at \$0.15 for a five-year term. The options vested immediately, resulting in a charge of \$158,000 as share-based payment expense.

On May 28, 2024, the Company granted 800,000 options exercisable at \$0.10 for a five-year term. The options vested immediately, resulting in a charge of \$59,388 as share-based payment expense.

On June 13, 2024, the Company granted 1,000,000 options exercisable at \$0.10 for a five-year term. The options vested immediately, resulting in a charge of \$73,900 as share-based payment expense.

There are no unvested stock options at June 30, 2024.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION - continued

The following is a continuity of the changes in the number of stock options outstanding:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
At June 30, 2022	3,428,571	0.30
Expired	(428,571)	0.30
At June 30, 2023	3,000,000	0.30
Granted	1,778,571	0.15
Granted	1,800,000	0.10
At June 30, 2024	6,578,571	0.20

Stock options outstanding and exercisable as at June 30, 2024:

Exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
\$0.30	2,571,429	0.30	2.25
\$0.30	428,571	0.30	3.52
\$0.15	1,778,571	0.15	4.42
\$0.10	800,000	0.10	4.91
\$0.10	1,000,000	0.10	4.96
Total	6,578,571	0.20	3.20

The weighted average time to expiry for the options outstanding as at June 30, 2024, is 3.20 years (2023-2.43 years).

The fair value of stock options is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

	2024	2023
Share price	\$0.11	
Exercise price	\$0.12	
Expected volatility based on comparable companies	120%	-
Risk free rate	3.5%	-
Expected dividend yield	Nil	-
Expected lives	5 years	-
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil	-

The weighted average fair value per option granted during the year ended June 30, 2024 was \$0.094 (2023 - \$nil).

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

17. WARRANTS

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

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance June 30, 2022	17,527,118	0.51
Issued during the year	4,039,560	0.30
Expired during the year	(2,201,778)	0.30
Balance June 30, 2023	19,364,900	0.49
Issued during the year	2,742,376	0.17
Issued during the year	500,000	0.35
Issued during the year	9,400,000	0.16
Expired during the year	(8,301,413)	0.50
Expired during the year	(6,797,258)	0.60
Balance June 30, 2024	16,908,605	0.49

The fair value of warrants is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

	2024	2023
Expected volatility based on comparable companies	120%	120%
Risk free rate	3.35%	3.35%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Expected lives	2 years	2 years
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil	Nil

The following warrants are outstanding at June 30, 2024:

Number of warrants	Exercise price per warrant	Expiry date
226,671	\$0.50	July 8, 2024
2,235,000	\$0.30	November 3, 2024
1,209,560	\$0.30	December 19, 2024
595,000	\$0.30	March 17, 2025
1,923,334	\$0.17	January 2, 2026
819,042	\$0.17	January 9, 2026
500,000	\$0.35	August 11, 2026
400,000	\$0.14 to \$0.18	May 8, 2027
9,000,000	\$0.14 to \$0.18	May 13, 2027
16,908,605		

In addition, there are 84,000 broker warrants exercisable at \$0.30 expiring November 3, 2024, 21,700 broker warrants exercisable at \$0.17 expiring January 9, 2026, 16,667 broker warrants exercisable at \$0.16 expiring May 8, 2027, and 37,083 broker warrants exercisable at \$0.16 expiring May 13, 2027.

During the 2023 fiscal year, the Company extended 8,528,081 warrants for one year. The extended expiry dates ranged from February 6, 2024 to July 8, 2024.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

18. BUCKEYE SILVER MINE

Silver Bullet holds a lease on the Buckeye Silver Mine which is on patented land located within but separate from, the Black Diamond Property. The lease, which includes two additional non-contiguous claims, is in good standing and is subject to escalating lease payments over the next 14 years (Note 24). In addition, the lease on the Buckeye Silver Mine is subject to a 5% gross royalty return on metal production.

Expenses incurred during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 with respect to the Silver Bullet Silver Mine include:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Lease expenses	67,755	58,104
Development activities	899,762	1,518,243
	967,517	1,576,347

Washington Mine Property

Silver Bullet owns a 100% interest in the Washington Mine Property which consists of 48 ha and is located in Boise County Idaho, USA. The Washington Mine Property was purchased by Silver Bullet in December 2020.

19. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

Black Diamond Property

Silver Bullet holds a 100% interest in the Black Diamond Property which consists of 232 unpatented mineral claims and is located in Gila County near Globe Arizona, USA. The Black Diamond Property was acquired in May 2020 through the acquisition of the shares of Black Diamond Exploration Inc.

Annual payments to the Bureau of Land Management in the amount of \$165 USD per claim are required to maintain the claims in good standing. Exploration and evaluation expenses incurred during the year include only land taxes in the amount of \$51,914 (2023-\$50,870).

Nevada Property

Silver Bullet holds a 100% interest in 12 unpatented mineral claims located in Esmeralda County and Nye County, Nevada, USA. The Nevada Property is subject to annual payments to the Bureau of Land Management of \$165 USD per claim to maintain the claims in good standing. Exploration and evaluation expenses incurred on the Nevada Property during the year include only land taxes in the amount of \$2,642 (2023-\$2,636).

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

20. INCOME TAXES

The tax effect (computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate) of the significant temporary differences, which comprise deferred income tax assets and liabilities, are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Statutory income tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Loss for the year	(2,270,150)	(2,775,747)
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(601,590)	(735,573)
Tax effect of:		
Tax rate differences	253,206	399,712
Non-deductible expenses	114,728	18,209
Other temporary differences	18,665	18,549
Change in unrecognized deferred income tax assets	214,991	299,103
Income tax provision	-	-

The significant components of unrecognized temporary differences are as follows:

	2024	2023
	\$	\$
Deductible temporary differences		
Non-capital losses carried forward	9,949,000	8,182,000
Share issue costs	122,000	188,000
Total deductible temporary differences	10,071,000	8,370,000

As at June 30, 2024, the Company has non-capital losses carried forward of \$9,949,000 (2023-\$8,182,000) which are available to offset future years' taxable income. The losses expire in 2040 (\$2,000), 2041 (1,227,000), 2042 (\$4,316,000), 2043 (2,637,000), and 2044 (1,767,000).

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

21. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Key Management

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any directors of the Company and/or their holding companies.

Key management had the following transactions with the Company:

- Compensation that was paid or payable to key management in the amount of \$387,803 (June 30, 2023-\$410,906)
- Share-based compensation totalling \$174,741 (2023-\$nil) was granted to key management during the year.

During the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, Silver Sevens Exploration LLC, an entity controlled by the Company's Vice President Mining, provided administrative services to facilitate payments along with providing sub-contract labour to the Company. For the year ended June 30, 2024, Silver Sevens Exploration LLC facilitated payments of \$899,762 (June 30, 2023-\$1,575,554) on behalf of the Company, primarily relating to the Company's exploration activity.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is an amount of \$609,753 (June 30, 2023-\$305,365) owing to officers of the Company. The amount is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment.

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, foreign currency risk, commodity price risk, interest rate risk and fair value.

(a) Credit risk

Cash consists of bank balances and short-term deposits maturing in one year or less. The Company manages the credit risk related to short-term investments by selecting counterparties based on credit ratings and monitors all investments to ensure a stable return, avoiding investment vehicles with higher risks.

The carrying amount of miscellaneous receivables and cash represents the maximum credit exposure. The credit risk associated with miscellaneous receivables is minimized as they are receivable substantially from a government agency.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

(b) Liquidity risk -continued

The following table summarizes the Company's contractual maturities and the timing of cashflows as at June 30, 2024. The amounts presented are undiscounted contractual cash flows and may not agree with the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements.

	Up to 1 year \$	1 to 5 years \$	Total \$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,061,471	-	1,061,471
Convertible Debt	308,000		308,000
Note payable	342,175	-	342,175
Convertible promissory note	600,000		600,000
Loan payable	307,958		307,958
Convertible debentures		940,000	940,000
	2,619,604	940,000	3,559,604

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market factors, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates and liquidity will affect the Company's value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to mitigate risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

i. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk is minimal as there are no variable rate interest-bearing outstanding debt. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other active interest rate management programs at this time.

ii. Commodity price risk

The ability of the Company to develop its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of precious metals. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken. Based on management's knowledge and expertise of the financial markets, the Company believes that commodity price risk is low as the Company is not yet a producing entity

iii. Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations as certain transactions are denominated in United States dollars.

Should the Canadian dollar strengthen or weaken 10% vis-à-vis the United States currency, then a translation gain or loss of approximately \$41,000 (2023-\$39,000) would arise and would be recorded as a current expense.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

22. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

- (c) Market risk - continued
iii. Foreign currency risk - continued

The table shows the balances held in US dollars:

	USD \$	CAD \$
June 30, 2024		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,440	7,446
Prepays and deposits	24,432	33,440
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	82,405	109,104
Note payable	250,000	342,176
Net exposure	(302,533)	(410,394)

	USD \$	CAD \$
June 30, 2023		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,555	2,059
Prepays and deposits	6,844	8,979
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	68,944	91,282
Note payable	237,715	314,736
Net exposure	(298,260)	(394,980)

- (d) Fair value

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and payables approximate their carrying amounts due to their short-term nature. The fair value of the note payable, the convertible promissory note, and the convertible debentures approximate their carrying amount.

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its shareholders' equity as capital, making adjustments based on available funds, to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. 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 to which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage and as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration as well as satisfy administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties should sufficient geological or economic potential be demonstrated and if the Company has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach is reasonable given the current size of the Company. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT - continued

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which comprises share capital, contributed surplus and deficit, which at June 30, 2024, totaled \$ 170,371 (2023 - \$1,264,866).

There were no changes in the Company's approach to managing capital during the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023.

24. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Buckeye Lease Agreement

The Buckeye Silver Mine is situated on patented land and is subject to a lease agreement under which the Company is obligated to make lease payments on July 9th each year through 2036 as follows:

Payment Date	USD \$	CAD \$
2024	55,000	75,278
2025	60,000	82,122
2026	65,000	88,966
2027	70,000	95,809
Thereafter	750,000	1,026,525
	1,000,000	1,368,700

Lease payments from July 9, 2030 onward are payable at market rates to be negotiated which have been estimated at \$85,000 USD (\$116,340) per annum based on the immediately preceding period.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

25. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one segment being the acquisition, exploration, and development of exploration and evaluation properties. The Company has exploration and evaluation properties located in two geographical areas, Canada and the United States of America.

	Canada \$	United States \$	Total \$
As at June 30, 2024			
Current assets	180,410	6,016	186,426
Property, mill and equipment	-	3,086,462	3,086,462
Total assets	180,410	3,092,478	3,272,888
Total liabilities	3,054,072	389,187	3,443,259

	Canada	United States	Total
As at June 30, 2023			
Current assets	36,917	-	36,917
Property, mill and equipment	-	3,117,614	3,117,614
Total assets	36,917	3,117,614	3,154,531
Total liabilities	1,529,452	360,213	1,889,665

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 8, 2024, 226,571 warrants expired.

On August 7, 2024, the holder of the convertible promissory note converted \$25,000 of the face amount to 250,000 common shares and 250,000 common share purchase warrants.

On September 16, 2024, the holder of the convertible promissory note converted \$50,000 of the face amount to 500,000 common shares and 500,000 common share purchase warrants.

On September 16, 2024, a holder of convertible debentures with a face amount of \$20,000, converted the amount to 250,000 common shares at \$0.08 per share.

On September 20, 2024, the Company entered into an agreement to process high grade mineralized material from a past producing silver mine proximate to the Company's Buckeye Silver Mine in Arizona, on commercial terms including an option to lease the property. The private property is owned by an arm's length third party.

SILVER BULLET MINES CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

26. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS - continued

On September 27, 2024, a holder of convertible debentures with a face amount of \$5,000, converted the amount to 62,500 common shares at \$0.08 per share.

On October 7, 2024, the Company exercised its option and entered into a lease agreement for the past producing silver mine. Terms of the lease include an indefinite term at the Company's option and a gross royalty on sale of product.

On October 16, 2024, the Company issued \$1,118,000 in convertible debentures issuable in tranches of \$1,000 with each tranche including 10,000 detachable warrants. Each warrant has a term of three years and is exercisable at \$0.16, \$0.18, and \$0.20 for years 1, 2, and 3 respectively following the issuance of the debentures. The debentures will have a three-year term and interest will run at a rate of 12% per annum, payable semi-annually in arrears during year one and quarterly in arrears during years two and three. Interest will be paid to Investors in cash or in common shares of the Company, at the Company's option. Each Investor at any time can convert its portion of the debentures, in whole or in part, into common shares of the Company. The conversion price shall be \$0.10 during the first twelve months following issuance of the debentures, \$0.12 during the next twelve months of the term of the debentures, and \$0.14 during the final twelve months of the term of the debentures. The Company incurred cash commissions of \$13,500 and issued 135,000 finders warrants in connection with the financing.

The Company can force conversion of the debenture, in whole or in part, if the closing price for its common shares exceeds \$0.25 for a period of ten days. The debentures can be prepaid by the Company any time after twelve months from the issuance of the debentures.