

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED

MARCH 31, 2025

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)



Notice of Disclosure of Non-auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

Pursuant to National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3)(a) issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators, if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Corporation, for the interim period ended March 31, 2025, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management.

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

Dated this 27th day of May 2025.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

As at March 31, 2025 and September 30, 2024 - Expressed in Canadian Funds

	March 31, 2025	September 30 2024
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 4)	\$ 22,398,274	\$ 13,793,613
Accounts receivable	111,806	382,804
Prepays	<u>553,613</u>	<u>39,639</u>
	\$ 23,063,693	\$ 14,216,056
Security Deposits	\$ 153,923	\$ 145,145
Capital Assets, net (Note 7)	573,539	566,249
Exploration and evaluation asset (Note 6)	<u>60,828,679</u>	<u>57,840,565</u>
Total Assets	\$ 84,619,834	\$ 72,768,015
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 501,779	\$ 2,205,712
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities	<u>13,117,752</u>	<u>13,117,752</u>
	<u>13,619,531</u>	<u>15,323,464</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	80,356,534	65,848,918
Contributed surplus	4,572,646	4,274,401
Deficit	<u>(13,928,877)</u>	<u>(12,678,768)</u>
	<u>71,000,303</u>	<u>57,444,551</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 84,619,834	\$ 72,768,015

"Tara Christie"

Tara Christie
CEO & President

"Steve Burleton"

Steve Burleton
Director

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Funds

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024	Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
EXPENSES				
General & Admin	\$ 346,217	\$ 436,496	\$ 480,541	\$ 673,866
Management Fees	153,000	141,501	760,751	606,501
Professional Fees	58,353	50,270	115,675	130,770
Stock Based Compensation	37,923	22,911	298,244	734,715
Listing & Filing Fees	25,719	17,790	38,299	30,234
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	621,212	668,968	1,693,510	2,176,086
Rent Income	-	282,000	211,865	575,860
Interest Income	91,406	84,248	231,536	185,113
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	\$ 529,806	302,720	\$ 1,250,109	\$ 1,415,113
Loss per common share - basic & diluted	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	338,969,451	286,100,572	334,054,567	285,679,387

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

For the Period Ended March 31, 2025 & 2024 - Expressed in Canadian Funds

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Shareholders Equity
Balance, September 30, 2023	284,873,649	54,616,743	2,739,439	(8,396,221)	48,959,961
Stock based compensation on stock options (Note 5)	-	-	734,715	-	734,715
Stock Options Exercised	1,250,000	91,500	-	-	91,500
Shares Issued for Financing (Note5): - Nil					
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	(1,415,113)	(1,415,113)
Balance, March 31, 2024	286,123,649	54,708,243	3,474,154	(9,811,334)	48,371,063
Balance, September 30, 2024	328,793,649	65,848,918	4,274,401	(12,678,768)	57,444,551
Stock based compensation on stock options (Note 5)	-	-	298,244	-	298,244
Stock Options Exercised	1,050,000	63,000	-	-	63,000
Shares Issued for Financing (Note5): - March 14, 2025 - Share Issuance Costs	46,136,000	14,497,350 (52,734)	- -	- -	14,497,350 (52,734)
Net profit/(loss) for the period	-	-	-	(1,250,109)	(1,250,109)
Balance, March 31, 2025	375,979,649	80,356,534	4,572,646	(13,928,877)	71,000,303

Note: All shares issued have been Class A common shares. No Class B common shares or Preference shares have been issued.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Funds

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net profit/(loss) for the period	\$ (1,250,109)	\$ (1,415,113)
Adjustments for items not involving cash:		
Amortization	52,640	66,253
Stock based compensation	<u>298,244</u>	<u>734,715</u>
	(899,225)	(614,145)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables and accrued interest	270,998	121,888
Decrease (increase) in prepaids	(522,752)	-
Increase (decrease) in payables and accrued liabilities	<u>(1,703,933)</u>	<u>(291,365)</u>
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(2,854,912)</u>	<u>(783,622)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property plant and equipment	(59,930)	-
Government Grant for Exploration	50,000	50,000
Exploration and evaluation asset (cash costs)	<u>(3,038,113)</u>	<u>(2,131,791)</u>
Net cash from investing activities	<u>(3,048,043)</u>	<u>(2,081,791)</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Share Issuance	14,497,350	-
Stock Options Exercised	63,000	91,500
Share issuance costs (excluding warrant costs)	<u>(52,734)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net cash from financing activities	<u>14,507,616</u>	<u>91,500</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	8,604,661	(2,773,913)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of the Period	13,793,613	8,151,674
Cash & Cash Equivalents - End of the Period	\$ 22,398,274	\$ 5,377,761

Supplemental Disclosures

Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Interest received	\$ 231,536	\$ 185,113

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Banyan Gold Corp. (the "**Company**", "**Corporation**" or "**Banyan**"), was incorporated as Banyan Coast Capital Corp. by a Certificate of Incorporation issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alberta Business Corporations Act ("**ABCA**") on July 26, 2010. The address of the Company's registered office is 166 Cougarstone Crescent SW, Calgary, Alberta, T3H 4Z5. These financial statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 27th, 2025.

The Company commenced trading on January 27, 2011, and trades under the symbol BYN on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**"). Beginning January 17, 2022, the Company has been trading on the OTCQB Venture Market in the United States under the symbol BYAGF.

These financial statements are presented on an ongoing concern basis, which assumes the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

The Company does not generate cash flows from operations and has, therefore, relied principally on the issuance of equity securities to finance its operation activities to the extent that such instruments are issuable under terms acceptable to the Company.

If future financing is unavailable, the Company may not be able to meet its ongoing obligations, in which case the realizable values of its assets may decline materially from current estimates. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The Company's 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 International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The accounting policies applied in the preparation of these unaudited interim condensed financial statements are consistent with those applied and disclosed in the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2024.

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

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

- i) the recoverability of receivables which are included in the statements of financial position;
- ii) the inputs used in accounting for stock-based compensation expense, which are included in the statement of operations;
- iii) recoverability of future income tax asset;
- iv) recoverability of exploration and evaluation expense asset;
- v) the valuation of the rehabilitation provision; and
- vi) the valuation of share-based payments transactions.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign exchange

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date, while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expense are translated at the exchange approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash on hand and Guaranteed Investment Certificates in banks.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

i. Classification and measurement of financial assets

All recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IFRS 9 are required to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets, specifically:

- debt investments that are held within a business model of which objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at amortized cost;
- debt investments that are held within a business model of which objective is both to collect the contractual cash flows and to sell the debt instruments, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); and

all other debt investments and equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Despite the foregoing, the Company may make the following irrevocable election/designation at initial recognition of a financial asset:

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

- the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value of an equity investment that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which IFRS 3 applies in other comprehensive income; and
- the Company may irrevocably designate a debt investment that meets the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch.

In the current year, the Company has not designated any debt investments that meet the amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria as measured at FVTPL.

When a debt investment measured at FVTOCI is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from equity to profit or loss as a reclassification adjustment. In contrast, for an equity investment designated as measured at FVTOCI, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in other comprehensive income is not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Debt instruments that are subsequently measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI are subject to impairment.

Impairment of financial assets

In relation to the impairment of financial assets, IFRS 9 requires an expected credit loss ("**ECL**") model as opposed to an incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The expected credit loss model requires the Company to account for expected credit losses and changes in those expected credit losses at each reporting date to reflect changes in credit risk since initial recognition of the financial assets. In other words, it is no longer necessary for a credit event to have occurred before credit losses are recognized. Specifically, IFRS 9 requires the Company to recognize a loss allowance for expected credit losses on debt investments subsequently measured at amortized cost. In particular, IFRS 9 requires the Company to measure the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition, or if the financial instrument is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. On the other hand, if the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition (except for a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset), the Company is required to measure the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12 months ECL. IFRS 9 also provides a simplified approach for measuring the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime ECL for trade receivables, contract assets and lease receivables in certain circumstances.

i. Classification and measurement of financial liabilities

IFRS 9 requires that the changes in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability be presented in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss, but are instead transferred to retained earnings when the financial liability is derecognized. Previously, under IAS 39, the entire amount of the change in the fair value of the financial liability designated as at FVTPL was presented in profit or loss. The application of IFRS 9 has had no impact on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial liabilities: accounts payable and accrued liabilities continue to be subsequently measured at amortized cost.

ii. General hedge accounting

The general hedge accounting requirements retain the three types of hedge accounting. However, greater

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

flexibility has been introduced to the types of transactions eligible for hedge accounting, specifically broadening the types of instruments that qualify for hedging instruments and the types of risk components of non-financial items that are eligible for hedge accounting. In addition, the effectiveness test has been overhauled and replaced with the principle of an “economic relationship”. Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. Enhanced disclosure requirements about the Company’s risk management activities have also been introduced.

The Company does not apply the hedge accounting to its financial instruments.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company’s assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm’s length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a 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 profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where 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 to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Property Plant and Equipment

At acquisition, the Company records property and equipment at cost, including all expenditures incurred to prepare an asset for its intended use. These expenditures consist of: the purchase price, broker’s commissions, and installation costs including architectural, design and engineering fees, legal fees, survey costs, site preparation costs, freight charges, transportation insurance costs, duties, testing and preparation charges.

The Company capitalizes costs that meet the asset recognition criteria. Costs incurred that do not extend the productive capacity or useful economic life of an asset are considered repairs and maintenance expenses and are accounted for in the profit and loss in the period.

The Company provides for amortization using the declining balance method at rates designed to amortize the cost of the property over their estimated useful lives. The annual amortization rates are as follows:

Automotive	30%
Computers	55%
Camp Equipment	30%

Depreciation of property and equipment utilized in the exploration of assets, including mine exploration, is recapitalized as exploration and evaluation costs attributable to the related asset.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Interest income

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, using the effective interest method.

Loss per share

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

Share-based payments

The Company may grant stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value ("FV") of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

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

Flow-through Shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. At year end, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into (i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and (ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations.

During the past year, the Company has raised funds which were considered "flow through funds" within the meaning of the Income Tax Act (Canada) which will be used to incur "Canadian exploration expenses" as defined in subsection 66.1(6) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Tax Act"). The Company may be required to indemnify the holders of such shares for any tax and other costs payable by them in the event the Company has not made the required exploration expenditures. At the end of the quarter, the Company had a remaining balance to spend

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Flow-through Shares (continued)

on “flow through mining expenditures”, as defined in subsection 127(9) of the Tax Act, related to calendar 2024 of \$4,714,285.

Income taxes

The income tax expense or benefit for the year consists of two components: current and deferred. Income tax expense is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to an item recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable profit or loss for the year. Current tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in each of the jurisdictions and includes any adjustments for taxes payable or recovery in respect of prior periods.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability method, on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for tax purposes. However, the deferred tax is not recognized if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized or the deferred tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs that are directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as: materials used, surveying costs, geological costs, drilling costs, travel to and from the site, and payments made to contractors. Government grants related to exploration assets are accounted for by deducting the value of the grant from the carrying value of the asset. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general and administrative overhead, are expensed in the year in which they occur.

Rehabilitation provision

Banyan is subject to government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value (“PV”) of the estimated costs of restoration obligation in the year in which the obligation is incurred. When the liability is recognized, the PV of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related exploration properties. The discounted liability is increased for the changes in PV based on current market discount rates and liabilities specific risks.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**Segment reporting**

The Company determined that it had only one operating segment.

New standards and interpretations

None

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Mar 31, 2025	Mar 31, 2024
Cash on Deposit	\$ 22,398,274	\$ 5,377,761
Liquid short-term investments	-	-
	\$ 22,398,274	\$ 5,377,761

5. SHARE CAPITAL**Authorized:**

Unlimited number of:

Unlimited Class A voting common shares

Unlimited Class B non-voting, common shares

Unlimited Preferred Shares

All issued shares are fully paid

There were 375,979,649 Class A common shares issued and outstanding on March 31, 2025.

Summary Current Year Transactions

Number	Price	Funds Raised
Financings:		
32,000,000	\$ 0.336	\$ 10,752,000
7,838,000	\$ 0.285	\$ 2,233,830
6,298,000	\$ 0.24	\$ 1,511,520
Stock options exercised:		
1,050,000 (Q1)	\$ 0.06	\$ 63,000
		\$ 14,560,350

BANYAN GOLD CORP.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Current Year

On March 14, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement financing of \$14.5 million.

The private placement consisted of (i) 32,000,000 common shares (the "**Premium FT Shares**"), which qualify as "flow-through shares" (within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "**Tax Act**"), at a price of \$0.336 per Premium FT Share, for gross proceeds of \$10,752,000; (ii) 7,838,000 common shares (the "**FT Shares**"), which qualify as "flow-through shares" (within the meaning of subsection 66(15) of the Tax Act), at a price of \$0.285 per FT Share, for gross proceeds of \$2,233,830 and (iii) 6,298,000 common shares (the "**HD Shares**") at a price of \$0.24 per HD Share for gross proceeds of \$1,511,520, for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of \$14,497,350 (the "**Offering**"). There were no warrants, finders fee or commissions issued for the Offering.

The Premium FT Shares, FT Shares and HD Shares were issued pursuant to applicable private placement exemptions and are subject to a hold period under Canadian securities laws expiring July 15, 2025. The Company will use the gross proceeds raised pursuant to the issuance of Premium FT Shares and FT Shares to incur (or be deemed to incur) eligible "Canadian exploration expenses" that qualify as "flow-through mining expenditures" (as both terms are defined in the Tax Act) related to the Company's projects in the Yukon (the "**Qualifying Expenditures**"), on or before December 31, 2026, and to renounce all the Qualifying Expenditures in favour of the subscribers of the Premium FT Shares and FT Shares effective December 31, 2025. The net proceeds raised pursuant to the issuance of the HD Shares will be used for general and administrative expenses.

Prior Year

No financings were undertaken during the prior year period.

Stock Options

The Company has established a stock option plan (the "**Plan**") for the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors of the Company who establish the exercise prices, vesting conditions and expiry date of the options in accordance with the requirements imposed by the Exchange.

The aggregate number of shares assumable upon the exercise of all options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares reserved for the issuance to (a) any individual director or officer which will not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares, and (b) all consultants which will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

On February 25, 2025, the Company issued 1,100,000 stock options to purchase 1,100,000 shares at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share. The options were for a 5 year term. The fair value of stock options granted is estimated on this date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	2.70% (5 years Options)
Estimated volatility	64.4%
Expected Life	5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

Expressed in Canadian Funds

5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

These options were issued with a vesting restriction split over 6, 12 and 18 months. A compensation expense will be recorded upon the completion of the first 6 month period.

Stock based compensation of \$37,923 incurred during the current fiscal period was the result of the following vesting:

500,000 total options issued on September 11, 2023 under 18 month vesting:	\$ 22,911
400,000 total options issued on September 25, 2024 under 18 month vesting:	<u>\$ 15,012</u>

Total	<u>\$ 37,923</u>
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At the end of the quarter ended March 31, 2025, the following share options were outstanding to directors, officers and advisors:

Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
600,000	\$ 0.12	June 2, 2025
1,750,000	\$ 0.23	December 9, 2025
2,600,000	\$ 0.24	May 11, 2026
2,699,900	\$ 0.32	December 16, 2026
400,000	\$ 0.395	February 24, 2027
425,000	\$ 0.45	September 07, 2027
1,300,000	\$ 0.45	December 21, 2027
500,000	\$ 0.32	September 11, 2028
5,700,000	\$ 0.30	December 13, 2028
750,000	\$ 0.31	June 3, 2029
400,000	\$ 0.22	September 24, 2029
2,400,000	\$ 0.21	December 5, 2029
1,100,000	\$ 0.25	February 24, 2030
6,250,000	\$ 0.45	December 21, 2032
5,600,000	\$ 0.21	December 5, 2034
32,474,900		

Prior Year

There were no stock options granted in the corresponding prior year quarter.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET

Analysis of Property Expenditures:

	Aurex*	McQuesten*	Nitra	Aurex* Extension	Hyland	Total
Balance, Sept 30, 2023	40,943,640	3,406,635	694,035	92,010	3,909,769	49,046,089
Acquisition costs	-	600,000	-	-	-	600,000
Government Grant Received			(50,000)			(50,000)
Exploration & evaluation expenses capitalized	1,478,896	20,000	30,981	-	1,913	1,531,790
Balance, Mar 31, 2024	42,422,536	4,026,635	675,016	92,010	3,911,683	51,127,880
Balance, Sept 30, 2024	43,981,210	9,048,605	738,605	160,244	3,911,901	57,840,565
Acquisition costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government Grant Received			(50,000)			(50,000)
Exploration & evaluation expenses capitalized	1,287,630	1,582,870	139,437	28,177	-	3,038,114
Balance, Mar 31, 2025	45,268,840	10,631,475	828,042	188,421	3,911,901	60,828,679

*These Properties are collectively referred to as AurMac Property or Project in Corporate disclosure documents.

Aurex and McQuesten (together the “AurMac Project”)

On May 24, 2017, the Corporation completed the definitive agreements on the Aurex and McQuesten properties subject to TSX Venture approval and in the case of Alexco Resource Corp., requiring the consent of Silver Wheaton and the Government of Canada. The agreements provided for the Corporation to acquire up to 100% of the Aurex Property (“Property”), from Victoria Gold Corp. (“**Victoria**”) and up to 100% of the McQuesten Property, from Alexco Resource Corp. (“**Alexco**”). The Aurex and McQuesten gold properties are contiguous, comprising 8,230 hectares and 1,000 hectares respectively and are both highly prospective for intrusive-related gold mineralization, and include areas of historic gold production (lode and placer), in the prolific Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory.

Highlights of Aurex Agreement with Victoria Gold Corp.:

Under the terms of the binding Letter Agreement with Victoria, Banyan may earn up to 100% interest in the Aurex property in three (3) stages:

- Initial 51% Option Interest – **COMPLETED**. The Company was required, over a period of four (4) years, to issue in stages a total of 3 million common shares in the capital of the Company, and to incur in stages minimum exploration expenditures totaling \$1.6 million on the Property. Banyan will act as the Property’s operator during the initial four-year term and has the option to defer expenditures into a 5th year. Following the earning of the 51% Option Interest, a joint venture (“**JV**”) will be formed and Banyan will have the ability to elect to earn an additional 24%.
- Additional 24% Interest – **COMPLETED**. In order to earn the Additional 24% Interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 75% in the Property, Banyan will be required to spend an additional \$3.5 million in exploration expenditures over five (5) years. Upon having earned the Additional 24% Interest, Banyan will continue to act as the Property’s operator and may elect to earn an additional 25%.

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- Additional 25% interest – In order to earn the Additional 25% Interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 100% in the Property, within two (2) years of earning 75% Banyan must pay Victoria \$2 million cash or shares and grant Victoria a 6% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty with buybacks totaling \$7 million to reduce to a 1% NSR royalty on Au and a 3% NSR royalty on Ag.

Highlights of McQuesten Agreement with Victoria Gold Corp.:

Under the terms of the binding Letter Agreement, Banyan may earn up to a 100% interest in the McQuesten property in three (3) stages:

- Initial 51% Option Interest – **COMPLETED**. The Company was required, over a period of four (4) years, to issue a total of 1.6 million common shares in the capital of the Company, and to incur in stages minimum exploration expenditures totaling \$1.6 million on the Property. Banyan will act as the Property’s operator during the initial four-year term and has the option to defer expenditures into a 5th year. Following the earning of the 51% Option Interest, a joint venture (“JV”) will be formed and Banyan will have the ability to elect to earn an additional 24%.
- Additional 24% Interest – **COMPLETED**. The Company was required, within three years, to spend an additional \$1 million in exploration expenditures, and pay Victoria Gold \$600,000 in cash or Common Shares of Banyan. Upon having earned the additional 24% interest, Banyan will continue to act as the property’s operator and may elect to earn an additional 25%.
- Additional 25% Interest – In order to earn the McQuesten additional 25% interest, such that Banyan would have an aggregate interest of 100% in the property, within two years of earning 75%, Banyan must pay now Victoria Gold \$2 million in cash or Common Shares, deliver a preliminary economic assessment (“PEA”) and grant Victoria Gold a 6% NSR royalty with buybacks totaling \$7 million to reduce the royalty to a 1% NSR royalty on Au and a 3% NSR royalty on Ag.

NOTE – On May 3, 2022, Victoria Gold Corp. bought the underlying interest in the McQuesten Agreement from Alexco Resource Corp. As part of Banyan’s agreement to this transfer, the requirement for a Preliminary Economic Assessment was moved to December 2025 and the requirement for a Pre-Feasibility was eliminated.

In March 2021, the Parties (“**Victoria Gold Corp., Alexco Resources Corp. and Banyan Gold Corp.**”) decided to defer formalizing a joint venture as Banyan continues to work under the definite agreement terms to earn additional interest in the Properties.

Mineral Resource

An updated NI 43-101 7.0 Million Ounce gold Mineral Resource Estimate (“MRE”) for the AurMac Project was prepared by Marc Jutras of Ginto Consulting Inc. with an effective date of February 6, 2024 and filed on Sedarplus.ca on March 18, 2024. An amended NI 43-101 is currently being prepared.

BANYAN GOLD CORP.**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET (continued)**Table 1: Pit-Constrained Inferred Mineral Resources – AurMac Project⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾**

Deposit	Gold Cut-Off g/t	Tonnage Tonnes	Average Gold Grade g/t	Gold Content oz.
Inferred				
Airstrip	0.30	35,243,000	0.75	845,000
Powerline ¹	0.30	312,243,000	0.61	6,158,000
Combined Inferred	0.30	347,486,000	0.63	7,003,000

Notes to Table 1:

1. The effective date for the MRE is February 6, 2024 and was prepared by Marc Jutras, P.Eng., M.A.Sc., Principal, Ginto Consulting Inc., an independent Qualified Person in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101. The technical report supporting the Resource Estimate entitled "AurMac Property, Mayo Mining District, Yukon Territory, Canada" (the "Technical Report") has been filed on SEDAR at www.sedarplus.ca on March 18, 2024.
2. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, changes in global gold markets or other relevant issues.
3. The CIM Definition Standards were followed for classification of Mineral Resources. The quantity and grade of reported Inferred Mineral Resources in this estimation are uncertain in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these Inferred Mineral Resources as an Indicated Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource category.
4. Mineral Resources are reported at a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold for all deposits, using a US\$/CAN\$ exchange rate of 0.75 and constrained within an open pit shell optimized with the Lerchs-Grossman algorithm to constrain the Mineral Resources with the following estimated parameters: gold price of US\$1,800/ounce, US\$2.50/t mining cost, US\$5.50/t processing cost, US\$2.00/t G+A, 80% gold recoveries, and 45° pit slopes.
5. The number of tonnes and ounces was rounded to the nearest thousand. Any discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding effects; rounding followed the recommendations as per NI 43-101.

Nitra Claims

The Nitra Claims are 1,442 claims (296 km²) that have been staked by Banyan 5 km to the west of the AurMac property and is 100% owned.

Aurex Extension

The Aurex Extension is a claim group covering 401 claims immediately adjacent to the Aurex Project and is 100% owned.

Hyland

The Company has an interest in the Hyland Gold Project and is located in the Watson Lake Mining District of southeast Yukon, approximately 74 kilometres northeast of the town of Watson Lake. The Hyland Gold Project consists of 927 claims totaling over 18,620 hectares.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSET (continued)**Victoria Gold Corp. Receivership**

As at March 31, 2025, the Company is the registered and beneficial legal owner of a 75% right, title and interest in the Aurex and McQuesten properties ("Properties"). The Company acquired its 75% interest in the Properties pursuant to option agreements held by Victoria Gold Corp. ("Victoria"). Under the terms and conditions of its agreements with Victoria, the Company continues to hold the exclusive right to act as operator to conduct further work on the Properties, and the exclusive right and option, to acquire the remaining 25% interest in the Properties, currently held by Victoria.

In August 2024, Victoria was placed in receivership under the management of Pricewaterhouse Coopers ("PwC"). At the date of these unaudited statements, lien applications have been made against Victoria's interest in the Properties. The applications have not been heard in court and the applicants have not performed work on the Properties. The option agreements remain in good standing, however, given that Victoria is in receivership, there could be delays and additional legal costs associated with the removal of the liens and in the registration of the Company's acquisition of Victoria's remaining 25% interest in the Properties.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Building & Land	Vehicles	Computers	Camp Equip	Total
Balance - September 30, 2023	286,270	71,510	10,227	619,300	987,307
Additions	-	-	3,131	14,625	17,756
Balance - September 30, 2024	286,270	71,510	13,358	633,925	1,005,063
Additions			7,033	52,897	59,930
Balance - March 31, 2025	286,270	71,510	20,391	686,822	1,064,993

Accumulated Depreciation	Building & Land	Vehicles	Computers	Camp Equip	Total
Balance - September 30, 2023	-	51,684	9,252	242,075	303,011
Depreciation	-	5,948	1,357	128,498	135,803
Balance - September 30, 2024	-	57,632	10,609	370,573	438,814
Depreciation		2,082	1,401	49,158	52,640
Balance - March 31, 2025		59,714	12,010	419,731	491,454

Carrying Amount	Building & Land	Vehicles	Computers	Camp Equip	Total
Balance - September 30, 2023	286,270	19,826	975	377,225	684,296
Balance - September 30, 2024	286,270	13,878	2,749	263,352	566,249
Balance - March 31, 2025	286,270	11,796	8,381	267,091	573,539

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the quarter, \$153,000 (2024 - \$141,501) was billed to the Corporation by officers and directors of the Company. \$84,000 (2024 - \$80,001) was billed by KECM Services, a company controlled by the CEO, \$47,250 (2024 - \$45,000) was billed by 2572231 Alberta Corp., a company controlled by the CFO. \$21,750 (2024 - 16,500) was paid to the directors for their quarterly stipend.

9. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair value estimates are made at the reporting date, based on relevant market information and other information about the financial instruments. Fair values are determined directly by reference to published price quotations in an active market, when available, or by using a valuation technique that uses inputs observed from the markets.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements.

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

9. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Level 3 – Significant unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are assessed to be in Level 1.

The fair market value of the Company's receivables, payables and accruals approximate their carrying amount due to their short-term nature.

a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash balances. The Company manages its credit risk on bank deposits by holding deposits in high credit quality banking institutions in Canada. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to receivables is remote.

b) Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient capital to meet liabilities when due after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash that might be raised from equity financings.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had a cash and equivalents of \$22,398,274 (2024 - \$5,737,932) and current liabilities of \$501,779 (2024 - \$483,364). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities

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have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Current cash balances will allow the Company to continue to operate without requiring a financing in the September 30, 2025 fiscal year.

c) *Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not believe a change by 1% in interest rate will have a significant impact on the fair value of its cash equivalents.

d) *Foreign Currency Risk*

The Company's reporting currency is in Canadian dollars and major transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars. Therefore, the Company's currency risk is not significant.

Capital Disclosures

The Company manages its capital, consisting of shareholders' equity, in a manner consistent with the risk characteristics of the assets it holds. All sources of financing are analyzed by management and approved by the board of directors.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- i) to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- ii) to facilitate potential acquisitions.

The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through its detailed review and performance of due diligence on all potential acquisitions, preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to ensure an adequate amount of liquidity and monthly review of financial results. As disclosed previously, there are restrictions on the use of cash.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended March 31, 2024.

10. LOSS PER SHARE

Diluted loss per share for the periods ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is the same as basic loss per share. The impact of the exercise of the outstanding share options in the money in 2025 did not change the loss per share on a rounded basis.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

None