
CANADIAN COPPER INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**Years Ended October 31, 2025
and 2024**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Canadian Copper Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canadian Copper Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at October 31, 2025, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2025, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada. 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.

Emphasis of Matter — Restated Comparative Information due to Change in Accounting Policy

We draw attention to Note 2 to the financial statements, which explains that certain comparative information presented for the year ended October 31, 2024 and as at November 1, 2023 has been restated due to a retrospective change in accounting policy. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter. The financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2024 excluding the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements on February 27, 2025. As part of our audit of the financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2025, we also audited the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information for the year ended October 31, 2024 and as at November 1, 2023. In our opinion, such adjustments are appropriate and have been properly applied. Other than with respect to the adjustments that were applied to restate certain comparative information, we were not engaged to audit, review, or apply any procedures to the financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2024 or as at November 1, 2023.

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company has a cumulative deficit, continuing losses and negative cash flows from operations during the year ended October 31, 2025. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate that material uncertainties exist that 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Except for the matter described in the *Material uncertainty related to going concern* section, we have determined that there were no additional 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 financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current 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 of the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Jessica Di Rito.

McGovern Hurley LLP



**Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants**

Toronto, Ontario
February 26, 2026

CANADIAN COPPER INC.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at,

As at,	Note	October 31, 2025	October 31, 2024 (Restated, note 2)	November 1, 2023 (Restated, note 2)
		\$	\$	\$
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash		1,544,556	145,386	343,667
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses	7	53,683	154,631	147,641
Deposit for long-lived asset	8	225,000	-	-
Total current assets		1,823,239	300,017	491,308
Investment	6	278,768	282,507	-
Environmental bond	8, 10	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Deposit for long-lived asset	8	-	225,000	-
TOTAL ASSETS		4,102,007	2,807,524	491,308
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	5, 14	439,733	99,754	175,500
Subscriptions payable	18	647,404	-	-
Flow-through shares premium liability	11, 15	-	-	22,863
Loan payable	9	2,234,703	2,087,400	-
Total current liabilities		3,321,840	2,187,154	198,363
Non-current liabilities				
Closure and reclamation provision	10	3,713,974	3,953,146	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		7,035,814	6,140,300	198,363
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)				
Share capital	11	9,519,634	6,943,236	6,496,014
Reserves	12, 13	867,751	710,664	515,659
Accumulated deficit		(13,321,192)	(10,986,676)	(6,718,728)
		(2,933,807)	(3,332,776)	292,945
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		4,102,007	2,807,524	491,308
<i>Nature of operations and going concern</i>	1			
<i>Commitments</i>	15			
<i>Subsequent events</i>	18			

Approved by the Board of Directors

Simon Quick, Director

Andrew Elinesky, Director

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.

STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended October 31,

	Note	2025 \$	2024 (Restated, note 2) \$
Expenses			
Exploration and evaluation expenses	8	1,731,088	575,585
Professional fees	14	275,624	130,140
Management fees and salaries	14	145,501	164,869
General administrative		63,339	24,502
Regulatory		29,780	17,189
Investor relations		263,350	165,516
Share-based payments	13,14	311,535	-
Loss before below items		2,820,217	1,077,801
Interest income		(12,979)	(1,131)
Other income	8	(44,804)	(18,210)
Recognition of flow-through share premium	15	(81,316)	(22,863)
Foreign exchange loss		20,591	58,064
Interest expense	9, 14	226,823	142,282
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation properties	8	-	(1,341,146)
Accretion of closure and reclamation provision	10	106,735	77,180
Closure and reclamation - Recognition and changes	10	(345,907)	4,295,971
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		2,689,360	4,267,948
Loss per share (basic and diluted)		0.03	0.05
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		102,574,799	88,869,899

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended October 31, 2024 and 2025

	Note	Share Capital	Share- based payments reserve	Warrants reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, November 1, 2023 (restated) (Note 2)		6,496,014	138,015	377,644	(6,718,728)	292,945
Issuance of shares for prepaid interest	9	222,222	-	-	-	222,222
Issuance of shares and warrants for exploration and evaluation properties	11	225,000	-	195,005	-	420,005
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(4,267,948)	(4,267,948)
Balance, October 31, 2024 (restated) (Note 2)		6,943,236	138,015	572,649	(10,986,676)	(3,332,776)
Balance, October 31, 2024 (restated) (Note 2)		6,943,236	138,015	572,649	(10,986,676)	(3,332,776)
Issuance of shares in private placement	11	1,833,983	-	-	-	1,833,983
Issuance of shares in flow-through private placement	11	514,998	-	-	-	514,998
Flow-through premium	11	(81,316)	-	-	-	(81,316)
Share issuance costs	11	(111,121)	-	-	-	(111,121)
Share-based compensation	13	-	311,535	-	-	311,535
Warrants Issued	11, 12	(283,140)	-	283,140	-	-
Shares issued from exercise of warrants	12	702,994	-	(82,744)	-	620,250
Expiry of warrants	12	-	-	(354,844)	354,844	-
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(2,689,360)	(2,689,360)
Balance, October 31, 2025		9,519,634	449,550	418,201	(13,321,192)	(2,933,807)

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the years ended October 31, 2024 and 2025

	note	2025 \$	2024 (Restated, note 2) \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss for the year		(2,689,360)	(4,267,948)
<i>Items not affecting operating cash:</i>			
Foreign exchange loss		9,286	58,064
Share-based payments		311,535	-
Flow-through share premium		(81,316)	(22,863)
Accretion for closure and reclamation provision		106,735	77,180
Closure and reclamation - Recognition and changes		(345,907)	3,875,966
Shares and warrants issued for exploration and evaluation properties		-	420,005
Non-public investment received from disposition of exploration and evaluation properties		-	(282,507)
Interest expense		141,756	142,282
<i>Net changes in non-cash working capital:</i>			
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses		100,948	88,270
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		339,979	(75,746)
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities		(2,106,344)	12,703
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Environmental bond		-	(2,000,000)
Deposit for long-lived asset		-	(225,000)
Cash used in investment activities		-	(2,225,000)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Private placements		2,348,981	-
Issue costs		(111,121)	-
Subscriptions payable	18	647,404	-
Proceeds from exercise of warrants		620,250	-
Repayment of loan to related party		-	(365,320)
Proceeds of loan from related party		-	350,000
Proceeds from loan payable		-	2,029,336
Cash received from financing activities		3,505,514	2,014,016
Change in cash		1,399,170	(198,281)
Cash, beginning of the year		145,386	343,667
Cash, end of the year		1,544,556	145,386
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Shares issued for prepaid interest		-	222,222
Finders' warrants issued		2,810	-

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these statements.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.

Notes to the Financial Statements

October 31, 2025 and 2024

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Canadian Copper Inc. ("Canadian Copper" or "the Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the OBCA) on April 8, 2021. The Company's shares are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "CCI" on July 26, 2022. The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral property interests. The primary office is located at 5063 North Service Road, Suite 100, Burlington, Ontario, Canada, L7L 5H6.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2026.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that planned exploration and evaluation programs will result in profitable mining operations. The continuance of the Company is dependent upon completion of the acquisition of the exploration and evaluation properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or, alternatively, upon disposition of such property at a profit.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to its exploration and evaluation properties in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such property, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and noncompliance with regulatory and, environmental requirements. The Company's assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions and political uncertainty. The Company's operations are governed by government environment protection legislation. Environmental consequences are difficult to identify in terms of amounts, timetable and impact.

Although the Company completed a preliminary economic assessment during the year, the advancement of its projects remains subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, including the delineation of economically recoverable mineral resources or reserves, confirmation of title to mineral claims, receipt of required regulatory approvals, and the Company's ability to secure sufficient financing to fund future exploration, development and potential commercial production.

As at October 31, 2025, the Company has a cumulative deficit of \$13,321,192 (October 31, 2024 - \$10,986,676), continuing losses and is not yet generating positive cash flows from operations. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue its operations as a going concern.

These financial statements were prepared on a going-concern basis in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Funding for operations has been obtained primarily through private share offerings. Future operations are dependent upon the Company's ability to finance expenditure requirements and upon the achievement of profitable operations. Management believes it will be successful in raising the necessary funding to continue operations in the normal course of operations. Although the Company has been successful in raising funds to date, there can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available in the future, or available under terms acceptable to the Company.

These 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 in business. Such adjustments could be material.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Change in Accounting Policies - Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

In order to enhance the relevance to the decision-making needs of users and improve comparability with its peers, the Company has voluntarily elected to change its accounting policy with respect to mining exploration and evaluation expenditures (“E&E”). Pursuant to the guidance provided in IFRS 6 – Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and IAS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, both capitalizing E&E and expensing E&E are compliant methods of accounting for these costs. The new accounting policy was adopted on October 31, 2025 and was applied retroactively to the Financial Statements for the year ended October 31, 2023. The abridged statement of financial position as at November 1, 2023 has also been included giving the retroactive effect of the change for the year ended October 31, 2023. In prior periods, the Company’s policy was to capitalize the direct costs of acquiring, exploring and evaluating mining exploration properties until such time as the properties were put into commercial production, sold or became impaired.

The new accounting policy is as follows:

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Expenses charged to exploration properties include acquisition costs of mineral property rights, property option payments and certain exploration and evaluation activities.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable, technically feasible and the decision to proceed with development has been approved by the Board of Directors, 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.

This change in accounting policy resulted in changes to the corresponding policy on restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations. The new accounting policy is as follows:

Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, dismantling operating facilities, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground / environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is included in the amount of the exploration and evaluation expenses (previously, policy was to capitalize to exploration and evaluation assets) to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the statement of operations as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding exploration and evaluation expenditures and/or rehabilitation liability when they occur. When applicable for closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the profit or loss.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Change in Accounting Policies - Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (Continued)

As at November 1, 2023 and October 31, 2024, the following adjustments were recorded to the statements of financial position:

	As at October 31, 2023 (Previously reported)	Adjustments	As at November 1, 2023 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position			
Exploration and evaluation assets	3,210,651	(3,210,651)	-
Total assets	3,701,959	(3,210,651)	491,308
Accumulated Deficit	(3,508,077)	(3,210,651)	(6,718,728)

	As at October 31, 2024 (Previously reported)	Adjustments	As at October 31, 2024 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Financial Position			
Exploration and evaluation assets	6,406,442	(6,406,442)	-
Total assets	9,213,966	(6,406,442)	2,807,524
Accumulated Deficit	(4,580,234)	(6,406,442)	(10,986,676)

As at November 1, 2023 and October 31, 2024, the following adjustments were recorded to the statements of changes in equity:

	As at October 31, 2023 (Previously reported)	Adjustment	As at November 1, 2023 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Changes in Equity			
Accumulated Deficit	(3,508,077)	(3,210,651)	(6,718,728)
	As at October 31, 2024 (Previously reported)	Adjustment	As at October 31, 2024 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of Changes in Equity			
Accumulated Deficit	(4,580,234)	(6,406,442)	(10,986,676)

CANADIAN COPPER INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Change in Accounting Policies - Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures (Continued)

The following tables summarize the effects of the adjustments for the year ended October 31, 2024 on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss and the statement of cash flows.

	October 31, 2024 (Previously reported)	Adjustments	October 31, 2024 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of loss and comprehensive loss			
Exploration and evaluation expenses	375,585	200,000	575,585
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	307,220	(307,220)	-
Gain on disposition of exploration and evaluation assets	(348,186)	(992,960)	(1,341,146)
Closure and reclamation - Recognition and changes	-	4,295,971	4,295,971
Loss and comprehensive loss	1,072,157	3,195,791	4,267,948
Loss per share	0.01	0.04	0.05

	October 31, 2024 (Previously reported)	Adjustments	October 31, 2024 (Restated)
	\$	\$	\$
Statement of cash flows			
Loss for the year	(1,072,157)	(3,195,791)	(4,267,948)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	307,220	(307,220)	-
Gain on disposition of exploration and evaluation assets	(348,186)	348,186	-
Non-public investment received from disposition of exploration and evaluation properties	-	(282,507)	(282,507)
Closure and reclamation - Recognition and changes	-	3,875,966	3,875,966
Shares and warrants issued for exploration and evaluation properties	-	420,005	420,005
Cash used in operating activities	(845,936)	858,639	12,703
Proceeds from disposition of exploration and evaluation assets	1,058,639	(1,058,639)	-
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(200,000)	200,000	-
Cash used in investing activities	(1,366,361)	(858,639)	(2,225,000)

CANADIAN COPPER INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

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

The Company operates in a single reportable segment. Substantially all of the Company’s non-current assets are located in Canada.

Basis of presentation

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

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the functional and presentation currency of the Company. The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates.

Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company’s management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of the amounts, events or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

- ***Going concern***

The assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year and to fund planned and contractual exploration and evaluation programs, involves judgments including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

- ***Deferred tax assets***

The determination of whether it is likely that future taxable profits will likely be available to utilize against any deferred tax assets.

- ***Share-based payments and warrants***

Management determines amounts to be recognized for share-based payments and warrants using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based non-vested share awards and warrants are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment is used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on historical volatility and/or industry average volatility taking into consideration the expected life of the options and warrants.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

- *Estimation of provision for closure and reclamation*

The Company recognizes management's best estimate for closure and reclamation obligations in the period in which they are incurred. The cost estimates are updated annually to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations, expected timing of cash outflows, inflation rates and discount rates. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities. Such changes could be significant.

- *Investment in private company*

Fair value of investment in securities not quoted in an active market or private company investments. Where the fair values of financial assets recorded on the statement of financial position cannot be derived from active markets, they are determined using a variety of valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are derived from observable market data where possible, but where observable market data are not available, judgment is required to establish fair values.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expired.

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of financial assets is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL or the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Financial assets at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). There are no financial assets classified in this category.

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment. The Company's cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, subscriptions payable and loan payable are classified in this category.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs expensed in the statements of income (loss). Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in the statements of income (loss) in the period in which they arise. The Company's non public investment is classified in this category.

CANADIAN COPPER INC.
Notes to the Financial Statements
October 31, 2025 and 2024
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company assesses all information available, including on a forward-looking basis to estimate the expected credit losses associated with any financial assets carried at amortized cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition based on all information available, and reasonable and supportive forward-looking information.

Warrants

Warrants are recognized at fair value on the date of grant and are measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Unexercised expired warrants are transferred to deficit.

Income taxes

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

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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

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

Share-based payments

The fair value of stock options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification. Unexercised expired and modified stock option values are transferred to deficit.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instrument granted.

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3. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

Interest income

Interest income is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability at the lease commencement date for leases other than short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

The Company has elected to apply the short-term lease exemption under IFRS 16 to leases with a term of 12 months or less and containing no purchase option. Payments associated with short-term leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company's short-term leases primarily relate to office and warehouse space.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all warrants, finders' warrants and stock options outstanding that may add to the total number of common shares. For the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024, diluted loss per share does not include the effect of stock options, warrants and finders' warrants as they are anti-dilutive.

Provision, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when it is probable that present legal or constructive obligations as a result of a past event will lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. A present obligation arises from the presence of a legal or constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, for example, legal disputes, decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, or onerous contracts.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is significant.

As at October 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had no contingent liabilities and therefore no provision was recorded in the financial statements. All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Share capital

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares, less issuance costs, net of any underlying income tax benefit from these issuance costs.

If shares are issued following the exercise of warrants or stock options, this account also includes the charge previously attributed to the warrants or stock options. Furthermore, if shares are issued following the acquisition of mining property or other non-financial assets, shares are valued at fair value of the shares issued on the day the agreement was concluded.

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3. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

Flow-through shares

The Company finances some exploration expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. When the common shares are offered, the difference (“premium”) between the amount recognized in common shares and the amount the investors pay for the shares is recognized as a flow-through share premium liability which is reversed into the statement of loss when the eligible expenditures are incurred. The amount recognized as a flow-through share premium liability represents the difference between the quoted price of the common shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares. The liability is then reduced proportionally as the Company incurs eligible expenditures. The Company indemnifies the subscribers of flow-through shares for additional taxes payable by the subscribers if the Company does not meet its expenditure requirements.

New standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the current period and have not been early adopted. These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments – Disclosures. The amendments clarify the derecognition of financial liabilities and introduces an accounting policy option to derecognize financial liabilities that are settled through an electronic payment system. The amendments also clarify how to assess the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets that include environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features and other similar contingent features and the treatment of non-recourse assets and contractually linked instruments (CLIs). Further, the amendments mandate additional disclosures in IFRS 7 for financial instruments with contingent features and equity instruments classified at FVOCI. The amendments are effective for annual periods starting on or after January 1, 2026. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (IFRS 18)

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements to improve reporting of financial performance. The new standard replaces IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. IFRS 18 introduces new categories and required subtotals in the statement of profit and loss and also requires disclosure of management-defined performance measures. It also includes new requirements for the location, aggregation and disaggregation of financial information. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027, including interim financial statements. Retrospective application is required and early adoption is permitted.

4. Management of capital

The Company defines capital as all accounts in equity. The Company’s objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company will continue to rely on capital markets to support continued growth. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There has been no change in the Company’s capital management policies during the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

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5. Financial instrument and financial risk

The Company's financial instruments include cash, investment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, subscriptions payable and loan payable. The carrying value of these instruments approximates their fair values due to the relatively short periods of maturity of these instruments.

Fair value of financial instruments

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The following table presents the fair value, categorized by key valuation techniques and the unobservable inputs used within Level 3 as at October 31, 2025:

Investment name	Valuation technique	Fair value	Unobservable input
Non-public investment	Recent transaction	\$ 278,768	Marketability of shares

The key assumptions used in the valuation of the non-public investment include (but are not limited to) the value at which a recent financing was done by the investee, company-specific information, trends in general market conditions, the marketability of the shares and subsequent transactions.

As the valuation of investments for which market quotations are not readily available and are inherently uncertain, the values may fluctuate materially within short periods of time and are based on estimates, and determinations of fair value may differ materially from values that would have resulted if a ready market existed for the investments. (see note 18)

For the investment valued based on a transaction price, management has determined that there are no reasonably possible alternative assumptions that would change the fair value significantly as at October 31, 2025. A 10% decrease (increase) in the transaction price would result in a corresponding decrease (increase) of approximately \$28,000 in the statement of loss.

While this illustrates the overall effect of changing the values of the unobservable inputs by a set percentage, the significance of the impact and the range of reasonably possible alternative assumptions may differ significantly. The sensitivity analysis is intended to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the valuation of these investments under current market conditions, and its results cannot be extrapolated due to non-linear effects that changes in valuation assumptions may have on the fair value of these investments. Furthermore, the analysis does not indicate a probability of such changes occurring and it does not necessarily represent the Company's view of expected future changes in the fair value of these investments. Any management actions that may be taken to mitigate the inherent risks are not reflected in this analysis.

Financial risk management objectives and policies:

The Company's financial instruments include cash, non-public investment, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, subscriptions payable, and loan payable. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented in a timely and effective manner.

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5. Financial instrument and financial risk (Continued)

(i) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk on cash, the Company places the instrument with a high credit quality financial institution.

(ii) *Liquidity risk*

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company monitors its liquidity risk by considering the maturity of its financial assets and projected cash flows from operations. Contractual maturities of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, subscriptions payable, and of the loan payable are less than one year. As is common in the exploration industry, a significant portion of the Company's trade payables relates to a limited number of exploration contractors engaged during the year,

(iii) *Market risk*

Foreign currency risk

The Company's non-public investment is denominated in Australian dollars and is subject to foreign exchange risk. The Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Australian dollar against the Canadian dollar would have resulted in an approximate \$27,000 decrease or increase in the Company's net loss. The Company's loan payable is denominated in US dollar and a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the US dollar against the Canadian dollar would have resulted in an approximately \$207,000 decrease or increase in the Company's net loss.

6. Non-public investment

The non-public investment represents 3,800,000 shares of Raptor Resources Ltd. ("Raptor"), an Australian-based company. As at October 31, 2025, the investment fair value was estimated at \$278,768 (October 31, 2024 - \$282,507). (notes 8 and 18)

7. Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses

	2025	2024
Sales tax receivable	\$ 50,453	\$ 47,882
Interest receivable	520	-
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	2,710	106,749
	<u>\$ 53,683</u>	<u>\$ 154,631</u>

8. Exploration and evaluation properties

Turgeon, Chester, Murray Brook West, Legacy and Brunswick Cards

On June 30, 2021, the Company entered into an Option Agreement ("Puma Option Agreement") with Puma Exploration Inc. ("Puma"), a company listed on the TSX-V under the ticker PUMA. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company has an option to acquire 100% of the Turgeon, Chester, Murray Brook West, Legacy and Brunswick Cards exploration projects (collectively, the "Puma Projects") located in New Brunswick. (see subsequent events note 18)

Under the terms of the Puma Option Agreement (as amended on November 19, 2021, April 29, 2022 and March 2024), the Company can acquire 100% interest in the Puma projects upon a payment of \$2,000,000. The payment will be reduced by the proceeds received by Puma from the disposal of the Chester and Turgeon projects and, if exercised, the balance will be payable in cash or common shares, at the Company's option.

In March 2024, the Legacy and Brunswick Cards projects were removed from the Puma option agreement.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

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8. Exploration and evaluation properties (Continued)

Chester and Turgeon projects

On March 4, 2024, the Company and Puma signed definitive agreements to sell its Chester and Turgeon projects to Raptor Resources Ltd. ("Raptor"). The sale of the projects was contingent on Raptor completing an initial public offering ("IPO") and listing its ordinary shares on the Australian Securities Exchange ("ASX").

On October 2, 2024, the definitive agreements were amended to allow Raptor to complete its IPO and ASX listing by June 2025. Pursuant to the amended agreements, the Company received cash consideration of \$833,639 and 3,800,000 shares of Raptor for the Chester project. The 3,800,000 shares of Raptor were valued at \$282,507 based on fair value of \$0.07 per share (0.08 Australian Dollars) on the date of the transaction. This resulted in a total gain of \$1,341,146 reported in the statement of loss during the year ended October 31, 2024. The Company received \$225,000 from Raptor for the sale of the Turgeon project as per the amended agreements. The Company recorded \$18,210 other income for the penalty payment received from Raptor for extension of the IPO.

In July 2025, Raptor requested an extension to September 30, 2025 in order to complete its IPO for a cash consideration of \$22,247 (25,000 Australian Dollars) which was further extended in October 2025 for cash consideration of \$22,557 (25,000 Australian Dollars). The total \$44,804 is recorded as other income. (see subsequent events note 18)

As at October 31, 2025, the following items were outstanding for the completion of the sale of the Turgeon project to Raptor:

- Raptor must complete its IPO or equivalent go-public transaction and listing on the ASX.
- Make a final payment of \$630,000 to the Company, consisting of a minimum \$225,000 cash component, and the balance to be paid in either cash or shares at Raptor's election.

The Puma Option Agreement was amended changing the terms of the remaining two anniversary payments to Puma to reflect the sale to Raptor. Under the Puma Option Agreement, a 5% finder's fee is payable to an arm's-length third party.

Murray Brook project

On August 1, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement with Votorantim Metals Canada Inc. to acquire its 72% interest in the Murray Brook project. The terms of the acquisition agreement were as follows:

- \$250,000 cash payment upon expiration of right of first refusal from the 28% interest holder. (Paid September 2023)
- \$750,000 cash payment. (Paid January 2024)
- 2,000,000 common shares and 2,000,000 warrants (Issued August 1, 2023)
- Assume the \$2,000,000 environmental bond with the Government of New Brunswick. (March 19, 2024) (note 10)
- \$2,000,000 payable within 31 days of commercial production.
- 0.25% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty.

In January 2024, the Company entered into an agreement with MetalQuest Mining Inc. to acquire the remaining 28% of the Murray Brook Project under the following terms:

- \$100,000 due on signing. (Paid)
- \$200,000 due in January 2024. (Paid)
- 2,500,000 common shares and 2,500,000 warrants due in January 2024 (issued) (note 11)
- \$1,000,000 payable within 31 days of commercial production.
- 0.33% NSR royalty of which 50% of the NSR can be repurchased by the Company for \$1.0 million.

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8. Exploration and evaluation properties (Continued)

Royalties

The Murray Brook West is subject to a 2% NSR royalty, half of which can be bought back by the Company for \$1,000,000, with the Company retaining a right of first refusal on the remaining royalty.

The Turgeon Project is subject to a 2% NSR royalty on gold and silver and 1% NSR on any other saleable production, half of which can be bought back by the Company for \$500,000.

The Murray Brook Project is subject to three separate NSRs.

- 1 - 0.25% NSR, half of which can be bought back for \$1,000,000.
- 2 - 0.33% NSR, half of which can be bought back for \$1,000,000.
- 3 - 0.67% NSR, with no buyback provision.

Caribou Processing Plant Complex

On October 28, 2024, the Company signed an agreement providing the Company with the exclusive right to acquire the Caribou Processing Plant Complex ("Caribou Complex") for \$6,225,000 with an initial closing date of July 11, 2025. On June 17, 2025, the closing date was extended to the end of 2025. As part of the agreement, the Company paid and recorded as a deposit in the statement of financial position an amount of \$225,000 for the exclusive right. In June 2025, the closing date was extended and as compensation for such extension, the amount of the deposit to be credited against the purchase price upon closing was reduced from \$125,000 to \$75,000.

For the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company incurred exploration and evaluation expenses of \$1,731,088 (2024 (restated) - \$575,585) with breakdown as follows:

2025	Total 2025	Murray Brook	Murray Brook West		
	\$	\$	\$		
Drilling	341,613	318,001	23,612		
Geology / Geophysics	448,169	437,863	10,306		
Engineering	932,756	932,756	-		
Acquisition and maintenance	8,550	8,550	-		
Total	1,731,088	1,697,170	33,918		

2024	Total 2024	Murray Brook	Murray Brook West	Turgeon	Chester
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Drilling	257,944	-	80,895	-	177,049
Geology / Geophysics	107,229	-	73,279	8,333	25,617
Acquisition and maintenance	231,412	200,000	19,222	3,050	9,140
Government assistance	(21,000)	-	(21,000)	-	-
Total	575,585	200,000	152,396	11,383	211,806

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9. Loan payable

On January 29, 2024, the Company entered into a US\$1.5 million unsecured credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with Ocean Partners UK Ltd. ("Ocean Partners"). The Credit Facility had a maturity date of March 19, 2025, with interest for the period to maturity being the issuance of 2,222,222 common shares of the Company upfront. The interest was recorded at the fair value of the common shares' trading price at the issuance date of January 29, 2024. The fair value of \$222,222 was recorded as prepaid interest, which was subsequently amortized over the original term of the Credit Facility, of which \$84,018 was recognized as interest expense during the year ended October 31, 2025 (2024 - \$138,204). If the Credit Facility was not repaid by the maturity date, the Credit Facility bore interest at 10% per annum.

In November 2024, Ocean Partners became a related party as its CEO is a member of the Company's board of directors. In March 2025, the maturity of the Credit Facility was extended to December 1, 2025, bearing interest at 10% due on maturity. As the loan has not been repaid at December 1, 2025, it continues to accrue interest at 10% and is in default, pending a further written extension.

As at October 31, 2025, the principal amount due on the Credit Facility was \$2,102,700 (2024 - \$2,087,400) (\$1,500,000 USD). (Note 14)

Initial issuance	\$ 2,037,150
Foreign exchange	50,250
Balance – October 31, 2024	\$ 2,087,400
Interest expense	141,756
Foreign exchange	5,547
Balance – October 31, 2025	\$ 2,234,703

As part of the terms of the loan, Ocean Partners has the right to offset any payable pursuant to the Offtake Agreement described in Note 15, with any amount receivable by Ocean Partners pursuant to this loan agreement.

10. Provision for closure and reclamation

The Company's provision for closure and reclamation costs is based on management's estimates of costs to reclaim mineral properties and facilities as well as an estimate of the future timing of the costs to be incurred. The Company became responsible for the closure and reclamation costs of the Murray Brook property in April 2024 at which time, the Company was required to provide a \$2,000,000 bond deposit to the New-Brunswick government for the restoration.

As at October 31, 2025, the total undiscounted estimated cash flows required to settle the obligations were approximately \$3,826,000 (2024 – \$3,871,000). Reclamation activities are expected to occur in April 2029, with certain costs having a duration of 15 years. The provision was calculated using discount rates of 2.70%-3.49% (2024 – 3.02%) and inflation rates of 2.80%-3.80% (2024 – 3.45%).

The following table sets forth the variation in the provision:

Initial provision	\$ 3,626,317
Accretion	77,180
Change to estimate	249,649
Balance – October 31, 2024	3,953,146
Accretion	106,735
Change to estimate	(345,907)
Balance – October 31, 2025	3,713,974

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10. Provision for closure and reclamation (Continued)

The estimate of reclamation costs is subject to significant uncertainty and may vary in response to changes in regulatory requirements, timing of reclamation activities, cost estimates, and the extent of environmental disturbance.

11. Share capital

Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued and outstanding

As at October 31, 2025, the issued share capital is comprised of 107,748,502 (October 31, 2024 - 90,044,762) common shares.

As at October 31, 2025, nil (October 31, 2024 - 2,700,000) common shares issued on January 19, 2022 were held in escrow. These common shares were initially subject to a 36-month contractual escrow release period as follows: 10% on or before the listing and the listing of the common shares were issued and the balance at 15% every six months after the listing and issuance of listing of the common shares.

As at October 31, 2025, nil (October 31, 2024 – 1,800,000) common shares issued on July 12, 2022 were held in escrow. These common shares were initially subject to a 36-month contractual escrow release period from their respective issuance, as follows: 10% in November 2022 and 15% in January 2023 and the balance at 15% every six months.

	Number		Amount
Balance - October 31, 2023	85,322,540	\$	6,496,014
Credit facility prepaid interest ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,222,222		222,222
Murray Brook project acquisition ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	2,500,000		225,000
Balance – October 31, 2024	90,044,762	\$	6,943,236

	Number		Amount
Balance - October 31, 2024	90,044,762	\$	6,943,236
Private placements ^{(iii)(iv)}	14,937,074		2,348,981
Issue costs – private placement ^{(iii)(iv)}	-		(111,121)
Flow-through premium ^(iv)	-		(81,316)
Warrants issuance ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	-		(283,140)
Warrants exercise	2,766,666		702,994
Balance – October 31, 2025	107,748,502	\$	9,519,634

Share Capital Activity - Year ended October 31, 2024

⁽ⁱ⁾ On January 29, 2024, the Company entered into a US\$1,500,000 Credit Facility which bears a 10% interest rate. The total interest to maturity on the Credit Facility was prepaid through the issuance of 2,222,222 common shares of the Company with a fair value of \$222,222 based on the trading price of the shares.

⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ On January 31, 2024, the Company issued 2,500,000 common shares of the Company as part of the consideration for the purchase of Murray Brook Project with a fair value of \$225,000 based on the Company's common shares market trading price on the date of issuance. On January 31, 2024, the Company also issued 2,500,000 warrants valued at \$195,005 using the Black Scholes option pricing model and based on the following assumptions: share price - \$0.09; exercise price - \$0.13; expected life – 5 years, volatility – 139% and risk-free rate of 3.43%. The volatility was determined based on the Company's peer group.

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11. Share capital (Continued)

Share Capital Activity - Year ended October 31, 2025

(iii) On December 6, 2024, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 12,226,557 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,833,983. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one-full share purchase warrant split in two distinct parts: 6,113,280 warrants with a six-month expiry and an exercise price of \$0.175 and 6,113,277 warrants with a 24-month expiry and an exercise price of \$0.225. The 24-month warrant was subject to an accelerated exercise clause in the event the Company's share price exceeds \$0.30 for 10 consecutive trading days on a volume weighted average price basis.

The fair value of the warrants granted was determined at \$280,330 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and based on the following assumptions: Share price - \$0.13; Exercise price - \$0.175 and \$0.225; expected life – 0.5 to 2 years, volatility – 71% to 82% (based on the Company's historical volatility) and risk-free rate of \$2.89%.

Finder's fees totaling \$18,410 were paid under the private placement and 122,733 finders' warrants valued at \$2,810 with the same terms as described above were issued.

Insiders subscribed for an aggregate 4,070,001 units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$610,500.

(iv) On April 15, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered flow-through private placement consisting of 2,710,517 flow-through common shares at a price of \$0.19 per flow-through common share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$514,998. An amount of \$81,316 was allocated to the flow-through premium and finder's fees totaling \$30,900 were paid under the flow-through private placement.

In July 2025, 50,000 warrants were exercised at \$0.18 per warrant for proceeds of \$9,000. During October 2025, 2,716,666 warrants at \$0.225 per warrant were exercised for gross proceeds of \$611,250, including 1,666,667 warrants exercised by a related party for gross proceeds of \$375,000.

12. WARRANTS AND BROKERS' WARRANTS

The following summarizes the warrants and finders' warrants activity for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of Warrants	Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance – October 31, 2023	9,365,544	\$ 377,644	\$ 0.25
Issued	2,500,000	195,005	0.13
Balance - October 31, 2024	11,865,544	572,649	\$ 0.22
	Number of Warrants	Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - October 31, 2024	11,865,544	572,649	\$ 0.22
Issued	12,349,290	283,140	0.20
Exercised	(2,766,666)	(82,744)	0.22
Expired	(13,490,194)	(354,844)	0.22
Balance – October 31, 2025	7,957,974	418,201	\$ 0.19

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12. WARRANTS AND BROKERS' WARRANTS

As at October 31, 2025, the Company had warrants and finders' warrants outstanding as follows:

Date of Issue	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price (\$)	Fair Value (\$)	Expiry Date	Remaining Contractual Life (years)
August 1, 2023	2,000,000	0.20	119,145	August 1, 2028	2.75
January 31, 2024	2,500,000	0.13	195,005	January 31, 2029	3.25
December 6, 2024	3,457,974	0.225	104,051	November 21, 2025 ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.06
	7,957,974		418,201		1.74

⁽ⁱ⁾ Warrants original expiry of December 6, 2026 accelerated by the Company on October 22, 2025. See note 18 – subsequent events.

13. STOCK OPTIONS

The Company maintains a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") whereby certain key employees, officers, directors and consultants may be granted stock options for common shares of the Company. The maximum number of common shares that is issuable under the plan was fixed at 10% of the number of common shares issued and outstanding (a maximum of 5% of the number of common shares issued and outstanding may be held by any one person). Options expire after a maximum period of ten years following the date of grant. Expiry and vesting provisions are determined at the time of each grant. The Company requires Shareholders' approval of the Plan on a yearly basis in accordance with the policies of the CSE.

The following summarizes the stock option activity for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Number of Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - October 31, 2023 and 2024	1,600,000	\$ 0.156
Granted ⁽ⁱ⁾	2,400,000	0.22
Balance – October 31, 2025	4,000,000	\$ 0.19

⁽ⁱ⁾ On March 3, 2025, the Company granted 2,400,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.22 for 5 years to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The grant date fair value of these options of \$414,151 was estimated using the Black Scholes valuation model with the following weighted average assumptions: share price - \$0.21, risk free interest rate – 2.50%, expected volatility – 125%, expected dividend yield – 0%, expected forfeiture rate of – 0% and expected life – 5 years. The volatility was determined based on the Company's peer group. One-sixth of the options vested on grant date, one-sixth after six months and one-sixth vest every three months afterwards. During the year ended October 31, 2025, the fair value of all vested options of \$311,535 (2024 - \$nil) was recorded as share-based compensation on the statement of loss.

As at October 31, 2025, the Company had incentive stock options issued to directors, officers, employees and key consultants of the Company outstanding as follows:

Expiry Date	Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Grant Date Fair Value	Exercisable	Remaining Life (years)
December 1, 2026	1,000,000	\$0.10	\$55,308	1,000,000	1.08
January 27, 2027	600,000	\$0.25	\$82,707	600,000	1.23
March 3, 2030	2,400,000	\$0.22	\$414,151	1,200,000	4.34
	4,000,000	\$0.19	\$552,166	2,800,000	3.06

The grant date fair value of the non-vested 1,200,000 stock options is \$102,616 as at October 31, 2025. The weighted average exercise price of the exercisable options is \$0.18.

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14. Related party transactions

a) *Remuneration of directors and officers was as follows:*

Years ended October 31,	2025	2024
Salaries and benefits	\$ 173,040	\$ 166,995
Share-based payments	194,709	-
	\$ 367,749	\$ 166,995

For the year ended October 31, 2025, the salaries and benefits amount above includes \$23,040 (2024 - \$16,995) for CFO services invoiced by Marrelli Support Services Inc. ("MSSI"), a corporation for which the former CFO is an employee.

b) During the year ended October 31, 2025, the Company incurred professional fees of \$46,308 (2024 - \$40,859) with MSSI. The services were incurred in the normal course of operations for general accounting and financial reporting matters. As at October 31, 2025, MSSI was owed \$nil (2024 - \$3,448) and this amount was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.

c) During the year ended October 31, 2024, the CEO and director of the Company, made an unsecured loan to the Company of \$350,000 at a fixed rate of 7.20% per annum. The loan was repaid during the year ended October 31, 2024 along with interest of \$15,320.

d) In November 2024, the CEO of Ocean Partners became a director of the Company, and as such, the loan in the amount of \$2,234,703 and corresponding interest expense of \$225,775, disclosed in Note 9 became a related party transaction.

e) As part of the December 2024 private placement, three insiders subscribed for an aggregate 3,333,334 units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$610,500.

f) During October 2025, 1,666,667 warrants were exercised by a related party for gross proceeds of \$375,000.

15. Commitments

Management Contract

As at October 31, 2025, the Company entered into an employment agreement for the services of its key executive. Under the agreement, additional payment of \$300,000 is to be made upon the occurrence of a change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payment has not been reflected in the financial statements. The commitment upon termination of the agreement is \$175,000. The minimum commitment due within one year under the terms of the agreement is \$150,000.

Flow-through Indemnification

Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through agreements, the Company needs to comply with its flow-through contractual obligations with subscribers with respect to the Income Tax Act (Canada). The flow-through agreements require the Company to renounce certain tax deductions for Canadian exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's mineral properties to flow-through participants. The Company will indemnify the subscribers for any related tax amounts that become payable by the subscribers should the Company fails to meet its expenditure commitments.

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15. Commitments (Continued)

In April 2025, the Company completed a \$514,998 flow-through private placement. As at October 31, 2025, the Company had fulfilled its commitment to incur qualifying exploration expenditures in Canada by December 31, 2026.

	Flow-through funding and expenditure requirements	Flow-through share premium liability
	\$	\$
Balance, October 31, 2023	408,000	22,863
Flow-through funds raised and premium recorded as a liability	-	-
Flow-through expenditures incurred and reduction of liability	(408,000)	(22,863)
Balance, October 31, 2024	-	-
Flow-through funds raised and premium recorded as a liability	514,998	81,316
Flow-through expenditures incurred and reduction of liability	(514,998)	(81,316)
Balance, October 31, 2025	-	-

Offtake Agreement

On January 29, 2024, the Company entered into an offtake agreement with Ocean Partners UK Ltd. in respect of potential future production from its Murray Brook project.

Under the terms of the agreement, Ocean Partners has the right to purchase a minimum of one-third of the copper concentrate produced from the Murray Brook project at market rates for payable metals.

In addition, Ocean Partners has been granted the following rights of first refusal ("ROFR"):

1. the right to match and purchase the remaining copper concentrate produced should a third party submit a bona fide offer;
2. the right to provide offtake financing on terms matching those offered by a third party; and
3. the right to match and purchase other concentrates produced by the Company should a third party submit a bona fide offer.

The agreement does not require the Company to deliver minimum production volumes and is contingent upon the commencement of commercial production.

As a triggering event has not occurred, no amounts have been recognized pursuant to this agreement in the financial statements for the years ended October 31, 2025 and 2024.

Royalties

In connection with certain mineral property acquisitions (note 8), the Company is subject to NSR royalties ranging from 0.25% to 2% on production from the respective properties. The royalty payments are contingent upon the commencement of commercial production and, accordingly, no amounts have been accrued as at October 31, 2025.

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16. Income taxes

(a) Provision for income taxes

Major items causing the Company's income tax to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2024 – 26.5%) were as follows:

	2025	2024
	\$	As Restated
		\$
Combined Canadian statutory income tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Loss before income taxes	(2,689,360)	(4,267,948)
Expected income tax recovery based on the statutory rate	(713,000)	(1,131,000)
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Share-based compensation	83,000	-
Flow-through renunciation	(22,000)	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	3,000	-
Other	34,000	(14,000)
Share issuance costs incurred	(29,000)	-
Deferred tax assets not recognized	644,000	1,145,000
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	-	-

(b) Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2025	2024
	\$	As Restated
		\$
Non-capital losses carry-forwards	3,126,000	2,267,000
Share issuance costs	104,000	23,000
Provision for reclamation	3,714,000	3,953,000
Investment	4,000	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	4,302,000	2,571,000
Total	11,250,000	8,814,000

(c) As at October 31, 2025, the Company had approximately \$4,302,000 (2024 - \$2,571,000) of Canadian development and exploration expenses and foreign exploration and development expenses, which, under certain circumstances, may be utilized to reduce taxable income of future years.

(d) Tax loss carry-forwards

As at October 31, 2025, the Company had approximately \$3,126,000 of non-capital losses in Canada, which may be used to reduce taxable income in future years. These losses expire from 2026 to 2045.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

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17. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. The reclassifications were made to improve consistency and clarity of presentation.

These reclassifications had no impact on the previously reported loss and comprehensive loss, total assets, total liabilities, shareholders' equity or cash flows.

18. Subsequent events

a) On November 12, 2025, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 75,000,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$15,000,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share of the Company and one ½ share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable at \$0.25 and expire on November 12, 2026. The warrants are subject to an accelerated exercise clause in the event the Company's share trading price exceeds \$0.30 for ten consecutive trading days on a volume weighted average price basis. An amount of \$647,404 had been received prior to year end and was recorded as subscription payable as at October 31, 2025. Upon closing of the private placement, this amount was included in the gross proceeds. Related parties subscribed for an aggregate 25,625,000 units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$5,125,000.

The Company paid \$522,550 in finder's fees to certain arm's-length third parties and issued 1,947,750 finders' warrants at the same terms of warrants issued as part of the private placement.

b) During November 2025, the Company sold 1,600,000 shares of Raptor at a price of 0.08 Australian Dollars for an aggregate amount of \$117,350 (128,000 Australian Dollars).

c) During November 2025, 3,028,859 warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$681,483 and 429,115 warrants expired unexercised.

d) On February 12, 2026, the Company issued 1,179,090 common shares to Puma to satisfy the final obligation under the Puma Option Agreement.

e) In February 2026, 300,000 warrants were exercised for aggregate gross proceeds of \$75,000.