

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

July 21, 2025

Management's Report

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Silver Tiger Metals Inc. (the Company) are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The consolidated financial statements include certain amounts and assumptions that are based on management's best estimates and have been derived with careful judgment.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, management has developed and maintains a system of internal accounting controls. These controls are designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial records are reliable for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors reviewed and approved the Company's consolidated financial statements and recommended their approval by the Board of Directors.

(signed) "*Glenn Jessome*"
President and Chief Executive Officer
Halifax, Nova Scotia

(signed) "*Keith Abriel*"
Chief Financial Officer
Halifax, Nova Scotia



Independent auditor's report

To the Shareholders of Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Our opinion

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Silver Tiger Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as at March 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS Accounting Standards).

What we have audited

The Company's consolidated financial statements comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2025 and 2024;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended; and
- the notes to the consolidated financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements* section of our report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.



Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<p>Assessment of indicators of impairment of resource properties</p> <p><i>Refer to note 2 – Basis of presentation, note 3 – Material accounting policies and note 8 – Resource properties to the consolidated financial statements.</i></p> <p>The carrying amount of resource properties was \$76,647,260 as at March 31, 2025. At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment related to resource properties. Management applies judgment in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors such as the period for which the Company has the right to explore, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of resource properties are budgeted and whether results of exploration and evaluation and exploration activities on the resource properties indicate that the carrying amount of the asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. If any such indicator exists, then an impairment test is performed by management. No indicators of impairment were identified by management as at March 31, 2025.</p> <p>We considered this a key audit matter due to the significance of the resource properties and the judgments made by management in its assessment of indicators of impairment which have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing procedures related to these judgments applied by management.</p>	<p>Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessed the judgment applied by management in determining the indicators of impairment, which included the following:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Obtained, for all claims, by reference to government registries evidence to support (i) the right to explore the area and (ii) claim expiration dates.– Read board minutes and obtained budget approvals to evidence continued and planned substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation activities, which included evaluating the results of the current year work programs– Assessed whether results of exploration and evaluation activities, or other facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, based on evidence obtained in other areas of the audit.



Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

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



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

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

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

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



From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Maxime Lessard.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Halifax, Nova Scotia
July 21, 2025

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	3,191,662	9,223,376
Sales tax recoverable (note 6)	111,807	1,217,635
Deposits and prepaid expenses	281,657	208,862
	<u>3,585,126</u>	<u>10,649,873</u>
Property and equipment (note 7)	519,727	521,268
Resource properties (note 8)	<u>76,647,260</u>	<u>73,117,087</u>
	<u>80,752,113</u>	<u>84,288,228</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 9)	<u>1,049,583</u>	<u>1,510,484</u>
Equity (note 11)	<u>79,702,530</u>	<u>82,777,744</u>
	<u>80,752,113</u>	<u>84,288,228</u>
Subsequent events (note 16)		

Approved by the Board of Directors

Signed “*Richard Gordon*”, Director

Signed “*Lila Maria Bensojo-Arras*”, Director

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

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares \$	Share capital \$	Contributed surplus \$	Warrants \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance – March 31, 2023	364,497,833	105,347,250	7,179,237	539,000	(28,948,768)	84,116,719
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(3,163,975)	(3,163,975)
Shares issued for cash, exercise of stock options (note 11)	550,000	151,000	(66,000)	-	-	85,000
Expiry of warrants (note 11)	-	-	539,000	(539,000)	-	-
Stock-based compensation (note 11)	-	-	1,740,000	-	-	1,740,000
Balance – March 31, 2024	365,047,833	105,498,250	9,392,237	-	(32,112,743)	82,777,744
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(4,248,214)	(4,248,214)
Stock-based compensation (note 11)	-	-	1,173,000	-	-	1,173,000
Balance – March 31, 2025	365,047,833	105,498,250	10,565,237	-	(36,360,957)	79,702,530

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

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Operating expenses		
Consulting fees (note 10)	845,000	845,000
Depreciation	1,541	2,079
Dues and fees	26,606	41,273
Insurance	167,102	175,613
Office and other	90,040	105,581
Professional fees	1,274,331	183,517
Shareholder communication	923,397	451,473
Stock-based compensation (note 11)	1,173,000	1,740,000
Travel	236,985	146,752
Wages and benefits	240,550	182,124
	<u>4,978,552</u>	<u>3,873,412</u>
Other expenses (income)		
Interest income	(825,159)	(787,040)
Foreign exchange loss	94,821	77,603
	<u>(730,338)</u>	<u>(709,437)</u>
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the years	<u>4,248,214</u>	<u>3,163,975</u>
Loss per share – Basic and diluted	0.01	0.01
Weighted average outstanding common shares – Basic and diluted	365,047,833	364,884,309

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

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the years	(4,248,214)	(3,163,975)
Charges to net loss and comprehensive loss not affecting cash		
Stock-based compensation	1,173,000	1,740,000
Interest income	35,000	(35,000)
Depreciation expense	1,541	2,079
	<u>(3,038,673)</u>	<u>(1,456,896)</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations		
Sales tax recoverable	(19,172)	66,590
Deposits and prepaid expenses	(72,795)	(13,820)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	288,247	(192,044)
	<u>(2,842,393)</u>	<u>(1,596,170)</u>
Investing activities		
Expenditures on resource properties, net of VAT collections (note 8)	(3,189,321)	(19,055,699)
Purchases of property and equipment (note 7)	-	(13,415)
	<u>(3,189,321)</u>	<u>(19,069,114)</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options (note 11)	-	85,000
	<u>-</u>	<u>85,000</u>
Change in cash during the years	<u>(6,031,714)</u>	<u>(20,580,284)</u>
Cash – Beginning of years	<u>9,223,376</u>	<u>29,803,660</u>
Cash – End of years	<u>3,191,662</u>	<u>9,223,376</u>

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

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

1 Nature of operations

Silver Tiger Metals Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on June 14, 2010. Its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) under the trading symbol SLVR and on the OTCQX under the trading symbol SLVTF. The Company’s registered office is located at 2446 Purcells Cove Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Company has one reportable and one geographic segment.

The Company is a mineral exploration company engaged in locating and acquiring high quality projects and exploring for silver and gold. To date, the Company has not generated any revenue and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating its resource properties in Mexico. The recoverability of amounts spent for the acquisition, exploration and development of the resource properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The operations of the Company will require various licences and permits from governmental authorities, which are or may be granted subject to various conditions and may be subject to renewal from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to comply with such conditions and obtain or retain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects. Failure to comply with these conditions may render the licences liable to forfeiture.

2 Basis of presentation

Basis of presentation and statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”).

The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements for issue on July 21, 2025.

Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires the Company’s management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The more significant areas requiring the use of management estimates and judgments are discussed below.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

- Going concern

The Company's assessment of whether material uncertainties exist in relation to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern requires significant judgment. Management prepares detailed cash flow projections, considering expected spending on its resource properties and general and administrative expenses and assesses whether it has the ability to meet its obligations as they come due, for a minimum of a 12-month period from the consolidated statements of financial position dates.

- Recoverability of resource properties

At the end of each reporting period, management assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment related to resource properties. Management applies judgment in determining whether indicators of impairment exist, including factors such as the period for which the Company has the right to explore, whether substantive expenditures on further exploration and evaluation of resource properties are budgeted and whether results of exploration and evaluation activities on the resource properties indicate that the carrying amount of the asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. No indicators of impairment were identified by management as at March 31, 2025 and 2024.

Where an indicator of impairment exists, an estimate of the recoverable amount is calculated by management, which is considered to be the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. The value in use of resource properties is generally determined as the present value of future cash flows arising from the continued use of the assets. The determination of discounted cash flows is dependent on a number of factors, including future metal prices, the amount of reserves, the cost of bringing the project into production, production schedules, production costs, sustaining capital expenditures, and site closure, restoration and environmental rehabilitation costs. These factors may change due to changing economic conditions or the accuracy of certain assumptions and, hence, affect the recoverable amount. The fair value of resource properties is estimated by management through the use of, where available, comparison to similar assets and industry benchmarks. Actual results may differ materially from these estimates.

- Recoverability of VAT

Management's assumptions regarding the recoverability of Value Added Tax (VAT) receivable in Mexico, at the end of each reporting period, are made using all relevant facts available, including past collectability, the development of VAT policies and the general economic environment of the country. Collection of the amount receivable depends on processing and payment of the claims by the government in Mexico. The Company has approximately \$3,000,000 of VAT receivable at March 31, 2025 (2024 – \$8,700,000). While the Company is still pursuing further collection, with the delay in processing and uncertainty of collection, management determined that it is appropriate to continue to recognize the VAT receivable, other than known collections, to the resource property as a cost of exploration. The timing and amount of the VAT ultimately collectible could be materially different from the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

- Share-based payments

The Company issues equity-settled share-based payments to certain employees and third parties outside the Company. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value, except warrants issued as part of units for which the residual method is used, excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions, at the date of grant. Fair value is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and requires the exercise of judgment in relation to variables such as the expected life and expected volatilities, which are based on information available at the time the fair value is measured.

3 Material accounting policies

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared within the framework of the accounting policies summarized below.

Consolidation

The financial statements of the Company consolidate the accounts of the Company and the following subsidiaries:

Company	Activity	Country of incorporation
El Tigre Silver Corp.	Holding company	Canada
Lunar Gold Holdings Incorporated	Holding company	Canada
LGHI Holdings Incorporated	Holding company	Canada
Silver Tiger de México S.A. de C.V.	Mineral exploration company	Mexico
Compânia Minera Talaman S.A. de C.V.	Holding company	Mexico
0874346 B.C. Ltd.	Holding company	Canada

All subsidiaries are 100% owned.

All intercompany transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses from intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation. There are no non-controlling interests; therefore, all loss and comprehensive loss is attributable to the shareholders of the Company.

Resource properties

Once the Company has obtained the legal right to explore, initial acquisition costs and exploration costs related to resource properties are deferred until such time as the properties are put into commercial production, sold or abandoned or management determines that the resource properties are not economically viable, at which time the resource properties are tested for impairment and written down to their recoverable amount. Under this method, all amounts shown as resource properties represent costs incurred to date less accumulated impairment.

If any properties are put into commercial production, the carrying values of the properties will be depleted following the unit of production method.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

The carrying values of resource properties, on a property-by-property basis, are reviewed by management at each balance sheet date to determine if indicators of impairment exist. If the recoverable amount is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the resource properties is reduced to its recoverable amount through a charge to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. The ultimate recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the resource properties is dependent upon obtaining the necessary financing to complete their development and realize profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the resource properties are no longer classified as resource properties and are tested for impairment prior to their reclassification to development assets.

All borrowing costs including interest charges directly attributable to resource property expenditures have been capitalized.

Income taxes

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amounts expected to be paid or recovered, using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all future tax consequences attributable to the differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, except for the initial recognition of goodwill and the initial recognition of an asset or liability, which at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax assets are also recognized for unused tax losses and unused tax credits. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates and tax laws expected to apply when the carrying amount of the assets or liabilities are recovered or settled or the unused losses are expected to be utilized.

Current and deferred income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the year, except to the extent that the income taxes related to a transaction or event which is recognized, in the same or different period, either in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity.

Stock-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to certain officers, directors and consultants. Stock options vest in accordance with the individual option granting contracts and expire after ten years or as determined by the Board of Directors when granted. Each grant is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Fair value of each grant is measured at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the grant's vesting period by increasing contributed surplus based on the number of awards expected to vest. Consideration paid by the directors and officers upon exercise of the stock options and the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus are recorded as share capital.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

The Company also issues deferred share units (DSUs) to employees and consultants. DSUs vest in accordance with the individual DSU granting contracts and expire after ten years or as determined by the Board of Directors when granted. The fair value of each grant is measured at the grant date and compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period by increasing contributed surplus based on the number of awards expected to vest. DSUs are settled in common shares of the Company.

Share issuance costs

Costs directly attributable to the raising of capital are charged against the related share capital. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded with deposits and prepaid expenses on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Warrants

Proceeds on the issuance of warrants are recorded in a separate component of equity as the warrants give right to a fixed number of the Company's common shares. Costs incurred on the issuance of warrants are recognized as a deduction from warrant proceeds. Warrants issued with common shares as part of a unit are measured using the residual fair value method. The fair value is included as a component of equity and is transferred from warrants to share capital on exercise.

Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The Company follows the treasury method of calculating diluted earnings per share. This method assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of stock options and other dilutive instruments would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Diluted loss per share for the periods presented is the same as basic loss per share, as the Company has incurred losses and the exercise of options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

Functional and presentation currency and foreign currency translation

Items included in the consolidated financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates, and the consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

The functional currency of all subsidiaries and the parent company is Canadian dollars. Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the foreign exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction and gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recorded in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is measured at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Property and equipment is amortized over its estimated useful life of the asset calculated as follows:

	Basis	Rate
Computer equipment	Declining balance	30%
Furniture and equipment	Declining balance	20%

Any item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying value of the asset) is included in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period the asset is derecognized.

The processing equipment is not yet available for use. Depreciation will begin once the processing equipment is capable of operating in the manner it is intended by the Company.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Financial assets are classified into one of the following specified categories: amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as FVTPL) 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 classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. All of the Company's financial instruments are measured at amortized cost.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

4 Changes in accounting policies and disclosures and future accounting policy changes

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Amendments to IAS 1 Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements re: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants

The amendments clarify the requirements on determining whether a liability is current or non-current and require new disclosures for non-current liabilities that are subject to future covenants. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Future Accounting Standards

Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures re: Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments

The amendments clarify the date of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, provide additional clarity and guidance for assessing whether a financial asset meets the solely payments of principal and interest criterion, add new disclosures for certain financial instruments with contractual terms that can change cash flows and update the disclosures for equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income. The amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The impact to the consolidated financial statements of these amendments is being determined.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements. IFRS 18 will retain many of the existing principles in IAS 1 and will focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. Key new concepts relate to the structure of the statement of profit or loss; required disclosures in the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements; and enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation. IFRS 18 will not impact the recognition or measurement of items in the financial statements, but it might change the line items presented in the financial statements and what an entity reports as its 'operating profit or loss'. IFRS 18 is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Earlier adoption is permitted. The impact to the consolidated financial statements of the adoption of this standard is being determined.

5 Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company. The Company considers capital to be total equity, which, as at March 31, 2025 totalled \$79,702,530 (2024 – \$82,777,744). The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Silver Tiger Metals Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2025 and 2024

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

6 Sales tax recoverable

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Sales tax recoverable – Canada	111,807	92,635
VAT receivable – Mexico	-	1,125,000
	<u>111,807</u>	<u>1,217,635</u>

7 Property and equipment

The following tables summarize property and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2025:

	Cost		
	Beginning of year \$	Additions \$	End of year \$
Computer equipment	4,753	-	4,753
Furniture and equipment	4,812	-	4,812
Processing equipment	514,976	-	514,976
	<u>524,541</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>524,541</u>
	Accumulated depreciation		
	Beginning of year \$	Depreciation \$	End of year \$
Computer equipment	1,926	848	2,774
Furniture and equipment	1,347	693	2,040
Processing equipment	-	-	-
	<u>3,273</u>	<u>1,541</u>	<u>4,814</u>
	Net		
	Cost \$	Accumulated depreciation \$	Total \$
Computer equipment	4,753	2,774	1,979
Furniture and equipment	4,812	2,040	2,772
Processing equipment	514,976	-	514,976
	<u>524,541</u>	<u>4,814</u>	<u>519,727</u>

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

The following tables summarize property and equipment for the year ended March 31, 2024:

	Cost		
	Beginning of year \$	Additions \$	End of year \$
Computer equipment	4,753	-	4,753
Furniture and equipment	4,812	-	4,812
Processing equipment	501,561	13,415	514,976
	511,126	13,415	524,541
	Accumulated depreciation		
	Beginning of year \$	Depreciation \$	End of year \$
Computer equipment	713	1,213	1,926
Furniture and equipment	481	866	1,347
Processing equipment	-	-	-
	1,194	2,079	3,273
	Net		
	Cost \$	Accumulated depreciation \$	Total \$
Computer equipment	4,753	1,926	2,827
Furniture and equipment	4,812	1,347	3,465
Processing equipment	514,976	-	514,976
	524,541	3,273	521,268

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8 Resource properties

	\$
Balance – March 31, 2023	56,292,493
Exploration and property costs incurred	17,914,594
Recovery of VAT receivable	<u>(1,090,000)</u>
Balance – March 31, 2024	73,117,087
Exploration and property costs incurred	7,880,696
Recovery of VAT receivable	<u>(4,350,523)</u>
Balance – March 31, 2025	<u>76,647,260</u>

On September 15, 2015, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement with El Tigre Silver Corp. (El Tigre) to combine the respective companies by way of a statutory plan of arrangement pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia), under which the Company acquired all of the outstanding common shares of El Tigre in exchange for common shares of the Company on the basis of 0.2839 of one Company share for every one El Tigre share (the Transaction). The Transaction was completed on November 13, 2015.

El Tigre holds nine Mexican Federal mining concessions, located in northeastern Sonora State, of which eight are collectively referred to as the El Tigre Property (El Tigre Property). The concessions are 100% held by El Tigre through its wholly owned subsidiaries, Silver Tiger México S.A. de C.V. and Companhia Minera Talamán S.A. de C.V.

In 2016, the Company entered into a land access agreement with the landowners of the El Tigre Property. Under the agreement, the Company was required to pay the landowners US\$1,030,000, of which US\$110,000 was payable on the date of the agreement, with the remaining to be paid over an 84-month period in equal monthly instalments of US\$10,952. The Company will acquire 6,283 hectares of land within the boundaries of the El Tigre Property at the end of the 84-month period if all required payments were made according to the agreement. The monthly payments paid have been recorded to resource properties.

As at March 31, 2025, all required monthly payments have been made and on June 12, 2024, the Company provided the landowners with written notice of intention to exercise its right to acquire the El Tigre Property. The process of transferring ownership of the El Tigre Property has commenced, but has not yet been completed as of the date of these consolidated financial statements.

Pursuant to the land access agreement, at such time as the EL Tigre Property is put into production, the Company is required to make the following additional payments to the landowners: US\$3 per ounce of gold produced if the gold price is below US\$1,200, US\$5 per ounce of gold produced if the gold price is between US\$1,201 and US\$1,500 and US\$7 per ounce of gold produced if the gold price is above US\$1,501. Additionally, the Company is required to make a payment of US\$500,000 to the vendor upon establishing commercial production.

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

9 Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Accounts payable	765,129	1,373,964
Accrued liabilities	284,454	136,520
	<u>1,049,583</u>	<u>1,510,484</u>

As at March 31, 2025, \$16,496 (2024 – \$9,662) of accounts payable and accrued liabilities is due to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Vice President Exploration (note 10).

10 Related party transactions

Consulting services were provided during the year ended March 31, 2025 by a corporation owned by the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The cost of these consulting services during the year was \$375,000 (2024 – \$375,000) related to annual fees and \$285,000 (2024 – \$285,000) related to performance incentive awards. The Company recorded these costs to consulting fees.

Consulting services were provided during the year ended March 31, 2025 by a corporation owned by the Chief Financial Officer of the Company. The cost of the consulting services during the year was \$125,000 (2024 – \$125,000) related to annual fees and \$60,000 (2024 – \$60,000) related to performance incentive awards. The Company recorded the costs to consulting fees.

Geological consulting services were provided during the year ended March 31, 2025 by a corporation owned by the Vice President Exploration of the Company. The cost of these consulting services during the year was \$66,000 (2024 – \$60,000). The Company recorded these costs to resource properties.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

11 Shareholders' equity

Capital stock

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value

Issued and outstanding

	Number of shares \$	Amount \$
Balance – March 31, 2023	364,497,833	105,347,250
Shares issued for cash, exercise of stock options	550,000	151,000
Balance – March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025	<u>365,047,833</u>	<u>105,498,250</u>

Stock options

The Company has a common share purchase option plan (the Plan) for directors, officers, employees and consultants. The total number of options issued and outstanding at any time cannot exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company unless shareholder and regulatory approvals are obtained. Options granted under the Plan have a ten-year term. Options are granted at a price no lower than the market price of the common shares less any discounts allowed by the Exchange at the time of the grant. In determining the stock-based compensation expense, the fair value of options issued is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Expected volatility is based on actual volatility of similar companies.

The following weighted average assumptions were used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model:

	2025	2024
Risk-free interest rate	3.23%	3.31%
Expected volatility	101%	104%
Expected dividend yield	-	-
Expected life	10 years	10 years

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The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's stock options during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of options \$	Weighted average remaining life (years)
Balance – March 31, 2023	0.29	20,730,000	5.5
Granted during the year	0.17	4,325,000	9.7
Exercised during the year	0.15	(550,000)	-
Expired during the year	0.22	<u>(1,450,000)</u>	-
Balance – March 31, 2024	0.28	23,055,000	5.8
Granted during the year	0.24	4,025,000	9.8
Expired during the year	0.42	<u>(1,275,000)</u>	-
Balance – March 31, 2025	0.27	<u>25,805,000</u>	5.9

As at March 31, 2025, 10,699,783 options remained available for future grants under the Plan. Options vested and exercisable as at March 31, 2025 totaled 19,517,500 (2024 – 16,942,500) with an average exercise price of \$0.28 per share (2024 - \$0.30 per share). The weighted average grant date fair value per option was \$0.21 for the stock options granted during the year ended March 31, 2025 (2024 – \$0.14). The Company charged \$645,000 in stock-based compensation related to stock options to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2025 (2024 – \$1,060,000).

Contributed surplus

	\$
Balance – March 31, 2023	7,179,237
Exercise of stock options	(66,000)
Expiry of warrants	539,000
Stock-based compensation related to stock options	1,060,000
Stock-based compensation related to DSUs	<u>680,000</u>
Balance – March 31, 2024	9,392,237
Stock-based compensation related to stock options	645,000
Stock-based compensation related to DSUs	<u>528,000</u>
Balance – March 31, 2025	<u>10,565,237</u>

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Warrants

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's warrants for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Expiry date	Exercise price \$	Number \$	Ascribed value \$
Balance – March 31, 2023		0.50	19,276,104	539,0000
Warrants expired		0.50	<u>(19,276,104)</u>	<u>(539,000)</u>
Balance – March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025			<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Deferred share units

The Company has a DSU Plan whereby Participants may elect to receive all or a portion of their annual compensation or bonus compensation, if any, in DSUs. The election, if it is made, must be for a minimum of 10%, or a multiple thereof, of such compensation in DSUs. The number of DSUs received is equal to the amount of compensation elected to be received in DSUs, divided by the volume-weighted average trading price of the common shares on the TSX for the five trading days immediately prior to the grant date. DSUs awarded under the DSU Plan in lieu of annual or bonus compensation will vest immediately.

In addition, the Board of Directors has the authority to make discretionary awards of DSUs to participants under the DSU Plan. DSUs granted pursuant to discretionary awards will vest in accordance with the vesting schedule determined by the Board of Directors. Generally, DSUs will vest equally over three years, with one-third of the awarded DSUs vesting on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of the award.

All unvested DSUs will vest immediately in the case of a change of control of the Company. In addition, in the event of the death or termination without cause of a participant that received DSUs, the participant's DSUs will vest immediately. The Board of Directors may at any time shorten the vesting period of any or all DSUs.

The maximum number of common shares issuable under the DSU Plan is 10,000,000. Each DSU held by a participant must be settled by the Company within 10 years of the grant for DSU Plan shares issued from treasury. Each vested DSU held by a participant who ceases to be an eligible employee, director or officer shall be redeemed by the Company effective as at the separation date for DSU Plan shares issued from treasury.

The fair value of the DSUs is determined based on the Company's trading price of its common shares on the day of the grant.

On January 8, 2024, the Board of Directors approved the grant of 2,450,000 DSUs to officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The DSUs vest over 3 years and the grant date fair value amounted to \$380,000.

On January 3, 2025, the Board of Directors approved the grant of 1,950,000 DSUs to officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The DSUs vest over 3 years and the grant date fair value amounted to \$460,000.

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The Company recognized \$528,000 (2024 – \$680,000) in stock-based compensation expense to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2025, in relation to the outstanding DSUs.

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's DSUs for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Number \$
Balance – March 31, 2023	5,595,000
Granted during the year	<u>2,450,000</u>
Balance – March 31, 2024	8,045,000
Granted during the year	<u>1,950,000</u>
Balance – March 31, 2025	<u>9,995,000</u>
Exercisable at March 31, 2025	<u>5,695,000</u>

12 Income taxes

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company's effective income tax rate differs from the amount that would be computed from applying the federal and provincial statutory rate of 29% (2024 – 29%) to the pre-tax net loss for the year as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Loss before income taxes	<u>4,248,214</u>	<u>3,163,975</u>
Income tax recovery based on statutory rates	1,232,000	918,000
Non-deductible stock option expense and other expenses	(340,000)	(505,000)
Unutilized losses	<u>(892,000)</u>	<u>(413,000)</u>
Recovery of income taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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The following reflects deferred tax assets at March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Non-capital losses	14,599,000	12,465,000
Deductible share issuance costs	306,000	708,000
Temporary difference relating to resource properties	(5,681,000)	(4,479,000)
	9,224,000	8,694,000
Portion of deferred tax assets unrecognized	(9,224,000)	(8,694,000)
	-	-

Losses

The Company has non-capital tax losses of approximately \$28.1 million available for carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income in its Canadian entities. These non-capital tax losses begin to expire in 2030.

The Company also has Mexican non-capital tax losses of approximately \$21.5 million, which expire after ten years, available to carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income in its Mexican subsidiaries. The non-capital losses will expire between December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2035.

13 Compensation of key management

Key management includes the Company's Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Vice President Exploration. Compensation awarded to key management is summarized as follows:

	2025 \$	2024 \$
Cash and accrued compensation and other benefits	956,368	939,371
Stock-based compensation	691,984	815,835
	1,648,352	1,755,206

Cash compensation and other benefits are included in consulting fees and wages and benefits on the consolidated statements of net loss and comprehensive loss, except the cash compensation and other benefits attributable to the Vice President Exploration which are recorded to resource properties.

14 Supplemental cash flow information

As at March 31, 2025, the Company's accounts payable included expenditures on resource properties of \$372,285 (2024 – \$1,121,433).

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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15 Financial instruments and other

Credit risk

The Company manages credit risk by holding its cash with high quality financial institutions in Canada, where management believes the risk of loss to be low. The Company also has approximately CAD\$3,000,000 of Mexican VAT receivable as at March 31, 2025 (2024 – CAD\$8,700,000). While the Company is still pursuing further collection, with the delay in processing and uncertainty of collection, management determined that it is appropriate to continue to recognize the VAT receivable, other than known collections, to the resource property as a cost of exploration. The timing and amount of the VAT ultimately collectible could be materially different from the amount recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

Management concluded that the Company has sufficient cash on hand to meet its obligations as they become due for the next 12 months, considering the Company's planned exploration activities on its resource properties. The Company has the ability to scale its exploration activities, and will do so as necessary, based on cash availability. The Company will need to raise further financing to fund future additional exploration and mine development activities.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity and equity prices.

- Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily by holding cash not required for day to day operations in interest bearing bank accounts and/or fully cashable guaranteed investment certificates. The Company has no interest-bearing debt.

- Foreign currency risk

The Company operates in Mexico, giving rise to foreign currency risk. To limit the Company's exposure to this risk, cash is primarily held with high quality financial institutions in Canada.

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(expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at March 31, 2025, the Company held the following financial instruments in foreign currencies:

	US\$ (in US\$)	Pesos (in MxP)
Cash	5,008	9,826,808
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	163,666	1,580,647

- Price risk

The Company is not exposed to any direct price risk other than that associated with commodities and how fluctuations impact companies in the mineral exploration and mining industries as the Company has no significant revenues.

16 Subsequent events

- On April 14, 2025, the Company issued 45,455,000 common shares at a price of \$0.33 per common share for gross proceeds of \$15,000,150 pursuant to a bought deal offering (“the Offering”) lead by a syndicate of underwriters (“the Underwriters”) lead by Stifel Canada and Desjardins Capital Markets, as co-lead underwriters and joint bookrunners, and BMO Capital Markets, SCP Resource Finance LP, Ventum Financial Corp., and Canaccord Genuity Corp. The Underwriters were paid a cash commission of 6% of the gross proceeds of the Offering.
- Subsequent to March 31, 2025, 660,000 stock options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$105,600.