



**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025 AND 2024
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)**

To the Shareholders of Gensource Potash Corporation:

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Gensource Potash Corporation and its subsidiary (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audits of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 and had an accumulated deficit as at December 31, 2025. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

Other Information

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

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

In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audits or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 the 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 audits and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audits.

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

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Andrew Kevin Spidle.

Mississauga, Ontario

April 29, 2026

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Licensed Public Accountants

Gensource Potash Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at,	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 29,224	\$ 63,343
Prepaid expenses and deposits	36,207	57,623
GST/HST and other receivables	220,843	232,049
Investments	6,879	2,484
Total current assets	293,153	355,499
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	4,994,669	4,778,199
Property, plant and equipment (Note 5)	18,638,427	18,492,043
Total non-current assets	23,633,096	23,270,242
Total assets	\$ 23,926,249	\$ 23,625,741
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Amounts payable and other liabilities (Note 13)	\$ 8,225,373	\$ 6,454,351
Convertible debt (Note 7)	2,383,237	2,281,758
Promissory notes from related party (Note 6)	1,430,000	841,028
Helm credit facility (Note 8)	3,286,940	3,211,940
Total liabilities	15,325,550	12,789,077
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 9)	45,964,822	45,812,107
Contributed Surplus (Note 10)	7,929,257	7,991,157
Equity portion of convertible debt	72,526	72,526
Deficit	(45,365,906)	(43,039,126)
Total shareholders' equity	8,600,699	10,836,664
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities	\$ 23,926,249	\$ 23,625,741

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 16)
Subsequent events (Note 17)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"Michael Ferguson" (signed) Director
Michael Ferguson, Director

"Wayne Brownlee" (signed) Director
Wayne Brownlee, Director

Gensource Potash Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Years ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Expenses		
General and administrative (Notes 12 & 13)	\$ 2,128,373	\$ 1,983,972
Share-based payments (Note 10)	5,900	538,960
Depreciation (Note 5)	2,029	37,115
	2,136,302	2,560,047
Loss before under noted items	(2,136,302)	(2,560,047)
Unrealized gain (loss) on FVPTL investments	4,395	(478)
Gain on issuance and modification of debt (Notes 6, 7 & 8)	62,715	151,503
Interest income	308	1,381
Interest on credit facility (Note 8)	(75,000)	(75,205)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(9,730)	(66,693)
Accretion expense (Notes 6, 7 & 8)	(173,166)	(345,501)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (2,326,780)	\$ (2,895,040)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	450,559,123	449,748,164

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

Gensource Potash Corporation

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Year ended December 31,	2025	2024
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (2,326,780)	\$ (2,895,040)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	2,029	37,115
Share-based payments	5,900	538,960
Accretion expense	173,166	345,501
Unrealized (gain) loss on FVTPL investments	(4,395)	478
Interest on credit facility	75,000	75,205
Gain on modification of debt	(62,715)	(151,503)
	(2,137,795)	(2,049,284)
Changes in non-cash working capital	1,803,644	1,518,462
Net cash used in operating activities	(334,151)	(530,822)
Investing activities		
Expenditure on development stage properties (Note 4)	(216,470)	(189,197)
Acquisition and expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	(148,413)	(175,434)
Net cash used in investing activities	(364,883)	(364,631)
Financing activities		
Cash proceeds from promissory note	580,000	599,717
Issuance costs	(85)	(1,000)
Cash proceeds from exercise of stock options	85,000	-
Lease payments	-	(49,409)
Net cash provided by financing activities	664,915	549,308
Net change in cash	(34,119)	(346,145)
Cash, beginning of the year	63,343	409,488
Cash, end of the year	\$ 29,224	\$ 63,343

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

Gensource Potash Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Convertible debentures	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	449,748,164	\$ 45,813,107	\$ 7,452,197	\$ 72,526	\$ (40,144,086)	\$ 13,193,744
Issuance cost - cash	-	(1,000)	-	-	-	(1,000)
Share-based payments (Note 10)	-	-	538,960	-	-	538,960
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,895,040)	(2,895,040)
Balance, December 31, 2024	449,748,164	\$ 45,812,107	\$ 7,991,157	\$ 72,526	\$ (43,039,126)	\$ 10,836,664
Issuance cost - cash	-	(85)	-	-	-	(85)
Share-based payments (Note 10)	-	-	5,900	-	-	5,900
Issuance of shares from exercise of options	1,000,000	152,800	(67,800)	-	-	85,000
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,326,780)	(2,326,780)
Balance, December 31, 2025	450,748,164	\$ 45,964,822	\$ 7,929,257	\$ 72,526	\$ (45,365,906)	\$ 8,600,699

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

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Gensource Potash Corporation (the "Company" or "Gensource") is based in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and is focused on developing resource opportunities with a specific focus on potash development. Its registered head office is located at #1100-201-1st Avenue South, Saskatoon, SK., S7K 1J5.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized and approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2026.

Geopolitical turmoil around the world is being driven by nationalism, polarization and economic instability. Due to globalization, regional events are having global impacts. In particular, the Russia and Ukraine war has resulted in, and may continue to result in, supply chain disruptions and higher prices for energy and several commodities, compounding existing energy and food supply chain bottlenecks.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company incurred a net loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 of \$2,326,780 (year ended December 31, 2024 - net loss of \$2,895,040) and had an accumulated deficit in the amount of \$45,365,906 at December 31, 2025 (December 31, 2024 - \$43,039,126). These conditions indicate a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is in the exploration and development stage and is subject to the risks and challenges similar to other companies in a comparable stage of exploration and development. As is common with many exploration companies, it raises financing for its exploration and development activities. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had working capital deficiency of \$15,032,397 (December 31, 2024 - working capital deficiency of \$12,433,578).

The Company's ability to sustain ongoing development expenditures and operations, as intended, is dependent on its ability to continue to raise adequate financing in order to sustain ongoing expenditures and to explore and evaluate resource properties. The Company has taken additional steps to preserve cash. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient financing to continue its operations or to recover its exploration and evaluation assets. Accordingly, there exists a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments or other changes that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments and changes could be material.

2. Summary of material accounting policies

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the IFRIC® Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee (collectively "IFRS"). The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company together with its subsidiary. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. The financial statements of Gensource and its wholly owned subsidiary, KClean Potash Corporation ("KClean"), are from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. A change in the ownership of its subsidiary, without a loss of control, is accounted for as an equity transaction.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, amortized cost, or fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

i. Financial assets recorded at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they do not meet the criteria of amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's investments and cash are classified as financial assets measured at FVTPL.

ii. Amortized cost

Financial assets are classified as measured at amortized cost if both of the following criteria are met and the financial assets are not designated as at fair value through profit and loss: 1) the object of the Company's business model for these financial assets is to collect their contractual cash flows; and 2) the asset's contractual cash flows represent "solely payments of principal and interest".

The Company's other receivables are classified as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

i. Amortized cost

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost unless they fall into one of the following categories: financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition, financial guarantee contracts, commitments to provide a loan at a below-market interest rate, or contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination.

The Company's amounts payable and other liabilities, convertible debt, promissory notes and Helm credit facility do not fall into any of the exemptions and are therefore classified as measured at amortized cost.

ii. Financial liabilities recorded fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss if they are not eligible to be classified as amortized cost.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs associated with financial instruments carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset or the liability.

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Subsequent measurement

Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss. Instruments classified as amortized cost are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled, or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Expected Credit Loss Impairment Model

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial application.

The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has increased significantly if it is more than 30 days past due. The Company considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to the Company in full or when the financial asset is more than 90 days past due.

The carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off.

Fair value hierarchy and liquidity risk disclosure

The Company classifies fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels: (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1); (b) 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) (Level 2); and (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3). Please refer to note 14 Financial risk management.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognizes any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Provisions (continued)

Provision for asset retirement obligation

An asset retirement obligation is recognized for the expected costs of reclamation at mineral properties where the Company is legally or contractually responsible for such costs. Asset retirement obligations arise from the Company's obligation to undertake site reclamation and remediation in connection with the exploration and mineral properties. The Company recognizes the estimated reclamation costs when environmental disturbance occurs, but only when a reasonable estimate can be made.

An asset retirement obligation recognized is estimated on the risk adjusted costs required to settle present obligations, discounted using a pre-tax risk-free discount rate consistent with the expected timing of expected cash flows. Following the initial recognition, changes in the estimated undiscounted cash flows and risk-free discount rate used in calculating the present value of the asset retirement obligation are offset to the reclamation cost asset previously recognized for the specific property. Actual reclamation expenditures incurred, reduce the carrying value of the reclamation provision. Costs arising from unforeseen circumstances, such as the contamination caused by unplanned discharges, are included in operating costs.

As at December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any asset retirement obligations.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company defers the costs of exploration on existing projects and carries them as exploration and evaluation assets until the respective projects are considered to be in the development stage. Deferred costs include all lease rental payments on project property and executive compensation for fees that relate to exploration activities. Pre-exploration costs are generally expensed unless it is probable that they will generate future economic benefits. The amounts at which exploration and evaluation assets are recorded do not necessarily reflect present or future values. If a project is economically feasible, the related exploration property and deferred exploration costs are amortized over the estimated economic life of the project. If a project has ceased because continuation is not economically feasible, the exploration properties and the exploration and evaluation assets are written off to net recoverable amount.

The Company reviews its evaluation and exploration assets at the end of every financial reporting period to determine if events or changes in circumstances have transpired which indicate that its carrying value may not be recoverable. The recoverability of costs incurred on the exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon numerous factors including exploration results, environmental risks, commodity risks, political risks, and the Company's ability to attain profitable production. It is possible that conditions in the near-term could change the Company's assessment of the carrying value. When a project is considered to no longer have commercially viable prospects for the Company, exploration properties and exploration and evaluation assets in respect of that property are assessed as impaired and written off to the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be in the development stage and are reclassified to property plant and equipment as development properties. Exploration properties and exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before being transferred to development properties.

Consideration, in the form of cash and/or shares received under exploration property option agreements or proceeds from the sale of royalty interests, is applied against the acquisition cost of the exploration property and related exploration and evaluation assets. Consideration, in excess of the acquisition cost and related exploration and evaluation on the exploration property, is reported as income for the period and is included as income in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful life of assets on the diminishing balance or straight-line basis using the following rates:

Furniture and equipment	20%, diminishing balance
Computer hardware	30%, diminishing balance
Computer software	100%, diminishing balance
Leasehold improvements	over term of lease

Development properties include exploration and evaluation costs for those properties that development has commenced, or for which proven and probable reserves have been declared and the Company intends to commercially develop the property. Development properties are accumulated separately for each area in which economically recoverable mineral resources have been identified and are reasonably assured.

No amortization is provided in respect of development properties until commencement of commercial production.

Share capital

In situations where the Company issues units which are comprised of shares and warrants, the value of the warrants is not separated and is included in share capital in the statements of financial position. Costs associated with the issuance of share capital are netted against share capital.

Flow-through shares

The Company, from time to time, finances a portion of its planned exploration and development activities through the issue of flowthrough shares. Under the terms of the flow-through agreements, the income tax deductions attributable to the capital expenditures are renounced to the subscribers. The difference between the subscription price of the flow-through shares the common share prices at the date of issuance is initially recognized as a liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. Any difference between the liability as a result of the premium paid on the flow-through share and deferred tax liability is recognized in comprehensive loss as a deferred tax expense or recovery.

Revenue recognition

Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis.

Financing costs

The Company may incur various costs when issuing or acquiring equity or debt financing. The financing costs are accounted for as a deduction from equity or debt to the extent they are directly attributable to the transaction and otherwise would not have been incurred. Costs related to a planned financing not completed at the consolidated financial statement date are recorded as deferred financing costs until the financing transaction is either completed or abandoned. The costs of a transaction that is abandoned are recognized as an expense.

Share-based payments

The Company follows guidance provided by IFRS 2, which requires that a fair value-based method of accounting be applied to all share-based payments. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. 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. For equity-settled share-based payment transactions for non-employees, the Company measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, directly, at the fair value of the goods or services received, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case, the Company measures their value, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

Share-based payments (continued)

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 under which the options were granted. The Company currently estimates the expected volatility of its common shares based on historical volatility taking into consideration the expected life of the options. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on the Bank of Canada marketable bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life.

At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Income taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income, in which case the income tax is also recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are only offset if a legally enforceable right exists to offset the amounts and the Company intends to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of all qualifying temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. Deferred income tax is determined on a non-discounted basis using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the deferred tax asset or liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the assets can be recovered. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent future recovery is probable. At each reporting period end, deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable earnings will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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 year. All outstanding options, warrants and convertible debentures were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because their effect was anti-dilutive.

New accounting standard adopted

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2025.

The following amendments to various IFRS standards are mandatorily effective for reporting period:

- Amendments to IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability

The following amendments to various IFRS standards are mandatorily effective for the reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025:

- Amendments to IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements
- Amendments to IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments –Disclosures

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Summary of material accounting policies (continued)

New accounting standard adopted (continued)

The Company has concluded that the above are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded as it is expected to have no material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2026. These are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded.

3. Critical judgments and accounting estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The key sources of judgment and estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are:

Exploration and evaluation assets and development properties

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. Judgment is required to determine if the exploration and evaluation project is technically feasible and is reclassified to development properties. If, after an expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of such expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss in the period the new information becomes available.

The Company's management reviews the carrying values of its mining interests on transfer from an exploration property to a development property and on a regular basis to determine whether any write-downs are necessary. Property, plant and equipment is also reviewed on a regular basis to determine whether any write-downs are necessary. The recovery of amounts recorded for mining interests and property, plant and equipment depends on the Company's interpretation of its interest in the underlying mineral claims based on existing regulations, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Management relies on the life-of-mine plans in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefit. Life-of-mine plans provide an economic model to support the economic extraction of reserves and resources. The life-of-mine plan requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as long term commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), discount rates, operating costs, future capital requirements, closure and rehabilitation costs, mineral reserves, and operating performance (which includes production and sales volume). The Company performed an impairment test on the Tugaskie Project as it entered the development stage during fiscal year 2021.

No indications of impairment were present at December 31, 2025.

Income taxes

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

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3. Critical judgments and accounting estimates (continued)

Discount on initial recognition of debt

The convertible debt and all components of the lease liability are required to be discounted to reflect the present value of the payments. The discount rate to use is the rate implicit in the debt and/or lease, unless this cannot readily be determined, in which case the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used instead. The definition of the Company's incremental borrowing rate states that the rate should represent what the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with similar security, and the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. Significant judgment is required to estimate an incremental borrowing rate in the context of a convertible debt and/or right-of-use asset.

4. Exploration and evaluation assets and development stage properties

The Lazlo Project (exploration and evaluation asset)

In January 2013, the Company began the process of acquiring freehold potash leases from private mineral titleholders in area surrounding the town of Craik in central Saskatchewan (the "Lazlo" potash prospect). The Company currently has signed 14 lease agreements covering 6,162.56 acres of freehold subsurface mineral rights in the vicinity of the town of Craik, Saskatchewan. Each of the freehold potash leases grants to the Company the exclusive rights to explore, prospect and remove subsurface minerals for a term of twenty-one years subject to the Crown Royalty rate on potash sold and a \$1.00 per acre annual rental.

Cost	Lazlo ⁽¹⁾	Vanguard Area ⁽²⁾	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 862,024	\$ 3,726,978	\$ 4,589,002
Additions:			
Property acquisition and surface access fees	6,336	182,861	189,197
Balance, December 31, 2024	\$ 868,360	\$ 3,909,839	\$ 4,778,199
Additions:			
Property acquisition and surface access fees	8,206	208,264	216,470
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 876,566	\$ 4,118,103	\$ 4,994,669

1) Lazlo costs includes geological and freehold mineral lease costs.

2) Vanguard Area costs includes seismic exploration, government mining leases and freehold mineral lease cost of the remaining Vanguard Area.

The Tugaske Project (development stage property) (Note 5)

The Tugaske Project is the Company's most advanced potash project, having achieved the following milestones:

- FEED (Front End Engineering and Design) study, beginning long lead procurement work.
- Bankable feasibility study, having achieved an underwritten senior lender commitment as the debt component of a typical debt-equity project financing solution.
- Fully permitted with a Provincial environmental assessment determination and municipal development permit granted.
- Construction ready.

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Property, plant and equipment

Cost

	Office equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Development properties \$	Total \$
Balance, December 31, 2023	229,511	95,853	18,309,348	18,634,712
Additions	-	-	175,434	175,434
Balance, December 31, 2024	229,511	95,853	18,484,782	18,810,146
Additions	-	-	148,413	148,413
Balance, December 31, 2025	229,511	95,853	18,633,195	18,958,559

Accumulated depreciation

	Office equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Development properties \$	Total \$
Balance, December 31, 2023	219,404	95,853	-	315,257
Depreciation for the year	2,846	-	-	2,846
Balance, December 31, 2024	222,250	95,853	-	318,103
Depreciation for the year	2,029	-	-	2,029
Balance, December 31, 2025	224,279	95,853	-	320,132

Carrying amount

	Office equipment \$	Leasehold improvements \$	Development properties \$	Total \$
At December 31, 2024	7,261	-	18,484,782	18,492,043
At December 31, 2025	5,232	-	18,633,195	18,638,427

6. Promissory note from related party

The Company has outstanding \$1,430,000 of unsecured, non interest-bearing promissory notes from related parties. The promissory notes mature on June 30, 2026. The Company has regularly extended the maturity of the Promissory Notes including extensions in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025.

Period	Principal amount	Maturity date
As of December 31, 2024	850,000	June 30, 2025
As of December 31, 2025	1,430,000	June 30, 2026

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Promissory notes from related party (continued)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 841,028	\$ 241,383
New promissory note	580,000	599,717
Gain on modification	-	(29,116)
Accretion	8,972	29,044
Balance at end of year	\$ 1,430,000	\$ 841,028

7. Convertible debt

The Company has outstanding \$2,000,000 of unsecured 5% convertible debentures payable in arrears.

The principal amount of each Debenture is convertible, in whole or in part, for no additional consideration, into common shares of the Company ("Common Shares") at the option of the holder at any time prior to the earlier of: (i) the close of business on the Maturity Date, and (ii) the business day immediately preceding the date specified by the Company for redemption of the Debentures, at a conversion price equal to \$0.34 per Common Share.

The Company has regularly extended the maturity of the Debentures including extensions in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2025.

The extensions are accounted for under IFRS 9 and were considered modifications. The carrying value of the debentures was adjusted to reflect the net present value of the future cash flows using the original effective interest rate of 7.2% and recognizing an gain on modification.

The Debentures currently mature on June 30, 2026.

The following table summarizes the debt component of the debenture.

	Total
Balance, December 31, 2023	\$ 2,186,508
Gain on modification	(73,021)
Interest and accretion expense	168,271
As at December 31, 2024	2,281,758
Gain on modification	(62,715)
Interest and accretion expense	164,194
Balance, December 31, 2025	\$ 2,383,237

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8. Helm credit facility

On August 27, 2021, KClean entered into an unsecured loan agreement with Helm for development costs in connection with the Tugaske Project. The Helm credit facility bears interest at a rate of 2.5% per annum, payable in arrears on the maturity date. Maturity date was August 31, 2024. The loan is now due on demand. For the years ended December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022, KClean Potash drew \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000, respectively, against the unsecured \$5,000,000 HELM credit facility.

The Company valued the debt on initial recognition by calculating the present value of the principal and interest payments, discounted at a rate of 7.3%.

The Helm credit facility is summarized as follows:

As at,	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 3,211,940	\$ 3,041,632
Gain on modification of debt	-	(49,083)
Accrued interest	75,000	75,205
Accretion	-	144,186
Balance at end of year	\$ 3,286,940	\$ 3,211,940

9. Share capital

a) Authorized share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting and participating common shares. The common shares have no par value and are fully paid.

b) Common shares

At December 31, 2025, the Company had 450,748,164 common shares (December 31, 2024 – 449,748,164) issued and outstanding.

c) Warrants

The Company has the following warrants outstanding as a result of equity issues for the years presented.

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price (\$)
Balance, December 31, 2023	24,442,397	0.29
Expired	(1,373,228)	(0.18)
Balance, December 31, 2024	23,069,169	0.30
Expired	(23,069,169)	(0.30)
Balance, December 31, 2025	-	-

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10. Stock options

Stock option transactions for the years presented are as follows:

	Number of stock options	Weighted average exercise price (\$)
Balance, December 31, 2023	38,450,000	0.15
Granted ⁽¹⁾	11,950,000	0.065
Expired/forfeited	(9,200,000)	(0.14)
Balance, December 31, 2024	41,200,000	0.13
Expired/forfeited	(4,500,000)	(0.17)
Exercised	(1,000,000)	(0.09)
Balance, December 31, 2025	35,700,000	0.12

⁽¹⁾ On December 6, 2024, the Company granted an aggregate of 11,950,000 stock options to a directors of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.065 per share, exercisable for a period of 5 years. The options vested immediately. The estimated fair value of these options at the grant date was \$529,400 using the Black-Scholes valuation model. During the year ended December 31, 2025, \$5,900 (year ended December 31, 2024, \$538,960) was expensed. The underlying weighted average assumptions used in the estimation of fair value in the Black-Scholes valuation model are as follows:

- Risk free rate: 2.81%;
- Expected life: 5.0 years;
- Expected volatility: 84.93% based on historical 5 year trends;
- Forfeiture rate: nil;
- Expected dividend yield: 0%; and
- Weighted average share price on the day of stock options grant: \$0.065.

The following table reflects the stock options issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025:

Expiry date	Exercise price (\$)	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options outstanding	Number of options vested (exercisable)	Number of options unvested
April 20, 2026	0.210	0.30	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
July 15, 2026	0.215	0.54	4,500,000	4,500,000	-
August 03, 2026	0.220	0.59	1,350,000	1,350,000	-
February 03, 2028	0.140	2.09	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
May 08, 2028	0.125	2.35	1,000,000	1,000,000	-
June 02, 2028	0.125	2.42	14,900,000	14,900,000	-
December 06, 2029	0.065	3.93	11,950,000	11,950,000	-
	0.12	2.55	35,700,000	35,700,000	-

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Income taxes

The reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 27% (2024 – 27%) to the effective tax rate is as follows:

	2025	2024
Loss for the year, before income taxes	\$ (2,326,780)	\$ (2,895,040)
Income tax recovery at statutory rates	\$ (628,231)	\$ (781,660)
Increase (decrease) related to:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,197	144,790
Change in tax benefits not recognized	627,034	636,870
Provision for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The following table summarizes the components of deferred tax:

	2025	2024
Deferred Tax Assets		
Capital lease obligation	\$ -	\$ -
Non-capital tax losses carried forward	-	2,430
Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Promissory note	-	(2,420)
Helm credit facility	-	(10)
	\$ -	\$ -

No deferred tax is recognized on the amount of temporary differences arising from the difference between the carrying amount of the investment in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint arrangements accounted for in these consolidated financial statements and the cost amount for tax purposes of the investment. The Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of these temporary differences and believes it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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 group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

	2025	2024
Property, plant and equipment	\$ 325,520	\$ 323,490
Marketable securities	238,880	243,270
Convertible debentures	383,250	281,760
Share issuance costs	972,240	1,958,430
Non-capital losses carried forward	36,584,250	33,255,980
Net capital losses carried forward	102,280	102,280
Charitable donations carry forward	2,010	1,810
Resource pools - Mineral properties	7,890,750	7,890,660

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11. Income taxes (continued)

The Canadian non-capital losses carried forward expire as noted in the table below. The net capital loss carry forward may be carried forward indefinitely, but can only be used to reduce capital gains. The remaining deductible temporary differences may be carried forward indefinitely.

The Company's Canadian non-capital income tax losses expire as follows:

2026	\$	240
2027		4,790
2028		300,520
2029		1,877,340
2030		2,761,380
2031		1,729,570
2032		2,082,250
2033		1,733,650
2034		885,760
2035		912,440
2036		1,530,910
2037		2,231,630
2038		2,828,310
2039		1,832,770
2040		1,209,410
2041		2,056,540
2042		2,627,840
2043		3,496,720
2044		3,283,920
2045		3,198,260
		\$ 36,584,250

12. General and administrative

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Office and general (Note 13)	\$ 1,198,329	\$ 1,111,437
Finance and marketing	699,270	645,657
Professional fees	230,774	175,343
AIM listing costs	-	51,535
		\$ 2,128,373 \$ 1,983,972

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2025

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13. Related party balances and transactions

Related parties include the Board of Directors, management, and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals.

The noted transactions below are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, as agreed to by the parties, and approved by the Board of Directors in strict adherence to conflict of interest laws and regulations.

(a) The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		Year Ended December 31,	
		2025	2024
FCON Consulting	(i)(v)	\$ 300,000	\$ 300,000
Alton Anderson	(ii)(v)	250,000	250,000
Rob Theoret	(iii)(v)	200,000	200,000
101188810 Saskatchewan Ltd	(iv)(v)	200,000	200,000

- i) Compensation to the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") via FCON Consulting (controlled by CEO). For the year ended December 31, 2025, 100% in general and administrative expenses.
- ii) Compensation to the Chief Financial Officer. For the year ended December 31, 2025, 100% in general and administrative expenses.
- iii) Compensation to the VP Finance and Business Development. For the year ended December 31, 2025, 100% in general and administrative expenses.
- iv) Compensation to the VP, Corporate Services via 101188810 Saskatchewan Ltd. (controlled by VP, Corporate Services). For the year ended December 31, 2025, 100% is included in general and administrative expenses.
- v) Included in amounts payable and other liabilities was \$2,473,233 (December 31, 2024 - \$1,534,099) owed to related parties for deferred payment of consulting fees, salaries and expenses.

(b) Convertible debentures:

In October 2021, directors and officers of the Company purchased \$1,985,000 of Convertible Debentures (note 7). During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company expensed \$99,453 in interest on the convertible debentures (year ended December 31, 2024 - \$100,274).

(c) Directors are entitled to director fees and stock options for their services.

Gensource Potash Corporation

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14. Financial risk management

The Company's financial risk management goals are to ensure that the outcome of activities involving elements of risk are consistent with the Company's objectives and risk tolerance, while maintaining an appropriate risk/reward balance and protecting the Company's consolidated statements of financial position from events that have the potential to materially impair its financial strength. Balancing risk and reward is achieved through identifying risk appropriately, aligning risk with overall business strategy, diversifying risk, pricing appropriately for risk, mitigation through preventive controls, and transferring risk to third parties.

The carrying value of cash, other receivables, amounts payable and other liabilities, convertible debentures, promissory notes and Helm credit facility approximates fair value due to the relatively short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Fair value represents the amount that would be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and is best evidenced by a quoted market price, if one exists.

The Company's exposure to potential loss from financial instruments relates primarily to its investment activities, and in particular, credit risk, liquidity risk, currency risk, and market risk including credit quality and equity market fluctuation risk as described below.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations; the Company's maximum exposure to credit loss is the book value of its financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk as at December 31, 2025. The Company's cash is deposited with a major Canadian chartered bank and is held in highly-liquid investments.

As at December 31, 2025, the aggregate gross credit risk exposure related to cash was \$29,224 (December 31, 2024 – \$63,343), and was entirely comprised of cash held with financial institutions with an "AA" credit rating or above and securities brokerage firms. As at December 31, 2025, the aggregate gross credit risk exposure related to receivables was \$220,843 (December 31, 2024 – \$232,049).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had a total of \$29,224 in cash and \$6,879 in investments to settle current liabilities of \$15,325,550.

The Company believes that its cash position and investments in marketable securities will not provide adequate liquidity to meet all of the Company's financial obligations and continue its planned exploration activities for at least the next twelve months (see note 1). The Company anticipates completing additional financing to improve its liquidity.

Gensource Potash Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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14. Financial risk management (continued)

The following table consists of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, convertible debentures, the Helm credit facility and promissory notes, and sets out contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of the financial liabilities outstanding at December 31, 2025:

December 31,	2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	\$ 8,225,373	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,225,373
Convertible debentures	2,383,237	-	-	-	2,383,237
Helm credit facility	3,286,940	-	-	-	3,286,940
Promissory note from related party	1,430,000	-	-	-	1,430,000
	\$ 15,325,550	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,325,550

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse changes in financial market rates and prices, such as interest rates, the trading price of equity and other securities, and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk is directly influenced by the volatility and liquidity in the markets in which the underlying assets are traded. Market price fluctuations and fluctuations in the value of equity securities affect the level and timing of recognition in earnings and comprehensive earnings of gains and losses on securities held. General economic conditions, political conditions and many other factors can also adversely affect the stock markets and consequently, the value of the equity securities held.

Fair values

Set out below is a comparison, by category, of the carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Company financial instruments that are carried in the consolidated financial statements and how the fair value of financial instruments is measured.

Fair value hierarchy

Cash and investments	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2025	\$ 36,103	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,103
December 31, 2024	\$ 65,827	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65,827

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15. Capital management

The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

At December 31, 2025, the Company's capital structure consists of the equity of the Company, convertible debenture, related party promissory notes and Helm credit facility. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends. There were no changes to capital management in the year.

16. Commitments and contingencies

While the Company has performed its own due diligence with respect to title of its properties, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements of transfer or aboriginal land claims, and title may be affected by undetected defects. If the Company defaults with respect to making payments or completing assessment work as required in order to keep its permits in good standing, the Company may lose its rights to the properties underlying such claims.

17. Subsequent events

- i. On February 9th, 2026, the Company announced it has executed an Exclusivity Agreement ("EA") with respect to the Tugaske Project with a large and diversified ASEAN conglomerate ("ASEAN Partner"). The EA establishes a framework for a comprehensive partnership that would combine a long-term supply agreement with a proposed investment structure to fully fund the construction and commissioning of the Tugaske Project. Under the terms of the EA, the ASEAN Partner is committed to fund the Technical Update - a defined engineering scope of work aimed at updating technical details of the Project to match the ASEAN Partner's investment requirements. The update will also refresh construction and operating cost estimates and develop capital budgets for a minimum 500,000 metric tonnes per year facility - double the size of the original Tugaske Project.
- ii. On March 6th, 2026, the Company announced that the Technical Update work is now underway. The Technical Update work has been scoped by Gensource and will be supervised by a team comprising personnel from both Gensource and the ASEAN Partner. The engineering work will be led by a local Saskatoon engineering firm and the team will include several other local engineering, environmental, geology and other firms that are subject matter experts in various aspects of the Project. Completion of the Technical Update is expected to take several months and will proceed in parallel with the ASEAN Partner Project due diligence and Project financing work.
- iii. On March 20, 2026, 168,000 common share stock options were exercised at a price of \$0.125.
- iv. On April 7, 2026, 212,000 common share stock options were exercised at a price of \$0.125
- v. On April 9th, 2026, the Company announced the closing of a private placement offering of units ("Units") of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per Unit (the "Offering"). Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital stock of the Company (a "Common Share") and one Common Share purchase warrant of the Company (a "Warrant"). At the closing of the Offering, the Company issued 9,598,500 Units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,439,775.00. The Company paid \$86,386.50 in cash commissions and issued 575,910 Broker Warrants.

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17. Subsequent events (continued)

- vi. On April 14, 2026, 244,000 common share stock options were exercised at a price of \$0.125.
- vii. On April 27th, 2026, the Company announced the closing of a private placement offering of units ("**Units**") of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per Unit (the "**Offering**"). Each Unit consists of one common share in the capital stock of the Company (a "**Common Share**") and one Common Share purchase warrant of the Company (a "**Warrant**"). At the closing of the Offering, the Company issued 7,133,269 Units for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,069,990.35. The Company paid \$51,299.42 in cash commissions and issued 341,996 Broker Warrants.