Doane Grant Thornton

Non-consolidated Financial Statements

Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation

March 31, 2025

Contents

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholder of
Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the non-consolidated financial statements of Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation, which comprise the non-consolidated balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the non-consolidated statements of income and retained earnings and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the non-consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying non-consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the non-consolidated financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and the non-consolidated results of its operations and its non-consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises.

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 non-consolidated financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the non-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.

Other matter

The non-consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those non-consolidated financial statements on November 12, 2024.

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

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

In preparing the non-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.

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the non-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 non-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 non-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 non-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 non-consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the non-consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Doane Grant Thornton LLP

Prince George, Canada
August 22, 2025

Chartered Professional Accountants

Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation
Non-consolidated Statements of Income and Retained Earnings

Year ended March 31		**2025**	**%**		2024	%
Revenue						
Tano Fuel Ltd. income (loss)	**$**	**43,360**	*97.92*	$	(92,841)	*100.94*
Tano T'enneh Limited Partnership income		**922**	*2.08*		869	*(0.94)*
		44,282	*100.00*		(91,972)	*100.00*
Expenses						
Interest and bank charges		**-**			21	*(0.02)*
Professional fees		**9,650**	*21.79*		13,149	*(14.30)*
		9,650	*21.79*		13,170	*(14.32)*
Net income (loss)	**$**	**34,632**	*78.21*	$	(105,142)	*114.32*

Retained earnings, beginning of year	**$**	**493,196**	$	598,338
Net income (loss)		**34,632**		(105,142)
Retained earnings, end of year	**$**	**527,828**	$	493,196

Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation
Non-consolidated Balance Sheet

March 31	2025	2024
Assets		
Current		
Cash	**$ 87**	$ 87
Long-term		
Investments (Note 3)	**540,389**	505,757
	540,389	505,757
	$ 540,476	$ 505,844
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 10,501**	$ 10,501
Due to shareholder (Note 4)	**2,127**	2,127
	12,628	12,628
Shareholder's equity		
Share capital (Note 5)	**20**	20
Retained earnings	**527,828**	493,196
	527,848	493,216
	$ 540,476	$ 505,844

On behalf of the Board

DocuSigned by:
Dolleen Logan
34F1E75DD37A424... Director

DocuSigned by:
Kenora Stewart
BFD3BE950B3B400... Director

Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation
Non-consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Year ended March 31	2025	2024
Increase (decrease) in cash		
Operating		
Net income (loss)	**$ 34,632**	$ (105,142)
Items not affecting cash		
Equity earnings in Tano Fuel Ltd.	**(43,360)**	92,841
Equity earnings in Tano T'enneh Limited Partnership	**(922)**	(869)
	(9,650)	(13,170)
Change in non-cash working capital item		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**-**	1,001
	(9,650)	(12,169)
Investing		
Advances from Tano T'enneh Limited Partnership	**9,650**	12,149
Decrease in cash	**-**	(20)
Cash, beginning of year		
Beginning of year	**87**	107
End of year	**$ 87**	$ 87

1. Nature of operations

Tano T'enneh General Partner Corporation was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on May 18, 2008. The Company's principal business activity is providing administrative services and management to Lheidli T'enneh Nation and its members.

2. Basis of accounting and accounting policies

These non-consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises. The significant accounting policies are detailed as follows:

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for private enterprises requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty. The effect of changes in such estimates on the financial statements in future periods could be significant. Accounts specifically affected by estimates in these financial statements are accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial instruments

The Company considers any contract creating a financial asset, liability or equity instrument as a financial instrument, except in certain limited circumstances. The Company accounts for the following as financial instruments:

- Cash
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
- Due to shareholder

<u>Financial instruments in arm's length transactions</u>

Initial measurement

The Company initially measures financial assets and financial liabilities originating, acquired, issued or assumed in arm’s length transactions at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

The Company subsequently measures these financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost.

Impairment

Financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost are tested for impairment when indicators of impairment exist at the end of the reporting period. Previously recognized impairment losses are reversed to the extent of the improvement provided the financial asset is not carried at an amount, at the date of the reversal, greater than the amount that would have been the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized previously. The amounts of any write-downs or reversals are recognized in net income.

2. Basis of accounting and accounting policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial instruments in related party transactions

Initial measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities in related party transactions are initially measured the exchange amount, being the amount agreed upon by parties involved.

Gains or losses arising on initial measurement differences are generally recognized in net income when the transaction is in the normal course of operations, and in equity when the transaction is not in the normal course of operations, subject to certain exceptions.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities recognized in related party transactions are subsequently measured based on how the Company initially measured the instrument.

Investments

Investments that are controlled or are subject to significant influence are accounted for using the equity method.

The equity method is a basis of accounting for investments whereby the investment is initially recorded at cost and the carrying value, adjusted thereafter to include the investor’s pro-rata share of post-acquisition earnings of the investee, computed by the consolidation method. Profit distributions received or receivable from an investee reduce the carrying value of the investment.

A Company's share in losses in excess of the carrying amount of the investment are recorded if the Company has guaranteed the obligations of the investee; or, the Company is otherwise committed to provide further financial support to the investee; or, the investee seems assured of imminently returning to profitability.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from investments is recognized using the equity pickup method.

3. Investments

	2025	2024
Investment in Tano Fuel Ltd. (100%)		
Share of equity in retained earnings since date of acquisition	**$ 575,366**	$ 532,006
	575,366	532,006
Carried forward	**575,366**	532,006

3. Investments (continued)

	2025	2024
Carried forward	**575,366**	532,006
Investment in Tano T'enneh Limited Partnership (0.01%)		
Share of equity in retained earnings since date of acquisition	**3,838**	2,916
Amounts due to Tano T'enneh Limited Partnership	**(38,815)**	(29,165)
	(34,977)	(26,249)
Investment in Nilhts'i GP Ltd. (100%)		
Share capital	**20**	-
Amounts due to Nilhts'i GP Ltd.	**(20)**	-
	-	-
Investment in Bundada GP Corp (100%)		
Share capital	**20**	-
Amounts due to Bundada GP Corp	**(20)**	-
	-	-
	$ 540,389	$ 505,757

4. Due to shareholder

The amount due to the shareholders is non-interest bearing with no set terms of repayment.

5. Share capital

	2025	2024
10 Class A Common shares with a par value of $1.00 each	**$ 10**	$ 10
10 Class B Common shares with a par value of $1.00 each	**10**	10
	$ 20	$ 20

6. Financial instruments

Transactions in financial instruments may result in an entity assuming or transferring to another party one or more of the financial risks described below. The required disclosures provide information that assists users of financial statements in assessing the extent of risk related to financial instruments.

6. Financial instruments (continued)

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company is exposed to this risk mainly in respect of its accounts payable and accrued liabilities.