

International Zeolite Corp.

**Annual Audited
Consolidated Financial Statements**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**As at and for the years ended
June 30, 2023 and 2022**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
International Zeolite Corp.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of International Zeolite Corp. (the Company), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

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 are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with those requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Relating to Going Concern

We draw your attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a comprehensive loss of \$1,759,016 during the year ended June 30, 2023. As stated in Note 1, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, 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 judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023. 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.

In addition to the matter described in the Emphasis of Matter - *Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern* section of our report, we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

Goodwill impairment assessment

Refer to Notes 3 and 4 in the consolidated financial statements, the Company recorded an impairment loss on write down of goodwill associated with Earth Innovations Inc.

Goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated to the CGU (or group of CGUs) that will benefit from the synergies of the combination. IAS 36 – *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36") requires indefinite life

intangible assets to be tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or group of CGUs), which is a significant estimate, is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. In determining the recoverable amount of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a value in use basis, the Company uses significant assumptions including projected future revenues, gross profit and discount rate.

We determined this as a key audit matter as it represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of the goodwill and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining the recoverable amount. In addition, significant auditor judgement, knowledge and effort were required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures due to the sensitivity of the Company's determination of recoverable amount to minor changes to significant assumptions.

Our approach to addressing the matter included the following procedures, among others:

- Evaluated reasonableness of judgments made in management's assessment of the cash generating units (CGU);
- Evaluated reasonableness of management's cash flow projection used to determine recoverable amount of the CGU; including appropriateness of discount rate, revenue growth rate, gross margin and other key assumptions; and tested the mathematical accuracy;
- We compared management's historical forecasts of cash flow projections with actual results to assess management's ability to accurately predict cash flows;
- We performed our own sensitivity analysis to further assess estimation uncertainty;
- We assessed the appropriateness and completeness of the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

Information Other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the annual management's discussion and analysis, but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 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 International Financial Reporting 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 relating 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance 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 of 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 Pat Kenney.

Clearhouse LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Mississauga, Ontario
October 23, 2023

International Zeolite Corp.**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position***(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

As at	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 112,472	\$ 283,533
Accounts receivable and other receivables (note 13)	131,898	22,210
Inventory (note 14)	141,440	127,919
Prepaid expenses	5,639	4,343
	\$ 391,448	\$ 438,005
Non-current		
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)	172,237	281,470
Reclamation and other deposits (note 7)	37,259	22,259
Property and equipment (note 10)	65,646	-
Right-of-use assets (Note 11)	187,801	-
Goodwill (notes 3 & 4)	84,830	742,669
	\$ 939,223	\$ 1,484,403
Liabilities		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	\$ 962,011	\$ 829,262
Lease liability - current portion (note 11)	124,130	-
CEBA loan (Note 18)	60,000	60,000
Short-term promissory note (note 9)	66,000	65,610
Related party promissory notes (note 8 and 9)	560,521	400,326
	\$ 1,772,662	\$ 1,355,198
Non-Current		
Related party promissory notes (note 8)	485,894	601,060
Long-term loan (note 9)	312,250	-
Decommissioning provision (note 7)	35,000	20,000
Lease liability - non-current portion (note 11)	67,366	-
	\$ 2,673,172	\$ 1,976,258
Shareholders' Deficiency		
Share capital (note 12)	\$ 15,308,435	\$ 15,019,419
Contributed surplus	3,198,910	2,899,003
Deficit	(20,241,294)	(18,482,277)
	\$ (1,733,949)	\$ (491,855)
	\$ 939,223	\$ 1,484,403

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)**Subsequent events (note 20)**

These Financial Statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 19, 2023. They are signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

(Signed) "Ray Paquette", Director

(Signed) "David Kepkay", Director

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended Jun 30, 2023	Year ended Jun 30, 2022
Revenue		
Sales	\$ 613,147	\$ 671,198
Commissions and others (note 7)	3,353	2,789
Total Revenue	\$ 616,500	\$ 673,987
Cost of Product Sold		
Cost of product sold	(263,367)	(338,002)
Impairment of inventory	(20,356)	-
Gross Margin	\$ 332,777	\$ 335,985
Expenses		
Administrative (note 8)	\$ 371,433	\$ 347,271
Management fees (note 8)	108,000	108,000
Consulting fees (note 8)	159,744	155,347
Professional fees (note 8)	131,327	67,713
Research costs	28,403	44,211
Sales and marketing	22,362	24,958
Selling and distribution expenses	169,000	139,636
Investor relations	2,539	18,000
Depreciation of property and equipment (note 10)	3,112	-
Amortization of right-of-use assets (note 11)	62,600	-
Share-based compensation (note 8)	390,548	156,804
Impairment loss – Goodwill (note 4)	657,838	-
	\$ 2,106,906	\$ 1,061,940
Net loss before finance costs and other income/expenses	\$ (1,774,129)	\$ (725,955)
Interest on promissory notes (note 8 & 9)	67,924	44,112
Interest on loan (note 9)	12,250	-
Interest on finance lease (note 11)	8,592	-
Grants (note 18)	(149,298)	-
Promissory notes amortized cost accretion (note 8)	45,419	60,102
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ (1,759,016)	\$ (830,169)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	41,813,209	40,070,142

International Zeolite Corp.**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows***(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

For the year ended June 30,	2023	2022
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (1,759,016)	\$ (830,169)
Add items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation of property and equipment	3,112	-
Amortization of right-of-use assets	62,600	-
Interest accrued on promissory notes	67,924	44,112
Interest on loan	12,250	-
Interest expense on finance lease	8,592	-
Impairment loss – Goodwill	657,838	-
Impairment of inventory	20,356	-
Share-based compensation	390,548	156,804
Promissory notes amortized cost accretion	45,419	60,102
	(490,378)	(569,151)
Changes in working capital items		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	64,827	330,110
Accounts receivable and other receivables	(109,688)	(20,395)
Inventory	(33,878)	12,095
Prepaid expenses	(1,295)	(2,265)
	(570,412)	(249,606)
Financing activities		
Lease liability payment	(67,500)	-
Proceeds of issuance of shares	-	366,000
Proceeds of exercised options	126,375	94,794
Proceeds from loan	300,000	-
	358,875	460,794
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(71,130)	(10,282)
E&E property option payments received	160,851	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(68,758)	-
Royalties and E&E cost recoveries	19,512	12,330
	40,475	2,048
(Decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	(171,061)	213,236
Cash, beginning of year	283,533	70,297
Cash, end of year	\$ 112,472	\$ 283,533

Supplemental cash flow information (note 5)

International Zeolite Corp.**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity***(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

	Number of shares	Share capital \$	Contributed surplus \$	Deficit \$	Total equity \$
Balance June 30, 2021	38,369,462	14,648,712	2,724,111	(17,652,108)	(279,285)
Shares issued for cash	2,287,500	275,758	90,242	-	366,000
Share options exercised	620,000	166,949	(72,155)	-	94,794
Share based compensation	-	-	156,805	-	156,805
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(830,169)	(830,169)
Balance June 30, 2022	41,276,962	15,091,419	2,899,003	(18,482,277)	(491,855)
Warrant revaluation	-	-	94,015	-	94,015
Share options exercised	1,130,000	217,016	(90,641)	-	126,375
Share based compensation	-	-	296,533	-	296,533
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(1,759,016)	(1,759,016)
Balance June 30, 2023	42,406,962	15,308,435	3,198,910	(20,241,294)	(1,733,949)

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

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

International Zeolite Corp. (the "Company" or International Zeolite") was originally incorporated in Alberta under the name "Adamas Resources Inc." by Certificate of Incorporation dated June 5, 1987. Since incorporation, the Company has undergone a number of name changes - to "Zeacan Products Ltd." on March 1, 1989, to "Canadian Zeolite Ltd." on June 15, 1993, to "The Canadian Mining Company Ltd." on November 19, 1996, to "Zeo-Tech Enviro Corp." on April 10, 2000, and to "Canadian Mining Company Inc." on January 31, 2007. On February 6, 2016, the Company changed its name to "Canadian Zeolite Corp." and the Company was continued out of the jurisdiction of Alberta and into the jurisdiction of British Columbia. On March 6, 2018, the Company swapped corporate names with its B.C. subsidiary, International Zeolite Corp., changing its name to International Zeolite Corp. while the subsidiary became Canadian Zeolite Corp.

The Company is a vertically integrated, publicly traded industrial minerals company whose principal business activities are the exploration and development of mineral properties and the development, marketing and sales of industrial commercial products from the production of its properties and the supply of raw materials from third party suppliers.

The head office of the Company is located at Suite 900-1021 West Hastings St Vancouver, BC V6E 0C3.

The Company is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. The common shares of the Company are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") under the trading symbol "IZ", the Frankfurt Exchange under the trading symbol "ZEON" and on the OTC Pink platform in the United States under the symbol "IZCFF".

The Company's website is <http://internationalzeolite.com/>.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will continue in operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

The Company has generated limited revenue from operations and incurred a net loss and comprehensive loss of \$1,759,016 during the year ended June 30, 2023 (June 30, 2022 - \$830,169), and as of that date, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$1,381,213 (June 30, 2022 - \$857,193) and accumulated deficit of \$20,241,294 (June 30, 2022 - \$18,482,277). These conditions indicate material uncertainties exist that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon raising additional capital to meet its present and future commitments, the continued support of certain shareholders and creditors, and on achieving profitable commercial operations. If additional financing is arranged through the issuance of shares, control of the Company may change, and shareholders may suffer significant dilution.

If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, net and comprehensive loss and statement of financial position classifications used. These realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown in these consolidated financial statements.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern (continued)

The recoverability of the amounts reported for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the quantity of economically recoverable resources, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete exploration and development of the properties, the timing of legislative or regulatory developments relating to environmental protection and achieving future profitable operations or receiving favorable proceeds from the disposition thereon.

2. Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

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

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on IFRSs issued and outstanding as of October 19, 2023, the date the Board of Directors approved the financial statements.

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company where control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. These Financial Statements include the accounts of International Zeolite Corp. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, Earth Innovations Inc., Canadian Zeolite Corp., and Canmin Mexico S.A. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

On December 11, 2017, the Company acquired 100% of the issued share capital of Earth Innovations Inc. (“EII”).

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for financial instruments that are measured at fair value, as explained in the significant accounting policies (note 3).

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies

Financial instruments

Recognition

The Company recognizes a financial asset or financial liability on the statement of financial position when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized either when the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or when cash flows expire. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value and are derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

A write-off of a financial asset (or a portion thereof) constitutes a de-recognition event. Write-off occurs when the Company has no reasonable expectations of recovering the contractual cash flows on a financial asset.

Classification and measurement

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. Financial assets and financial liabilities are classified according to the following measurement categories:

- ◆ those to be measured subsequently at fair value, either through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) or through other comprehensive income (“FVTOCI”); and
- ◆ those to be measured subsequently at amortized cost.

The classification and measurement of financial assets after initial recognition at fair value depends on the business model for managing the financial asset and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at each subsequent reporting period. All other financial assets are measured at their fair values at each subsequent reporting period, with any changes recorded through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income (which designation is made as an irrevocable election at the time of recognition).

After initial recognition at fair value, financial liabilities are classified and measured at either:

- ◆ amortized cost;
- ◆ FVTPL, if the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of recognition, or when required (for items such as instruments held for trading or derivatives); or,
- ◆ FVTOCI, when the change in fair value is attributable to changes in the Company’s credit risk.

The Company reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. Financial liabilities are not reclassified.

Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issuance of a financial asset or financial liability classified as subsequently measured at amortized cost are included in the fair value of the instrument on initial recognition. Transaction costs for financial assets and financial liabilities classified at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial Instrument	
Cash and cash equivalent	FVTPL
Accounts receivables and other receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Reclamation and other deposits	Amortized cost
Promissory notes	Amortized cost
Short and long term debt	Amortized cost
Lease liability	Amortized cost
CEBA loan	Amortized cost

Impairment

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

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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

The classification of a financial instrument in the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the measurement of fair value.

As of June 30, 2023, except for cash, none of the Company's financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the statements of financial position. Cash is classified as Level 1.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment ("PPE") are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment charges, if any.

The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, borrowing costs directly associated with the item and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Depreciation is provided using the following methods and estimated useful life:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Computer equipment and software	Straight line	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	Straight line	10 years
Research and manufacturing equipment	Straight line	5-10 years
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Lease term

The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, borrowing costs directly associated with the item and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

An item of property and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. Contracts that convey the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration are accounted for as leases giving rise to right-of-use assets. The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost. Subsequent to initial application, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. In comparison, the lease liability is increased by the interest cost on the lease liability and decreased by lease payments made. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, a change in the estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or as appropriate, changes in the assessment of whether a purchase or extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain to be exercised or a termination option is reasonably certain not to be exercised.

The Company has applied judgment to determine the lease term for some lease contracts in which it is a lessee that include renewal options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and right-of-use assets recognized.

All the 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 lease, unless this cannot readily be determined, in which case the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used instead. The definition of the lessee's incremental borrowing rate states that the rate should represent what the lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term and with similar security, 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 right-of-use asset.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred except for those which meet the criteria for deferral, in which case, the costs are capitalized and amortized to operations over the estimated period of benefit. No costs have been deferred to date.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation assets and expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures (“E&E”) are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs and share based payments to employees and consultants, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as “mines under construction”. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

Any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Impairment of non-current assets

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash generating unit (“CGU”), exceeds its recoverable amount. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit and loss for the period. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to CGUs and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit on a pro-rata basis.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset’s fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Reclamation deposits

Cash which is subject to contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as reclamation deposits.

Provisions

Rehabilitation provision

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The rehabilitation activities include restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks. Additional environmental disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur.

Other provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax credits, and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at end of reporting year. Deferred tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is also recognized in equity and not in the statements of loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of the reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each statement of financial position date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Loss per share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss consists of net loss and other comprehensive income (loss) and represents the change in shareholders' equity which results from transactions and events from sources other than the Company's shareholders. For the periods presented, the Company did not have any transactions or events from sources other than the Company's shareholders.

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency accounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the year-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the year-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net loss or other comprehensive loss consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

Promissory note

At the date of issue, the fair value of the liability is estimated using the prevailing market interest rate for similar debt instrument. The amount is recorded as a liability on the amortized cost basis using the effective interest rate method until extinguishment or at the instrument's maturity date.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares and share warrants are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Valuation of equity units issued in private placement

The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of common shares issued in private placement was determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing bid price on the issuance date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to contributed surplus.

The Company's policy is to value warrants modifications and record the adjustments to the change in fair value as a result of revisions made to the warrants terms with the corresponding reduction in the contributed surplus.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is comprised of sales of zeolite product, commissions earned on sales of zeolite product, and royalties earned on bulk zeolite material shipped from the Company's site in Princeton.

The Company recognized revenue at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, when a performance obligation is satisfied. The Company accounts for revenue from a contract with a customer only when the following criteria are met:

- the contract has been approved by the parties to the contract;
- each party's rights in relation to the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probably that the consideration for which the company is entitled to in exchange for the goods or services will be collected

Revenue from sales of zeolite product and commissions earned is recognized on delivery at the customer's location on the basis that the Company has satisfied all performance obligations at the point.

Revenue from royalties is recognized upon shipment of bulk zeolite material from the Company's site in Princeton. Royalty revenues received are set off against the Company's exploration and evaluation assets.

Business combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held interest in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognized immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill

Goodwill arising from a business combination is recognized at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business (see Business Combinations) less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. The Company has determined only one group of cash-generating unit which is the reportable segment. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is first allocated to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit on a pro-rata basis based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognized directly in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

The Company has selected June 30 as the date for performing its annual impairment test for goodwill.

Inventory

Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods and are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined principally on a weighted average basis. The cost is comprised of the purchase price plus the direct costs incurred in bringing the inventories to the present location and condition, direct labour and factory overhead. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

A provision for obsolescence is calculated based on historical experience. Management reviews the entire provision to assess whether, based on economic conditions, it is adequate. Write-downs may be reversed in future years if the circumstances which caused them no longer exist.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties, which may be individuals or corporate entities, are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Government grants and assistance

Grants are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and the Company will comply with all the attached conditions. Fair value signifies the amount received in cash.

Grants relating to expenses are recognized under the income approach under which the grants are recognized in statements of comprehensive loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognizes the related expenses for which the grants are intended to compensate, and are presented as "grants". In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, the grants by way of wage subsidy provided by the government are recorded as a reduction from related salary expenses.

Segmented reporting

A business segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with the Company's other components. All operating segment's operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's CEO, being the chief decision maker ("CODM"), to make decisions about the allocation of resources and to assess their performance, and for which discrete financial information is available.

Segment results that are reported to the CEO include items directly attributable to a segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. Unallocated items comprise mainly corporate assets (primarily the Company's corporate office), head office expenses, personnel costs, depreciation and amortization, financing income and finance costs, net, other income and income tax expenses. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company had two reportable segments.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgement

Because a precise determination of many assets and liabilities is dependent upon future events, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the Financial Statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates and such differences could be significant. Significant estimates and judgements made by management affecting these Financial Statements include:

Share-based payments

Share-based payment expense is measured by reference to the fair value of the stock options at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumption about them.

Deferred Income Tax Assets and Liabilities

Each year, the Company evaluates the likelihood of whether some portion of deferred tax assets, if any, will not be realized. This evaluation is based on historic and future expected levels of taxable income, the timing of reversals of taxable temporary timing differences that give rise to deferred tax liabilities, tax planning initiative, and deferred tax rates.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Impairment of Goodwill

The values associated with goodwill involve significant estimates and assumptions, including those with respect to the determination of future cash inflows and outflows, discount rates and asset lives. At least annually, the carrying amount of goodwill is reviewed for potential impairment. Among other things, this review considers the recoverable amounts using discounted estimated future cash flows. These significant estimates require considerable judgment which could affect the Company's future results if the current estimates of future performance and fair value change.

The Company tested goodwill impairment as at June 30, 2023. The recoverable amount of the cash generating unit (CGU) was based on value-in-use calculations using Level 3 inputs which require the use of assumptions. The calculations comprised cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management and the board of directors over a five-year period which are based on actual operating results from internal sources as well as industry and market trends. Significant assumptions comprised growth rates of 10% for the fiscal year 2024-2028 and discount rate (9%).

Based on the results of the goodwill impairment testing, as of June 30, 2023, the Company recorded an impairment loss of \$657,838 on goodwill.

Going concern assumption

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business within the foreseeable future. Management uses judgment in determining assumptions for cash flow projections, such as anticipated financing, anticipated sales and future commitments to assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. A critical judgment is that the Company continues to raise funds going forward and satisfy their obligations as they become due.

Promissory notes

The carrying value is calculated as the discounted future cash flows for the loans using the effective interest rate. This requires applying a risk-adjustment rate of interest which may not align with the coupon interest rate for related party notes. Changes in the discount rate can materially affect the carrying value.

Valuation of inventory

The provision for obsolescence and the estimated net realizable value.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimated useful lives and impairment assessment of PP&E

Depreciation of property and equipment is dependent upon estimates of useful lives which are determined through the exercise of judgment. The assessment of any impairment of these assets is dependent upon estimates of recoverable amounts which take into account factors such as economic conditions, market conditions and the useful lives of assets

ROU assets - discount rate and term

The lease liability is initially recognized as the present value of future lease payments discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's applicable incremental borrowing rate. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate which the Company would have to pay to borrow, over a similar term and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset. The Company includes the estimated extension of their leases in the lease term in assessing the present value of future lease payments where the exercise of the extension options is reasonably certain. The lease liability is subsequently measured by reducing the carrying amount to reflect lease payments made and to reflect any reassessments or modifications.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability and any lease payments made at or before the commencement date. The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. Right-of use assets are depreciated in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for plant and equipment.

5. Supplemental cash flow information

The following outlines the supplemental *cash* flow details during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Cash paid or accrued during the year		
Interest	\$ 88,766	\$ 44,112
Cash received or accrued during the year		
Interest	17,347	15,807
Accretion on promissory notes	45,419	60,102

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company has interests in two mineral properties, being the Sun Group and Bromley Creek Properties, located in British Columbia as at June 30, 2023 and 2022.

A summary of the capitalized acquisition and exploration and evaluation expenditures on the Company's exploration and evaluation (E&E) assets for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Bromley Creek	Sun Group	Total
Acquisition costs			
Balance at July 1, 2022	59,374	-	59,374
Exploration costs			
Balance at July 1, 2022	77,874	144,222	222,096
Additions during the year:			
Site expenses	16,671	3,858	20,529
Assays	-	3,331	3,331
Claim fees	150	-	150
Geological	2,376	29,744	32,121
Asset retirement costs	-	15,000	15,000
Property option payments	(124,602)	(36,250)	(160,852)
Royalties received	(3,904)	-	(164,756)
Expenses recouped	10,248	(25,856)	(15,608)
Total additions during the year	(99,061)	(10,172)	(109,233)
Balance of exploration costs at June 30, 2023	(21,187)	134,050	112,863
Total as at June 30, 2023	38,187	134,050	172,237

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

	Bromley Creek	Sun Group	Total
Acquisition costs			
Balance at July 1, 2021	59,374	-	59,374
Exploration costs			
Balance at July 1, 2021	79,922	144,222	224,144
Additions during the year:			
Site expenses	10,277	-	10,277
Assays	-	-	-
Claim fees	150	-	150
Geological	28,906	-	28,906
Royalties received	(12,330)	-	(12,330)
Expenses recouped	(29,051)	-	(29,051)
Total additions during the year	(2,048)	-	(2,048)
Balance of exploration costs at June 30, 2022	77,874	144,222	222,096
Total as at June 30, 2022	137,248	144,222	281,470

Bromley Creek, British Columbia, Canada

The Company has a Zeolite project in the Bromley Creek area located near Princeton, British Columbia. The Company holds 1,134.75 hectares (2022 – 1,492.02) of mineral claims leased from the British Columbia government, which currently have expiration dates through to March 11, 2024. Within those claims, the Company has a thirty-year mining lease on 30.8 hectares granted in 2000. The Company's Zeo Tech Quarry Mine # 1500625 permit was issued in 2001. The latest quarry permit was issued in 2015. Permits are renewed every 5 years.

On September 26, 2018 the Company filed a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report dated August 17, 2018 on its Bromley Creek Property. The report is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR.

The Company's Bromley Creek Zeolite Project consists of a total of one mineral lease and four mineral claims.

On November 30, 2015, the Company entered into a Mining Operations with Purchase Option Agreement with Absorbent Products Limited ("APL"). The purchase option terms grant APL the right to acquire a 50% interest in the Company's Bromley Creek Zeolite Project for a total purchase price of \$725,000. The purchase price may be paid by APL through cash or earn-in by payment of royalties to the Company of \$9.00 per metric ton mined and removed from the site. The parties have also entered into an Agency Agreement pursuant to which APL will pay to the Company a commission on all applicable sales of mineral mined or zeolite processed from the Bromley Creek Zeolite Project.

On July 26, 2022, the Company entered into an amending agreement with Progressive Planet Products Inc. ("PPP") formerly ("Absorbent Products Ltd.") whereas the Company acknowledged receipt of \$101,933 towards the 50% purchase price of Bromley Creek. The remaining \$623,006 of the Purchase Price shall be paid in twenty equal installments of \$31,150, payable every three months commencing on June 30, 2022. In addition, International Zeolite will receive a net royalty payment of \$4.50 per metric tonne of product mined and removed from the mine.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

During the year ended June 30, 2023, royalties and property option payments received from PPP under the Agreement amounted to \$128,506 (2022 - \$12,330).

Sun Group, British Columbia, Canada

In March 2004, the Company acquired a contiguous claim group located in the Similkameen Mining District of British Columbia. The total claim area is 527.167 hectares (2022 - 948.935 hectares) which currently have expiration dates through to May 28, 2026.

During the year 2013, the Company completed a 2-phase drill program. Data obtained from the drill program will be used to calculate a preliminary mineral resource for the Sun Group at a future date. On July 6, 2018 the Company filed a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report dated December 31, 2018 on the Sun Group Property. The report is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR.

On November 30, 2015, the Company entered into a mining operations agreement, with a purchase option, with Absorbent Products Limited ("APL"). The purchase option terms grant APL the right to acquire a 50% interest in the Company's Sun Group Zeolite Project for a total purchase price of \$725,000. The purchase price may be paid by APL through cash or earn-in by payment of royalties to the Company of \$9.00 per metric ton mined and removed from the site. The parties have also entered into an Agency Agreement pursuant to which APL will pay to the Company a commission on all applicable sales of mineral mined or zeolite processed from the Sun Group Zeolite Project.

On July 26, 2022, the Company entered into an amending agreement with Progressive Planet Products Inc. ("PPP") formerly ("Absorbent Products Ltd.") whereas the Company grants to PPP the sole and exclusive right (the "Sun Group Option") to acquire an undivided 50% legal and beneficial interest in and to the Sun Group Assets, free and clear of all Liens. The amended agreement formalizes the option granted by International Zeolite to PPP to acquire up to a 50% interest in a separate group of mineral claims known as the "Sun Group" also located in British Columbia, for a total purchase price of \$725,000, exercisable until July 26, 2027. To date, PPP has acquired a 4% interest, and to maintain the Sun Group option in good standing, PPP will contribute up to \$50,000 per annum towards exploration costs; 50% of this contribution amount will be credited to the Sun Group option price.

During the year ended June 30, 2023, royalties and property option payment received from PPP under the Agreement amounted to \$36,250 respectively (2022 - \$nil).

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Reclamation and other deposit

	Note	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Reclamation bonds and security deposit			
Reclamation bonds held in term deposits – Canada		\$ 35,000	\$ 20,000
Security deposits paid – Canada	(i)	2,259	2,259
		37,259	22,259
Other deposit			
Refundable deposit	(ii)	66,515	66,515
Accrued interest	(ii)	158,159	141,049
		224,674	207,564
Provision for doubtful accounts	(ii)	(224,674)	(207,564)
		-	-
Total		\$ 37,259	\$ 22,259

Prior to commencement of exploration of a mineral property in British Columbia, a company is required to post a reclamation bond against any potential land restoration costs that may be incurred in the future on certain properties, which is refunded to the Company upon completion of reclamation to the satisfaction of the Inspector of Mines. The Company has posted reclamation bonds of \$35,000 (2022 - \$20,000) with the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The reclamation bonds are held in term deposits which bear interest at a weighted average rate of 0.65% per annum (2022 - 0.65%). The Company has recorded a provision for decommissioning liabilities of \$35,000 (2022 - \$20,000), which is equal to the reclamation bonds in place. The provision has not been discounted due to uncertainty with respect to the timing of settlement.

As part of the Mining Operations with Purchase Option Agreement with PPP (note 6), PPP has agreed to assume all environmental liabilities accruing on or after the date of execution of the Agreement relating to the Bromley Creek property and only during such time where APL is the operator of the Bromley Creek Mine. Should PPP default on this obligation, the Company will ultimately be responsible for all environmental liabilities relating to the property.

- (i) Included in other deposits is \$2,259 (June 30, 2022 - \$2,259) paid by the Company as security deposits on its leased premises in Vancouver, British Columbia.
- (ii) In 2011, failing the delivery of a contracted 43-101 report, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement dated December 8, 2010, to recover an associated deposit. To date the Company has recovered \$53,485 (2022 - \$53,485). There is significant uncertainty as to the collection of the remaining amount. The Company has made a provision for doubtful accounts of \$224,674 (June 30, 2022 - \$207,564), which includes \$158,159 in accrued interest (June 30, 2022 - \$141,049).

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Related party transactions and balances

During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company entered into various transactions with related parties. The related parties consist of officers, directors and shareholders or companies controlled directly or indirectly by them. Details of the transactions and balances owing, or receivables for the year ended June 30, 2023 are as follows:

- (i) The Company recorded management fees to a director and officer of \$108,000 (2022 - \$108,000) as well as consulting fee paid to another officer and director in the amount of \$102,000 (2022 - \$83,330).
- (ii) On June 29, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note to the CEO, for \$793,800. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company accrued interest of \$55,564 (2022 - \$31,752) on the promissory note. The note bears interest at 4% per annum until June 30, 2022. Following the initial two-year period and as of June 30, 2022, interest is charged at prime plus 2% and repayment of the note with annual principal payments of \$158,760 over a five-year period. The Company has the option to pay back the loan in full at any time during the 7-year period in order to reduce the accumulation of interest expense.

The initial carrying value of the liability was calculated by discounting the stream of future payments of principal and interest using a market interest rate of 11% and accreted using the effective interest method over the term of the Note such that the carrying amount of the financial liability will equal the principal balance at maturity.

- (iii) On June 29, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note to LRP Consulting Group, a related Company, controlled by a director/officer of the Company, for a total amount of \$243,000 for past consulting services. The note bears interest at 4% per annum for three years with a repayment date no later than June 30, 2023. The terms of this promissory note has been extended by a further 12 months until June 30, 2024 and the interest rate increased to 5.50%.

The initial carrying value of the liability was calculated by discounting the stream of future payments of principal and interest using a market interest rate of 11% and accreted using the effective interest method over the term of the note such that the carrying amount of the financial liability will equal the principal balance at maturity. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company accrued interest of \$9,720 (2022 - \$9,720) on the promissory note.

- (iv) Included in administrative expenses are \$42,000 (2022 - \$42,000) in administrative and rent expenses charged by a company controlled by an officer and director.
- (v) Included in professional fees are \$48,000 towards corporate secretarial and accounting services charged by a company controlled by an officer and director (2022 - \$48,000).
- (vi) Included in regulatory expenses are \$9,616 (2022 - \$11,062) towards shareholders' meetings expenses charged by a company controlled by an officer and director.
- (vii) At June 30, 2023, amounts totaling \$645,384 (June 30, 2022 - \$387,086) owing to related parties and companies controlled by related parties is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Related party transactions and balances (continued)

The above transactions were in the normal course of operations and were recorded at the exchange value which was the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Compensation paid to key management personnel and non-executive directors during the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 are as below. The Company defines key management personnel as its CEO, President, CFO and the Board of Directors.

	Year ended June 30, 2023	Year ended June 30, 2022
Senior management compensation	260,000	221,330
Share-based compensation	223,047	138,475

9. Loans

On June 29, 2020, the Company issued a promissory note to a former officer of the Company for his accrued fees over the last three years of \$66,000. The note which matures on June 30, 2023, bears interest at 4% per annum for three years. The value of the liability was calculated by discounting the stream of future payments of principal and interest using a market interest rate of 11% and accreted using the effective interest method over the term of the note such that the carrying amount of the financial liability will equal the principal balance at maturity. The maturity date of this promissory note has been extended by a further 12 months until June 30, 2024 and the interest rate increased to 5.50%. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company accrued interest of \$2,640 (2022 - \$3,761) on the promissory note.

On November 22, 2022, the Company and CoTec Holdings Corp signed a financing agreement to make an investment in the Company to support its go-to-market activities in the agricultural and green tech segments, which resulted in a \$300,000 bridge loan funding to the Company. The Bridge Loan bears interest at 7% per annum and is repayable on the earlier of November 21, 2024, closing of a Private Placement with CoTec or a change of control of the Company. The Bridge Loan is secured by a first ranking charge in favour of CoTec over all of the Company's assets. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Company accrued interest of \$12,250 (2022 - \$nil) on the loan.

10. Property and Equipment

	Property and equipment	
Balance, June 30, 2022	\$	-
<u>Additions</u>		
Manufacturing equipment		67,349
Research equipment		-
Leasehold improvements		-
Computer equipment		1,409
Furniture and fixtures		-
Balance, June 30, 2023	\$	68,758
Depreciation		(3,112)
Net book value	\$	65,646

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities

On December 1, 2022, the Company entered into a 2-year lease agreement for pilot plant in Jordan Station, Ontario, Canada. The lease payments are discounted using an interest rate of 8%, which is the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

	2023
Lease liability, beginning of year	\$ -
Additions	250,402
Interest expense	8,592
Lease payments	(67,500)
Lease liability, end of year	\$ 191,494
Allocated as:	
Current	124,130
Long term	67,364
Balance, end of year	191,494

Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows:

As at:	June 30, 2023
Due less than one year	\$ 135,000
Due between one and two years	67,500
Total undisclosed lease obligations	\$ 202,500

Below summarizes the right-of-use asset:

As at:	June 30, 2023
Net book value, beginning of year	\$ -
Additions	250,402
Amortization expense	(62,600)
Net book value, end of year	\$ 187,801

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Share capital

(i) **Authorized**

Unlimited number of common shares.

(ii) **Issued and outstanding**

At June 30, 2023, the Company had 42,406,962 common shares issued and outstanding (June 30, 2022 - 41,276,962).

During the year ended June 30, 2023, several option holders exercised 1,130,000 options that resulted in the issuance of 1,130,000 new shares of the Company for a total proceed of \$126,375.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Company issued 2,287,500 shares in a private placement offering of units and 620,000 shares towards option exercise.

On October 1, 2021, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement of up to 8,000,000 units at a price of \$0.16 per unit for gross proceeds of up to \$1,280,000. Each unit will consist of one (1) common share and one half (1/2) non-transferable purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.24 for a period of 12 months from the date of issue. The warrants' expiry was further extended by two more years. The financing is subject to regulatory approval and all securities to be issued pursuant to the financing are subject to a four-month hold period under applicable Canadian securities laws. The Company may pay finders' fees consisting of 6% cash in connection with the financing, subject to compliance with the policy of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV").

On December 17, 2021, the Company announced that it has closed the final tranche of its non-brokered private placement previously announced on October 1, 2021. The Company raised total proceeds of \$366,000 and an issuance of 2,287,500 shares and 1,143,750 warrants.

(iii) **Stock option plan**

The Company has adopted, and its shareholders have approved, a stock option plan whereby up to 10% of the outstanding shares of the Company as of the date of grant have been reserved for the grant and issuance of options to its employees, officers, directors and consultants. Under the plan, the exercise price of an option may not be set at less than the minimum price permitted by the TSX Venture Exchange, and the options may be exercisable for a period of up to five years. The aggregate number of options granted to any one individual during any 12-month period may not exceed 5% of the issued shares of the Company, or 2% in the case of consultants and investor relations representatives. The stock option plan provides for full vesting of the stock options on the date of approval of the options by the appropriate regulatory authority.

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Share capital (continued)

The following is a summary of changes in options during the year ended June 30, 2022, and the year ended June 30, 2023.

	Number of options	Weighted average price
Balance at June 30, 2021	2,815,000	\$ 0.105
Options exercised – July 26, 2021	(120,000)	0.050
Options granted – August 23, 2021	75,000	0.200
Options granted – October 5, 2021	150,000	0.170
Options exercised – October 28, 2021	(13,750)	0.175
Options granted – December 2, 2021	200,000	0.140
Options granted – January 17, 2022	300,000	0.180
Options granted – January 24, 2022	300,000	0.185
Options granted – February 1, 2022	200,000	0.205
Options granted – March 28, 2022	200,000	0.150
Options cancelled – March 1, 2021	(160,000)	0.135
Options cancelled – January 5, 2021	(100,000)	0.075
Options exercised – May 12, 2021	(186,250)	0.175
Options exercised – May 12, 2021	(300,000)	0.180
Balance at June 30, 2022	3,360,000	\$ 0.11
Options granted – July 4, 2022	75,000	0.125
Options granted – August 26, 2022	450,000	0.160
Options expired – September 8, 2022	(150,000)	0.050
Options granted – October 4, 2022	350,000	0.155
Options exercised – January 5, 2023	(680,000)	0.075
Options expired – January 5, 2023	(570,000)	0.075
Options granted – January 5, 2023	700,000	0.120
Options exercised – January 12, 2023	(300,000)	0.160
Options exercised – January 12, 2023	(150,000)	0.184
Options expired – February 1, 2023	(160,000)	0.135
Options granted – February 7, 2023	850,000	0.135
Options expired – March 16, 2023	(150,000)	0.135
Options Granted – May 4, 2023	160,000	0.100
Options Expired – Jun 21, 2023	(450,000)	0.140
Balance at June 30, 2023	3,335,000	\$ 0.145

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Share capital (continued)

The fair value of the stock options vested during the year ended June 30, 2023, was \$296,533 (2022 – \$156,805). The fair value of options was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk-free interest rate range of 3 to 4%, average annual volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares of 137% - 148%, expected dividend yield of 0.00% and an expected life of the options of two years. The weighted average remaining life of the options outstanding is 1.26 years (2022 – 0.92 years).

A summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2023 is set out below:

Number outstanding	Number exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date
150,000	150,000	\$ 0.170	October 5, 2023
200,000	200,000	\$ 0.140	December 2, 2023
300,000	300,000	\$ 0.185	January 24, 2024
200,000	200,000	\$ 0.205	February 1, 2024
200,000	200,000	\$ 0.150	March 28, 2024
75,000	75,000	\$ 0.125	July 4, 2024
150,000	150,000	\$ 0.160	August 26, 2024
350,000	350,000	\$ 0.155	October 4, 2024
700,000	700,000	\$ 0.120	January 5, 2025
850,000	850,000	\$ 0.135	February 7, 2025
160,000	160,000	\$ 0.100	May 4, 2025
3,335,000	3,335,000	\$ 0.145	

(iv) Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of changes in warrants from July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2023:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at July 1, 2021	2,946,267	0.50
Warrants exercised	-	-
Warrants expired	(2,946,267)	0.50
Issued on private placements	1,143,750	0.24
Balance at July 1, 2022	1,143,750	0.24
Warrants exercised	-	-
Warrants expired	-	-
Issued on private placements	-	-
Balance at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2023	1,143,750	0.24

On October 4, 2022, the Company received acceptance from the TSX-V for a two-year warrant extension. The expiry date for all above warrants were extended to October 22, 2024 and December 13, 2024, without any changes to the exercise price or value of the warrant.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. Share capital (continued)

A summary of the above purchase warrants outstanding as at June 30, 2023 is set out below:

	Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date ¹
	1,068,750	0.24	October 22, 2024
	75,000	0.24	December 13, 2024
	1,143,750	0.24	

1 – The expiry date for all above warrants were extended by 12 months to October 22, 2024 and December 13, 2024.

13. Accounts Receivable

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
As at	\$	\$
Other receivable	1,464	-
GST/HST refundable	27,434	-
Grant receivable	103,000	-
	131,898	22,210

\$103,000 relates to grant receivable in relation to Bioenterprise grant (note 18)

14. Inventories

Inventories are comprised of the following:

	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
As at	\$	\$
Raw materials	57,600	67,638
Finished goods	83,840	60,281
	141,440	127,919

During the year ended June 30, 2023, write-downs to net realizable value for obsolete and slow-moving inventories were \$20,357 (2022 - \$Nil).

The amount of inventories recognized as an expense for the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022 is equal to cost of products sold presented in the statements of comprehensive loss.

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
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15. Segmented information

The Company operates in two reporting segments, which are the exploration and development segment, and the retail and commercial sales segment. The Company's principal operations including exploration activities are carried out in Canada.

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial performance for the years ended June 30, 2023, and 2022 by reportable segment:

Year ended June 30, 2023	Exploration & Development	Retail & Commercial	Total
Commission on bulk sales	\$ 3,353	\$ -	\$ 3,353
Retail and commercial sales	-	613,147	613,147
Impairment of inventory	-	(20,356)	(20,356)
Cost of sales	-	(263,367)	(263,367)
Gross margin	3,353	329,424	332,777
Government grants	15,000	134,298	149,298
Operating expenses	(894,206)	(526,459)	(1,420,665)
Interest on promissory note	(67,924)	-	(67,924)
Interest on lease payments	-	(8,592)	(8,592)
Interest on loan	(12,250)	-	(12,250)
Accretion on promissory note	(45,419)	-	(45,419)
Research expenses	(13,397)	(15,006)	(28,403)
Impairment loss - Goodwill	(657,838)	-	(657,838)
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (1,672,681)	\$ (89,336)	\$ (1,759,016)

Year ended June 30, 2022	Exploration & Development	Retail & Commercial	Total
Commission on bulk sales	\$ 2,798	\$ -	\$ 2,798
Retail and commercial sales	-	671,198	671,198
Cost of sales	-	(338,002)	(338,002)
Gross margin	2,798	333,196	335,985
Operating expenses	(666,760)	(350,969)	(1,017,729)
Interest on promissory note	(44,112)	-	(44,112)
Research expenses	(44,211)	-	(44,211)
Accretion on promissory note	(60,102)	-	(60,102)
Net and comprehensive loss	\$ (812,396)	\$ (17,773)	\$ (830,169)

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

14. Segmented information (continued)

Segment assets by operating segment are as follows:

As at June 30, 2023	Exploration & Development	Retail & Commercial	Total
Current assets	\$ 50,200	\$ 199,808	\$ 250,008
Exploration and evaluation assets	172,237	-	172,237
Goodwill	-	84,830	84,830
Property, plant and equipment	-	65,646	65,646
Right-of-use assets	-	187,801	187,801
Reclamation and other deposits	37,259	-	37,259
Inventory	-	141,440	141,440
Total assets	\$ 259,696	\$ 679,526	939,222

As at June 30, 2022	Exploration & Development	Retail & Commercial	Total
Current assets	\$ 33,428	\$ 276,658	\$ 310,086
Exploration and evaluation assets	281,470	-	281,470
Goodwill	-	742,669	742,669
Reclamation and other deposits	22,259	-	22,259
Inventory	-	127,919	127,919
Total assets	\$ 337,157	\$ 1,147,246	\$ 1,484,403

16. Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and adjusts based on the funds available in order to support continued operation and future business opportunities. 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 considers its capital to be equity.

The Company's operations are currently not generating positive cash flow; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out potential expansion and to continue operations, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital, and raise additional amounts as needed. Companies in this stage typically rely upon equity and debt financing or joint venture partnerships to fund their operations. The current financial markets are very difficult and there is no certainty with respect to the Company's ability to raise capital. However, the Company feels that it has sufficient working capital to continue with planned activities.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended June 30, 2023. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. Financial instruments and risk management

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values. Unless otherwise disclosed their carrying values approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's cash and trade and other receivables are exposed to credit risk. Cash is held with major Canadian-based financial institutions as such management believes that the associated credit risk is remote.

Trade and other receivables represent revenue earned from product sales. The Company has adopted a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment terms and conditions are offered. The Company's exposure to credit risk with its customers is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. All of the Company's customers are located in either Canada or the United States. When available, the Company reviews credit bureau ratings, bank accounts and financial information for each new customer.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company normally maintains sufficient cash to meet the Company's business requirements. At June 30, 2023, the cash balance of \$112,472 is not sufficient to meet its obligations related to its accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$962,011. The Company will need to raise additional capital in the future to fund its administrative and exploration and evaluation expenditures as well as service its long-term debt obligations.

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. These fluctuations may be significant and the Company, as all other companies in its industry, has exposure to these risks.

a. Interest rate risk

The Company is not subject to material interest rate risk as its interest-bearing instruments are subject to fixed rates with the exception of one promissory note.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

16. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

b. Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk as certain monetary financial instruments are denominated in United States and Mexican currencies. At June 30, 2023, total assets include cash of US\$51,052 (June 30, 2022 - US\$36,305) and cash of Mexican pesos 12,100 (June 30, 2022 - Mexican pesos 12,100). The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate this risk. The Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a change in the absolute rate of exchange in the US dollar by 10% (June 30, 2022 - 10%) would increase or decrease the net loss by \$6,759 (June 31, 2022 - \$4,679) and a change in the absolute rate of exchange in the Mexican pesos by 10% (2022 - 10%) would increase or decrease the net loss by \$94 (June 30, 2022 - \$77) in these Financial Statements.

17. Comparative figures

The Financial Statements have been reclassified, where applicable, to conform to the presentation method used in the current period. The changes had no impact on previously reported comprehensive net loss and deficit.

18. Government loans and grants

During September 2020, the Company, through its subsidiary EII, received a loan of \$60,000 as part of the Canada Emergency Business Account ("CEBA") extended by the Government. The loan is interest free until December 31, 2023 and \$20,000 (or 33%) of the \$60,000 loan is eligible for complete forgiveness if the \$40,000 is fully repaid on or before January 18, 2024. If the loan is not repaid by January 18, 2023, it will be extended for an additional 3-year term bearing an interest rate of 5% per annum.

On January 3, 2023, the Company signed a contribution agreement with Bioenterprise (a government-funded not-for-profit corporation that assists entrepreneurs and organizations in the agri-tech and agri-food bio-products). Bioenterprise is delivering the Fertilizer Accelerating Solutions & Technology Challenge which the Company has applied for under its Nerea fertilizer project.

The Company was accepted to receive \$144,632 of contributions; or 70% of the eligible project costs based on the progress of the project. As of June 30, 2023, the Company has partially received \$31,298 of contributions from Bioenterprise. On July 26, 2023, the Company received the remaining amount of \$103,334. \$10,000 holdback will be released when the Company completes the project and submits the final report. The contributions are non-refundable.

On June 14, 2023, the Company was chosen as one of the recipients of the Government of Canada-funded i.d.e.a. Fund™. The i.d.e.a. Fund provides financial and business advisory supports to develop or redesign green products. The Company was accepted to receive \$30,000 of contributions. As of June 30, 2023, the Company has partially received \$15,000 of contributions.

International Zeolite Corp.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

19. Income taxes

Income tax expense

The Company's provision for income taxes differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined income tax rates as shown in the following table:

	Year ended June 30, 2023	Year ended June 30, 2022
Loss before income tax	\$ (1,759,016)	\$ (830,169)
Statutory tax rates	26.5%	26.5%
Expected tax recovery computed at statutory tax rates	(474,503)	(224,057)
Share based compensation and non-deductible expenses	199,101	91,819
Other permanent differences	61,381	(68,906)
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	214,021	201,144
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred income taxes

The primary differences that give rise to deferred income tax balances at June 30, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	June 30, 2023 \$	June 30, 2022 \$
Non-capital loss carry forwards	2,391,708	2,247,811
Foreign non-capital loss carry forwards	113,192	113,192
Mineral property interest	1,238,395	1,208,902
Reserve for expenses not deducted	88,443	46,306
Decommissioning provision	9,450	5,400
Promissory notes	(64,523)	(58,967)
	3,776,665	3,562,644
Less: valuation allowance	(3,776,665)	(3,562,644)
Total unrecognized deferred tax assets	-	-

At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Company had recorded a 100% valuation allowance against its deferred income tax balances due to uncertainty surrounding their realization.

International Zeolite Corp.**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

19. Income taxes (continued)

The Company has Canadian non-capital losses of approximately \$8,889,099 which expire through 2043.

As of June 30, 2043, the non-capital losses are as follows:

Year	Amount	Company
2026-2042	7,209,762	International Zeolite Corp
2034-2042	1,679,338	Earth Innovation Inc.
	\$ 8,889,099	

20. Subsequent events

On July 26, 2023, the Company received \$103,334 for the Bioenterprise grant application (note 18).