FLR Gold Project, Yukon Territory, Canada

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared For:

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1 SUMMARY

The FLR Gold Project is located approximately 120 km east-southeast of Dawson City and 70 km northwest of Mayo, Yukon and centered at UTM coordinates NAD 83 Zone 08N 401,482mE 7,089,997mN on National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 115P/14, 115P/15, 116A/02 and 116A/03. The FLR Gold Project consists of 838 claims covering approximately 16,480 ha (40,723 acres) and is located within both the Dawson and Mayo Mining districts. All current FLR claims are in good standing and are held 100% by LIRECA Resources Inc.

All claims within the Project are currently held in 100% ownership by LIRECA Resources Inc. (LIRECA) of Vancouver, B.C. The property is currently under definitive agreement to Gold Strike Resources Corp. (GOLD STRIKE) of Vancouver B.C. The terms of the purchase include the issuance of cash payments, GOLD STRIKE shares, royalties and bonus payments based on the successful release of a resource estimate prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101").

Initial staking of the FLR Gold Project began in January 2022, with additional claims added in August 2024. Following acquisition, LIRECA completed data compilation, surface geochemical sampling (soil, silt, and rock), and an airborne LiDAR survey. These programs also included consolidating historical sampling by previous operators into a modern surface-sample database. The 2022 and 2024 exploration campaigns generated several new target areas and expanded known zones with potential to host RIRGS-style gold mineralization.

The FLR Gold Project has an application for a Class 3 mineral exploration permit submitted in January 2025. Given the early-stage exploration activity on the FLR Gold Project and the pre-existing trail and road network, the Project area has been primarily explored under a Class 1 notification permit in recent years.

The FLR Gold Project is located in the western Selwyn Basin, where Late Proterozoic and Paleozoic sediment accumulated at or near the western margin of ancestral North America (Murphy and Heon, 1993 and references therein). Plate convergence during the Jurassic and Cretaceous Periods resulted in the imbrication of stacked thrust sheets, mapped today as the Robert Service, Tombstone and Dawson thrusts.

Brittle siliciclastic rocks and calcareous units of the western Selwyn Basin are favourable hosts for vein and replacement styles of mineralization.

The Project is located within the Tintina gold belt, central Yukon. Locally the Project lies within the Tombstone Gold Belt ("TGB") characterized by the Tombstone Plutonic Suite ("TPS") which is comprised of highly deformed metasedimentary Hyland Group rocks intruded by mid-Cretaceous TPS stocks and dykes. Cretaceous aged intrusive rocks and the adjacent altered sediments (hornfels) are considered highly prospective for hosting Reduced Intrusion-Related Gold deposits such as Brewery Creek, the Eagle Gold Mine, Fort Knox (Alaska) and the adjacent Reduced Intrusive Related Gold Systems at Sitka Gold's RC Gold Project.

Gold mineralization within the FLR area is predominantly associated with quartz veining occurring within intrusive stocks and adjacent sediments, with significant mineralization associated with intense stockwork or sheeted Quartz veining. The linear nature of many of the gold-in-soil anomalies and exposed veins suggests a strong structural control for mineralization, however, anomalous gold values in the area have also been found within limonitic intrusive material with an absence of veining. Gold shows a moderate to strong

association with arsenic and bismuth and occasional tungsten and tin, with the highest gold grades invariably associated with highly anomalous bismuth.

The FLR Gold Project supports the general geological model for Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems (RIRGS) as described by Hart et al, 2002. These include intrusion-hosted sheeted and stockwork auriferous quartz veins (Au±Bi±W±Te). The intrusion-hosted ore assemblage contains fine grained gold intergrown with bismuth and tellurium-bearing phases, which locally are associated with scheelite. Skarns and hornfels zones are present in contact zones adjacent to the intrusions Au±W,Cu±Bi±Te); proximal, thermal aureole-hosted replacement, disseminated, and fracture controlled mineralization occurs in metasedimentary rocks (Au-As±Sb); and fissure veins vary outward from Au-As to Au-As-Sb to Pb-Zn-Ag (see Section 8 Figure 18).

The FLR Gold Project area has a long history of prospecting for placer gold throughout the 20th century, and lead to the discovery of high-grade gold mineralization by Treadwell Yukon Company Ltd. on an adjacent property, the Florin Gold Project. The Florin Gold Project has an Inferred Mineral Resource of 171 Mt at 0.45 g/t gold for 2.47 million contained gold ounces (Simpson and Doherty, 2021). The Florin Gold Project is bordered to the northeast and west by the FLR Gold Project. Several historical work programs have been undertaken on the FLR Gold Project in the Bell, Josephine, Ballard and Big Creek areas.

The discovery and development of the Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska, and the realization that equivalent rocks occur in the western Selwyn Basin, created an exploration boom in the 1990's where Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek and the Florin Gold Project were explored and understood to be examples of mineralization or deposits hosted in Cretaceous Tombstone and Mayo suite intrusions and hornfelsed sedimentary rocks.

Previous and current work on the FLR Gold Project has outlined several anomalous gold-in-soil trends on the margins of intrusions or inferred buried intrusions. These anomalies all show correlations with bismuth, arsenic, and antimony; similar to geochemical signatures seen at other known RIRGS deposits within the general FLR area and overall larger gold belt overall.

Several Significant Intrusion Related Gold System projects are directly adjacent to the FLR Gold Project. These projects include the Florin Gold Project, the RC Gold Project, and the RJ Gold Project. All three adjacent properties share similar geological characteristics to the FLR Gold Project. The Florin Gold Project, and the RC Gold Project both have NI43-101 compliant Mineral Resources.

Historical exploration work and recent work completed by LIRECA has defined six target areas defined by anomalous gold and pathfinder geochemistry including arsenic, bismuth, antimony and copper returned from soil and rock samples. This includes three target areas in the western portion of the project area: Bell North, Bell South and Klondike Gold target areas, two targets in the central portion of the project area: Mega Gold and Josephine target areas, and one target area in the northwest portion of the project area: Red Oxide target area. It is recommended that gold anomalies defined during the 2022 and 2024 work program completed by LIRECA should be followed up with additional detailed mapping, silt sampling, as well as infill rock and grid soil sampling to further define the potential size and boundaries of the six RIRGS target areas. Infill sampling is recommended around zones of highly anomalous gold. An airborne magnetic survey and high-resolution EM survey is recommended

over known geophysical anomalies to improve resolution. It was also noted that additional portions of the FLR Gold Project are unexplored and that multiple areas are underlain by permissive geology and there is good exploration potential.

Derek Torgerson P.Geo, the Author of this report, toured the FLR Gold Project on August 3rd and August 4th, 2024. The tour involved the collection of 5 rock samples in the vicinity of previous rock sampling sites and along traverses with field crews completing work on the property at the same time. The confirmatory sampling by the QP indicates that the sampling completed by LIRECA is representative.

2 INTRODUCTION

In August 2024, Derek Torgerson, B.Sc, P. Geo, and President of Summit Geosciences Ltd (The QP) was retained by Gold Stike Resources Corp. (GOLD STRIKE) to prepare a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) on the FLR Gold Project in central Yukon Territory, Canada. The FLR Gold Project (The Project), which is located in the Tombstone Gold Belt, was originally staked in 2022, with additional claims added in 2024

LIRECA completed mineral exploration programs in 2022 and 2024 which consisted of geological mapping, soil, silt and rock sampling as well as an airborne LiDAR survey over portions of the Project. This report describes the results of those programs, and the resulting follow up recommendations for future exploration campaigns.

The QP visited the Project on August 3rd and 4th, 2024 to conduct a site inspection related to the preparation of the technical report. The site visit focused primarily on the collection of rock samples from within the vicinity of previous rock sampling sites.

Information on the history, geological and mineralogical settings, exploration programs and results were provided by a series of technical and assessment reports, open files and government funded geological bulletins. A complete list of sources is included in the references section of this report.

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Summit Geosciences Ltd is independent of Gold Stike Resources Corp. (GOLD STRIKE), LIRECA Resources Inc. (LIRECA) and has no beneficial interest in the FLR Gold Project. Fees for this Technical Report are not dependent in whole or in part on any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions of this report.

GOLD STRIKE is a publicly traded company listed on the TSX Venture exchange with the ticker symbol GSR. GOLD STRIKE is based in Vancouver, British Columbia. GOLD STRIKE is a public company and a reporting issuer.

LIRECA is a private company and non-reporting issuer at the time of this report, based in Vancouver, British Columbia.

This technical report focuses on the FLR Gold Project, however, the overall GOLD STRIKE transaction includes the FLR Gold Project, RJ Gold Project and the Florin Gold Project. A map depicting the location of the three contiguous transactional projects is included as Figure 1.

This Technical Report was prepared under the following terms of reference:

1. To provide an independent verification of the history, geological and mineralogical settings, and exploration results of the Project; The scope of this document is to demonstrate the quality, consistency, and level of confidence in the historical work programs in addition to showing the exploration potential within and peripheral to existing occurrences.
2. To satisfy the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange for filing of a Technical Report in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

3. In connection with a commercial transaction between GOLD STRIKE, LIRECA and its affiliate, pursuant to which GOLD STRIKE will acquire a 100% interest in the FLR Gold Project.

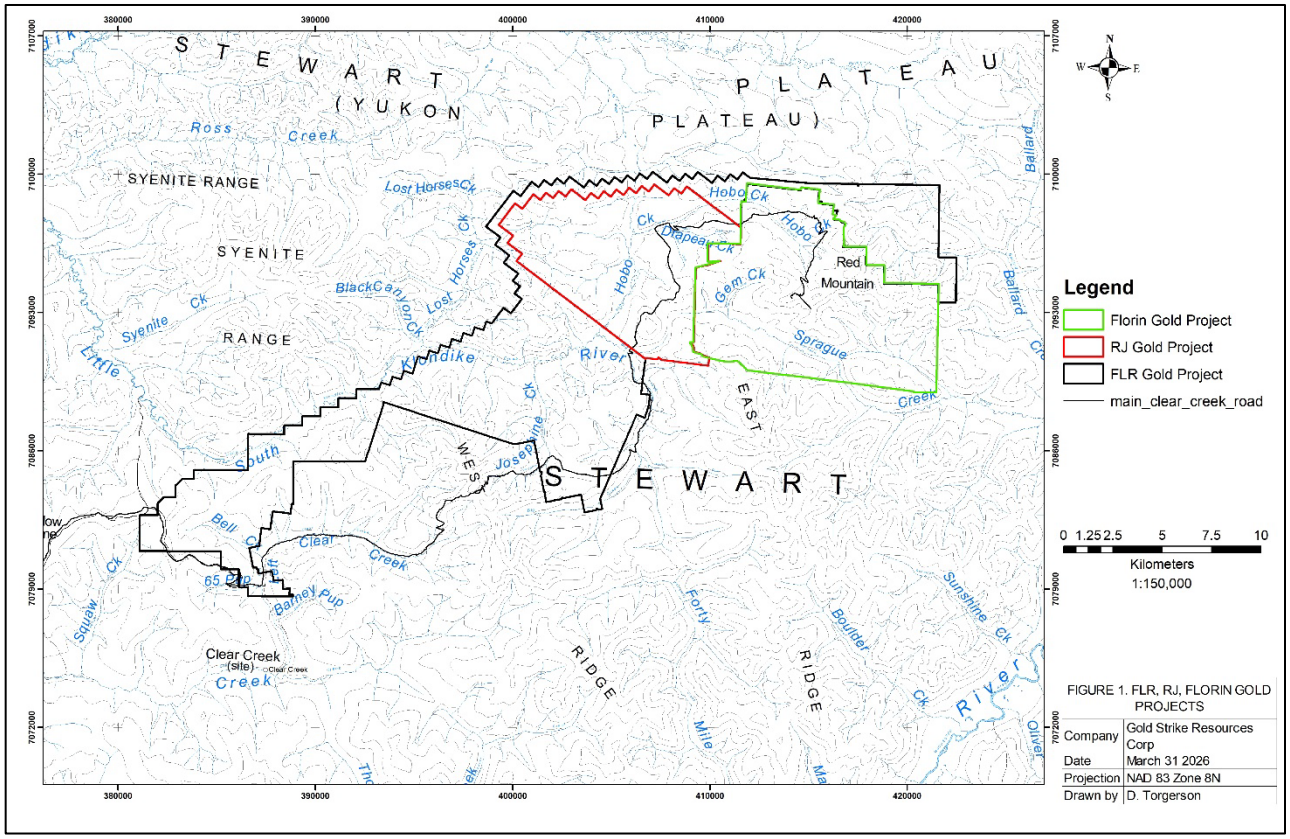

Figure 1: FLR, RJ, Florin Gold Projects Location Map

2.2 EXTENT OF PERSONAL INSPECTION

Derek Torgerson P.Geo, the Author of this report, toured the Project with a crew from Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. on August 3 and 4th, 2024. The tour included the collection of rock samples in the vicinity of previous operators rock sampling sites. Upon conversations with LIRECA, and GOLD STRIKE it is the Author's opinion that no material work has occurred since the author's site visit in August 2024 and that the Author's site visit remains current. Upon independent review of publicly disclosed news releases, MD&A documents and claims abstracts from the Yukon Mining Recorder the Author's opinion is further confirmed that no material work has been conducted on the Project and that the Author's site visit remains current. The confirmatory samples are included in Section 12 Data Verification. Derek Torgerson is the president of Summit Geosciences Ltd and is not a director, officer or shareholder of LIRECA, and has no interest in the FLR Gold Project or any nearby properties.

2.3 TERMS, DEFINITIONS AND UNITS

All costs contained in this report are in Canadian dollars (CAD$) unless stated otherwise. Abbreviations and units of measure used in this report are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1: Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Abbreviation	Description
2D	Two dimensional
3D	Three dimensional
AFMAG	Audio Frequency Magnetic
Ag	Silver
As	Arsenic
Au	Gold
Bi	Bismuth
CAD	Canadian Dollars
CRM	certified reference material
Cu	Copper
E	East
EMR	Yukon Energy, Mines & Resources
GPS	global positioning system
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
IP	induced polarization
Mo	Molybdenum
Abbreviation	**Description**
MS	mass spectrometry
N	North
NAD	North American Datum
NE	northeast
NI	National Instrument
NSR	Net Smelter Return
NW	northwest

Abbreviation	Units of Measure
ac	acre
cm	centimetre
g/t	grams per tonne
ha	hectares
km	kilometre
m	metres
M	million
m	metre
Ma	million years
Mt	million tonnes
nT	nanotesla
oz/t	troy ounces per US Short ton
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
t	tonne
ton	US Short ton

OES	optical emission spectroscopy
QAQC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
S	South
Sb	Antimony
SE	Southeast
SW	Southwest
SW	Southwest
Te	Tellurium
USD	United States of America Dollars
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
VD	Vertical derivative
W	Tungsten
W	West
YGS	Yukon Geological Survey
YMEP	Yukon Mineral Exploration Program
Zn	Zinc
ZTEM	z-axis Tipper electromagnetic

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Author has relied upon the Law Firm of McMillan to provide the details of the Definitive Purchase Agreement Dated March 2nd, 2026 as outlined in Section 4.1 Royalties and Obligations of this Technical Report.

The author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to this Technical Report.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The FLR Gold Project is located approximately 120 km east-southeast of Dawson City and 70 km northwest of Mayo, Yukon and centered at UTM coordinates NAD 83 Zone 08N 401482E 7089997N (Figure 1) on National Topographic Sheets (NTS) 115P/14, 115P/15, 116A/02 and 116A/03. The FLR Gold Project consists of 838 claims covering approximately 40,723 acres (16,480 ha) and is located within the Dawson and Mayo Mining districts.

Figure 2: FLR Gold Project Location Map *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

4.1 ROYALTIES AND OBLIGATIONS

4.1.1 PURCHASE AGREEMENT

On March 2, 2026, Gold Strike Resources Corp. entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with LIRECA Resources Inc. and Florin Resources Inc. to acquire the Florin Gold Project, the FLR Gold Project, and the RJ Gold Project for aggregate consideration of approximately $34,000,000, comprising:

- 43,636,363 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.55 per share;
- $10,000,000 in cash, payable in three tranches ($5,000,000 on closing, $2,500,000 at 12 months, and $2,500,000 at 24 months); and
- net smelter returns royalties and bonus payments as described in Section 4.3 of this Report.

For further information on the Purchase Agreement, see Gold Strike Resources Corp.'s news release dated March 3, 2026, a copy of which is available at www.sedarplus.ca.

4.1.2 PRIVATE ROYALTIES

Net Smelter Returns Royalties

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement (as defined above), the Company will grant to 1079170 B.C. Ltd. (the "Royalty Holder") a 3% net smelter returns royalty on the FLR Gold Project (the "FLR NSR") pursuant to a net smelter returns royalty agreement to be entered into between the Company and the Royalty Holder upon closing of the Transaction (the "FLR NSR Agreement"). The FLR NSR Agreement further provides that, any time prior to the commencement of commercial production, the Company can reduce the FLR NSR by 1% increments, from 3% to 1%, by paying the Royalty Holder 500 ounces of physical gold or US$1,000,000 (whichever is greater in monetary value) for each 1% reduction, provided that the FLR NSR does not fall below 1%.

Annual Advance Royalty Payments

Pursuant to the FLR NSR, the Company shall pay to the Royalty Holder an annual advance royalty for the FLR Gold Project each year until the first full year following the commencement of commercial production, commencing on the closing date of the Purchase Agreement. The annual advance royalty payment shall be US$20,000 or seven (7) ounces of physical gold (whichever is greater in monetary value). All such annual advance royalty payments paid by the Company prior to the first production royalty payment will be credited towards and off-set the production royalty payments due to the Royalty Holder and will be set off against 100% of the applicable net smelter returns royalty as each payment comes due. Bonus Payments Pursuant to the NSR Agreements, in the event the Company, or its affiliate, publicly announces or otherwise establishes a resource estimate on any portion of the FLR Gold Project, prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") or another acceptable foreign code, that estimates the presence of ounces of gold in any category, the Company shall deliver to the Royalty Holder the greater of

US$1,000,000 in immediately available funds, and 250 ounces of physical gold for every million ounces of gold delineated by such resource estimate. Such bonus payment is due for each additional million ounces of gold delineated by any additional resource estimate following the release of the original estimate. Such bonus payment is not subject to a bonus payment cap. In the event the resource estimate presents mining scenarios with multiple cut-off grades, the lowest applicable cut-off grade available will be used for the purpose of determining the number of gold ounces contained in the estimate.

4.1.3 GOVERNMENT ROYALTIES

Under section 102 of the Yukon Territory's Quartz Mining Act, should any mineral claim in the Yukon Territory achieve commercial production, an annual royalty becomes due to the Commissioner of the Yukon on profits exceeding $10,000 due annually to the commissioner following commencement of commercial production. The royalty structure is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Summary of Yukon Royalties.

Annual Profit	Royalty
>$10,000 and ≤$1M	3%
>$1M and ≤$5M	5%
>$5M and ≤$10M	6%
>$10M	Additional 1% for each additional $5M interval

4.2 CLAIM TENURE

The FLR Gold Project is comprised of 838 contiguous claims covering approximately 40,723 acres (16,480 ha) in the Dawson and Mayo Mining Districts, centered at UTM coordinates NAD 83 Zone 08N 401482 mE 7089997 mN (Figure 2).

Quartz claims as defined under the Yukon's Quartz Mining Act grant the holder interest in subsurface mineral rights for the ground they cover (up a maximum of 1,500 feet by 1,500 feet, or 20.9 ha, per claim). To maintain claims in good standing, exploration work must be performed on the claims or on adjoining claims (maximum group size: 750 claims) at the value of $100/claim/year. If such work is not performed, the claim holder may pay in lieu of work $100/claim/year directly to the mining recorder to maintain the claims. In either case, a $5 filing fee is collected per claim-year renewal applied to the Project. All current FLR claims are in good standing or pending final input into the Yukon Mining Recorders Claims Database and are held 100% by LIRECA. Expiration dates for claims are shown in Figure 2 and summarised in Table 3.

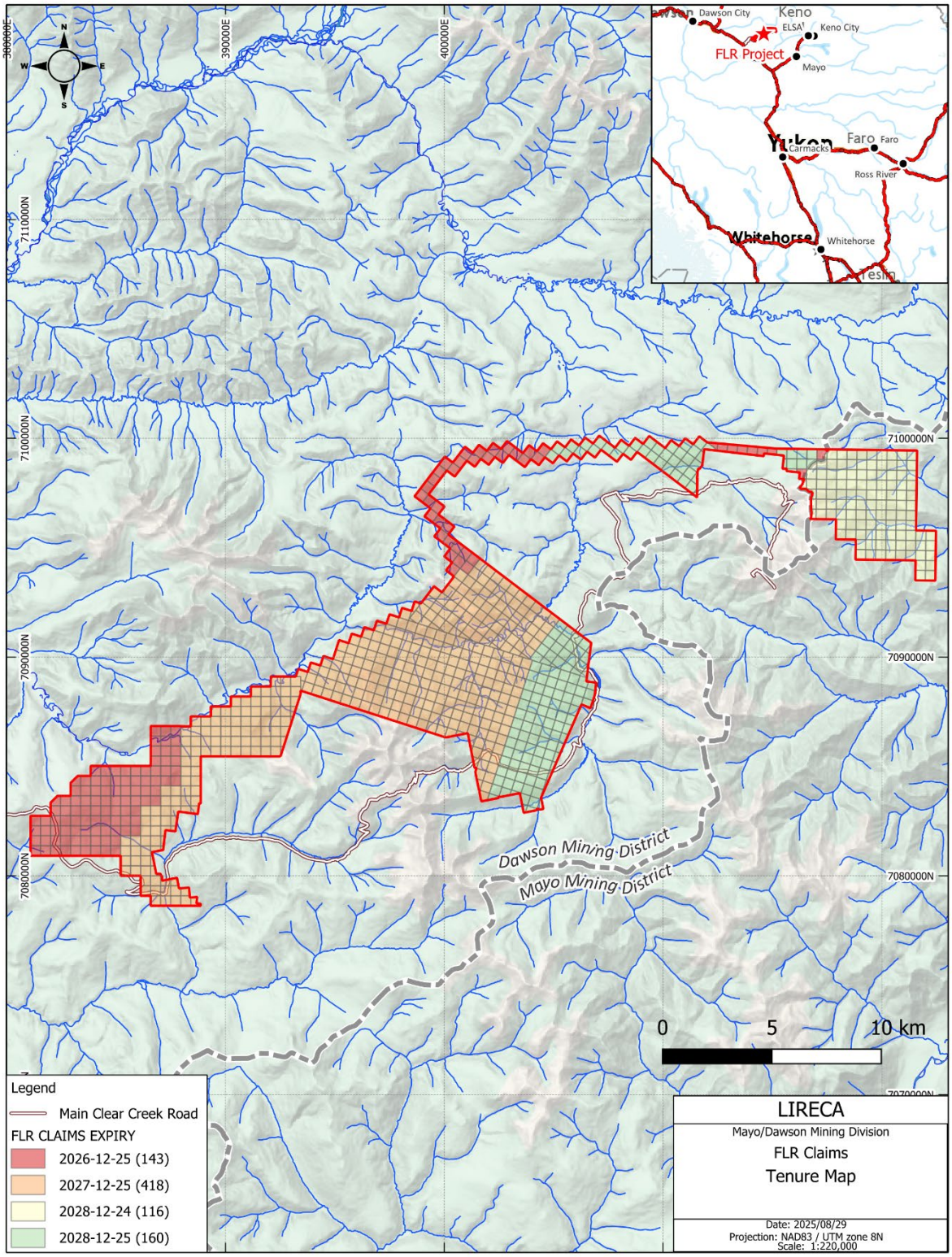

Figure 3: FLR Gold Project Claims Tenure Map *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

Table 3: Summary of the FLR Gold Project Claims

District	Claim Name	Claim Numbers	Total Claims	Good To Date
Dawson	FLR 1 - FLR 61	YE99085 - YE99145	61	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 62 - FLR 66	YD03696 - YD03700	5	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 67 - FLR 453	YE99151 - YE99537	387	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 455	YE99539	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 457	YE99541	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 459	YE99543	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 461	YE99545	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 463	YE99547	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 465	YE99549	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 467	YE99551	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 469	YE99553	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 471	YE99555	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 473	YE99557	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 475	YE99559	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 477	YE99561	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 479	YE99563	1	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 568	YE99653	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 580	YE99665	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 582 - FLR 584	YE99667 - YE99669	3	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 594	YE99679	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 596 - FLR 604	YE99681 - YE99689	9	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 606	YE99691	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 608	YE99693	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 610	YE99695	1	2028-12-25
Dawson	FLR 612 - FLR 639	YE99697 - YE99724	28	2028-12-25

District	Claim Name	Claim Numbers	Total Claims	Good To Date
Dawson	FLR 749 - FLR 756	YE99839 - YE99846	8	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 761 - FLR 779	YE99851 - YE99869	19	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 784 - FLR 823	YE99874 - YE99913	40	2027-12-25
Dawson	FLR 825 - FLR 832	YE58201 - YE58208	8	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 837 - FLR 848	YE58213 - YE58224	12	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 851 - FLR 866	YE58227 - YE58242	16	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 869 - FLR 937	YE58245 - YE58313	69	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 939	YE58315	1	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 941	YE58317	1	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 943	YE58319	1	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 945 - FLR 949	YE58321 - YE58325	5	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 965	YE58341	1	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 967 - FLR 969	YE58343 - YE58345	3	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 990 - FLR 991	YE58366 - YE58367	2	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1012 - FLR 1014	YE58388 - YE58390	3	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1030 - FLR 1033	YE58406 - YE58409	4	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1040	YE58416	1	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1042 - FLR 1045	YE58418 - YE58421	4	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1047 - FLR 1056	YE58423 - YE58432	10	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1068	YF33189	1	2026-12-25
Dawson	FLR 1074	YF33195	1	2026-12-25
Mayo	FLR 642 - FLR 662	YE99727 - YE99747	21	2028-12-24
Mayo	FLR 664 - FLR 744	YE99749 - YE99829	81	2028-12-24
Mayo	FLR 1058 - FLR 1067	YF33179 - YF33188	10	2028-12-24
Mayo	FLR 1069 - FLR 1070	YF33190 - YF33191	2	2028-12-24
Mayo	FLR 1072 - FLR 1073	YF33193 - YF33194	2	2028-12-24

4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITIES

As the local historical quartz mining and exploration activities were primarily early stage in nature, and not related to the current claim holders the Author is unaware of any existing environmental liabilities related to GOLD STRIKE or LIRECA, and to be present on the FLR Gold Project.

4.4 PERMITS

The majority of the FLR Gold Project has a class one mineral exploration permit (Q2024_0044, expiry 2025-04-08). A class three mineral exploration permit was submitted on January 17, 2025 to cover the entire project area. Given the early stage nature of recent exploration on the FLR Gold Project and a pre-existing trail and road network, the Project area has been primarily explored under a class 1 notification permit in recent years.

Notification of intended work that exceeds the class one threshold on any mineral claims must be submitted to the Yukon Government at least 25 days prior to commencement of that work so that a class one permit covering those claims may be issued. For larger work programs exceeding ten individuals in camp at any given time, more than 250 person-days total, or exceeding other thresholds, a class two or higher class of permit is required. A description of class one activity thresholds can be found on the Yukon Government's website (Government of Yukon, 2025d).

In the Yukon, mineral exploration programs require a series of graduated permits, ranging from class one notification to a class four permit for advanced exploration and development-stage projects. Projects involving low-impact exploration activities only require a Class one notification with a minimum time requirement of 25 days from confirmation that the proponent's submission as complete. Allowable exploration comprises geophysical surveying, rock, soil and silt geochemical sampling, geological mapping, drilling, trenching to a limit of 400 m per claim and temporary trail construction to a maximum of 3.0 km, with an allowed maximum of 250 person days in camp.

Class two permits are applicable to medium and large-scale programs, including more extensive trenching and drilling programs.

More significant exploration programs that occur over multiple seasons and include mechanised ground disturbance generally require a class three permit. Class three permits remain valid for five to ten years and are submitted through the local Mining Recorder, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources (EMR), and Government of Yukon. A class three permit will allow for significant diamond drilling programs (depending on numbers of clearings per claim), up to 5,000 m3 of trenching per claim per year, establishment of up to 15 km of new roads and 40 km of new trails, and up to 200,000 tonnes of underground excavation during the length of the exploration program. A "Yukon Water Licence" is required if water usage exceeds 300m3/day. Additional licences may be required for "Disposal of Special Waste," and a "Consolidated Environmental Act Permit" is required for proper disposal of camp waste, ash resulting from incineration, etc. Also, a "Fuel Spill Contingency Plan" will be required. Advanced programs involving large diamond drilling programs, significant infrastructure construction and bulk sampling require a Class 4 permit.

All applications for Class 2 through Class 4 applications require review by the Yukon Environmental and Socioeconomic Assessment Board (YESAB), which will provide

recommendations on whether the project may proceed, proceed with modifications, or not proceed. Following submission by YESAB, a Decision Body will decide whether to accept the recommendations, and whether a permit will be awarded and, if so, the conditions of the permit. If a project is allowed to proceed, the actual licence will be provided by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

4.5 LAND USE

4.5.1 FIRST NATIONS

The FLR Gold Project lies entirely within the traditional territories of the First Nation of Na-cho Nyäk Dun and the Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in First Nations. The Project does not cover any Yukon First Nation settlement lands, however a small portion of the most south western FLR claims are adjacent to Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in Category A Settlement Lands. Category A settlement lands include both surface and subsurface rights while Category B lands only include surface rights. Land use dispositions are shown in Figure 3.

To the Author’s knowledge no Heritage Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) has been conducted on the Project to date.

4.5.2 OTHER LAND USE

Large hunting and trapping concessions cover most of the Yukon. The FLR Gold Project overlaps two outfitter’s concessions. Outfitting Concession Number 3 overlaps the Northern and Western Portion of the claims while Concession Number 4 overlaps portions of the eastern FLR claims. A total of three trapping concessions cover the entirety of the FLR Gold Project with Concession Number 38 covering the majority of the central portions of the claims, Concession Number 66 covers the south central claims and Concession Number 68 covering the south western FLR claims.

Due to trapping activities occurring primarily during the winter months, it is unlikely that direct conflicts with exploration will take place, however care should be taken in the event that drill pads or roads are being constructed such that traps and trapping boxes are not disturbed as they are often stored on trees over the summer months. It is good practice for exploration companies to communicate with hunting outfitters to prevent conflicts with guided hunters especially with the use of helicopters in areas with mountain sheep populations.

4.5.3 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS

Areas of the FLR Gold Project occur within Wildlife Key Area for Woodland Caribou as determined by Yukon Department of Environment in 2014. As the majority of the area has historically been open for Yukon resident hunting of Woodland Caribou it appears to be that the population of the herd is healthy. The Woodland Caribou herd in other areas of the Yukon have been a consideration for companies seeking exploration permits in the past. This circumstance may be a consideration when applying for advanced exploration permits (ie. Class 2 to 4) in the future.

No other significant factors nor risks are known that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project.

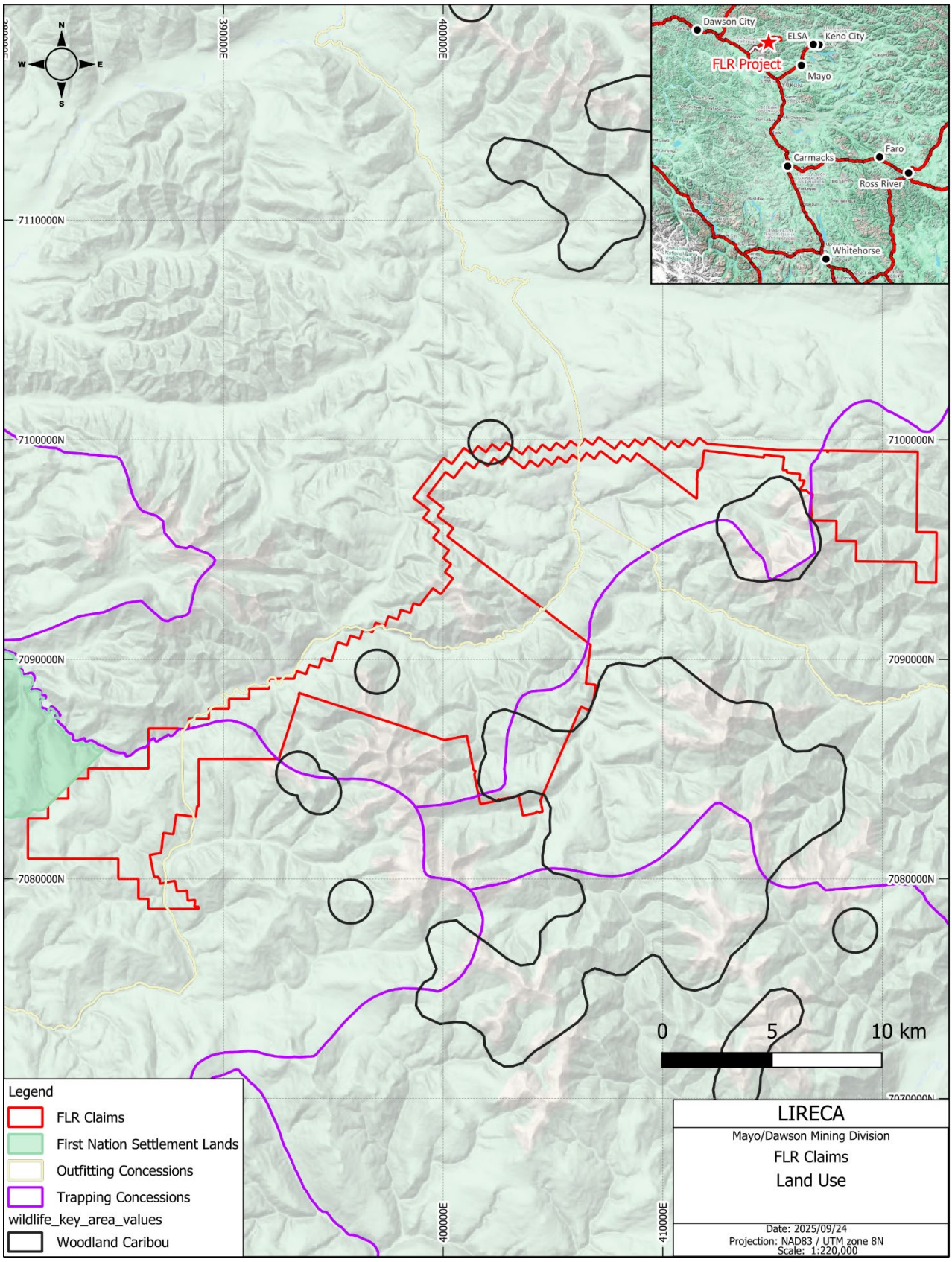

Figure 4: FLR Gold Project Land Use Map *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE & PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Project is located between Dawson City to the west, and Mayo to the southeast (Figure 4). Travel time from Whitehorse to Dawson City is approximately six hours by vehicle, while travel time from Whitehorse to Mayo is five hours along the Klondike Highway. Direct flights between Whitehorse and Dawson City are operated by Air North. The Project is accessed from Clear Creek Road located at km 609 on Klondike Highway (#2) opposite from Barlow Lake. The road traverses toward the northeast along the northern flank of the Clear Creek Valley for approximately six kilometers before exiting the valley. The road continues for about 23 km over Barlow Dome then descends toward the east-northeast and continues for about 27 km before heading north along the Little South Klondike River for about 6 km. The trip from Dawson City to the claim block takes approximately three hours. Trails and 4x4 roads provide additional access within the Project. The Project can also be accessed via helicopter charter which is available year-round from Dawson City or in the summer from Mayo.

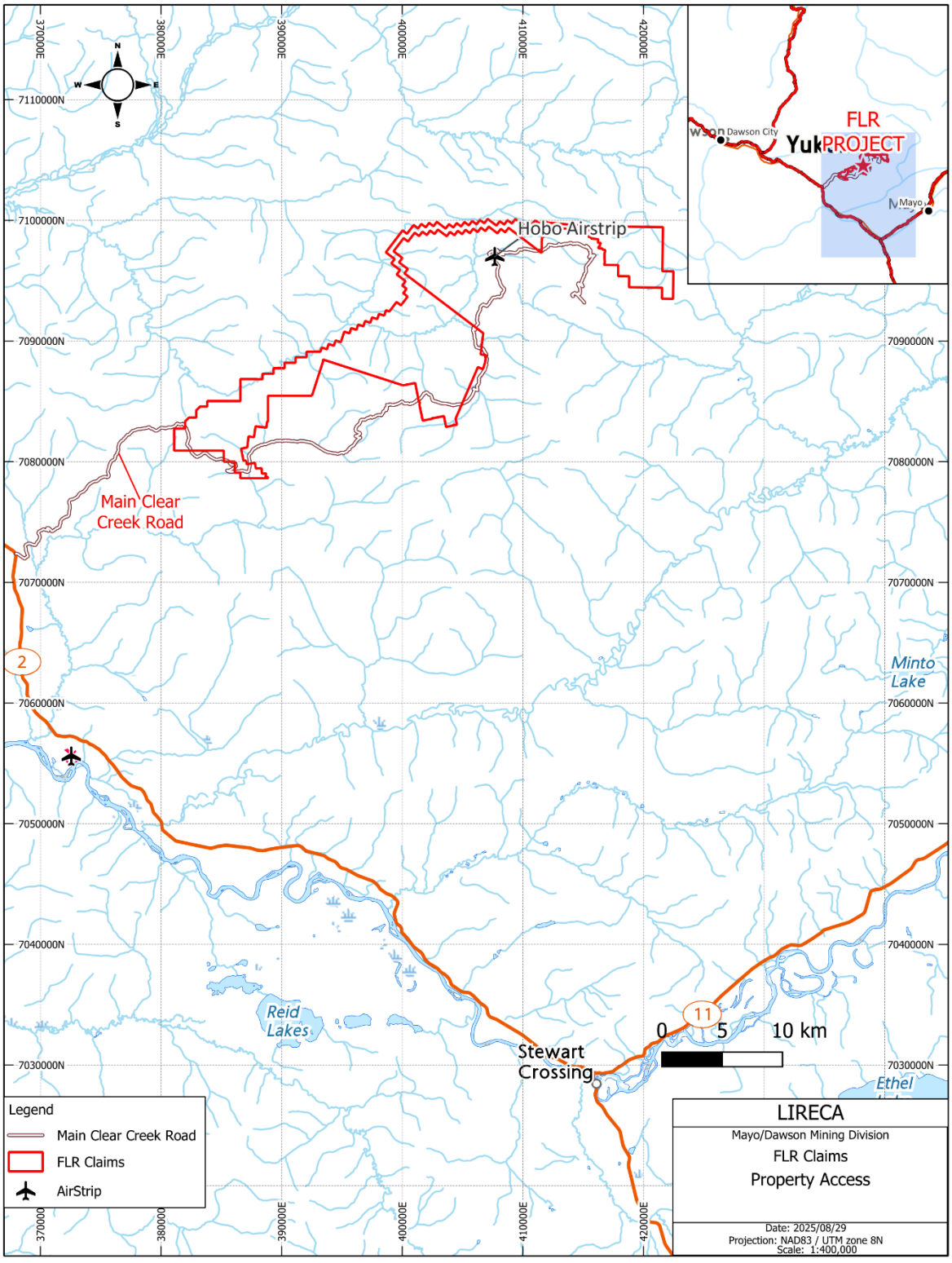

Figure 5. FLR Gold Project Access Map *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

5.2 CLIMATE

The Project area is subject to a continental subarctic climate, with brief warm summers and long cold winters. Daily high temperatures generally range from 15 to 25°C during the summer months and extreme lows can drop below -45°C during the winter, though average winter lows typically fall in the -10 to -25°C range. Precipitation is generally light but can vary seasonally. The primary exploration season extends from May to mid-September although winter programs can be carried out on portions of the project. Cool spring temperatures can delay snow melt at higher elevations. There is potential for cool conditions and snowstorms in late August and September.

Vegetation consists of spruce, balsam, poplar and low-lying brush, with alders following drainage systems. Higher relief areas are characterized by open brush and a thin soil cover, reflected by boulder-rich and felsenmeer-type colluvium.

5.3 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The topography consists of moderate hills and rugged alpine slopes which range from 770 m to 1768 m in elevation. The relief on the Project is moderately steep to steep with moderate relief rolling areas and lower relief areas occupied by local clay-rich swamp and muskeg with poor drainage. The Project is characterized by less than 10% to locally 20% outcrop exposure. Outcrop occurs as intermittent exposures along steep slopes, ridge tops and creek cuts. Outcrop is infrequent due to heavy moss, talus or soil cover in highly forested and open areas. Frost heave, slope creep, talus boulders and sub-outcrop are prevalent on higher ground slopes.

The FLR Gold Project lies between unglaciated portions of the Yukon to the west, and the western limit of continental glaciation to the east. Glaciation of the area was minor, and was restricted to valleys and current tributaries, and not influenced by continental ice sheets (Morison, 1985). Quaternary overburden consists of unconsolidated boulder-rich, silty clay to clay and gravel deposits in major creeks/rivers, such as Josephine and Big Creeks. Colluvium in the form of felsenmeer frost-heave debris, loose boulder talus and regolith characterizes the terrain in higher relief areas with thick organic matter/moss covered areas on relatively gentler slopes. Clay-rich soils are characteristic of relatively stagnant swampy areas, in poorly drained, low relief areas.

5.4 LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The local supply centres are Dawson City, with a population of 1,600, and Mayo, with a population of approximately 450. Nursing stations, grocery stores, supply stores, accommodations, airports, local helicopter charter and fixed wing charter companies are available at these locations. There is a 5KW electrical power station immediately north of Mayo and a transmission line links Mayo and Dawson City. Dawson City and Mayo also host their respective District Mining Recorders offices. The Klondike Highway (#2) connects Dawson City and Mayo to Yukon's capital Whitehorse via Stewart Crossing.

6 HISTORY

The history section of this technical report only includes historical hard rock exploration work that was completed on areas that coincide with the FLR Gold Project property boundary. Table 4 includes an overview of historic work on the FLR claims. The summary of the historical activities below only covers work conducted within the current FLR Gold Project claim boundary.

The author has not independently verified results from historical surficial sampling programs, however, in the author's opinion, the data provided from these programs is adequately reliable for its purposes of being included in this report and to inform future exploration programs on the property.

Table 4: Summary of Historic Work

Year	Company	Work Type	Property	EMR Report Number
1980	CCH Resources Ltd.	Soil geochemistry and bedrock mapping.	Mozi	90549
1994	Cash Resources	rock and soil geochemistry, bedrock mapping, and prospecting.	Grande	093302
1997	Newmont Exploration Ltd.	soil geochemistry, bedrock mapping, and line cutting.	BZ	093767
1997	Newmont Exploration Ltd.	soil geochemistry, bedrock mapping, and line cutting.	Jo	093766
2004-2007	Curlew Lake Resources Ltd. and Select Resources Corp.	soil geochemistry, magnetics ground geophysics, cursory property visit, data compilation of pre-existing data, research/summarize pre-existing data, diamond drilling, IP ground geophysics, and line cutting.	Typhoon	094499, 094655, 094724, 094923
2011-2016	Nevada Zinc Corp. (Formerly Goldspike Exploration Inc)	rock, silt, and soil geochemistry, IP and resistivity ground geophysics.	Josephine	096012, 096414, 096710, 120333

6.1 CCH Resources - 1979

During the period of May 22 to September 6, 1979 CCH Resources Limited of Toronto, Ontario conducted a reconnaissance program following up on a 1978 program which found extremely high Mo anomalies with associated W, Zn, Ag values near the Big Creek-Hobo Creek confluence. The ground was staked for the Cortin Joint Venture in 1979, as the MOZI Group, which totaled 48 claims

The 1979 program focused on geological mapping and surface sampling. The most significant discoveries were a series of minor quartz-(biotite)-feldspar porphyry dykes and Breccias of angular shale fragments cemented by vuggy quartz veins and clots. The voids, which were noted as numerous, were coated with rusty ochre colored material, and though highly sulphidic, did not contain any recognizable sulphides. The extent of these breccias was defined by float material, and a loose correlation was noted between areas of brecciation and high soil geochemical values (Kennedy, 1979).

All of the samples were collected directly below the organic layer, though occasionally the humus layer was in excess of 0.3 m and at these locations humus samples were inevitable. The -80 mesh fractions were analysed for W, Cu, Zn, Ag and Mo, by Bondar-Clegg and Co. in their Whitehorse laboratories. Tungsten was sintered with Na2Co3 followed by colourimetric analysis using zinc diphiol. Copper, Zinc, Silver and Molybdenum were treated in the standard way with HN03 - NHCl and analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The number of samples collected, location data, sample type chain of custody information and assay certificates were not provided. Sample locations and results were indicated on hand drafted maps.

Geochemical soil sample lines were run either side of creeks, along ridge and claim lines, and around some contour lines. Very high Mo values, sometimes greater than 100 ppm, were broadly coincident with extremely strong Zn and Ag values. The pattern that emerged from the reconnaissance sampling revealed a general north-easterly trend and a strike in the order of 3km.

Apart from pyrite specks in the porphyry dykes, the only "discovery" was a small patch of azurite on a pebble in one of the creek beds. Samples of the shales, porphyry dykes and breccias were collected and analysed for Sn, W, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Mo and U. A slight, though not always consistent, enrichment of Cu, Pb,Zn and Mo was noted in the breccia

samples. Results appear to have been generally low grade in nature and the number of and type of samples and assay certificates were not provided.

6.2 Cash Resources - 1994

In 1994 Cash Resources contracted Archer Cathro Ltd to conduct a soil, silt, rock sampling and geological mapping program on its Grande claims, which later became known as the Mozi MinFile Occurence. A total of 378 soil samples were collected from the grid plus 4 stream sediment samples and 28 rock specimens were collected during prospecting traverses (Eaton, 1994). All samples were sent to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. The soil and stream sediment samples were prepared by screening to -80 mesh while rocks were crushed then ring pulverized to -150 mesh.

All samples were analyzed for 32 elements by the induced coupled plasma technique (ICP) plus gold using fire assay followed by atomic absorption. Four rocks were also analyzed for tin, tantalum and niobium.

Standards and blanks do not appear to have been inserted into the sample stream and the laboratory did not appear to include any QA/QC information regarding their analytical work. A table of sample location data was not provided, rather as was customary at the time sample locations were hand plotted on maps.

The soil sampling defined 3 broad areas of anomalous silver, copper, molybdenum and zinc mineralization associated with a suspected explosive vent zone above a buried Tombstone Suite intrusive. Silver and copper displayed a strong correlation and it was hypothesized that this could indicate the potential for a buried porphyry system in the area.

Silver and molybdenum showed a strong positive correlation throughout the grid area. The best defined anomalies were a 1000 by 750 m target in the centre of the large circular structure in the southwestern part of the claim block, a 700 by 500 m area coinciding with a smaller circular structure on the northwest side of the property and a 1600 by 300 m north-trending belt of discontinuous high values located in the north-central part of the claim block (Figure 5). While the first two anomalies occurred within structures that were interpreted as explosive vents above buried intrusions, there was no obvious geological control for the third anomaly. All rock specimens collected from the property were strongly oxidized except for one specimen of unfractured quartz monzonite which contained a few grains of disseminated pyrite. Rock analyses returned values similar to those obtained from soil, including up to 5.8 ppm silver, 115 ppm molybdenum, 949 ppm copper and 2560 ppm zinc. Four of the most anomalous rock specimens were analyzed for tin, niobium and tantalum but results were all low. Copper results were highest within the southwesterly circular structure where they are directly correlated with silver and molybdenum. Although results from other parts of the property are more subdued and discontinuous, the better values are usually located in areas of strong silver and molybdenum response.

A large diameter diamond drill program was recommended as follow up centered on the best geochemical anomaly located in the south-west portion of the property.

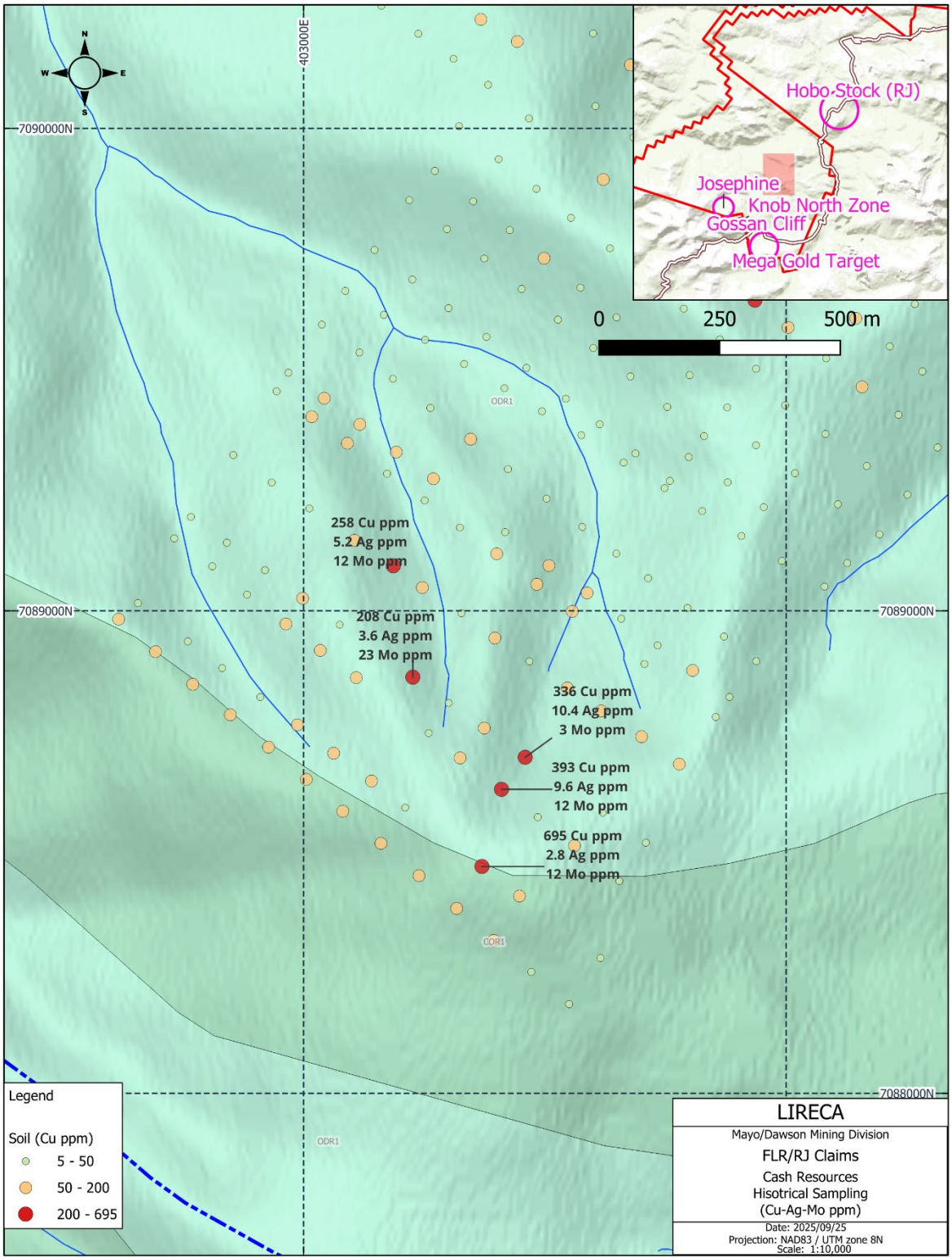

Figure 6: 1994 Cash Resources Soil sample results and highlights. *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

6.3 Newmont Exploration – 1997 to 1998

Exploration work In 1997 consisted of, continued grid establishment work, geological mapping and soil sampling and was supplemented by GPS surveying. work programs were conducted by Pamicon Developments Ltd. (Pamicon) on behalf of Newmont Exploration Limited. Work from this program was focused primarily in the Josephine Creek area and covered a significant portion of what is now the FLR Gold Project (Stammers, 1997a) (Stammers, 1997b).

Work included 51.4 kilometres of flag, hip chain and compass grid establishment; the collection of 14 screened, stream samples; 324 soil samples, 34 rock samples, limited GPS surveying and preliminary geological mapping (1: 10,000 scale). Soil samples were taken generally every 200 metres on lines 225 or 450 metres apart. Sample material was generally collected from "b" horizon levels at depths ranging from 15 to 40 centimetres. The samplers recorded detailed notes regarding material collected and local physiographic conditions. All sample sites were marked in the field by orange and blue flagging tape and aluminum tag.

Four areas were examined for their mineral potential. Areas were identified from either following up anomalous soil geochemistry or prospecting colour anomalies. The four areas are informally called the Gossan Cliff, Fog Knob, Knob North and Grand zones. A compilation of the sampling results are displayed Figure 6.

Gossan Cliff yielded the most significant rock sample results with samples returning up to 145 ppb Au and 1.2 ppm Ag. The area where these samples were collected appear to be approximately 200m south of the FLR 194 claim and off the current claim package.

The Knob North zone returned rock samples of up to 170 ppb Au. The area where these samples were collected appear to be approximately 75m south of the FLR 195 claim and off the current claim package.

The best rock sample collected from the current FLR claims area was 60 ppb Au and was approximately 375 m from the previously mentioned sample and likely part of what was called the Knob North Zone.

The soil and silt sampling program was far more robust in coverage of the current FLR claims package and several clusters of anomalous soil and silt samples for gold were collected in the Joshephine Creek area (soil samples up to 80 ppb Au, and silt samples up to 275 ppb Au), and in another area in the western tributaries of Josephine Creek soil samples of up to 50 ppb Au and 130 ppb Au were collected. No digital location sample location data was provided as samples were collected on a local grid, along topographic contours or along creek drainages.

Exploration work in 1997 consisted of continued grid establishment work, geological mapping and soil sampling and was supplemented by GPS surveying. Work programs were conducted by Pamicon on behalf of Newmont Exploration Limited.

Work included 53.6 kilometres of flag, hipchain and compass grid establishment; the collection of 5 screened, stream samples; 307 soil samples, 56 rock samples, limited GPS surveying and preliminary geological mapping (1: 10,000 scale). Soil samples were taken generally every 200 metres on lines 225 or 450 metres apart. Sample material was generally collected from "b" horizon levels at depths ranging from 15 to 40 centimetres. The samplers

recorded detailed notes regarding material collected and local physiographic conditions. All sample sites were marked in the field by orange and blue flagging tape and aluminum tag.

Gold values from both the soil and rock sampling were generally considered to be discouraging. Soil sampling near showings failed to outline significant gold geochemical anomalies. It was concluded that it was unlikely that economic gold mineralization was located in either of the two main showing areas. Georeferenced maps indicate only about 12 rock samples were collected within the current FLR claim package with the best sample returning 20 ppb Au in the FLR 49 and FLR 50 claims area. The main showing which Newmont worked on in this program returned rock sample values up to 1890 ppb gold within a cluster of about 15 rock samples typically ranging from 5 to 135 ppb Au. This centre of this cluster of anomalies is located approximately 150m east of the FLR 49 claim. In the central portion of the FLR Gold Project claims south of the South Klondike River soil samples of up to 160ppb Au were collected. In the Area of FLR 49 claim the best soil sample returned 50 ppb Au.

No digital location sample location data was provided as samples were collected on a local grid or along topographic contours or along creek drainages.

All rock, soil, and silt samples were shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver, B.C. for preparation and analyzed for gold, silver, bismuth, arsenic, antimony, lead, zinc, molybdenum and copper. Samples were crushed to a -150 mesh and analyzed for Au, Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, Sb, Zn, Bi. Ag, Cu, Mo, Pb, and Zn used and HNO3 aqua regia digestion followed by an AAS finish. SB and Bi were prepared with a HCl-KCLO3 digestion and an AAS finish. Au used a fused 30g sample with a Fire Assay and AAS finish. There is no mention of any standards or blanks being inserted into the sample stream or any discussion of any chain of custody protocols. It does not appear that the laboratory inserted any QA/QC samples into the process either.

Exploration work in 1998 comprised airborne magnetic and radiometric geophysical surveys, grid establishment, contour and grid soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping and rock sampling. This work program was conducted by Pamicon Developments Ltd. of Vancouver BC on behalf of Newmont Gold Company. The majority of the surface work conducted during this program focused on the areas south of the current FLR claim package. No digital location sample location data was provided as samples were collected on a local grid or along topographic contours or along creek drainages.

The helicopter-borne magnetometer and gamma-ray spectrometer survey flown by Newmont Gold Company over the Clear Creek Project area was comprised of 1,512 line-kilometres The work was done using Newmont's Rapid Mapping System (NRMS), installed in a Bell 206 aircraft. The survey was flown in a north-south direction at a flight line interval of 200 metres and a nometresinal terrain clearance of 100 metres for the helicopter and 70 metres for the towed magnetometer bird. Much of this survey covers the FLR Gold Project and covers an area covering from Bell Creek in the west to the confluence of Big and Hobo Creeks in the eastern portion of the FLR claims. In 2020 the Yukon Geological Survey reprocessed the historical magnetics data from this survey to a modern standard and has released it as a publicly available product in association with the assessment report file.

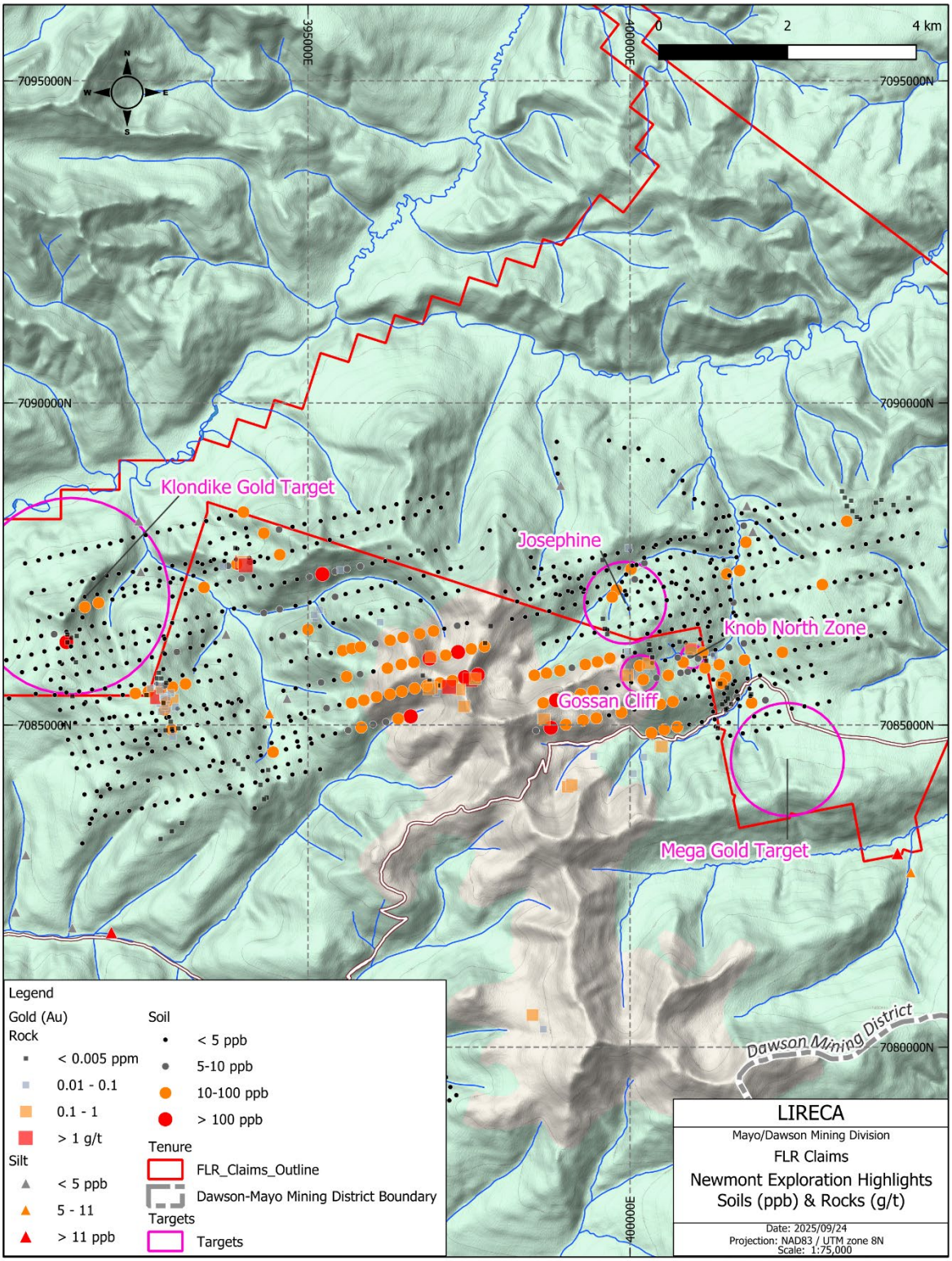

Figure 7: 1997 and 1998 Newmont Exploration soil and rock sample results and highlights.
Source: LIRECA, 2025

6.4 Curlew Lake Resources - 2004, 2006-2007

Curlew Lake Resources Inc. (Curlew) contracted Aurora Geosciences Ltd. (Aurora) to conduct an exploration program on the Typhoon Group Property in the Clear Creek area, Yukon, during the fall of 2004. The program consisted of claim staking and the collection of 147 soil samples. Aurora provided a two-person crew to carry out the work (Casselman, 2004).

The program established a hipchain grid marked with flagging. Line spacing was 200 m and samples were collected at 50 m station intervals. All 147 soil samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver. The analytical procedure involved drying, sieving to −80 mesh, taking a 15.0 g subsample of the −80 mesh material, digesting it in 90 ml aqua regia, and diluting to 300 ml with distilled water. The solution was analyzed for gold and 36 elements by ICP-MS. Sample locations included in the report lack precise sample location and are based on a local hipchain grid. There is no mention of sample handling, chain of custody, or insertion of CRMs in the report. The laboratory completed five re-runs and inserted five DS5 standards; both re-runs and standards showed high reproducibility.

The soil program identified two small, weakly anomalous gold values and a larger east-central zone with coincident gold and arsenic anomalies. Gold-in-soil values reached 87.4 ppb and arsenic to 19.6 ppm. The anomaly is open to the east and south. Although most work from this program is outside the current FLR claims package, the east-central soil anomaly appears close to or trending onto the southern portion of the property (Figure 7).

In 2006, Curlew Lake Resources contracted Aurora Resources to conduct a ground magnetics survey on the Typhoon property. Aurora provided a two-person crew who performed a total magnetic field survey guided by a hand-held GPS; no formal grid was established. Line spacing was nominally 100 m with readings at ~12.5 m intervals, covering 33.6 line-km (Casselman, 2007).

The magnetic survey identified a large magnetic high centered over the western property with three isolated magnetic highs tailing east. The large western high is outside the FLR claims, but several lower-intensity highs to the east fall within the FLR boundary. These features were interpreted as buried intrusive bodies. Additional magnetics and an IP survey were recommended to help define diamond-drill targets.

In 2007, Curlew Lake Resources Ltd. contracted Aurora Resources to conduct IP and magnetics surveys, soil sampling, and diamond drilling on the Typhoon property (Wark, 2008). The work included 14.53 line-km of line cutting, 14.975 line-km of IP/Resistivity surveying, and establishment of 6.0 line-km of GPS-controlled grid over which ground magnetics and soil geochemical surveys were completed. A total of 122 soil samples were collected on a 100 m by 50 m spacing. Four drillholes totalling 1001.69 m were completed. A limited prospecting and lithogeochemical program was also undertaken.

A small portion of the 2007 IP/Resistivity, magnetics, and soil sampling may have been conducted on what is currently FLR claims. No primary geophysics data for the 2007 work is included in the report, nor are results from the two drillholes (2007-CWQ-01 & 02) that occur on the property preventing interpretation or further assessment of these results.

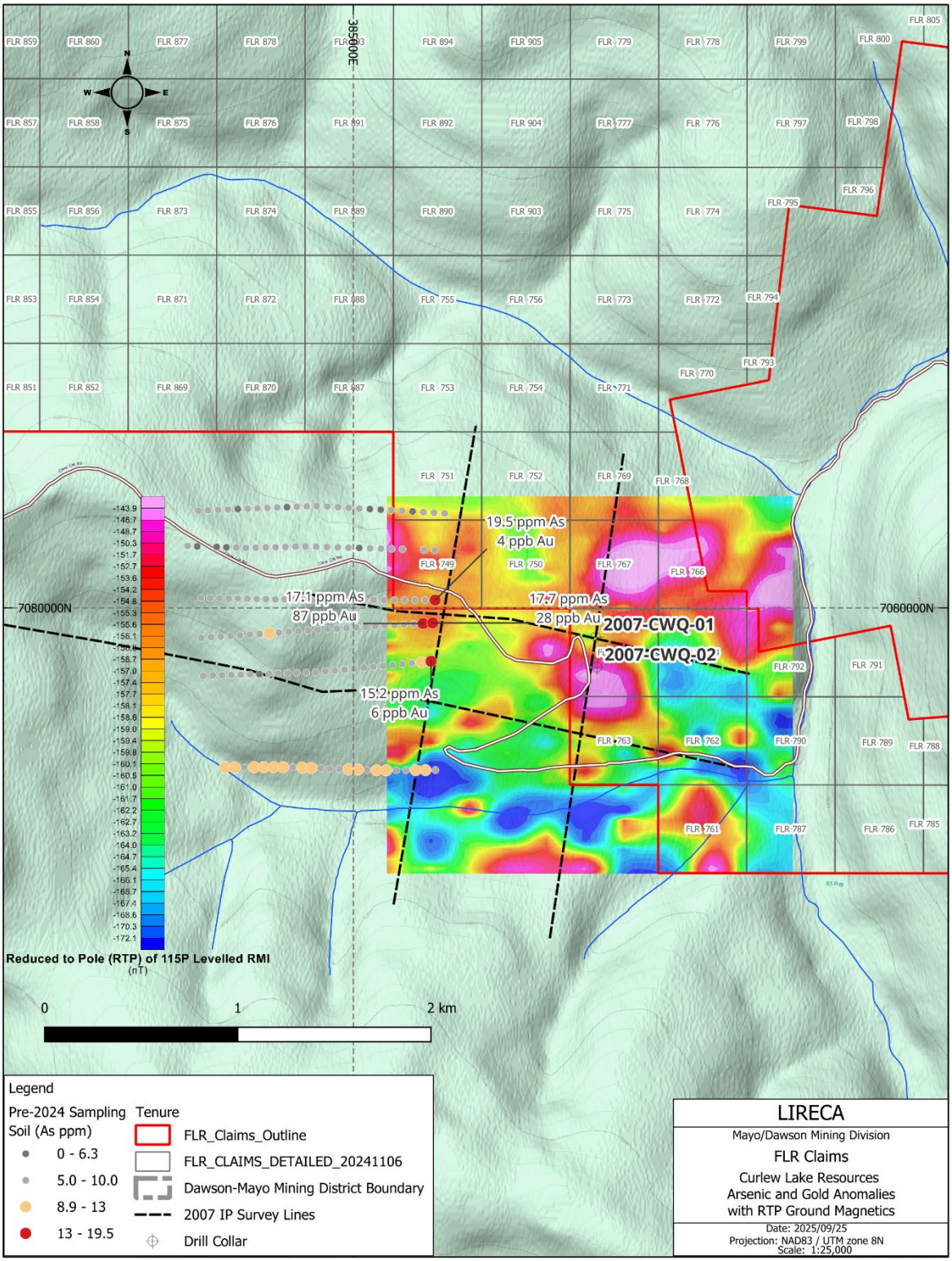

Figure 8: Curlew Lake Resources exploration results: soil sampling highlights, ground magnetics and IP survey lines. *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

6.5 Select Resources – 2005

In 2005, Select Resources Corp. conducted an exploration program that consisted of a review of publicly available information, geological field data, satellite image interpretation, a soil geochemistry survey and a ground magnetic survey on its Typhoon property. A total of 398 soil samples were collected from a depth of 12 cm to 25cm in the "C" horizon. The samples were sent to ALS-Chemex in Vancouver, British Columbia where they were dried and sieved to -80 mesh. A 30g sub-sample was analyzed for Au using Fire Assay extraction with an ICP-AES finish (Method Au-ICP21). Another 10g sub-sample was digested with Aqua Regia and analyzed for 32 elements using a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AES finishes (Method ME-MS-41). Standard samples and blanks were submitted with the sample lot; the results of these check analyses were deemed at the time to be satisfactory. Samples were collected and held by Aurora Geosciences until shipment directly to ALS-Chemex in Vancouver. Original assay certificates were not included with the assessment report but a compiled excel data base was included which included grid station locations, UTM location data, assay certificate numbers, and returned assay values.

Ground magnetic measurements were collected along the same north - south orientated grid lines. Data from the 2004 and 2005 soil geochemical surveys showed coincident and coherent trace element anomalies characteristic of RIRGS deposits. The trace element suite associated with Au (As, Bi, Sb, W and U) form a ring-shaped feature which was interpreted to be related to gold-bearing vein sets developed in hornfelsed country rocks surrounding the intrusive system (Noyes, 2005). Three-dimensional modeling of the ground magnetic data defined a magnetic anomaly situated precisely beneath the surface geochemical anomaly. The core of the 3-D model is dominated by non-magnetic material interpreted as a Mayo Suite mid-Cretaceous intermediate- composition intrusive. In places, the margin of this inferred intrusive is flanked by steeply dipping zones of elevated magnetic susceptibility interpreted as zones of hornfels. These inferred zones of hornfels appear to be structurally controlled, correlate closely with the overlying soil geochemical enrichments, and are the primary target areas for steeply dipping, sheeted gold-bearing quartz veins.

The main focus of the report seemed to be data interpretation, modelling and factor analysis elemental geochemical associations, there was no discussion of absolute geochemical assay values from the sampling program. Georeferencing of report figures indicates that the magnetics high feature is centered on the FLR 765 claim. Plotting data from the Select Resources database indicates a number of highly anomalous soil samples for gold are peripheral to this feature and within the FLR Gold Project claims boundary including samples of 342, 218, and 59 ppb gold (Noyes, 2005).

The lack of original assay certificates and the method of sample collection does however leave some questions regarding the results.

Dutch Auger soil sampling, additional ground magnetics surveying and diamond drilling were recommended as follow up to this program.

In 2020 the Yukon Geological Survey reprocessed the historical magnetics data from this survey to a modern standard and has released it as a publicly available product in association with the assessment report file.

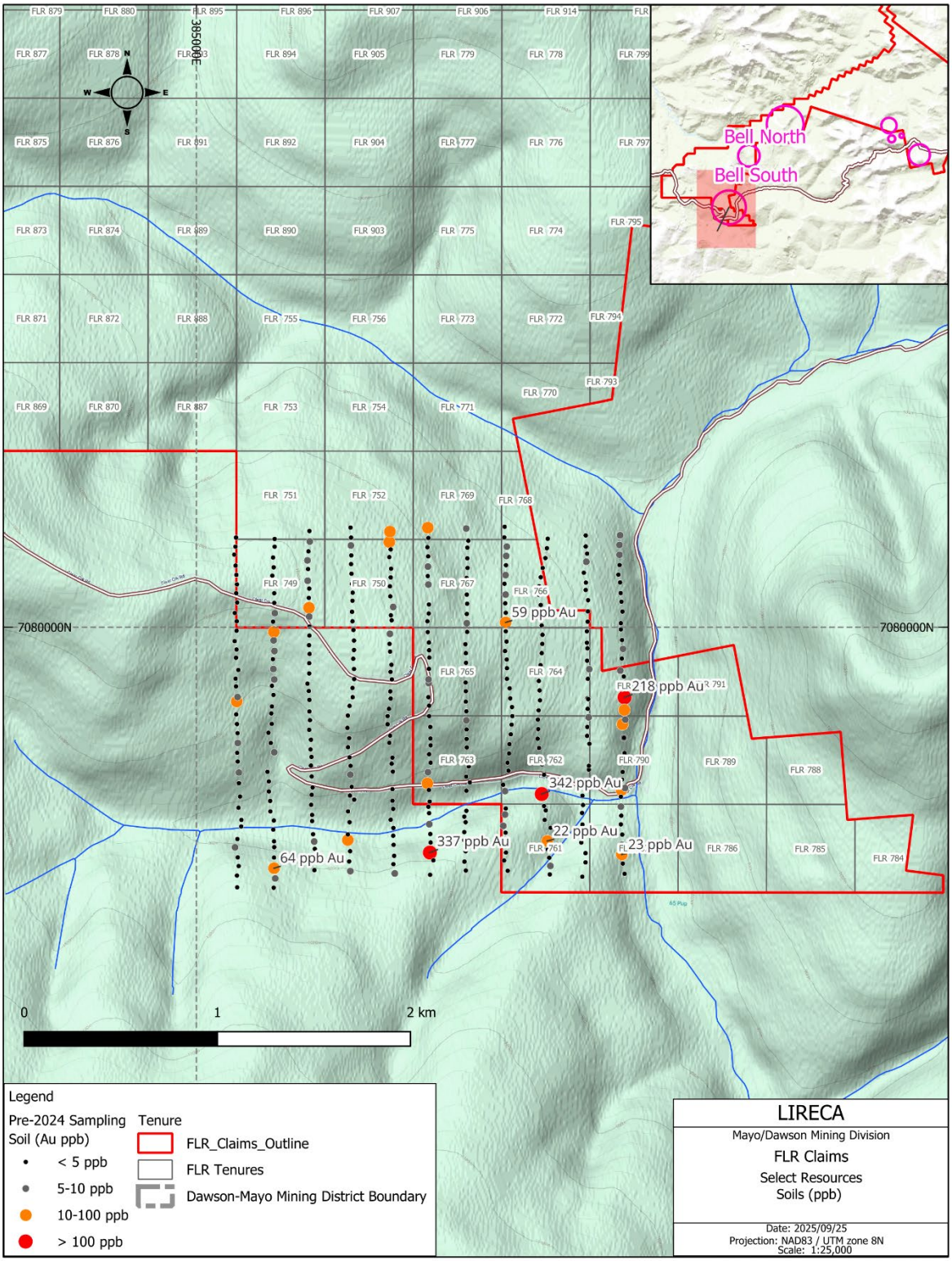

Figure 9: 2005 Select Resources soil sample results *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

6.6 Goldspike Exploration 2011 to 2013

In 2011, Goldspike Exploration conducted a geochemical sampling program which included rock, soil and silt sampling on its Josephine property in the Josephine Creek area. A total of 794 soil samples, 24 silt samples and 90 rock samples were taken over the course of the program (Ferraro, 2011). Silt samples taken from Josephine Creek and its tributaries returned highly anomalous gold values which led to the creek being staked for placer mining rights. Soil sample results returned numerous gold anomalies, and two areas of the property were identified for follow-up exploration. The first is in the southwestern corner of the northern block of the property. An arsenopyrite-rich sample was taken from a small porphyry outcrop, likely related to the nearby Josephine stock. High arsenic values, combined with anomalous Au (and As) in soil samples indicated a bedrock source. The second area of interest is located between Josephine Creek and Big Creek, in the centre of the property. One sample yielded 100.6 ppb Au, with more anomalous samples downhill, indicating local (or uphill) gold mineralization. The majority of the work conducted is now within the FLR claims group.

Soil samplers used Dutch augurs to collect an adequate soil sample from the 'C' horizon on 50m station spacings. Silt samples were taken in major creeks and tributaries. Rock samples were taken based on mineralogy, structure and lithology.

From the 794 soil samples collected, the highest concentration of gold in a soil sample on the property was found close to a peak south of Josephine Creek and north of Big Creek. Sample 1221355 yielded 100.6 ppb Au and 1416 ppm As. The next two samples downhill to the north were anomalous at 34.1 and 16.7 ppb Au. The arsenic to gold ratio was quite consistent in this area (Figure 9).

Twenty-four silt samples were taken from the property. In Josephine Creek, the northern section of the property, highly anomalous gold values were found. The main creek yielded multiple high gold values over a 1.5 km stretch including 985 ppb, 794 ppb, and 463 ppb Au. A large tributary joining Josephine Creek from the west yielded 134 ppb Au over 2 km away from the intersection. Arsenic is fairly high (up to 400 ppm) in all samples and only roughly correlated to gold values.

Ninety rock samples were collected from the property. Although gossanous zones and abundant quartz veining was observed on the property, visible sulphide mineralization was rare. As such, the majority of samples did not yield favourable gold results. The highest value retrieved was from sample 1204334, a gossanous, recrystallized porphyry near a metasedimentary contact. It yielded 225 ppb Au and >1% As. This sample was recovered in the northwest area of the property. Other samples yielding up to 40 ppb Au are generally heavily oxidized metasedimentary schists and quartzites with leached out remnant sulphides.

All of the sampling data was very well documented and now has been incorporated into the Project's surface sample database.

In 2012 Goldspike Exploration conducted a one day geochemical sampling program which included soil, rock, and silt sampling program on its Josephine property in the Josephine Creek area. A total of 103 soil, 23 rock and 43 silt samples were taken over the course of the program (Ferraro, 2012). The 2012 work program had two objectives. The first was to follow-up on results in the southern (Big Creek area) and northwestern areas of the property. The second

was to systematically silt sample Josephine Creek and its tributaries to determine the source of the high gold values seen in the 2011 silt sample results.

In the Big Creek area a single pyrite mineralized quartzite float sample yielded 301 ppb Au.

Josephine Creek and its main tributary to the west were heavily silt sampled due to high gold values seen in 2011 (up to 985 ppb Au). The 2012 program saw fairly consistent values of 20-100 ppb Au all along the main tributary flowing from the west. The main Josephine Creek flows from the south. Two tributaries in the south yielded 62 and 71 ppb Au, while values seemed to increase towards the north of the property (up to 207 ppb Au). Arsenic and tungsten were observed to be roughly concordant.

A mechanical trenching program and IP survey was deemed necessary for the next step of exploration due to limited outcrop in portions of the property. It was further recommended that additional work be done to investigate the possibility of placer gold recovery in the Josephine Creek area.

The work conducted in this program is now within the FLR claims group. All of the sampling data was very well documented and now has been incorporated into the FLR surficial sampling database.

In 2013 Goldspike Exploration conducted a two day geochemical sampling program which included rock, and silt sampling on its Josephine property in the Josephine Creek area. A total of 3 rock samples and 12 silt samples were taken over the course of the program (Ferraro, 2014). The 2013 program was intended to fill in sampling gaps along the creek to give a full geochemical profile for the purposes of targeting a potential bedrock source. The 12 samples assayed between 44 ppb Au and 730 ppb Au. Arsenic values were consistent with each other despite the property's history of arsenic values being roughly concordant with gold values. All 12 samples assayed between 350 and 500 ppm As. Tungsten was also anomalous with values up to 44.3 ppm W. Previous rock sampling on the Josephine Property has yielded values of up to 1 g/t Au with abundant arsenic and minor base metals. Prospecting yielded a 4.3 g/t Au rock sample of altered intrusive float, with an overlimit of arsenic and anomalous Pb, Co, Bi, Sb, Te. The altered intrusive with abundant arsenopyrite mineralization and minor scorodite float sample was taken from the west side of Josephine Creek. The sample assayed high gold, overlimit arsenic, and numerous anomalous base metals (4390 ppb Au, <10000 ppm As, 182 ppm Pb, 159 ppm Co, 434 ppm Sb, 69 ppm Bi, 3.7 ppm Te).

Although the 2013 program was limited in scope, it showed new prospective areas. The sample of altered intrusive float which assayed 4.3 g/t Au with >10000 ppm As may indicate that high gold-in-silt values in Josephine Creek can be attributed to the mid- Cretaceous intrusions west and south of Josephine Creek.

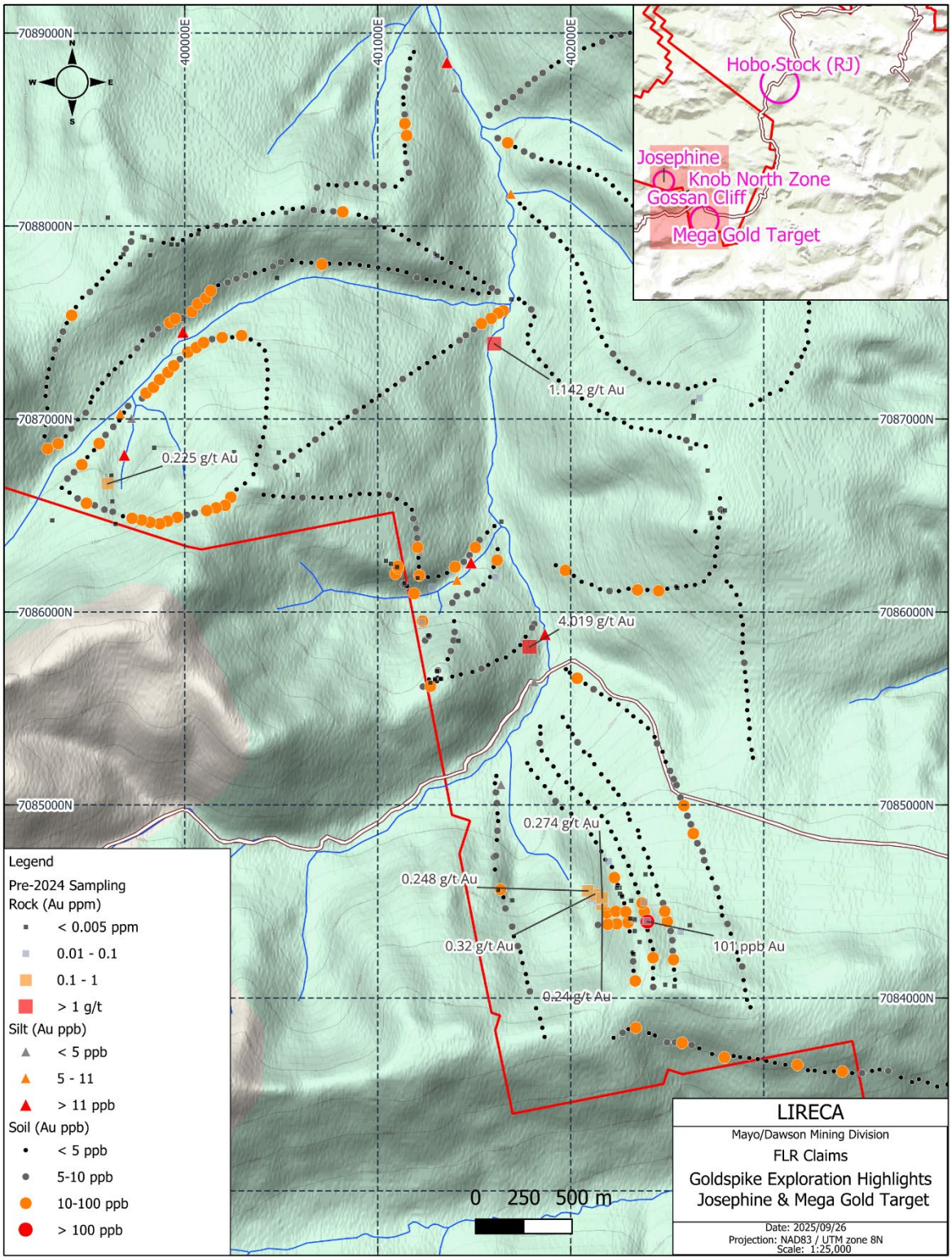

Figure 10: 2011 to 2013 Goldspike Exploration rock and soil sample results and highlights.
Source: LIRECA, 2025

The majority of the work conducted is now within the FLR claims group. All of the sampling data was very well documented and now has been incorporated into the FLR surficial sampling database.

All surficial samples were submitted to ACME Labs in Vancouver BC for analysis. The soil and silt samples were dried at 60° C and sieved to -80 mesh (<177 microns). A 15.0 gram sub-sample was digested in hot (95° C) aqua regia (HCl-HNO3-H2O); following this, the samples were analysed by inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) techniques (Acme's Group 1DX2). Multi-elemental analysis of 36 elements was made.

The rock samples were crushed, split to 250 g, pulverized, and a split was sieved to -200 mesh. The same analytical procedure (Acme's Group 1DX2) was used.

Quality control samples from the lab include control blanks, duplicates and standards. Sample blanks (BLK), pulp duplicates and standards (STD DS8) were run with the batch analysis; no problems were noted with analytical accuracy or precision. There is no mention of chain of custody protocols but given the level of diligence of the program it is the authors opinion that it was likely that all samples remained in the companies custody until delivery to the laboratory. All original assay certificates including location data, and sample descriptions was included with the original assessment reports.

6.7 Nevada Zinc Corp. - 2016

In 2016 Nevada Zinc Corp. (formerly Goldspike Exploration Inc.) conducted A one day prospecting program on its Josephine Property. A total of 11 rock samples and 7 soil samples were taken on the property. Samples were collected in a creek draw which is interpreted and mapped to be part of the Josephine Creek Fault (Ferraro, 2016). The purpose of the prospecting was to find the source of an anomalous Au-As-Sb soil trend approximately 1000 x 300m in size with along an east-west trend.

Rock samples were taken based on mineralogy, structure and lithology. Samples were placed inside labeled plastic poly bags with the corresponding sample tag. Sample descriptions were recorded in a field notebook and the location recorded by GPS unit. Sample locations were marked with flagging tape labeled with the sample number.

Soil samples were taken using a Dutch auger, preferably from the 'C' horizon. Samples were collected in a Kraft paper bag. Locations were marked with GPS and the ground location marked flagging tape labeled with the sample number. Sample conditions, environment and attributes were recorded in a field notebook. Soil samples were hung up to dry, then packed and shipped to the lab.

Samples were shipped to Bureau Veritas' (formerly Acme Labs) prep lab Whitehorse, YT facility shortly after the completion of the program.

The soil samples were dried at 60° C and sieved to -80 mesh (<177 microns). A 15.0 gram sub- sample was digested in hot (95° C) Aqua Regia (HCl-HNO3-H2O). Following this, the samples were analysed by inductively-coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) techniques. Bureau Veritas' AQ201 package was used, giving analyses of 36 elements.

The rock samples were crushed, split to 250 g, pulverized, and a split was sieved to -200 mesh. A 0.5 gram split was leached in hot modified Aqua Regia. Bureau Veritas' AQ200 package

was used, giving analyses of 36 elements. All rock samples were also analysed for gold by fire assay which uses a 30 gram split and ICP-ES finish (lab code FA330-Au).

Quality control samples from the lab include control blanks, duplicates and standards. Sample blanks (BLK), pulp duplicates and standards (STD DS8) were run with the batch analysis; no problems were noted with analytical accuracy or precision. Although not specifically mentioned it seems likely the samples remained within the companies control until delivery to the Bureau Veritas' prep lab Whitehorse, YT

Three samples of float (1539042-1539044) from a ~200m area correlating with the known soil anomaly displayed high arsenic and weakly anomalous gold values. The best sample collected was of quartz vein material with orange oxidized fractures and arsenopyrite and pyrite mineralized on fracture planes. It assayed 50 ppb Au and 572 ppm As.

A mechanical trenching program was recommended over the trend as well as further soil sampling to define its boundaries. Ground magnetometer and resistivity surveys were believed to potentially be beneficial in outlining intrusive material and hydrothermal activity, respectively.

The work conducted is now within the FLR claims group. All of the sampling data was very well documented and now has been incorporated into the Project's surface sample database.

Results of the most recent programs by LIRECA and conducted under the supervision of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. are discussed in detail in the Exploration section of the report.

The author has not independently verified results from historical surficial sampling programs, however, in the author's opinion, the data provided from these programs is adequately reliable for its purposes of being included in this report.

6.8 LIRECA – 2022 AND 2024

During the summer of 2022 and 2024 LIRECA completed claim staking, rock, soil, and silt sampling, and an airborne LIDAR survey on the FLR Gold Project.

Collectively, the 2022 and 2024 work programs on the FLR Gold Project included geological mapping, 17 silt samples, 449 soil samples, 114 rock samples, and property-wide LiDAR survey. Additional staking of claims occurred in August 2024 to expand the footprint of the FLR Gold Project. A summary of the work programs by year is presented in Table 5. Soil sampling in 2024 extended zones of known Au mineralization identified during the 2022 work program at the Red Oxide and Mega Gold target areas. Klondike West sample lines produced individual spot anomalies, but no significant zones of mineralization. The highest Au sample collected was from the Red Oxide Target area and assayed 0.904 ppm Au. Collectively, the results of the work defined four target areas: Red Oxide, Mega Gold, Klondike Gold Target. A summary of the sampling by target area is provided herein.

Table 5: Summary of Work Performed by LIRECA on the FLR Claims by Year

Year	Sample Type	No. of Samples
2022	Silt	12

	Soil	267
	Rock	79
	Airborne LiDAR (sq. km)	137
2024	Silt	5
	Soil	221
	Rock	45

6.8.1 Red Oxide Target

Soil samples collected during the 2022 work program have gold values ranging from 5 ppb to 115 ppb and have a moderate to strong positive correlation of Au with anomalous Bi and As, suggesting it lies within the "proximal" zone of the RIRGS deposit model (Hart, 2007). Multiple anomalous zones at the Red Oxide Target are associated with Mayo suite granite, quartz vein zones, and lamprophyre dykes. Additional potential exists for zones of intrusion-related gold mineralization that are currently open laterally and at depth.

Multiple prospective zones of interest were identified on the FLR Gold Project claims through geological mapping. The geology and geochemistry of the Red Oxide Target area resembles that of the adjacent Florin Gold Project where granite exposures correspond to geochemical anomalies. In the Treadwell North area of the Florin Gold Project, high grade Au rock samples are proximal to modestly mineralized samples. The sampling within the Red Oxide Target area is sparse however, a soil sample that yielded 115 ppb Au (Eastern anomaly) indicates the potential for a proximal mineralized zone like in the Treadwell North Area.

The soil sampling completed in 2024 expanded the intrusive geochemical anomaly to the SE with anomalous to highly anomalous Au-in-soil values between 5 to 904 ppb Au (50 samples between 5-10 ppb, 26 samples between 10-25 ppb, 5 samples between 25-50 ppb, and 2 samples >50 ppb). The highest-grade soil sample (904 ppb Au) corresponds with anomalous pathfinders Bi (166 ppm) and Cu (242 ppm and the second highest grade soil sample (216 ppb Au) corresponded with highly anomalous As (2430 ppm) and anomalous Cu (269 ppm), Sb (23 ppm), and Zn (168 ppm; Figure 10). Generally, Au has a strongly positive correlation with Bi (r = 0.93) and Cu (r=0.70) and a weaker correlation with As (r=0.21), Sb (r=0.20), and Zn (r=0.13) in samples collected during the 2024 work program. This anomaly corresponds with the western edge of the Ballard Creek West Stock within Algae Formation carbonate sediments. The samples collected in 2024 demonstrate that mineralization is both within the sediments and the intrusive units in the area.

Two rock samples located along the previously defined anomaly in the northwestern part of the Red Oxide Target Area contained >300 ppm As. Both samples are located within the area collectively mapped as Narchilla Formation. One sample was described as felsic intrusive with moderate sericite (359 ppm As) and the other sample was described as a sandstone (558 ppm As).

Two silt samples collected from the NW anomaly yielded anomalous values of 18 ppb Au with 1.8 ppm Ag and an additional two silt samples from the intrusive anomaly yielded 13 ppb Au.

Table 6: Summary of Anomalous Sample Results from the Red Oxide Target

Year	Sample Type	No. of samples	Anomalous Au result	Sample Notes
2022	Soil	1	50 - 115 ppb	Correlation to As and Bi
2024	Soil	1	904 ppb	correlation to Cu (242 ppm) and Bi (166 ppm)
		1	216 ppb	correlation to Cu (269 ppm), As (2430 ppm), Sb (23 ppm), and Zn (168 ppm)
		5	25-50 ppb	
		26	10-25 ppb	
		50	5-10 ppb	
	Rock	2	n/a	correlation to As (>300 ppm); no anomalous gold collected in 2024 rock samples
		1	n/a	correlation to As (359 ppm); felsic intrusive
		1	n/a	correlation to (558 ppm); sandstone
	Silt	2	18 ppb	correlation to Ag (1.8 ppm); NW Anomaly
	Silt	2	13 ppb	intrusive anomaly

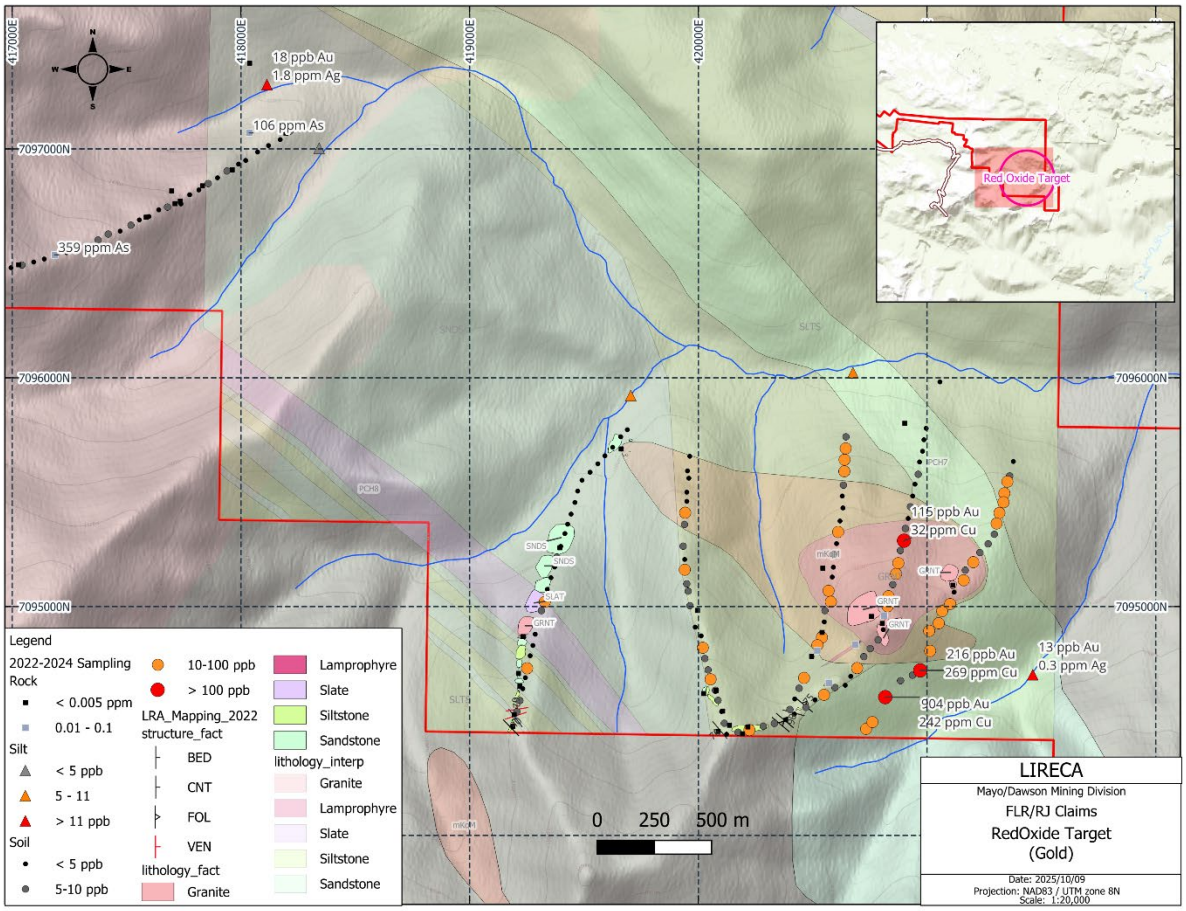

Figure 11: 2022 & 2024 Red Oxide Target sampling program *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

6.8.2 Mega Gold Target

The geology of the Mega Gold Target area is comparable to the Red Oxide Target area. A biotite-phyric granite (Mayo Suite) float zone is present at the southern end of the map area and a large zone of quartz veins extend about 1 km north from the granite float zone into the sedimentary country rock. There are no lamprophyre units mapped in the area.

Surface sampling in 2022 at the Mega Gold Target area yielded slightly higher Au concentrations in rock samples (8 to 19 ppb), but weaker Au anomalies in soil samples (generally 5 ppb to 34 ppb) than the Red Oxide target. Au, As, and Cu values generally increase with proximity to the granitic unit mapped on the prominent E-W trending ridge line, which host the highest Au, As, and Cu in rock values. This confirms that elevated Au-in-soil results are related to Au mineralization in the intrusive unit.

At the Mega Gold Target, Au correlates best with As and Cu in 2022 samples. The strong positive As-Au correlation (r = 0.79) indicates a proximal trace element footprint according to the RIRGS model which supports a local source for the granite float zone in the area. Likewise, Bi exhibits a weak positive correlation (r=0.17) with Au. Soil samples also coincide with trace Bi around a zone of mineralized Mayo suite float at the Mega Gold Target. The float was interpreted to be close to the bedrock source.

Soil sampling in 2024 extended the previously defined anomalies in the Mega Gold Target area further south 400 metres. Anomalous soil samples from the Mega Gold Target yielded gold values of 39, 37, 25, and 22 ppb Au and were located proximally to the NNW trending structure and associated vein zone and mineralized granite float zone. Gold values from the 2024 samples have a strong positive correlation with As, Bi, and Sb and a weaker correlation with Cu.

Table 7: Summary of anomalous Sample Results from the Mega Gold Target

Year	Sample Type	No. of Samples	Anomalous Au Result	Sample Notes
2022	Rock	1	8 to 19 ppb	Correlation to As, Cu, Bi
	Rock	1	8 to 19 ppb	Correlation to As, Cu, Bi
	Soil	1	5 to 34 ppb	Correlation to As, Cu, Bi
2024	Soil	1	39 ppb	strong positive correlation with As, Bi and Sb and a weaker correlation with Cu
		1	37 ppb	
		1	25 ppb	
		1	22 ppb	

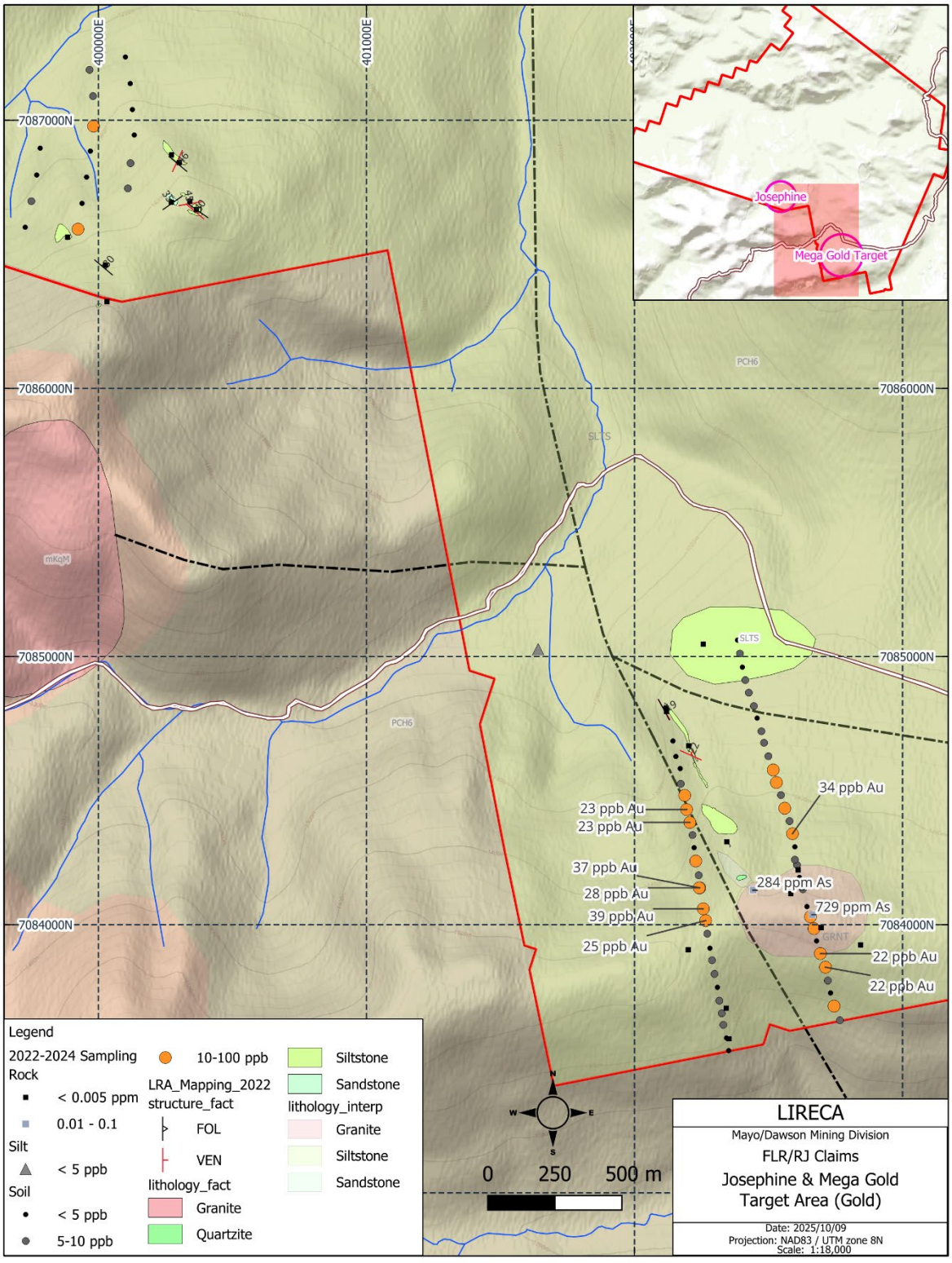

Figure 12: 2022 & 2024 Mega Gold Target sampling program *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

6.8.3 Klondike Gold and Bell North Targets

The 2022 work program identified mineralization in multiple areas based on broad scale mapping and geochemical sampling. Strongly anomalous Au in soil grades were recorded at the Klondike Target area (3 samples; 13.5-37 ppb) that were associated with Bi (in soil) and abundant quartz veins in phyllitic siltstone and sandstone. The strong Au-Bi-As-Sb trace element association in this area indicates there may be a mineralized intrusion at depth.

The 2024 work program followed up on the 1.6 km Au anomaly identified in 2022 and tested an area in the west of the property underlain by mapped Yusezyu Formation rocks and Mayo Suite plugs. Twelve rock samples, 80 soil samples, and 4 silt samples were taken in the area. Three-point anomalies (79, 43, and 26 ppb Au) were located north of the granitic intrusive. An additional point anomaly of 43 ppb Au was located to the NE within Yusezyu Formation sediments.

Au results from the 2024 work program show a moderate positive correlation with Bi and Cu and a weaker correlation with Zn and As. The point anomalies collected from the two soil sample lines in 2024 were isolated and were considered insignificant in defining any broad zones of mineralization. No anomalous rock samples were collected. One silt sample had anomalous Au (13 ppb) to the east of the defined soil sampling lines.

Table 8: Summary of Anomalous Sample Results from the Klondike Gold and Bell North Targets

Year	Sample Type	No. of Samples	Anomalous Au result	Sample Notes
2022	Soil	1	13.5-37 ppb	Correlation to Bi and quartz veins
2024	Soil	1	79 ppb	Granitic intrusive
	Soil	1	43 ppb	Granitic intrusive
	Soil	1	26 ppb	Granitic intrusive
	Soil	1	43 ppb	Yusezyu Formation sediments
	Rock	0	n/a	No anomalous rock samples were collected
	Silt	1	13 ppb	East of soil lines

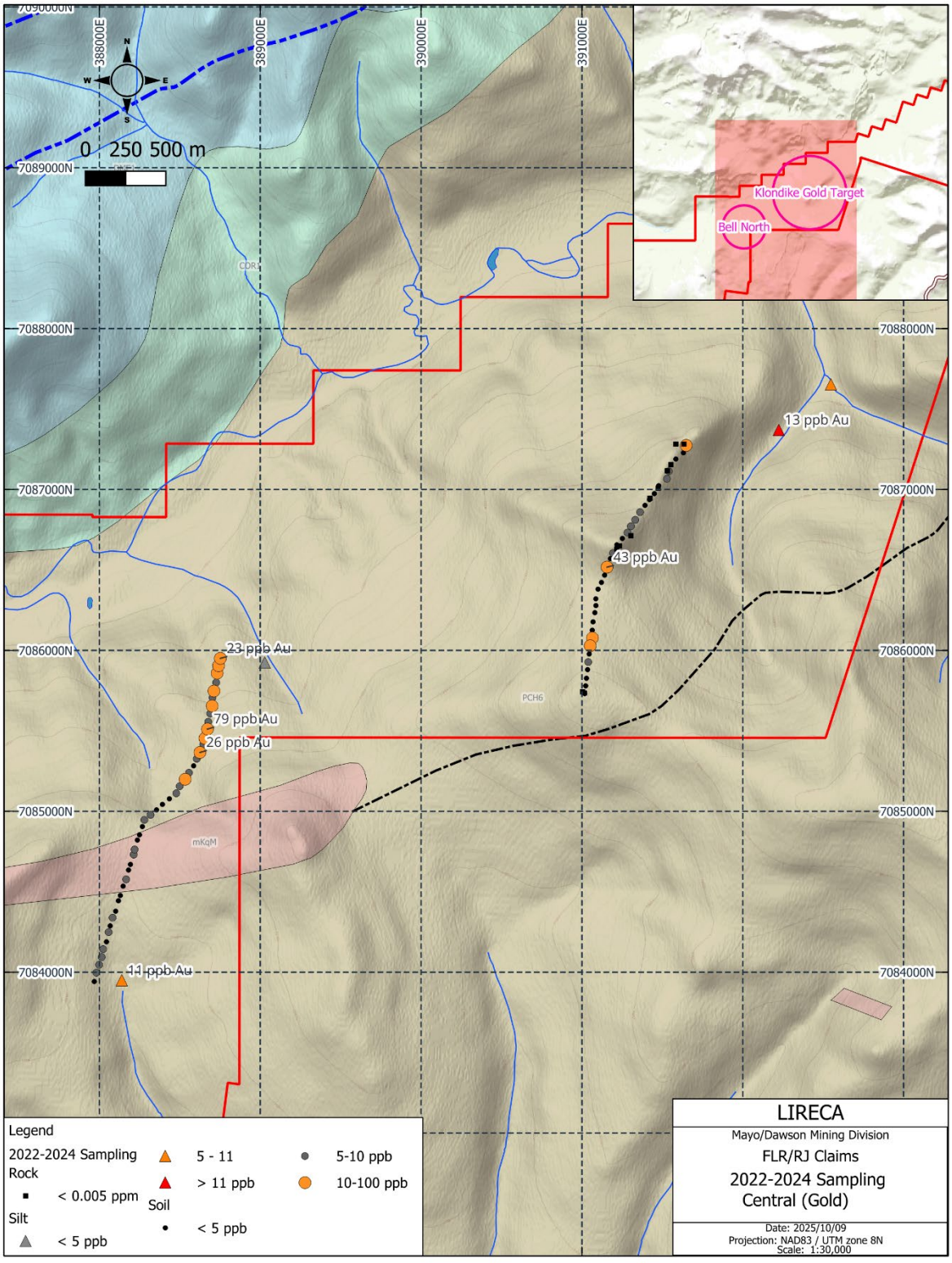

Figure 13: 2022 & 2024 Klondike and Bell North Targets sampling program *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

6.8.4 Klondike West

There were no intrusive rocks observed at the Klondike West area but there are several quartz vein zones that coincide with anomalous Au as well as other anomalous pathfinder elements in rock and soil values from historical work programs completed in 2022.

The Au in rock and soil anomaly at Klondike West contains the second (42 ppb Au) and third (37 ppb Au) highest grade rock samples from the 2022 program but there are only two soil samples that are strongly anomalous in Au proximal to the rock samples (14 and 20 ppb Au). Arsenic shows no correlation with Au in soils but there are four rock samples that are highly anomalous in As (12-275 ppm As) including the two rock samples anomalous in Au previously mentioned.

Maximum Au grades in rock samples are higher here than at the Klondike Gold Target area which this target seem more prospective. However, the Au in soil grades are lower, more sparsely distributed, and have less favourable Au correlations with pathfinder elements which makes Klondike West less appealing. Pathfinder elements that do positively correlate with Au are from the proximal to distal assemblage and only have moderate positive correlations with Au.

All of the samples taken during the 2022 work program were collected on a steep north facing slope situated close to the southern FLR claim boundary. It's possible that some of the material carrying anomalous Au was transported from the neighbouring claims to the south. There seems to be a zonation of anomalous Sb in rock and soil around the margin of the trace Bi zone that straddles the Klondike West and Klondike Gold Target areas.

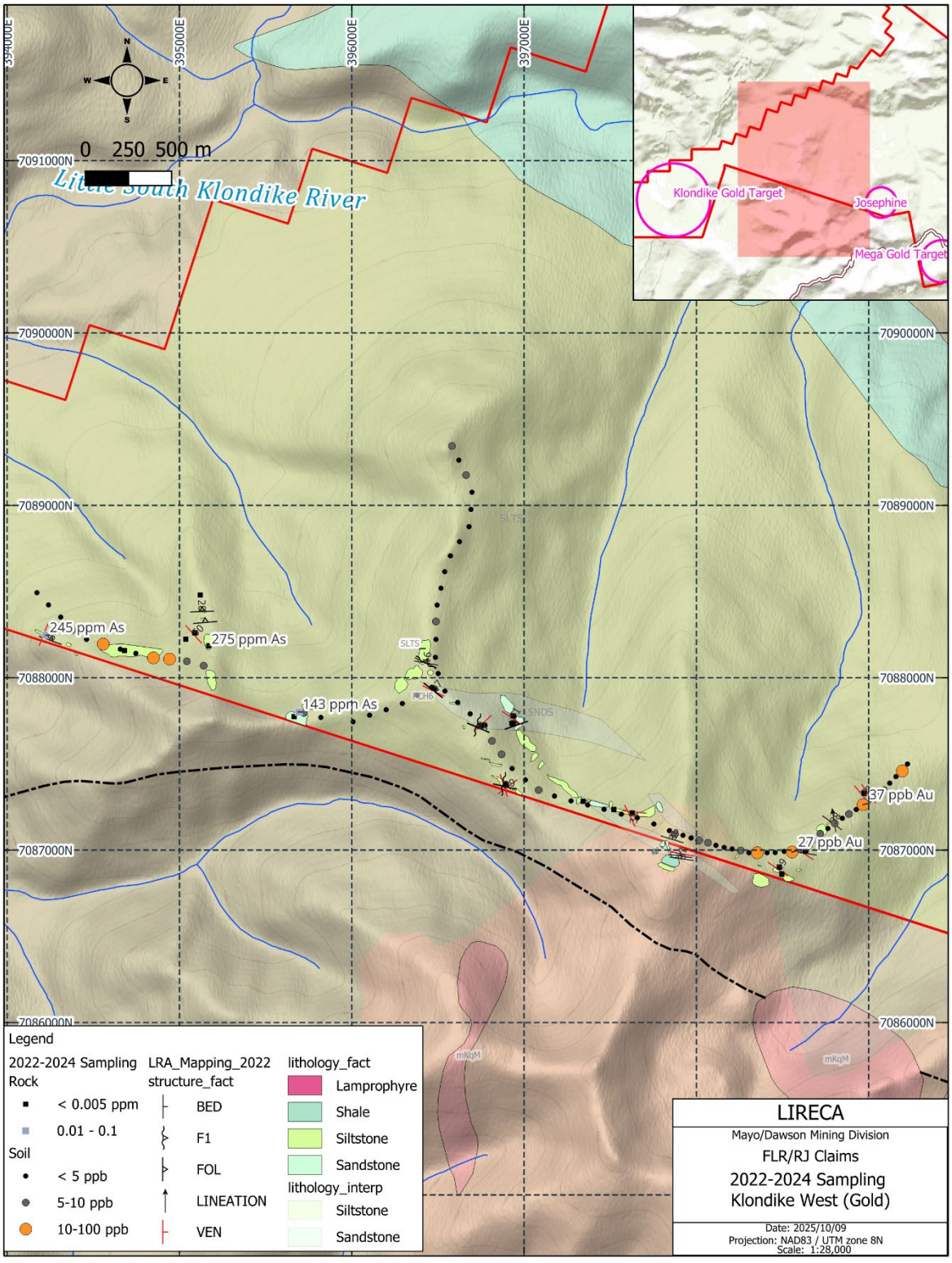

Figure 14: 2022 & 2024 Klondike West sampling program *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The discovery and development of the Fort Knox deposit near Fairbanks, Alaska, and the realization that equivalent rocks occur in the western Selwyn Basin, created an exploration boom in the 1990's where Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, Scheelite Dome, Clear Creek and the Florin Gold Project were explored and understood to be examples of mineralization or deposits hosted in Cretaceous Tombstone and Mayo suite intrusions and their hornfelsed sedimentary hosts and within zones of brittle deformation up to 1.5 km peripheral to the intrusion itself.

The following section is taken and modified from Murphy and Heon (1993), (Wheeler et al., 1991), Stephens and Weekes (2000), Abbott (1986) and Ferraro (2014).

7.1 REGIONAL AND LOCAL GEOLOGY

The FLR Gold Project is located in the western Selwyn Basin, where Late Proterozoic and Paleozoic sediment accumulated at or near the western margin of ancestral North America (Murphy and Heon, 1993 and references therein). Plate convergence during the Jurassic and Cretaceous resulted in the imbrication of stacked thrust sheets, mapped today as the Robert Service, Tombstone and Dawson thrusts. Murphy and Heon (1993) mapped the geological basement of the region, which is underlain by Upper Proterozoic to Lower Cambrian rocks (Hyland Group) comprising quartzo-feldspathic psammite (metamorphosed sandstone), micaceous psammite and muscovite-chlorite phyllite. Other lithologies include gritty or pebbly psammite, meta-pebble conglomerate, marble and calc-silicate rocks. Younger, unmetamorphosed stratigraphy outcrop to the north and include a Lower Paleozoic carbonate unit (Rabbitkettle Formation), Road River Group shale and siltstone, Earn Group fine chert, pebble conglomerate, shale and sandstone (Murphy and Heon, 1993; Ferraro, 2014). The eastern margin of the basin is marked by the Paleozoic shale - carbonate contact while the western margin is defined by the Teslin fault or suture. The sedimentary basin was active from the late Proterozoic to Middle Jurassic time.

All of the large stratabound, sediment hosted lead - zinc deposits in the northern Canadian Cordillera are found within the Selwyn Basin. The Tintina Gold belt is a metallogenic province extending for 2,000km across the central Yukon and Alaska that hosts numerous Reduced Intrusion Related Gold deposits, such as Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Brewery Creek. The Late Cretaceous Tombstone Intrusive and Mayo Intrusive suites, dated between 94 – 90 Ma and 98 – 93 Ma respectively, defines a magmatic and metallogenic province called the Tombstone Gold Belt which is known for its intrusion-hosted and intrusion-related gold, tungsten and uranium occurrences which have become high priority exploration targets (Stephens et al., 2000). The Mayo Intrusive suite varies in composition from quartz syenite and syenite at the aptly named Syenite Range stock and to granite, gronodiorite and quartz monzonite bodies which form the Josephine, Eiger, Rhosgoebel and Pukelman stocks.

Brittle siliceous clastic rocks and calcareous units of the western Selwyn Basin are favourable hosts for vein and replacement styles of mineralization. In a study of the Bear Paw Breccia Zone, Stephens and Weekes (2000) found that significant intrusive-related gold mineralization is found more than 1.5 km away from the causative intrusion. The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin. The granitoids are mainly granitic, quartz monzonitic to granodioritic in composition and are associated with gold, tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization. Figure 14 is the map of the regional geology.

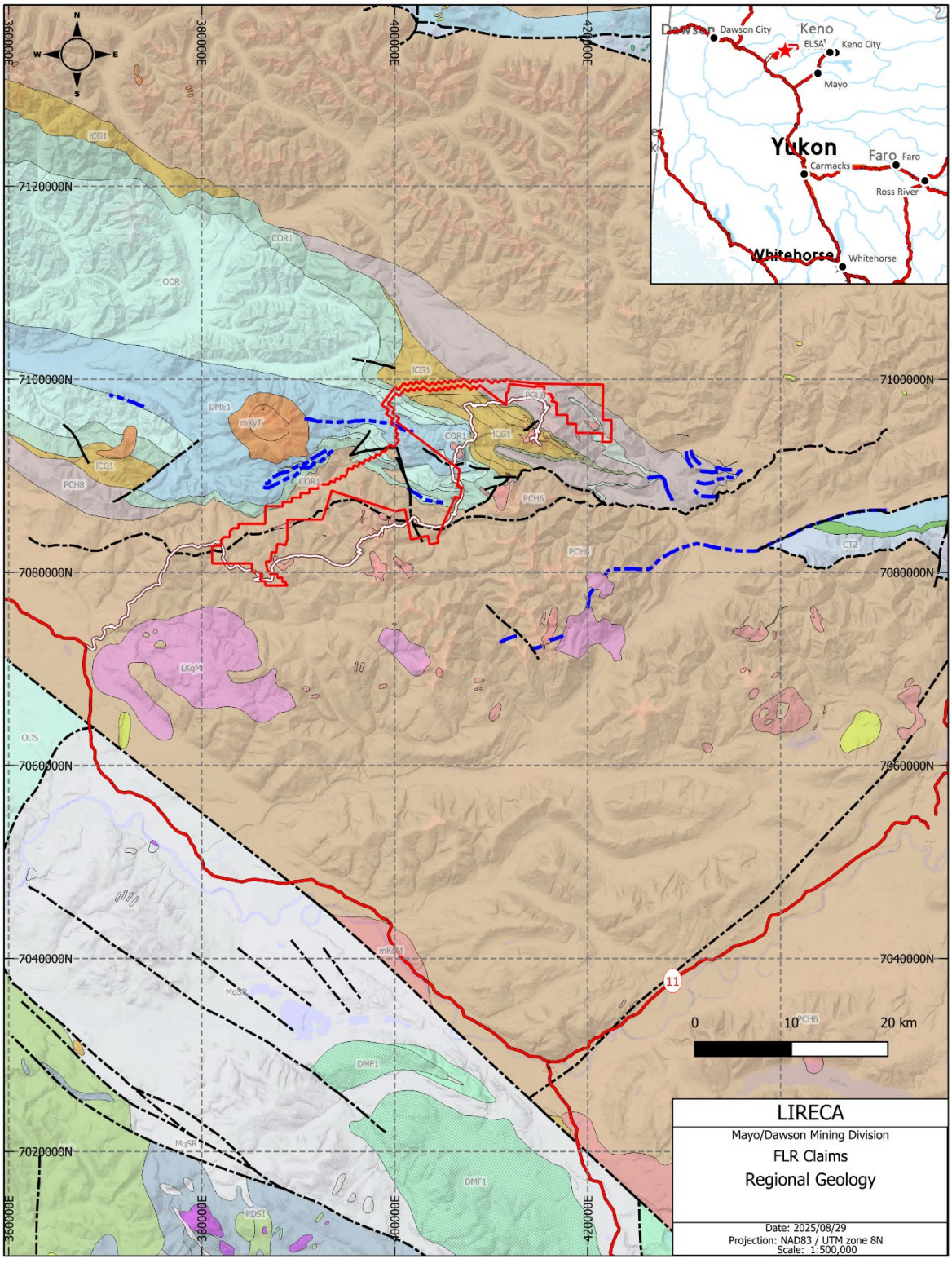

Figure 15: FLR Gold Project Regional Geology *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

Figure 16: FLR Gold Project Regional Geology Legend *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

7.1.1 AREA MINFILES

“Mozi” 115P 032 is the only Yukon MINFILE occurrence located within the FLR Gold Project.

“Mozi” (115P 032) - Claims were originally staked on a silt anomaly in an area where quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes (Mid-Cretaceous Tombstone Suite) intrude Ordovician or younger limestone, phyllite and sandstone overlying Late Proterozoic-Early Cambrian Hyland Group schist and quartzite. Grid soil sampling located a large anomaly with values including 11 ppm Mo, 3 000 ppm Zn, 17.0 ppm Ag and 530 ppm Cu, associated with an area of vuggy, rusty coated, quartz-veined shale breccia (See Section 6.2).

Numerous other MINFILES exist in the greater FLR Gold Project area that suggest an intrusion related model for gold mineralization. These include the Clear Creek Project (Minfile 115P023), Josephine (Minfile 115P11), Rhosgoebel (115P 012), Mahtin (115P007), Hobo (115P006) and Pukelman (115P 013).

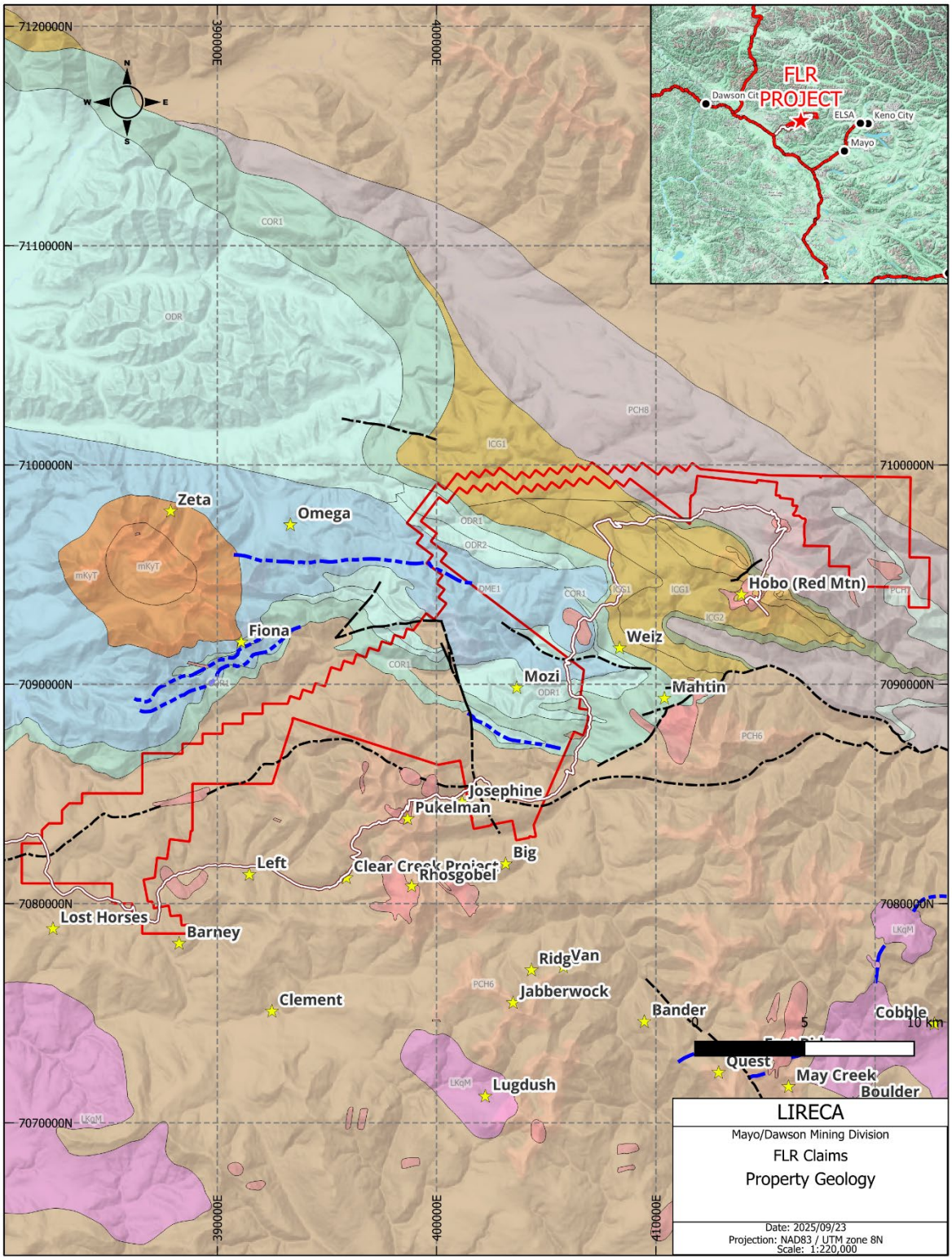

Figure 17: Property Geology and MINFILE Occurrences *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

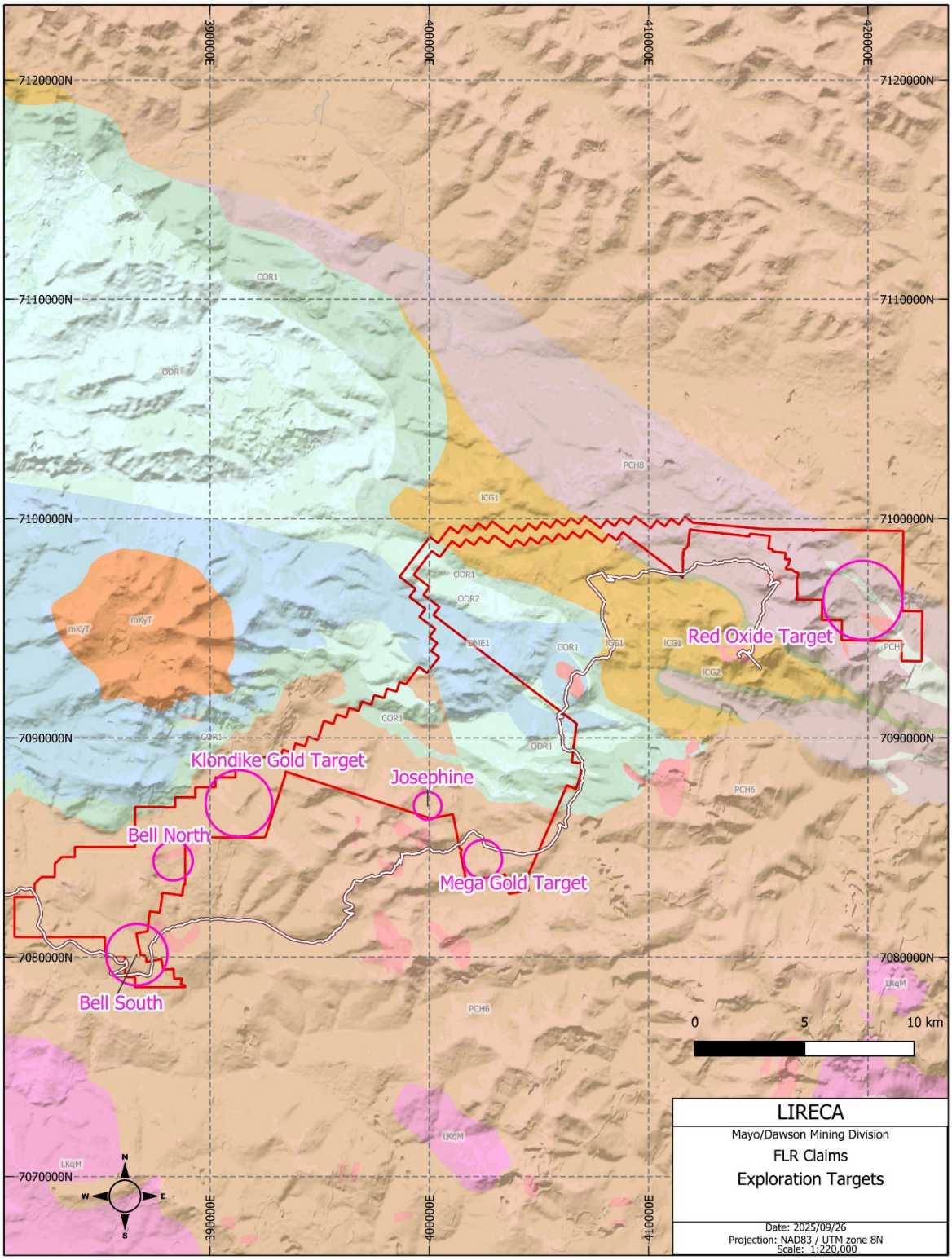

Figure 18: FLR Gold Project target areas *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The FLR Gold Project extends NE-SW for approximately 43km and covers an area from Bell to Ballard Creeks (Figure 13). The eastern portion of the FLR claims group is underlain by phyllites, shale, slate, sandstone, grit, pebble conglomerate and limestone of the Ediacaran aged Narchilla, Algae and Yusezyu Formations, members of the Neoproterozoic Hyland Group. The Narchilla Formation is a clastic unit of interbedded maroon and apple-green slate, siltstone, sandstone, chert and conglomerate. The Algae Formation is a carbonate unit of grey weathering, very fine crystalline limestone, to locally sandy limestone. The Yusezyu is a clastic/carbonate unit comprised primarily of phyllite, shale, sandstone, grit, conglomerate, limestone and minor marble. These Hyland Group sediments have been intruded by the Late Cretaceous (93-98 Ma) granite, quartz monzonite to granodiorite felsic Ballard Creek West stock in the eastern portion of the claims which forms part of the Red Oxide target. The Red Oxide Target is defined by a soil anomaly over roughly 1.5 × 1 km, with the highest sample returning 904 ppb Au (166 ppm Bi, 242 ppm Cu) and second highest sample returning 216 ppb Au (2430 ppm As, with anomalous Cu, Sb, Zn). Au correlates strongly with Bi (0.93) and Cu (0.70). Two rock samples showed elevated As (359 and 558 ppm). Silt samples returned 18 ppb Au with 1.8 ppm Ag, and 13 ppb Au. The anomaly extends southeast along the intrusive stock, with mineralization in both intrusive rocks and adjacent sediments, associated with quartz veining.

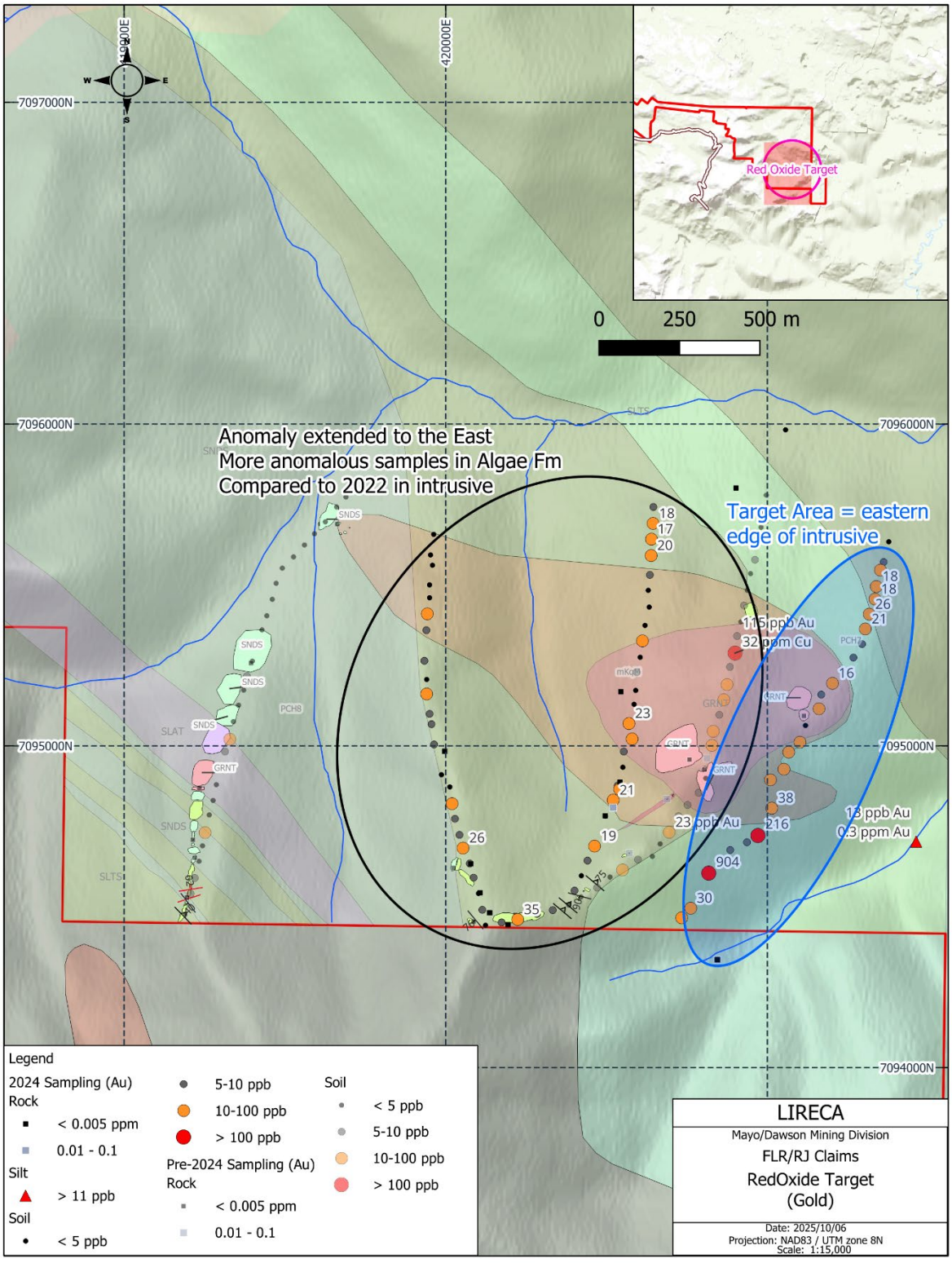

Figure 19: Red Oxide target area *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

The underlying geology of the western portion of the FLR Gold Project area is primarily underlain by The Yusezyu Formation as described above. This package of Neoproterozoic rocks is intruded by late Cretaceous (93-98 Ma) felsic Mayo suite granite, quartz monzonite to granodiorite located approximately 4 km north of the similarily aged and described Barney Stock. Three target areas occur in the western portion of the Project: Bell North, Bell South and Klondike Gold target areas. The Bell North Target is defined by 12 anomalous soil samples returning gold values between 10 and 79 ppb Au over a line of approximately 800 m north of the Barney stock. The Bell South Target is defined by a circular soil geochemical anomaly of roughly 1 km^2, with 26 soil samples returning gold values greater than 10 ppb, and three samples returning between 218 ppb and 342 ppb Au. This zone is coincident with a high-arsenic soil anomaly, with three samples returning values between 15 and 20 ppm As. The underlying geology consists of granitic intrusive float material and zones of quartz veining. The Klondike Gold Target is defined by eight soil samples with gold values above 10 ppb and up to 160 ppb, along with two silt samples returning 10 and 13 ppb Au over a 2km strike.

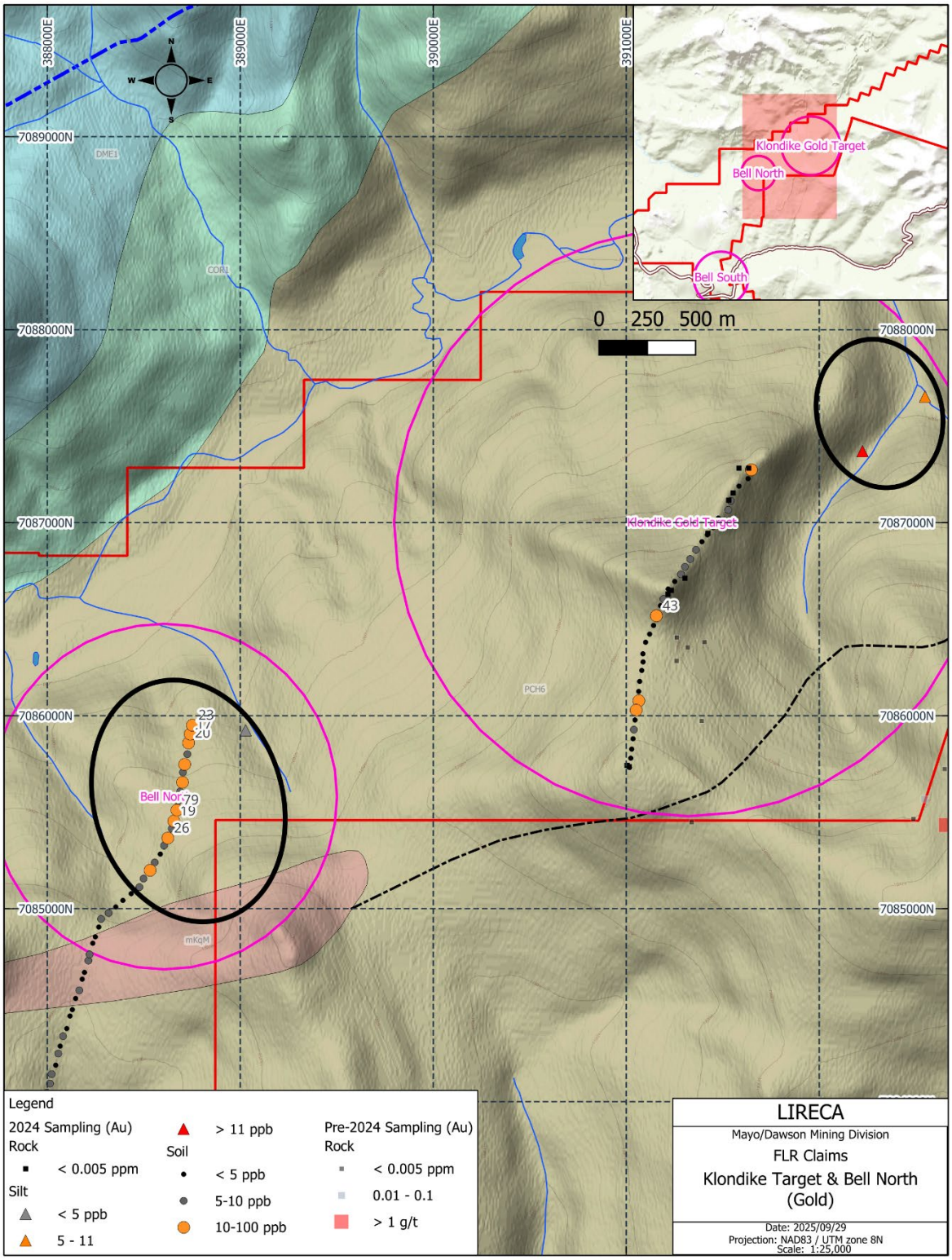

Figure 20: Klondike Gold and Bell North target areas *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

Within the central portion of the claims occurs the Mega Gold and Josephine targets. The dominant structural feature is the Josephine Creek Fault, a north-south fault that offsets stratigraphic contacts in the area and extends through the Hobo Creek area on the adjacent RJ property. The Josephine Creek Fault is one of several younger north-south structures in the area. It juxtaposes Upper Proterozoic Hyland Group metasedimentary rocks and Rabbit Kettle Formation carbonate rocks on the west side against Cambrian to Mississippian sedimentary rocks of the Portrait Lake, Prevost, Steele, Duo Lake and Elmer Creek Formations on the east side. The Steel Formation comprises beige-orange locally dolomitic siltstone and mudstone. It varies from massive to well laminated with local ripple cross-laminations. The underlying Duo Lake Formation is comprised of grey to black shale and thin bedded chert. The Portrait Lake Formation is predominantly composed of siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. Several 1 m to 100 m scale cretaceous Mayo suite intrusive bodies are mapped to the south of Josephine Creek and in the Hobo Creek area and vary in composition from granite to diorite and felsic porphyry dikes. The Mega Gold Target is defined by float samples of silicified, altered intrusive rocks containing arsenopyrite and scorodite. The highest gold assay from this area was 4020 ppb Au (4.02 g/t Au), with five additional samples returning assays between 13 ppb Au and 32 ppb Au. This is complemented by a soil geochemical anomaly measuring 400 x 400 m that shows elevated gold, copper, and arsenic values. The underlying geology of the Mega Gold Target consists of granitic intrusive float material and zones of significant quartz veining. The Josephine Target is defined by a soil and silt geochemical anomaly covering approximately 1.1 x 1.1 km. Out of 24 rock samples collected from the area, one returned an anomalous value of 230 ppb Au with over 1% arsenic, collected from an oxidized stockwork zone.

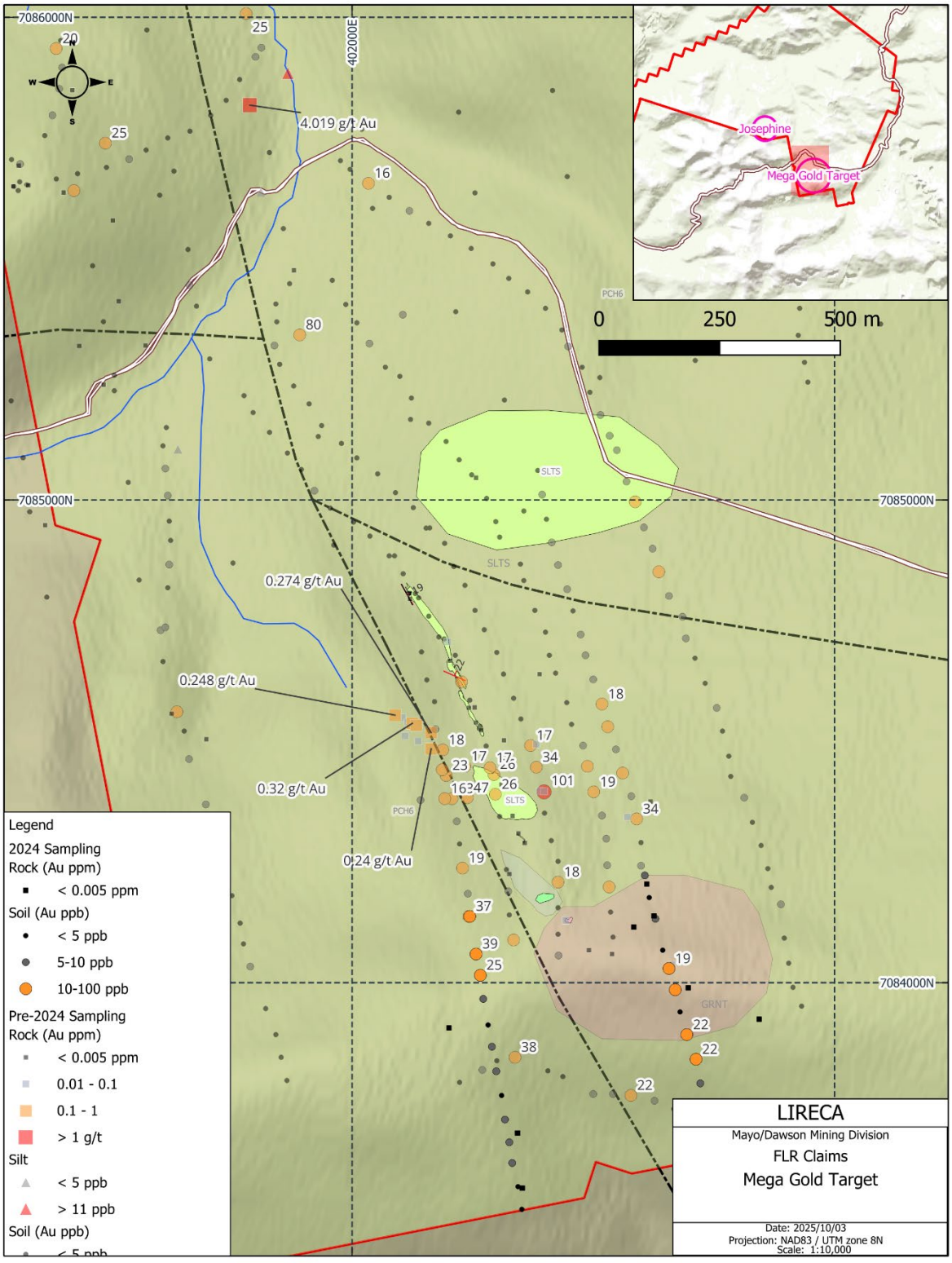

Figure 21: Mega Gold Target Area *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

7.3 MINERALIZATION

Placer mining commonly occurs on creeks draining these Cretaceous intrusions and therefore become pathfinders for these types of deposits. Placer workings are located throughout the FLR claim group in Big Creek, Josephine Creek and the South Klondike River, all of which drain the FLR Gold Project.

A compilation of historical exploration results indicate that the highest grade mineralization occurring in rock samples has been encountered in the Josephine Creek area (Mega Gold target) of the project. Float samples of silicified altered intrusives containing arsenopyrite and scorodite have returned up to 4.3 g/t gold in addition to soil geochemical anomaly in the that shows elevated gold, copper and arsenic values over approximately 1.1 km. Underlying geology of the Mega Gold target consists of areas of granitic intrusive float material and zones of significant quartz veining.

As the FLR Gold Project is a relatively early stage exploration project, the majority of anomalous mineralization is in the form of soil geochemical anomalies. Six target areas have been identified to date. The soil anomaly in the Ballard Creek West area (Red Oxide Target) of the Project shows elevated gold and bismuth values over approximately 1 km corresponding with a mapped Mayo Suite granitic intrusive within a zone of quartz veining. Gold mineralization encountered on the FLR Gold Project by LIECA has generally been of a low grade. The majority of rock samples collected by LIRECA with elevated gold values correspond to limonitic altered quartz veining with coincident elevated arsenic values. Arsenopyrite and pyrite have been noted in several samples. The soil geochemical anomalies, with their corresponding mineral assemblages and observed geology would appear to potentially correspond to the general RIRGS mineralization style. No mineral resources have been delineated at FLR Gold Project to date, and although there are encouraging targets and geochemistry that support potential for RIRGS deposits, there can be no guarantee that significant mineral resources or similar styles of mineralization are present.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The FLR Gold Project supports the general geological model for Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems (RIRGS) as described by Hart et al, 2002. These include intrusion-hosted sheeted and stockwork auriferous quartz veins (Au±Bi±W±Te). The intrusion-hosted ore assemblage contains high fineness gold intergrown with bismuth- and tellurium-bearing phases, which locally are associated with scheelite. Skarns and hornfellsed zones are present in contact zones adjacent to the intrusions Au±W,Cu±Bi±Te); proximal, thermal aureole-hosted replacement, disseminated, and fracture controlled mineralization occurs in metasedimentary rocks (Au-As±Sb); and fissure veins vary outward from Au-As to Au-As-Sb to Pb-Zn-Ag.

Mineralization can be divided into intrusion-related, epizonal and shear-veins. Intrusion-related mineralization typically occurs as widespread sheeted vein arrays. The arrays typically consist of numerous sheeted, or stockwork, veinlets and veins that form zones that are 10's of metres wide, and continuous for several 10's of metres. The veins are commonly hairline to centimetres wide, while some veins may be up to tens of metres thick. Epizonal mineralization is typically less focused, and may be disseminated, or occur as replacements. The thicker

shear-veins veins are typically in fault zones outside of the pluton. The sheeted and stockwork zones extend up to a kilometre in the greatest dimension, while individual veins can be traced for more than a kilometre in exceptional cases. The sheeted veins are planar and often parallel to regional structures. The veins are generally extensional with no offset of walls, although some vein systems may also include shear-hosted veins. The veins may have minor vugs and drusy quartz. Many of the known occurrences of intrusion related gold mineralization are associated with or on the flanks of relative magnetic highs or conductivity anomalies. These include Florin Gold, IDA ORO, Brewery Creek, RC Gold, and Snowline Gold Corp.'s Valley Gold Deposit.

The FLR claims lie within the Tombstone Gold Belt where Fort Knox style mineralization is known to be associated with Tombstone Suite intrusions. This belt extends from Tungsten in the Northwest Territories to the Fairbanks District in Alaska. (Figure 21)

Hart (2005) describes the most common characteristics for RIRGS deposits which include the following:

1. metaluminous to peraluminous, sub-alkalic to alkalic, volatile-rich plutons which are intermediate to felsic;
2. tectonic setting, in deformed shelf sequences well inboard of convergent plate boundaries;
3. gold associations variably with elevated W, Bi, As, Mo, Te and Sn;
4. zoning of sulphide concentrations, low sulphide within igneous bodies increased through skarn to rich base metal veins distally;
5. gold mineralization emplaced post-deformation;
6. low gold grades in sheeted quartz veins within pluton; in areas formally known for tungsten or tin deposits.

Gold mineralization in RIRGS is hosted by millimeter to metre wide sheeted quartz veins and stockworks in equigranular to porphyritic granitic intrusions and adjacent country rock (hornfels). Native gold is associated with pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, scheelite and bismuth as well as telluride minerals. Many deposits have late and/or peripheral arsenopyrite, stibnite or galena veins.

Intrusion related deposits and occurrences within the Tombstone Gold belt are associated with mid-to late-Cretaceous intrusions hosted by the intrusions and/or the older basement rocks. There is typically a strong correlation between gold and bismuth with low and reduced sulfide mineralogy (Hart, 2007)

The author has not been able to independently verify the above information which is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the FLR Gold Project, the subject of this report.

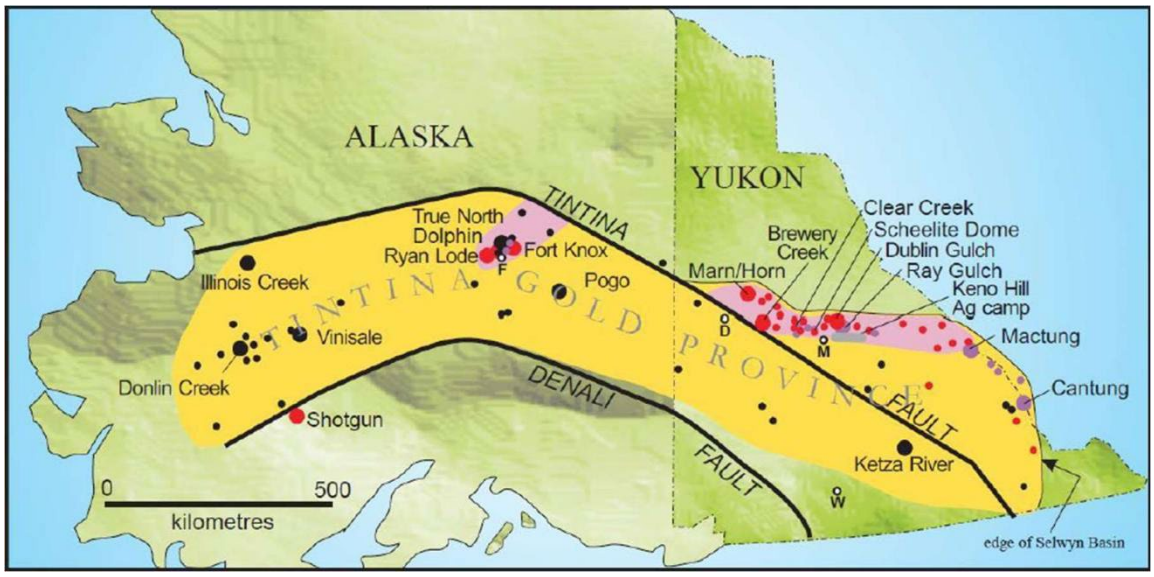

Figure 22: RIRGS occurrences within the Tintina Gold Province (Hart, 2007) (show as red circles; other deposits are shown as black circles, and tungsten deposits are shown in purple) across Yukon and Alaska. The Tombstone Gold Belt (shown in pink) is composed of numerous Au districts with varying deposit types and ages of mineralization. RIRGS are mostly limited to the Tombstone Gold Belt. F-Fairbanks, AK; D=Dawson, YT; M=Mayo, YT; W=Whitehorse, YT.

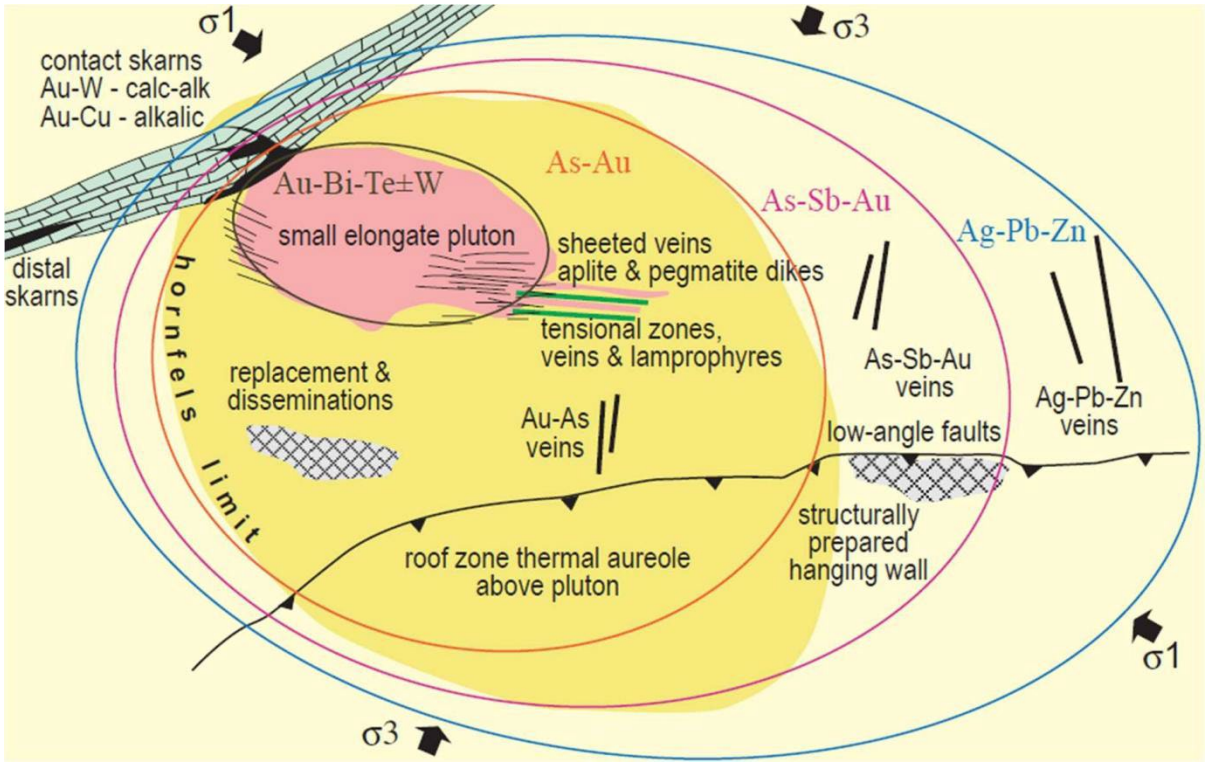

Figure 23: General plan model for RIRGS from the Tintina Gold Province (From Hart, 2007)

9 EXPLORATION

As of the effective date of this Technical Report, GOLD STRIKE has not completed any exploration on the RJ Gold Project.

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Project

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

GOLD STRIKE has not completed any sampling on the Property to date. All of the current sampling and analyses has been conducted by LIRECA.

There is no evidence of any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis. All sample preparation was conducted by the laboratory. The laboratory is entirely independent from the issuer. ALS Canada Minerals Laboratory (formerly Chemex and ALS Chemex) in North Vancouver is ISO 17025 and ISO 9001 accredited for the procedures performed. ALS's Whitehorse facility is and was certified for the sample preparation procedures performed.

In the author's opinion, sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequately reliable for the purposes of this report.

11.1 LIRECA - 2022

Silt, soil and rock samples for the FLR claims were submitted to ALS Geochemistry in Whitehorse, YT for preparation and then to their analytical lab in North Vancouver, BC for analysis.

Silt samples were dried at <60°C, sieved to -180 microns and both fractions were retained (ALS code PREP-41A). A 0.5 g sample was taken from each minus fraction and digested in aqua regia solution before being analysed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP41, 35 elements). Determination for gold use a 50 g sample from the minus fraction by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24).

Silt samples were taken based on the conditions of the stream system. When a suitable sampling location was found, the sediment was collected with a tree planting shovel and placed into a labelled plastic poly bag with the ALS plastic sample tag. Sample locations were marked in the field with orange flagging tape. Effort was made to minimize the amount of water retained in the sample bag while minimizing sample material loss.

Soil samples were dried at <60°C, sieved to -180 microns and both fractions were retained (ALS code PREP-41A). A 0.5 g sample was taken from each minus fraction and digested in aqua regia solution before being analysed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP41, 35 elements). Determination for gold was done on a 50 g sample from the minus fraction by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24). Soil samples that yielded insufficient minus fraction material for fire assay were resubmitted for pulverization (PREP-31A) to be done on the coarse reject, and a fire assay was done on a 30 g sample (Au-AA23).

Soil samples included six CRMs, and ten field duplicates were collected using a tree planting type shovel to target B horizon soil and minimize the amount of organic material present in the sample. If B horizon soil was not present a sample of less well-developed inorganic soil was collected and described as C horizon. Much of the area covered in this campaign is characterized by mountainous alpine terrain with poor soil development. Soil samplers collected data on sample type, depth, horizon, colour, texture, vegetation, slope direction and

angle at each sample location. Soil samples were collected in brown paper craft style sample bags and included the ALS sample tag before being sealed. Sample locations were marked with orange flagging tape and a handheld GPS coordinate.

Rock samples were crushed to >70% passing 2 mm and then a 250 g sample was riffle split from the crushed material. The split was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns (ALS code PREP-31A). For multi- element analyses, a 0.25 g subsample was digested in a four-acid solution and then analyzed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP61, 33 elements). Determination for gold was done on a 50 g sample by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24).

Rock samples including two samples of certified reference material (CRM) were collected as grab samples for fire assay and multi-element analysis. Rock samples were collected from outcrops where possible, but float or talus samples were also sampled in poorly exposed areas, or if the rock looked prospective for economic mineralization. Rock samples were put into labelled plastic poly bags with the ALS sample tag and zip tied. Sample locations were marked with pink and blue flagging tape along with an aluminum butter soft tag.

Quality control samples from the lab included control blanks, duplicates and standards. Sample blanks, pulp duplicates and standards were run with the batch analysis; no problems were noted with analytical accuracy or precision. Although not specifically mentioned it seems likely the samples remained within the company's control until delivery to the ALS' prep lab in Whitehorse, YT

The LiDAR survey was completed by LiDAR Services International Inc. (LSI) in August 2022 on the FLR claims totaling approximately 137 square kilometers. LSI used a MATRIX LiDAR system and conducted four flights on August 4th, 10th and 18th, 2022 out of the Mayo and Dawson City Airports. Surveys were flown at an average height of 850 m above ground level and a forward speed of 215 km/h with 30% side overlap. Deliverables include LiDAR point clouds (Ground, DTM Key Point, Low Vegetation and High Vegetation), Bare Earth and Full Feature gridded points and grayscale hill shades, Ortho-mosaicked colour digital imagery and an Index map

11.2 LIRECA - 2024

Silt, soil and rock samples for the FLR claims were submitted to ALS Geochemistry in Whitehorse, YT for preparation and then to their analytical lab in North Vancouver, BC for analysis.

Silt samples were dried at <60°C, sieved to -180 microns and both fractions were retained (ALS code PREP-41A). A 0.5 g sample was taken from each minus fraction and digested in aqua regia solution before being analyzed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP41, 35 elements). Determination for gold was done on a 50 g sample from the minus fraction by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24).

Silt samples were taken based on the conditions of the stream system. When a suitable sampling location was found, the sediment was collected with a tree planting shovel and placed into a labelled plastic poly bag with the ALS plastic sample tag. Sample locations were marked in the field with orange flagging tape. Effort was made to minimize the amount of water retained in the sample bag while minimizing sample material loss.

Soil samples were dried at <60°C, sieved to -180 microns and both fractions were retained (ALS code PREP-41A). A 0.5 g sample was taken from each minus fraction and digested in aqua regia solution before being analysed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP41, 35 elements). Determination for gold was done on a 50 g sample from the minus fraction by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24).

Soil samples (including 31 field duplicates) were collected using a tree planting type shovel to target B horizon soil and minimize the amount of organic material present in the sample. If B horizon soil was not present a sample of less well-developed inorganic soil was collected and described as C horizon. Much of the area covered in this campaign is characterized by mountainous alpine terrain with poor soil development. Soil samplers collected data on sample type, depth, horizon, colour, texture, vegetation, slope direction and angle at each sample location. Soil samples were collected in brown paper craft style sample bags and included the ALS sample tag before being sealed. Sample locations were marked with orange flagging tape and a handheld GPS coordinate.

Rock samples were crushed to >70% passing 2 mm and then a 250 g sample was riffle split from the crushed material. The split was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns (ALS code PREP-31A). For multi-element analyses, a 0.25 g subsample was digested in a four-acid solution and then analyzed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP61, 33 elements). Determination for gold was done on a 50 g sample by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24).

Rock samples were collected as grab samples for fire assay and multi-element analysis. Rock samples were collected from outcrops where possible, but float or talus samples were also sampled in poorly exposed areas, or if the rock looked prospective for economic mineralization. Rock samples were put into labelled plastic poly bags with the ALS sample tag and zip tied. Sample locations were marked with pink and blue flagging tape along with an aluminum butter soft tag.

Quality control samples from the lab included control blanks, duplicates and standards. Sample blanks, pulp duplicates and standards were run with the batch analysis; no problems were noted with analytical accuracy or precision. Although not specifically mentioned it seems likely the samples remained within the companies control until delivery to the ALS' prep lab in Whitehorse, YT.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Derek Torgerson P.Geo, the author of this report, toured the Project with a crew from Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. on August 3rd and parts of August 4th, 2024. The tour involved the collection of 5 rock samples in the vicinity of previous rock sampling sites and along traverses with the Equity Crew. Where possible the Author collected bedrock samples from outcrop. Sampling by previous programs may have collected float or grab samples and not of the same lithology as the Author, thus differences in results may be present. Previous sampling programs were often difficult to locate and in most instances were attached to buck brush in the vicinity of the sample location and not attached to a split of the exact sample that was previously sampled. Sample locations are shown in Figure 23.

Geochemical data contained within the surface sample database was verified by sourcing original analytical certificates and digital data, where available, and original assessment and company reports. It is the Authors opinion that the work conducted in these programs is of a consistency and quality such that it can be considered adequately reliable and thus included for the purposes of this technical report.

Derek Torgerson P.Geo is the president of Summit Geosciences Ltd of Whitehorse, Yukon and is not a director, officer or shareholder of LIRECA or GOLD STRIKE, and has no interest in the FLR Gold Project or any nearby properties.

After discussions with GOLD STRIKE, and LIRECA it is the Author's opinion that no material work has occurred on the Project since the effective date of this technical report and that the Author's site visit remains current. Upon independent review of publicly disclosed news releases, MD&A documents and claims abstracts from the Yukon Mining Recorder the Author's opinion is further confirmed that no material work has been conducted on the Project and that the Author's site visit remains current.

12.1 SAMPLING RESULTS COMPARISONS

Sample A0561178 was collected in 2022 by Equity approximately 3m to the north-north-east of sample I006567 and returned 42 ppb Au, <5 ppm Ag, 143 ppm As, 2 ppm Bi, 6 ppm Cu, and 9 ppm Sb. The sample was described as an insitu grab sample of quartz vein, orange brown stained from iron oxides some irregular metallic oxides which were being weathered out from the rock, possiby pyrite. This sample varies in lithology from the Authors 2024 sample which did contain above detection limits of Au (8 ppb), and weakly anomalous As (46 ppm). The Variation in lithology of the samples is likely the primary reason for the lower over all assay results of the 2024 sample.

Sample A0561153 was collected in 2022 by Equity approximately 8m to the east of sample I006568 and returned 19 ppb Au, <5 ppm Ag, 729 ppm As, <2 ppm Bi, 18 ppm Cu, and 19 ppm Sb. The sample was described as a brown coloured sample of biotite quartz moderately altered to silica and clays feldspar porphyry. This sample varies in lithology from the Authors 2024 sample which did not contain above detection limits of Au (-5 ppb), but had above detection limit As (12 ppm). The Variation in lithology of the samples is likely the primary reason for the lower over all assay results of the 2024 sample. The 2024 sample was collected from a nearby outcrop where as the 2022 sample appears to have been collected from local float material.

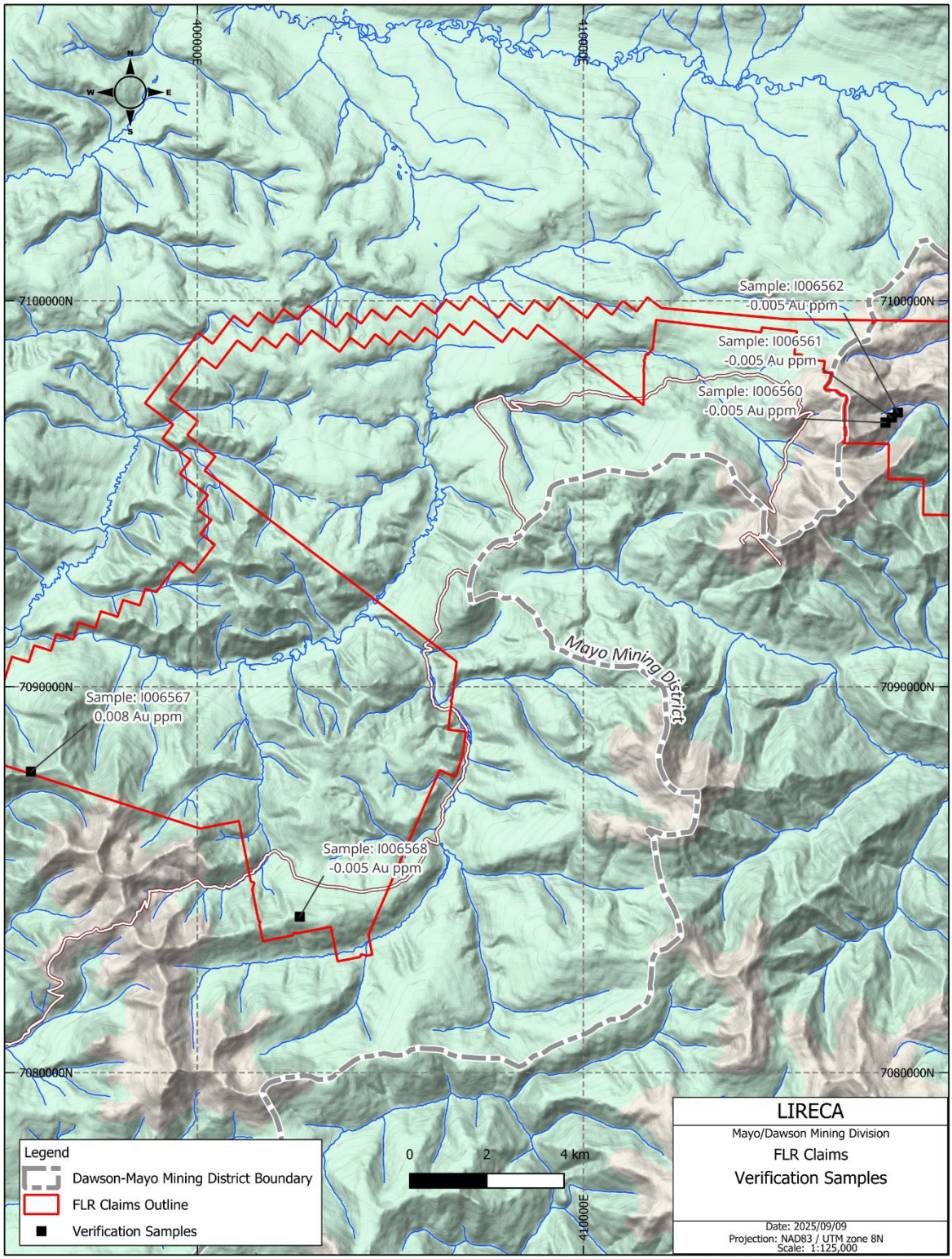

Figure 24: FLR Gold Project 2024 Confirmatory Sampling Locations *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

Sample M177923 was collected in 2024 by Equity approximately 55m to the south-east of sample I006562 and returned <5 ppb Au, <5 ppm Ag, 12 ppm As, <2 ppm Bi, 11 ppm Cu, and <5 ppm Sb. The sample was described as a sample of heavily weathered granitoid with subeuhedral crystals sized 1-3mm with oil slick staining. 1 fleck of visible gold was noted but given the results it was potentially chalcopyrite . This sample varies in lithology from the Authors 2024 bedrock outcrop sample but returned similarly trace gold results as the Authors 2024 sample did not contain above detection limits for Au (<5 ppb), Ag (<0.2 ppm) or Sb (<2 ppm). The sample is weakly elevated in As (2 ppm), Bi (2 ppm) and Cu (3 ppm) The Variation in lithology of the samples is likely the primary reason for the variance in the assay results of the Authors 2024 confirmatory sample.

Sample M177921 was collected in 2024 by Equity approximately 70m to the south-west of sample I006561 and returned <5 ppb Au, <5 ppm Ag, <5 ppm As, <2 ppm Bi, 19 ppm Cu, and 10 ppm Sb. The sample was described as a sample of Porphyritic granitoid, with sulphide staining, discordant and sheeted veining (up to 10cm)/ qtz veins host euhedral/blocky crystals/ reddish-pink vein selvedges with heavy oxidation. This sample varies in lithology from the Authors 2024 float grab sample but returned similarly weak results as the Authors 2024 sample which did not contain above detection limits for Au (<5 ppb), Ag (<0.2 ppm) or Bi (<2 ppm). The sample was only weakly elevated in As (2 ppm), Sb (3 ppm) and Cu (7 ppm). The Variation in lithology of the samples is likely the primary reason for the slight variance in the assay results of the Authors 2024 confirmatory sample.

Sample M177919 was collected in 2024 by Equity approximately 2m to the south-south-west of sample I006560 and returned 5 ppb Au, <5 ppm Ag, 11 ppm As, <2 ppm Bi, 169 ppm Cu, and <5 ppm Sb. The sample was described as a sample of a coarse blocky siltstone. This sample varies in lithology from the Authors 2024 float grab sample but returned similarly weak results as the Authors 2024 sample which did not contain above detection limits for Au (<5 ppb), Ag (<0.2 ppm), Bi (<2 ppm) and Sb (<2 ppm). The sample was only weakly elevated in As (5 ppm), and Cu (10 ppm) The Variation in lithology of the samples is likely the primary reason for the variance in the assay results of the Authors 2024 sample.

It is the Authors opinion that the most recent work of LIRECA is of a quality and consistency that the results can be relied upon to be included in this report. Although the most recent rock sampling represents low gold grades, as an early stage exploration project more follow up work is warranted as there are multiple target areas with encouraging favorable mineral potential within the FLR Gold Project area.

Analytical data quality assurance and quality control (“QA/QC”) was indicated by the favourable reproducibility obtained in laboratory and company inserted standards and blanks and laboratory duplicates (repeats) where such measures were employed. There does not appear to have been any tampering with or contamination of the samples during collection, shipping, analytical preparation or analysis.

To ensure consistency across sampling programs all rock samples submitted during the confirmatory sampling by Summit Geosciences Ltd. in 2024 were done so using the same laboratory with identical preparation and assay protocols for gold as those used by Equity Exploration in 2024. There was a difference in the analytical packages used for the remaining elements, Equity used the ME-ICP61 package which is a 4 acid digestion rather than aqua regia digestion.

Confirmatory rock samples were crushed to >70% passing 2 mm and then a 250 g sample was riffle split from the crushed material. The split was then pulverized to >85% passing 75 microns (ALS code PREP-31A). For multi-element analyses, a 0.25 g subsample was digested in a aqua regia solution and then analysed by ICP-AES (ME-ICP41, 36 elements). Determination for gold was done on a 50 g sample by fire assay with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish (Au-AA24).

Table 9: FLR Gold Project Confirmatory Sampling Results

Sample		Location (UTM NAD83 Zone 8)		Description	Assay Results (ppm)					
ID	Type	Easting	Northing		Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Sb
I006560	Float	417833	7096841	Pale grey highly silicified sandstone. Rusty oxidized exposed surfaces. 1 cm scale limonitc qtz vein and 5mm scale sheeted qtz veining. minor sericite alteration clots. tr aspy?	< 0.005	< 0.2	5	< 2	10	< 2
I006561	Float	417997	7096973	Pale grey highly silicified sandstone. Rusty oxidized exposed surfaces. 5 cm scale limonitc qtz vein. minor epidote clots. tr aspy?	< 0.005	< 0.2	2	< 2	7	3
I006562	Outcrop	418154	7097102	Pale grey highly silicified sandstone. Rusty oxidized exposed surfaces.	< 0.005	< 0.2	2	2	3	< 2
I006567	Outcrop	395691	7087798	Pale grey to pale green qtx rich sandstone, highly silicified, rusty oxidation on exposed surfaces and fractures. 1.5 cm scale cross cutting qtz vein. tr weathered py. Collected along SIG claim boundary in vicinity of sample A0561153, 42 ppb Au.	0.008	< 0.2	46	< 2	12	5
I006568	Outcrop	402655	7084037	Rusty oxidized silicified grey phyllite. 1cm scale qtz vein with moderate limonitic alteration on selvages. Collected in the vicinity of 2022 sample A0561153, Josephine Ck area	< 0.005	< 0.2	12	< 2	< 1	2

12.2 STANDARDS AND BLANKS

The Author submitted one reference standard and one blank into the sample stream. The standard used was an OREAS 502d Certified Reference Material for porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum. The blank used was commonly available garden landscaping stone. Table 4. shows a comparison of Lab analysis vs expected for the standard material and the assays returned for the blank material. Due to the size of the reference material there was insufficient material for a gold assay but other elements compare quite favorably to the expected returns from the standard material and indicates a high degree of confidence in the laboratory's analytical processes. The blank material returned below detection limits for all elements of interest and thus also indicates a high degree of confidence in the laboratory's analytical processes.

Original assay certificates and the report on the OREAS 502d reference material are include in appendix III.

Quality control samples from the lab included control blanks, duplicates and standards. Sample blanks, pulp duplicates and standards were run with the batch analysis; no problems were noted with analytical accuracy or precision. All samples remained in the Authors possession and control until delivery to the ALS' prep lab in Whitehorse, YT.

All original assay certificates for the 2024 Confirmatory NI43-101 Program are included in Appendix III along with the OREAS 502d assay specs.

Table 10: FLR Gold Project Confirmatory Sampling Standards and Blanks

Sample		Assay results (ppm)									
ID	Description	Au	Ag	As	Bi	Cu	Mo	Pb	Sb	W	Zn
I006574	Blank - Garden Stone	< 0.01	0	< 2	< 2	< 1	< 1	< 2	< 2	< 10	< 2
I006575	CRM OREAS 502D	NSS	1.7	38	4	7720	226	64	4	< 10	291
Expected	CRM OREAS 502D	0.499	1.7	39	2.3	7780	240	66	3.4	4.6	298

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been conducted on the Project.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There are currently no NI 43-101 compliant resource estimates within the FLR Gold Project claim boundaries.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

Not applicable at this time.

16 MINING METHODS

Not applicable at this time.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

Not applicable at this time.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Not applicable at this time.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

Not applicable at this time.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

Not applicable at this time.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

Not applicable at this time.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Not applicable at this time.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The most significant adjacent property that shares similar geological characteristics to the FLR Gold Project is Sitka Gold's RC Gold Project. Work information for this project was acquired primarily from publicly available assessment reports which are filed with the Yukon Mining Recorder. Any work filed for assessment credit is generally covered by a 2 to 5 year confidentiality period depending on whether a project accepted funding through the Yukon Mineral Exploration Program (YMEP), thus work conducted on these projects between 2020 and the current date may not be available for inclusion in this discussion. Some of the historical data was collected from NI43-101 SEDAR filed reports which requires the immediate release of technical reports due to stock exchange requirements for disclosure. Additional information was included from publicly disclosed company news releases. Adjacent properties are shown in Figure 25.

The qualified person has not independently verified the results on adjacent properties and caveats the following summary that the mineralization described on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on or the economic potential of the FLR Gold Project, which is the subject of this technical report. No mineral resources have been delineated at the FLR Gold Project to date, and there can be no guarantee that significant mineral resources are present.

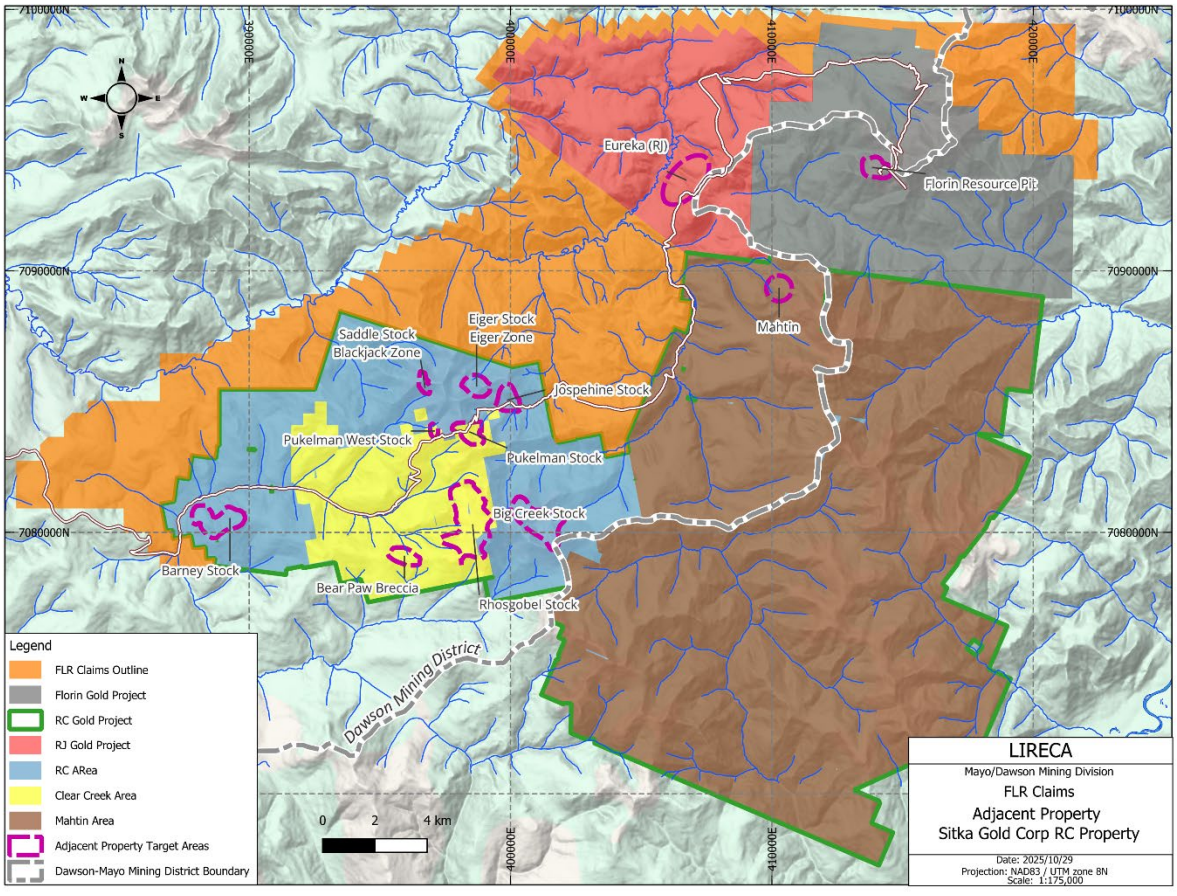

Figure 25: FLR Gold Project Adjacent Properties *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

23.1 RC GOLD PROJECT

The RC Gold Project covers approximately 431 km^2 and comprises 2,169 mineral claims.

The RC Gold Project includes multiple intrusion-related gold systems at various stages including the Blackjack and Eiger deposits, and the Pukelman, Barney, Josephine, Big Creek, and Bear Paw Breccia targets (Figure 26). Exploration has consisted of drilling, geochemical sampling, geophysical surveys, in addition to metallurgical test work. The property forms a significant, cohesive package with multiple zones exhibiting high-grade, near-surface, and deeper mineralization typical of RIRGS.

As released in The Sitka Gold News Release dated March 31st, 2026 total RC Gold Project Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is now at 1.29 million ounces of gold indicated and 3.83 million ounces of gold inferred:

- 1.29 million ounces gold indicated (39.96 Mt @ 1.01 g/t Au) at the Blackjack Deposit (effective date of January 21, 2025);
- 3.83 million ounces gold inferred including:
  - 2.25 million ounces (100.68 Mt @ 0.70 g/t Au) at the Rhosgobel Deposit;
  - 1.04 million ounces (34.60 Mt @ 0.94 g/t Au) at the Blackjack Deposit (effective date of January 21, 2025); and
  - 0.54 million ounces (32.14 Mt @ 0.52 g/t Au) at the Eiger Deposit.

Maiden MRE defined for the Rhosgobel Deposit comprises a pit-constrained inferred mineral resource of 2.25 million ounces of gold (100.68 Mt @ 0.70 g/t Au) beginning at surface, using a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold.

Updated MRE for the Eiger Gold Deposit has demonstrated an inferred mineral resource to 535,000 ounces of gold (32.14 Mt @ 0.52 g/t Au) beginning at surface, using a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold.

Total RC Resources include Indicated mineral resource of 1.29 million ounces of gold (39.96 Mt @ 1.01 g/t Au) and an inferred mineral resource of 1.04 million ounces of gold (34.60 Mt @ 0.94 g/t Au) at the Blackjack Deposit, using a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold.

Exploration at The Blackjack Zone since 2020 has included systematic drilling, mapping, and geophysics that delineate a broad, continuous gold system. The deposit occurs within the Blackjack Stock, a Cretaceous granodiorite of the Tombstone Gold Belt, hosting sheeted quartz–arsenopyrite–pyrite veins and disseminated sulphides in potassic-altered granodiorite typical of RIRGS.

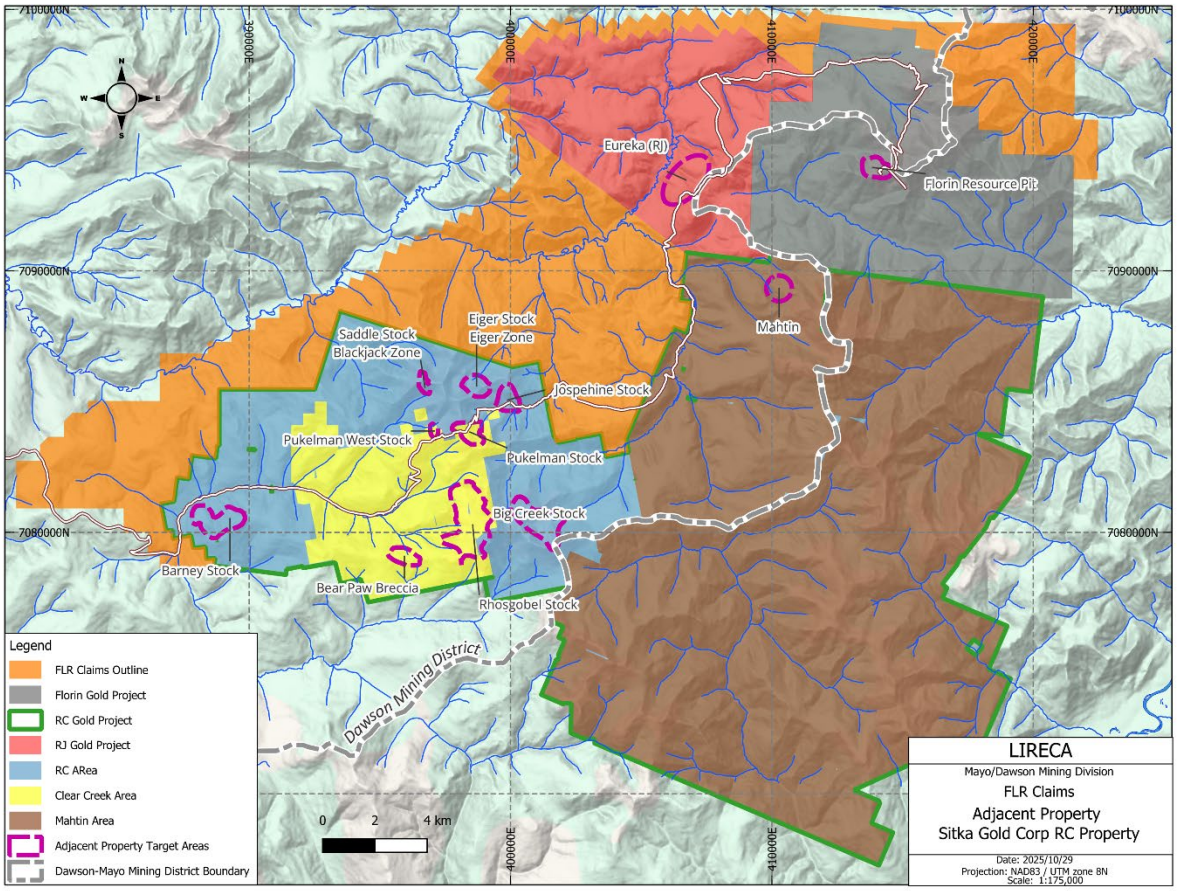

Figure 26: RC Gold Project Areas *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

Drilling and surface work at The Eiger Deposit have confirmed broad zones of gold mineralization with higher-grade intervals near the core of the intrusion. The deposit is hosted by the Eiger Stock, a multiphase intrusive body composed mainly of granodiorite to quartz monzonite intruding metasedimentary rocks. Gold occurs in quartz-arsenopyrite-pyrite vein sets and as disseminations associated with sericite-carbonate-silica alteration.

No current mineral resource has been defined at Barney. Limited drilling and surface sampling have outlined zones of anomalous gold mineralization coincident with intrusive dikes and breccia zones. Exploration has consisted of reconnaissance mapping, soil geochemistry, and limited trenching, identifying targets similar in style to Blackjack and Eiger. The Barney Stock comprises fine- to medium-grained granodiorite with local quartz–sulphide vein arrays, representing a smaller RIRGS center spatially related to the larger RC Gold intrusive complex.

The Pukelman area has seen reconnaissance-level exploration, including prospecting, soil sampling, and limited geophysics. No mineral resource has been defined. Field work has identified gold-in-soil anomalies and quartz-arsenopyrite vein occurrences. The geology consists of metasedimentary units intruded by fine-grained felsic dikes and small plutons of

the Tombstone Suite, with alteration and veining consistent with early-stage RIRGS mineralization.

The Josephine Stock has no current mineral resource but hosts gold anomalies in rock and soil samples. Exploration has focused on mapping, sampling, and short drilling programs designed to test near-surface quartz–sulphide veins. The intrusive body is a medium-grained granodiorite to monzonite, exhibiting weak sericite and carbonate alteration. Gold mineralization is associated with fine-grained arsenopyrite and pyrite within sheeted vein systems similar to those observed at the Blackjack and Eiger deposits.

The Big Creek Stock area remains at an early exploration stage with no defined resources. Soil geochemistry, rock sampling, and reconnaissance mapping have outlined discrete gold-in-soil anomalies and quartz–sulphide veinlets within the intrusive and surrounding metasediments. The geology is characterized by a small multiphase granodiorite to quartz monzonite intrusion, hosting arsenopyrite–pyrite mineralization associated with moderate sericite alteration, consistent with the RIRGS model.

The Bear Paw Breccia represents a distinct structural and lithologic feature within the RC Gold Project. No mineral resource has been delineated. Exploration has included geological mapping, surface sampling, and limited drilling, which intersected zones of brecciation and sulphide mineralization. The breccia is interpreted as a hydrothermal vent system related to intrusive activity, containing angular fragments of granodiorite and metasediment cemented by quartz–carbonate–sulphide material, indicating potential for intrusion-related gold mineralization

The Mahtin area, located adjacent to the RC Gold property, hosts several intrusive centers of the Tombstone Suite with gold-bearing quartz vein systems. Historical exploration, including drilling and trenching, has returned anomalous gold grades but no current mineral resource. The geology is dominated by granodiorite and monzonite intrusions within metasedimentary rocks, with gold associated with arsenopyrite–pyrite–bismuthinite veinlets and potassic to sericite alteration typical of RIRGS environments.

Prior to consolidation of the RC, Mahtin, and Clear Creek areas into the RC Gold Project by Sitka, the three general areas were explored independently. The three areas are shown on Figure 25.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

No additional information or explanation is deemed necessary by the author to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The FLR Gold Project area has a long history of placer prospecting throughout the 20th century, leading to the discovery of high grade gold mineralization at Red Mountain by Treadwell Yukon Company Ltd in the late 1920's.

The Project is located within the Tintina gold belt, central Yukon. Locally the Project lies within the Tombstone Gold Belt (TGB) characterized by the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (TPS) which is comprised of highly deformed metasedimentary Hyland Group rocks intruded by mid-Cretaceous TPS stocks and dykes. Cretaceous aged intrusive rocks and the adjacent altered sediments (hornfels) are considered highly favorable for hosting intrusion-related gold deposits such as Brewery Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Fort Knox (Alaska).

Past work on the FLR Gold Project has generally been grass-roots in nature and has consisted primarily of surface geochemical sampling of soil, silt and rocks. As this is an early stage exploration project there are currently no drill ready targets on the FLR Gold Project. Several areas of interest show promise to support the general geological model for Reduced Intrusion Related Gold Systems (RIRGS) as described by Hart et al, 2002. Work on the property has defined six target areas defined by anomalous gold and pathfinder geochemistry, including arsenic, bismuth, antimony and copper, returned from soil and rock samples. This includes three target areas in the western portion of the project area: Bell North, Bell South and Klondike Gold target areas, two targets in the central portion of the project area: Mega Gold and Josephine target areas, and one target area in the northwest portion of the project area: Red Oxide target area. It is recommended that gold anomalies defined during the 2022 and 2024 work program completed by LIRECA should be followed up with additional detailed mapping, silt sampling, as well as infill rock and grid soil sampling to further define the potential size and boundaries of the six target areas. Infill sampling is recommended around zones of highly anomalous gold. An airborne magnetic survey and high-resolution EM survey is recommended over known geophysical anomalies to improve resolution. It is also noted that additional portions of the FLR Gold Project are unexplored and that multiple areas are underlain by permissive geology and there is good exploration potential.

As with any early-stage exploration project it is the Authors opinion that there is always intrinsic risks associated with the results of these mineral exploration programs being sub-economic in nature. No mineral resources have been delineated at the FLR Gold Project to date, and there can be no guarantee that significant mineral resources are present.

It is the Author's conclusion, based on the exploration conducted to date that the FLR Gold Project represents an attractive early stage exploration project with potential.

26 RECCOMENDATIONS

Work by LIRECA in 2022 and 2024 has resulted in the expansion of gold in soil anomalies in the Red Oxide Target, Mega Gold Target, Klondike Gold and Josephine target area which collectively represent priority areas for follow up work. A two week exploration program consisting of airborne geophysics, heli-portable trenching, geological mapping, and surface sampling is recommended.

A first phase property scale airborne magnetic survey and high-resolution EM survey should be conducted to improve resolution over known geophysical anomalies.

Additional mapping and prospecting of the Red Oxide target area should focus on quartz veining (in-situ and float) and the contact zone between the granite intrusion and surrounding sediments. The eastern extent of the Red Oxide target where the intrusion has been previously mapped is the primary area that would benefit from additional soil sampling, mapping, and prospecting. It is recommended that a total of 640 m of heli-portable Can-Dig trenching should be completed on seven trenches to test existing soil sampling anomalies.

Additional mapping and prospecting within the Mega Gold Target area should focus on structural controls within the target area and within the mapped intrusion and where quartz veining is developed. Additionally, the primary NW structure and the surrounding sediments of the area as defined by the 2022 and 2024 soil surveys. Additional soil sampling should be conducted to infill and expand areas of known gold in soil anomalies. It is recommended that a total of 725 m of heli-portable Can-Dig trenching should be completed in 5 trenches to test existing soil sampling anomalies.

Additional mapping, prospecting and soil sampling in the potential extension of the Josephine target area north of Sitka Gold's discovery will aid in determining if the structure extends into the Project and is a controlling factor for mineralization in the area.

The Bell North target area is approximately 850 m north of a mapped Mayo suite intrusive and is underlain by an east-west trending 1st vertical derivative magnetics anomaly. The contacts surrounding this feature remain prospective and additional target workup could benefit from geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling focusing on the contact zones as well as the area between the 2022 Soil anomaly 2.7 km to the northeast. It is recommended that a total of approximately 90 m of heli-portable Can-Dig trenching should be completed on the Bell North target.

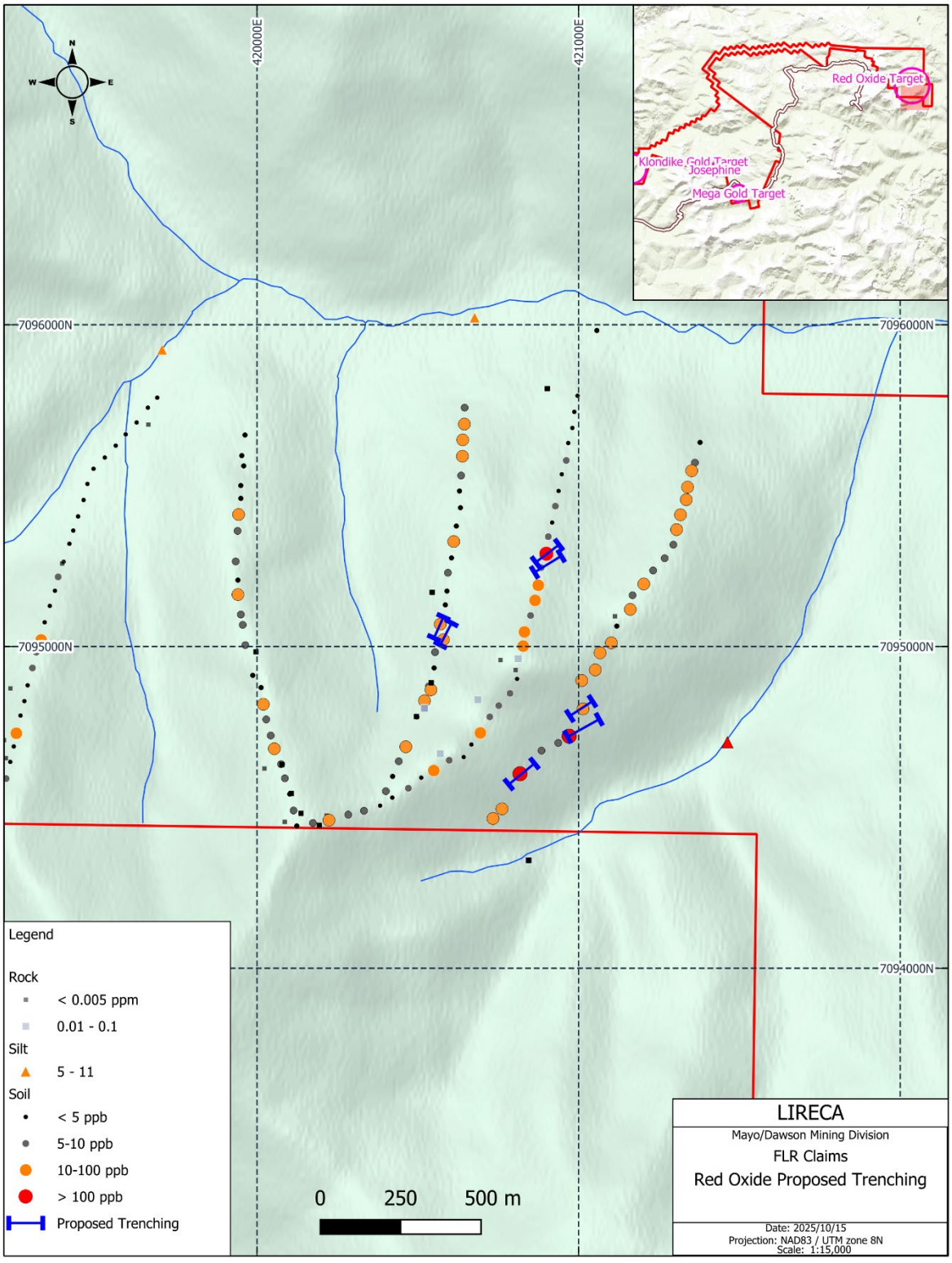

Figure 27: Red Oxide Target Proposed Trenching *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

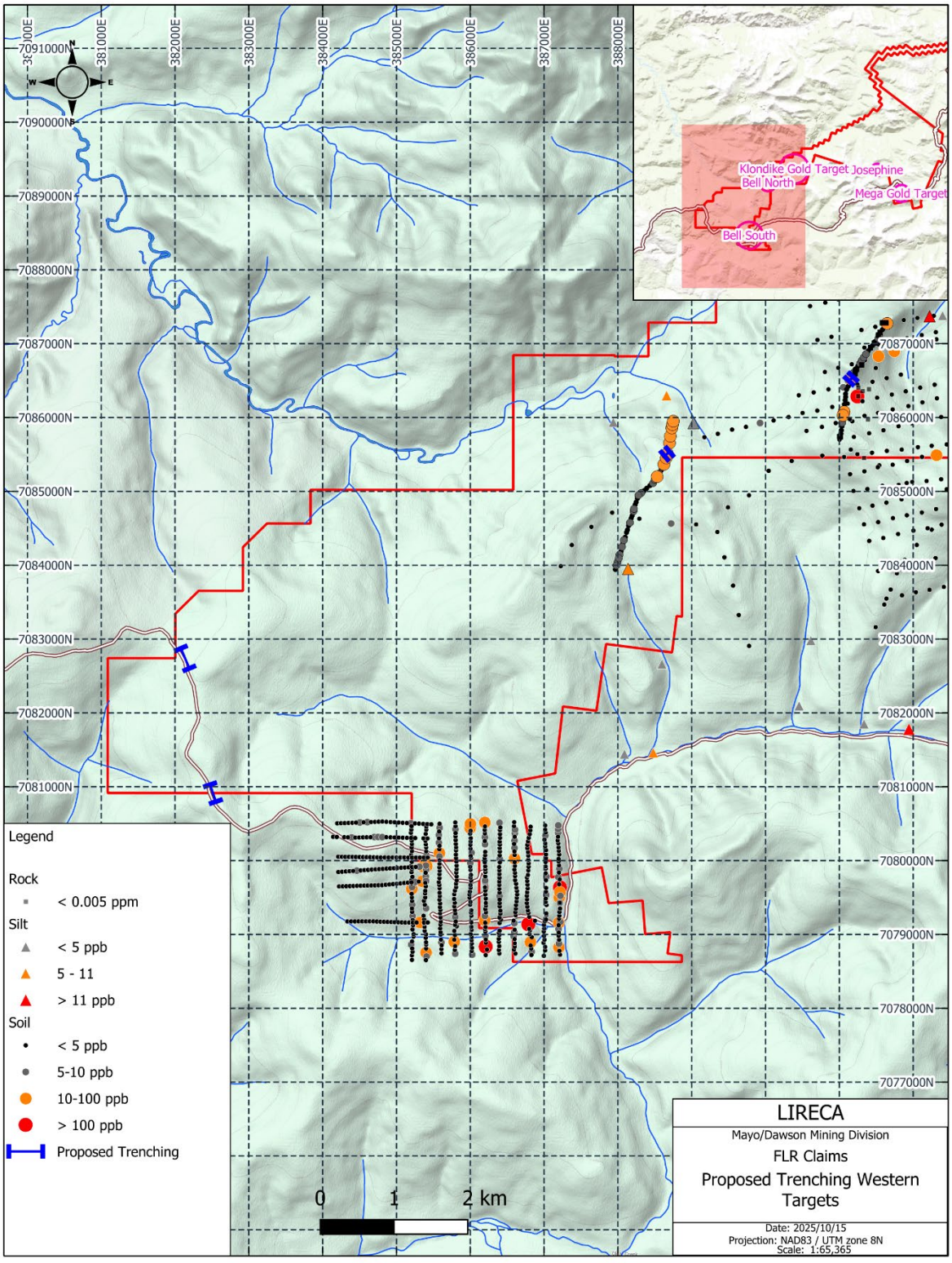

Figure 28: Bell North and Klondike Target Area Proposed Trenching *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

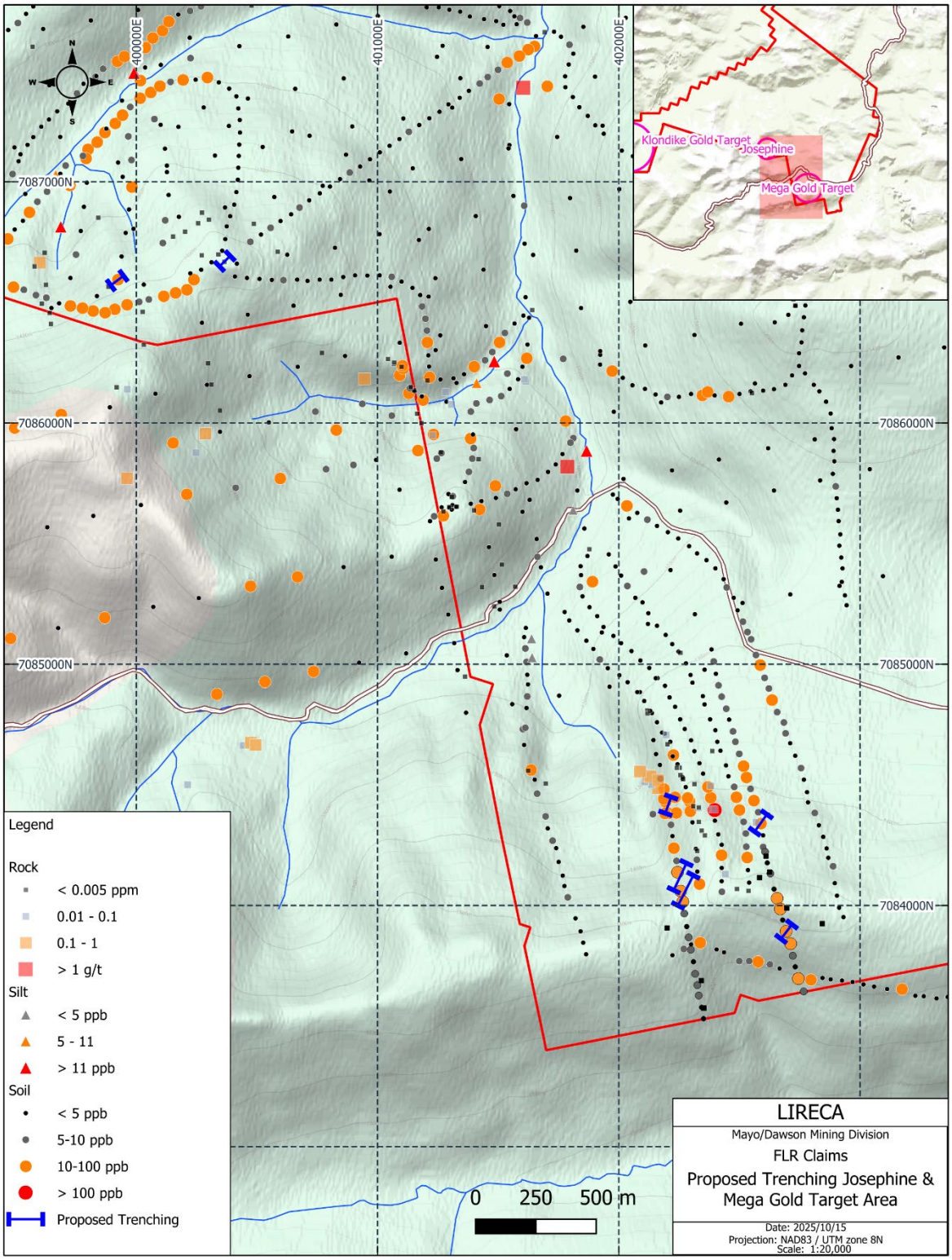

Figure 29: Josephine target area proposed trenches. *Source: LIRECA, 2025*

The budget for the proposed 14 day program would be $372,250.00 and is summarized in Table 11.

Table 11: Proposed Work Program Budget

Proposed Work	Total
Assays (Soil, Silt, Rock)(1000 Samples)	$60,000
Geological Mapping and Surface Sampling Program	$50,000
Heli Portable Can-Dig Trenching Program	$23,000
Helicopter Support L4 (4 hr daily minimums including fuel)	$115,000
Airborne Geophysics (Magnetics and Radiometrics)	$124,250
Total	$372,250

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Derek Torgerson, with a business address in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, hereby certify:

a) I am the President of:

Summit Geosciences Ltd.

Whitehorse, Yukon Teritory

b) This certificate applies to the technical report entitled: "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the FLR Gold Project, Yukon Territory" dated March 31/2026 (the "Technical Report").

c) I am a graduate of Brock University, Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology, 1993. I am a member in good standing of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (NAPEG), Licensee No. L2043. I have worked as a geologist in the Yukon for a total of 20 years since my graduation from Brock University. I have worked extensively as a geologist in the Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Alaska and British Columbia on gold, base metal, nickel-pge, silver, uranium and diamond exploration projects

d) I was present for parts of two days on August 3rd and August 4th , 2024 on the FLR Gold Project Project that is the subject of this Technical Report;

e) I am responsible for all sections of this Technical Report;

f) I have had no involvement with LIRECA Resources Inc., Gold Strike Resources Corp. their predecessors or subsidiaries, nor in the FLR Gold Project, and I am independent of the issuer applying the test in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;

g) I have not received nor expect to receive any interest, direct or indirect, in LIRECA Resources Inc., its subsidiaries, affiliates and associates;

h) I have read "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-lOlFl, and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument and that Form and I am a “Qualified Person” in this context.

i) As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this Technical Report that is not reflected in this Technical Report, the omission or addition of which would make this Technical Report misleading, and;

j) This certificate applies to the NI 43-101 technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the FLR Gold Project, Yukon Territory." dated March 31/2026. Dated at Whitehorse this 31st day of March 2026.

Derek Torgerson, P. Geo.