Florin Gold Project
Technical Report
Mayo and Dawson Mining Districts, Yukon Territory

Prepared for:
Gold Strike Resources Corp.

Prepared by:
Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo., GeoSim Services Inc.
David Kelsch, P. Geo.

Report Effective Date: December 5, 2025
Mineral Resource Effective Date: December 5, 2025

DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

The effective date of this NI 43-101 Technical report, entitled “Florin Gold Project, NI 43-101 Technical Report,” is December 5, 2025.

(Signed & Sealed) Ronald G. Simpson

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Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo.
Date: December 5, 2025.

(Signed & Sealed) David Kelsch

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David Kelsch, P. Geo.
Date: December 5, 2025.

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Geosim Services Inc. (“Geosim”) and David Kelsch, P. Geo., were requested by Gold Strike Resources Corp. (“Gold Strike” or the “Company”) to prepare a Technical Report for the Florin Gold Project located in the central Yukon Territory.

The Florin Property (“the Property”), lies within the Tintina Gold Belt of the Mayo and Dawson Mining Districts, Yukon Territory, approximately 60 km northwest of Mayo. It consists of 500 contiguous quartz claims owned 100% by Florin Resources Inc. ("Florin” or “Florin Resources”). The Florin Gold Project is subject to net smelter returns royalties as follows: (a) a 2% NSR payable to 629281 B.C. Ltd. on the ICE and JC claims (the "Encumbered Claims"); and (b) a 3% NSR payable to 1079170 B.C. Ltd. ("107 Ltd.") on all other claims comprising the Florin Gold Project (the "Unencumbered Claims"). Florin Resources has buy-back rights to reduce both NSRs as described in Section 4.3.

Gold Strike has entered an asset purchase agreement dated March 2, 2026 (the "Purchase Agreement") with LIRECA Resources Inc. ("LIRECA") and LIRECA's affiliate, Florin Resources Inc. ("Florin Resources" and, together with LIRECA, the "LIRECA Group"), pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire from the LIRECA Group three contiguous projects located within the Tombstone Gold Belt, Yukon, Canada, being the Florin gold project (the "Florin Gold Project"), the FLR gold project (the "FLR Gold Project") and the RJ gold project (the "RJ Gold Project", and together with the Florin Gold Project and FLR Gold Project, the "Projects"), for aggregate consideration of approximately CAD$34 million (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is a non-arm's length transaction.

1.2 Project History

The first claims in the project area were staked in October 1923 (Yukon Minfile, 1993).

Florin Resources performed exploration work on the Property from 2002 to 2022 and completed six drill campaigns during that time. Most of the work was performed in 2010 and 2011 and included 16,572 m. of core drilling in 61 holes. In 2021, the Company drilled 16 core holes totaling 3,616 meters. In 2021 the Company completed a LiDAR survey and a soil geochemical sampling program.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

Gold mineralization is related to a Reduced Intrusive Related Gold System (RIRGS) and where it is cut by a northwest trending fault zone, the Jethro Structure. The gold resource zone has a current projected strike length of 925m, strikes 120°, and dips steeply southwest. Mineralization has been intersected to an elevation of 980m (500m below surface). Gold mineralization is associated with broad zones of disseminated sulphide with higher grade mineralization being associated with areas with steeply dipping sheeted sulphide-bearing quartz vein zones as well as multi-generational quartz veining, sometimes stockworked. The gold mineralization is hosted in quartz monzonite porphyry intrusive rock and in the encasing meta-sedimentary sandstone and quartzite rocks, within the bounds of the Jethro Structure or proximal to it.

1.4 Metallurgical Testing

Limited metallurgical testing has been conducted to date. Bottle roll tests carried out on 8 sample composites yielded an average recovery of 44% gold after crushing to 80% passing 6.3mm diameter. Direct Cyanidation testing on a single sample produced a recovery of 72% with the best recovery of 93% occurring after bulk flotation testing on the same sample.

Additional work is required to establish the most advantageous method and recovery level of economic extraction.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

The Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Florin Gold Project is presented in the following table at a base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au based on the three-year trailing average price of gold of approximately $2500/oz.

Table 1-1 Florin Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

COG g/t Au	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
0.30	162,783	0.48	2,507

Notes:

1. Mineral resource estimate prepared by GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of December 5, 2025.
2. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
3. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$2800/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 90%; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
4. A base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$20.50 per tonne at a gold price of $2500/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.
5. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

1.6 Interpretation and Conclusions

Geosim has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Florin Gold Project. The following observations and conclusions were drawn:

- The adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an Inferred mineral resource estimation, and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

- The resource estimate is based on analytical data from 70 drill holes representing 16,461.19m of analyzed core/drill cuttings. This includes 5 reverse circulation holes drilled in 2002, and 65 core holes completed between 2002 and 2021.

- Statistical analysis of gold grade distribution indicates that cutting or capping of high grades is warranted.

- There is significant potential for expanding the current resource and for discovering additional gold deposits on the Property.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Project's potential economic viability or continued viability include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming
- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. Geosim is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

1.7 Recommendations

Geosim makes the following recommendations:

- Additional drilling is recommended to define the extents of the known deposit and to test existing geophysical/geochemical anomalies on the Property.
- Relogging of historic core outside the resource, re-assaying and completing assays on unsampled intervals is recommended.
- Other existing anomalies/targets on the Property should be evaluated and prioritized.
- Geochemical sampling and field mapping should be expanded to cover gaps in existing coverage.
- Metallurgical testing should be continued to determine optimum recovery methods.
- Specific gravity measurements should be made on a wide spectrum of lithologies, mineralization styles and alterations.
- Degree of oxidation should be estimated during logging of core.
- If pulps or rejects from pre-2010 drilling can be located, then check samples representing at least 5% of intervals within the resource area should be sent for analysis.
- Field duplicates should be taken and analyzed as a regular part of the QA/QC protocol

1.8 Proposed Exploration Budget

A first phase exploration budget is presented in Table 1-2 and includes definition and in-fill drilling of the Florin Gold Deposit in order to expand the mineral resource and increase confidence level in the grade distribution. It also includes initial drilling of other existing targets on the Property. The relogging and sampling of historic core outside the resource area is intended to provide a modern geological interpretation. Many intervals remain unsampled. The soil geochemical survey is intended to fill-in unsampled areas of the Property and assist in developing targets for the Phase II drill programs. Metallurgical testing will help establish the best method(s) for extraction and associated recoveries.

The budget for a Phase II program (Table 1-3) is a follow up to Phase I and will be carried out over the following two years. It is contingent on successful results from Phase I in identifying other targets on the Property and on potential to further expand the current mineral resource. It will also include additional metallurgical testing of samples taken in Phase I.

The deposit drilling will expand based on results from Phase I and Phase II and test new identified targets. Other work includes expanded geophysical surveys for selected areas targeted by geochemical surveys in Phase I. It also comprises an additional geophysical survey, baseline environmental studies and PEA. The Phase II proposal is designed to be carried out over a two-year period.

The Phase II program is contingent on the successful completion of Phase I with improved definition and classification of the existing Mineral Resource based on drill results as well as identification of other exploration targets on the property based on results from the geophysical and geochemical surveys.

Table 1-2 Proposed Phase I Exploration Budget – Year 1

Activity	Cost CDN $ 000's
Diamond Drilling (11,000m @ $280/m All-in cost)	$3,080
Relog, re-assay and complete un-assayed historic core outside resource area. Approx 6,000m	$700
Access Road & Pad Construction	$200
Metallurgical Testing	$240
Geophysical Survey	$200
Soil Geochemical Survey - 6000 Samples @ $75/sample All-in cost	$450
Geological mapping & prospecting	$50
Camp Costs & Mobilization	$600
Contingency 5%	$240
Helicopter Support Contingency	$300
Subtotal	**$6,060**

Table 1-3 Proposed Phase II Exploration Budget – Years 2 and 3

Activity	Cost CDN $ 000's
Diamond Drilling (40,000m @ $280/m All-In cost)	$11,200
Access Road & Pad Construction	$720
Baseline Environmental Studies	$70
Geophysical Survey (Follow-up from Phase I)	$100
Camp Costs & Demobilization	$1,040
PEA including engineering studies and mineral resource update	$200
Contingency 5%	$670
Helicopter Support Contingency	$500
Subtotal	**$14,500**
Total (Phase I and II)	**$20,560**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Gold Strike Resources (“Gold Strike” or the “Company”) is a Canadian exploration company focused on discovering and developing gold projects in the Yukon. Florin Resources Inc. (“Florin” or “Florin Resources”) holds title to the claims comprising the Florin Gold Property (“the Property”), Mayo and Dawson Mining Districts, Yukon Territory. The Property was historically known as the “Red Mountain Property” and was renamed to avoid confusion with several other properties of the same name.

Gold Strike has entered an asset purchase agreement dated March 2, 2026 (the "Purchase Agreement") with LIRECA Resources Inc. ("LIRECA") and LIRECA's affiliate, Florin Resources Inc. ("Florin Resources" and, together with LIRECA, the "LIRECA Group"), pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire from the LIRECA Group three contiguous projects located within the Tombstone Gold Belt, Yukon, Canada, being the Florin gold project (the "Florin Gold Project"), the FLR gold project (the "FLR Gold Project") and the RJ gold project (the "RJ Gold Project", and together with the Florin Gold Project and FLR Gold Project, the "Projects"), for aggregate consideration of approximately CAD$34 million (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is a non-arm's length transaction. The location of the projects is presented in Figure 4-2.

This report is based on personal observations, assessment reports filed with the Yukon Ministry of Energy and Mines, publications by the Yukon Geological Survey, data and internal reports supplied by Florin Resources. A complete list of references is provided in Appendix A.

Geosim Services Inc. (“GeoSim”) and David Kelsch, P.Geo., were retained by the Company to estimate a mineral resource for the Florin Gold Project and complete a Technical Report summarizing the findings of the study.

Author R. Simpson (“Simpson”), P.Geo., is an independent Qualified Person under the meaning of NI 43-101. He examined the Florin Property on July 30, 2019, and is responsible for all sections of this report with the exception of Sections 5 and 9. Simpson is the president of GeoSim and is not a director, officer or significant shareholder of Florin Resources, and has no interest in the Florin Property or any nearby properties.

Author David Kelsch (“Kelsch”), P. Geo., is an independent Qualified Person under the meaning of NI 43-101 and is responsible for Sections 5, 9 and 12 of this report. Kelsch visited the property on November 21, 2025.

2.1 Terms of Reference

Authors Simpson and Kelsch are independent of Florin Resources and Gold Strike Resources Corp. and have no beneficial interest in the Florin 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.

All measurement units used in this report are metric, and currency is expressed in United States dollars unless stated otherwise.

The geographic projection used for the project maps and surveys is UTM Zone 8, NAD 83.

ASC Industries Ltd. had a name change to Acero Martin Explorations Inc. in November 2004 and was subsequently renamed AM Gold Inc. in June 2010. In March 2021 the company was again renamed to Florin Resources Inc. To avoid confusion, the newer name of “Florin Resources" is used in the history summary.

2.2 Qualified Persons

Ronald G. Simpson, P Geo. and David Kelsch, P. Geo. served as the Qualified Persons (QPs) as defined in NI 43-101.

2.3 Site Visits and Scope of Personal Inspection

A personal inspection was carried out by R. Simpson on July 30, 2019, for Florin Resources. Drill core was examined, independent samples were collected, and drill hole collar locations were checked by handheld GPS.

A recent site inspection was carried out by David Kelsch, P. Geo. on November 21, 2025, verifying a selection of drill hole locations and general mechanized disturbances on the Project. On November 18, 2025, remotely stored drill core from the 2021 campaign was inspected for comparison against the Florin database. Seven comparison samples were collected and assayed for comparison

Details of the site visits are described in Section 12.1.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The QP authors of this Report state that they are qualified persons for those areas as identified in the "Certificate of Qualified Person", as included in this Report.

For Section 4.0, the authors have relied on Florin Resources, without independent investigation, for information with respect to underlying joint venture and royalty agreements or the underlying interests in any of these agreements.

Also for Section 4.0, the authors have not conducted independent land status evaluations and have relied and believe there is a reasonable basis for this reliance, upon information from Florin Resources, and the Mineral Titles Branch, Energy and Minerals Division of the Ministry of Energy and Mines for Yukon Territory regarding property status, and legal title for the Project (Sections 4.2 to 4.4), which the authors believes to be accurate.

The authors have not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax matters relevant to the technical report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Property straddles the Mayo and Dawson Mining District boundaries of the Yukon Territory and is located approximately 60 km northwest of the town of Mayo, and 130 km east-southeast of Dawson City. The claims are centered at latitude 63°58' N and longitude 136°45' W, or UTM NAD 83 coordinates 413900E, 7094000N (NTS Map sheet 115P/15).

Figure 4-1 General Location Map

4.1 Tenure History

The original configuration of the Property consisted of 52 contiguous claims, approximately 1,085ha in area. These Claims were staked in 1991 and recorded under the assigned names of "ICE" (49) and "JC" (3) pursuant to the nomenclature and methodology outlined in the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The ICE claims were re-staked in 1999.

Florin Resources added an additional total of 129 contiguous claims to the Property position to the southeast in May 2011, and these were recorded under the name “Frost”. The Frost claims are owned 100% by the Florin Resources.

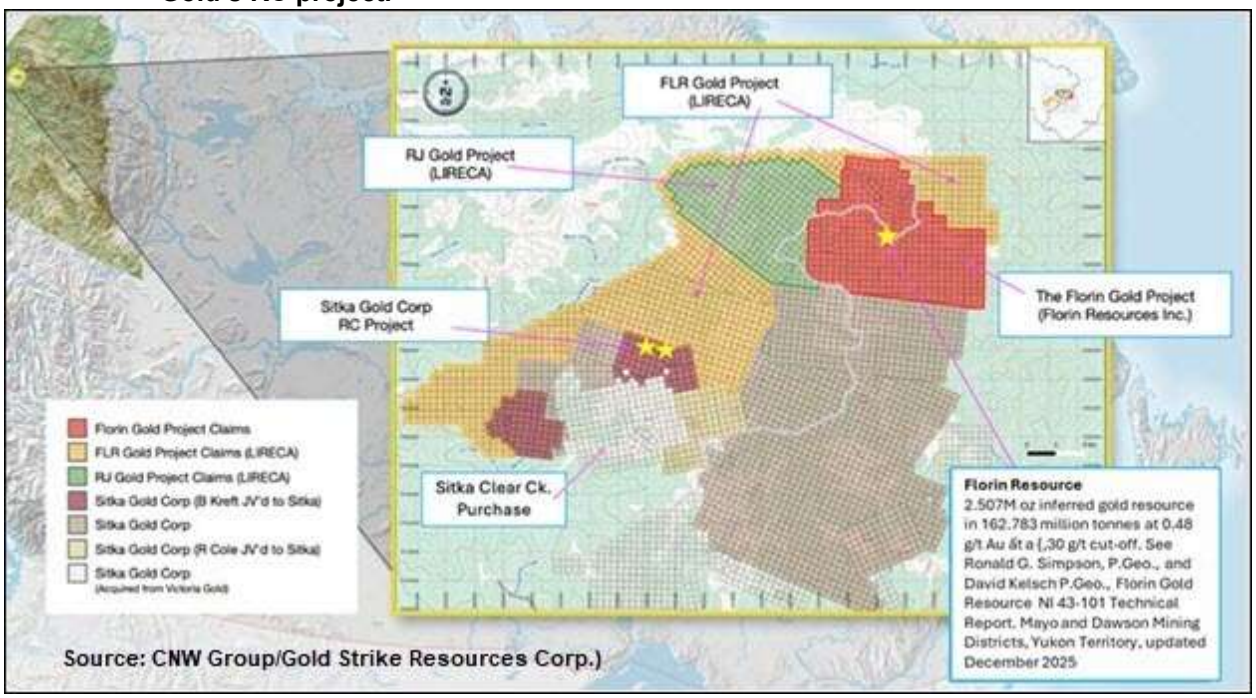
The RED claims (80 quartz mining claims) were staked in 2015 in two separate blocks contiguous to the pre-existing property.

The BX, Fire, Gem and Snow claims were purchased from Fox Exploration in 2018.

On July 27, 2021, six fractional claims were staked covering small fractions of open ground on the Mayo Mining District side.

On March 3, 2026, Gold Strike announced that it had entered an asset purchase agreement dated March 2, 2026 (the "Purchase Agreement") with LIRECA Resources Inc. ("LIRECA") and LIRECA's affiliate, Florin Resources Inc. ("Florin Resources" and, together with LIRECA, the "LIRECA Group"), pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire from the LIRECA Group three contiguous projects located within the Tombstone Gold Belt, Yukon, Canada, being the Florin gold project (the "Florin Gold Project"), the FLR gold project (the "FLR Gold Project") and the RJ gold project (the "RJ Gold Project", and together with the Florin Gold Project and FLR Gold Project, the "Projects"), for aggregate consideration of approximately CAD$34 million (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is a non-arm's length transaction. Figure 4-2 shows the location of the three contiguous projects.

Figure 4-2 The Florin Gold Project, the FLR Gold Project and the RJ Gold Project, relative to Sitka Gold’s RC project.



4.2 Mineral Tenure

In the Yukon, all work undertaken on the surface for hard rock mineral claims and leases is regulated under the Quartz Mining Act (QMA) through the Quartz Mining Land Use Regulation and is managed by the Mining Recorder's Office.

A mineral claim is a parcel of land located or granted for hard rock mining. A claim also includes any ditches or water rights used for mining the claim, and all other things belonging to, or used in, the working of the claim for mining purposes. The holder of a mineral claim is entitled to all minerals found in veins or lodes, together with the right to enter on, and use and occupy, the surface of the claim for the efficient and miner-like operation of the mines and minerals contained in the claim. Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims. Renewal of a quartz claim requires C$100 of work be done per claim per year. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work.

A Quartz Mining Lease is the most secure form of mineral title in the Yukon as the claims are held for a longer period of time (21 years instead of annually), and the claims are surveyed. A lease is applied for when a company is contemplating production and would like to advance their claims to lease. This relieves the company of the annual work requirement; there are, however, annual rental fees of C$200 per lease. Quartz Mining Leases are issued for 21 years and can be renewed for an additional 21-year term, provided that during the original term of the lease, all conditions of the lease and provisions of the legislation have been adhered to.

The Property consists of 500 contiguous mineral claims covering an area of approximately 8,891 hectares (Table 4-1) being 21,970 acres. The claims are located on NTS map sheet 115P15 2, 3 and 4 and are registered with the Mayo Mining Recorder and the Dawson Mining Recorder. All claims are registered in the name of Florin Resources Inc. The Property consists of one contiguous claim block that straddles the Dawson and Mayo Mining District's common boundary as displayed in Figure 4-3.

The ICE and JC claims were owned 80% by Florin Resources and 20% by 629281 B.C. Ltd. under an Option Agreement dated February 5, 2002, and further amended on May 12, 2002, and August 31, 2009. Subsequently, Florin Resources earned in 100% of the project by completing the terms as outlined in the Option and Purchase Agreement dated August 17, 2010.

Further to the above, 1079170 B.C. Ltd. completed the acquisition of the project on August 29, 2016, through a Plan of Arrangement. The subsidiary has been renamed "Florin Resources Inc." and is the sole owner of the Florin Gold Project.

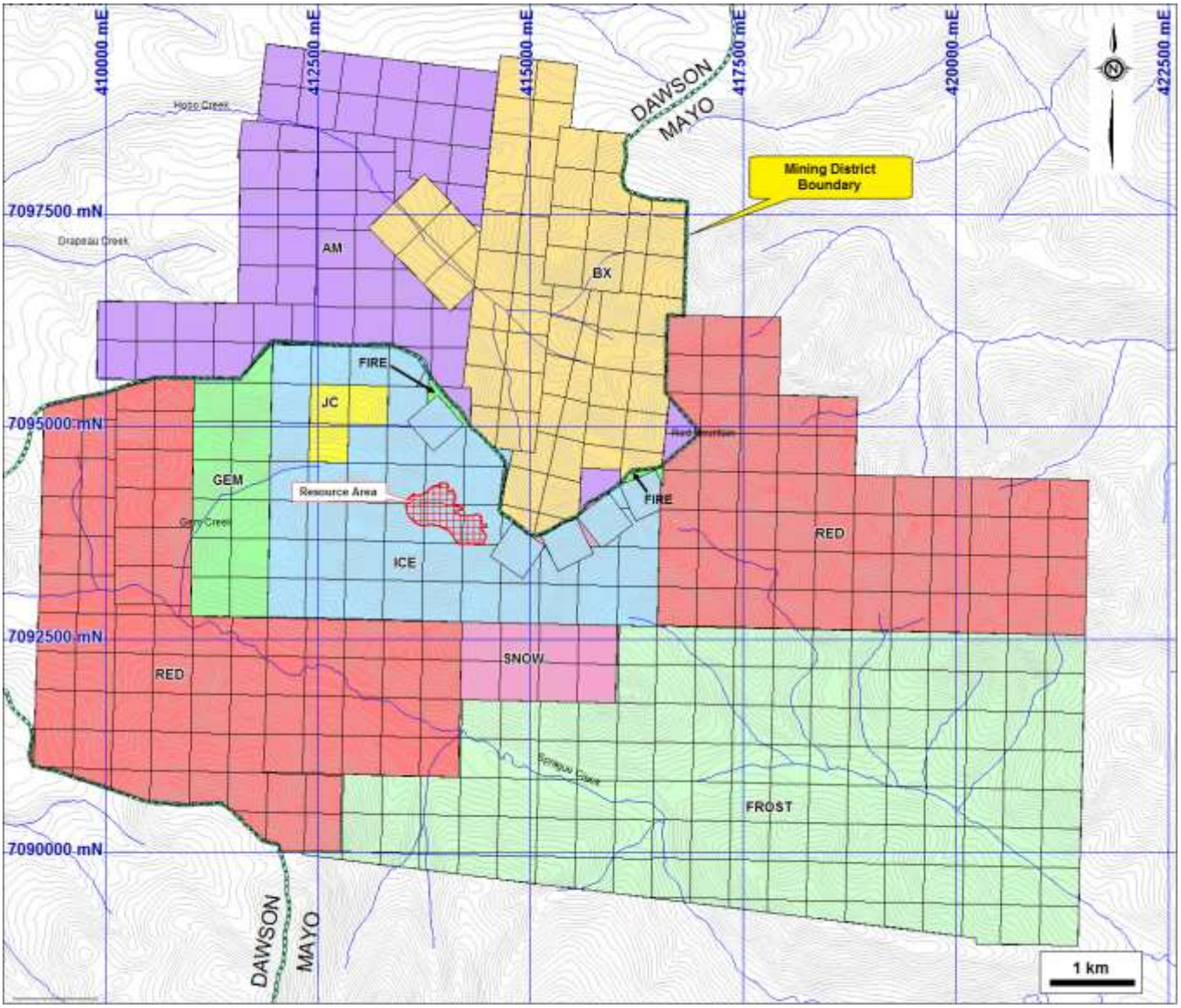
Table 4-1 Florin Gold Project Mineral Tenures

District	Claim Name	Claim No.	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Dawson	AM	1 - 21	YD142927 - YD142946	2030-12-24
Dawson	AM	24 - 63	YD142976	2030-12-24
Dawson	AM F	23	YD142978	2030-12-21
Dawson	AM F	22	YD142977	2030-12-24
Dawson	BX	13 - 68	YB42139 - YB42194	2030-12-24
Dawson	Bx	1 - 8	YB41142 - YB41149	2029-12-24
Dawson	Ice	66	YD86296	2030-12-24

District	Claim Name	Claim No.	Grant Number	Expiry Date
Dawson	Snow 13 F	0	YD142789	2030-12-24
Dawson	Snow 14 F	0	YD142788	2030-12-24
Dawson	Snow 15 F	0	YD142787	2030-12-24
Dawson	Snow 16 F	0	YD142786	2030-12-24
Dawson	Snow 17 F	0	YD142785	2030-12-24
Dawson	Snow 18 F	0	YD142784	2030-12-24
Mayo	Fire	1 - 4	YD35035 - YD35038	2028-12-24
Mayo	Frost	1 - 30	YD86908 - YD86909	2028-12-24
Mayo	Frost	32 - 131	YD102703 - YD102730	2028-12-24
Mayo	Frost Fr.	31	YD102731	2028-12-24
Mayo	Gem	13 - 25	YD11313 - YD11325	2028-12-24
Mayo	ICE Fr.	56 - 58	YE03909	2028-12-24
Mayo	Ice	59 - 64	YD86289 - YD86294	2028-12-24
Mayo	Ice	67 - 68	YD144977 - YD144978	2028-12-24
Mayo	Ice	1 - 2	YC02260 - YC02271	2031-12-24
Mayo	Ice	4	YC02283 - YC02284	2031-12-24
Mayo	Ice	6 - 14	YC02294 - YC02295	2031-12-24
Mayo	Ice	28 - 29	YC02300 - YC02301	2031-12-24
Mayo	Ice	40 - 41	YC02308 - YC02309	2031-12-24
Mayo	Ice	51	YC02772	2033-12-24
Mayo	Ice	16 - 17	YC02272 - YC02282	2034-12-24
Mayo	Ice	19 - 27	YC02285 - YC02293	2034-12-24
Mayo	Ice	30	YC02296 - YC02299	2034-12-24
Mayo	Ice	32 - 39	YC02302 - YC02303	2034-12-24
Mayo	Ice	42 - 45	YC02306 - YC02307	2034-12-24
Mayo	Ice Fr.	65	YD145002	2028-12-24
Mayo	JC	1 - 2	YC02667 - YC02668	2028-12-24
Mayo	JC	3	YC02669	2029-12-24
Mayo	RED	101 - 150	YF47451 - YF47452	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	21 - 27	YF47391 - YF47397	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	29 - 36	YF47399 - YF47406	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	39 - 58	YF47409 - YF47428	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	60 - 100	YF47430 - YF47450	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	151 - 156	YF47371 - YF47390	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	163 - 168	YD144951 - YD144956	2028-12-24
Mayo	Red	28	YF47398	2031-12-24
Mayo	Red	37 - 38	YF47407 - YF47408	2031-12-24
Mayo	Red	59	YF47429	2031-12-24
Mayo	Snow	1 - 12	YD34991 - YD34998	2028-12-24

Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims. Renewal of a quartz claim requires C$100 of work be done per claim per year. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work.

Figure 4-3 Florin Property Quartz Claims



4.3 Royalties and Encumbrances

The Florin Gold Project is subject to two separate net smelter returns royalties held by different parties.

Third Party Royalty on Encumbered Claims (629281 B.C. Ltd.):

The ICE and JC claims (the "Encumbered Claims"), which were originally subject to the option agreement with 629281 B.C. Ltd. dated February 5, 2002 (as amended) and acquired by Florin Resources by way of purchase agreement dated August 17, 2010, remain subject to a 2% net smelter returns royalty payable to 629281 B.C. Ltd.

The 629281 B.C. Ltd. royalty can be reduced: (i) from 2% to 1% on the payment of $1,000,000; and (ii) from 1% to 0.5% on the payment of $750,000.

107 Ltd. Royalty on Unencumbered Claims:

The Company has agreed to grant to 1079170 B.C. Ltd. ("107 Ltd.") a 3% net smelter returns royalty on all other claims comprising the Florin Gold Project, including the Frost, RED, BX, Fire, Gem, Snow, and AM claims (the "Unencumbered Claims"), pursuant to a Net Smelter Returns Royalty Agreement to be entered into on closing of the Transaction.

NSR Buy-Back Rights (107 Ltd. Royalty):

At any time prior to the commencement of commercial production, the Company can reduce the 107 Ltd. NSR applicable to the Unencumbered Claims by 1% increments, from 3% to 1%, by paying 107 Ltd. five hundred (500) ounces of physical gold or US$1,000,000 (whichever is greater in monetary value) for each 1% reduction, provided that the NSR does not fall below 1% on the Unencumbered Claims.

Restriction on Buy-Down of Third Party Royalty:

107 Ltd. has agreed not to complete any buy-down or other reduction of the 629281 B.C. Ltd. third party royalty on the Encumbered Claims unless and until the Company has completed a full reduction of the 107 Ltd. NSR on the Unencumbered Claims from 3% to 1%.

Annual Advance Royalty Payments:

Commencing on the closing date of the property acquisition, the Company shall pay to 107 Ltd. an annual advance royalty for the Florin Gold Project each year until the first full year following the commencement of commercial production. The amount of each annual advance royalty payment shall be the greater of $20,000 and seven (7) ounces of physical gold. All such annual advance royalty payments paid by the Company prior to the first production royalty payment will be credited towards and offset the production royalty payments due to 107 Ltd. and will be set off against 100% of the net smelter returns royalty as each payment comes due.

Bonus Payments:

In the event the Company, or its affiliate, publicly announces or otherwise establishes a resource estimate on any portion of the Florin Gold Project, prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 or another acceptable foreign code, that estimates the presence of ounces of gold in any category, the Company shall deliver to 107 Ltd. 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.

For greater certainty, no bonus payment is due with respect to the 2.507 Moz Au inferred resource contemplated herein.

4.4 Permits & Environmental Liabilities

The work permitting process in the Yukon is similar to the rest of Canada in that, although the claim holder has the right to explore for minerals, they must make all the necessary applications to Energy, Mines, and Resources and other environmentally applicable agencies prior to the commencement of work.

Florin Resources has applied for an updated Class 1 and Class 3 Quartz Mining Land Use Approval issued by the Yukon Department of Energy, Mines & Resources. The Class 1 notification was approved on December 16, 2025, and is valid as of May 15, 2026.

The Crown holds control of the surface rights on the Property. In addition, the Property is located within the Traditional Territory of the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation who is self-governing and who has settled their land claim.

No permissions are currently required from First Nations for the proposed work program; however, Florin has engaged several consultants and contractors that have Cooperation Agreements with First Nations. Florin has been in direct contact with the local First Nation and intends to engage the Na-Cho Nyäk Dun First Nation to discuss Cooperation Agreements going forward.

In August 2021 Matrix Research Ltd. conducted a Heritage Resources Overview Assessment (HROA) for the 2021 drilling area and conducted an aerial survey of the entire property to assist with a desktop HROA of the remainder of the property. No pre-contact heritage resources were identified during the HRIA but one post-contact heritage, consisting of a post-contact partially collapsed cabin, was identified within the boundaries of the 2021 drilling area. This site was only recorded via an aerial survey during the HRIA because it was not located within an area where proposed development activities were proposed. This post-contact heritage site is automatically protected under the Historic Resources Act (2002) and is subject to legislative provisions of the Historic Resources Act. It was noted that the site may be impacted if future development was proposed in this area. It was therefore recommended that if future activities are proposed in the site area, ground survey be conducted to fully record the site and establish the boundaries. Provided this recommendation was implemented, no further heritage assessment was recommended for the 2021 proposed drilling area within the Florin Gold Project.

The Property is not encumbered by any kind of environmental liability to the authors' knowledge.

4.5 Comments on Section 4

To the extent known there are no other significant factors and risks besides noted in the report that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access to the Property is via the Clear Creek Road from the Klondike Highway and through the headwaters of Clear Creek down into Big Creek valley along 17 kilometers of new all-wheel drive road put in by a Big Creek placer miner in 2016. The road traverses down Big Creek Valley for approximately 6 kilometers and then exits the valley, going east toward Hobo Creek where it leads to the Florin claim block. The Yukon government maintains the first 30 km of the road from the Klondike Highway to Clear Creek and placer miners maintain it from that point to the Property. The total road distance from the highway to the Property is 78 km (Figure 5-1).

Helicopter charter is available year-round from Whitehorse or Dawson City.

Figure 5-1 Property Access

5.2 Climate

The area experiences an interior continental climate with precipitation of approximately 31cm annually. Warm summers and cold winters typify the area, with seasonal extremes ranging between 35°C and -60°C in the summer and winter respectively. Permafrost is common, especially on the steeper north and east facing slopes and lower forested areas.

The exploration season normally extends from late May to late September, but cool rainy conditions and snowstorms are not uncommon in late August and September. The months of June through September are normally free of snow cover.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Village of Mayo (pop. 250) is the closest centre for obtaining groceries, fuel, accommodation, and some limited rental and contracted exploration services. A summer helicopter base is maintained at Mayo airport and on a year-round basis at Dawson City. A private airstrip is located approximately 10km west of the camp site of the Property with an airstrip located at Mayo as well. Mayo also hosts the Mayo District's Mining Recorders office and the Mining Land Use Inspections and Land Use and Resource Management Officer. There is a 5KW electrical power station immediately north of Mayo and a transmission line links Mayo and Dawson City.

5.4 Physiography

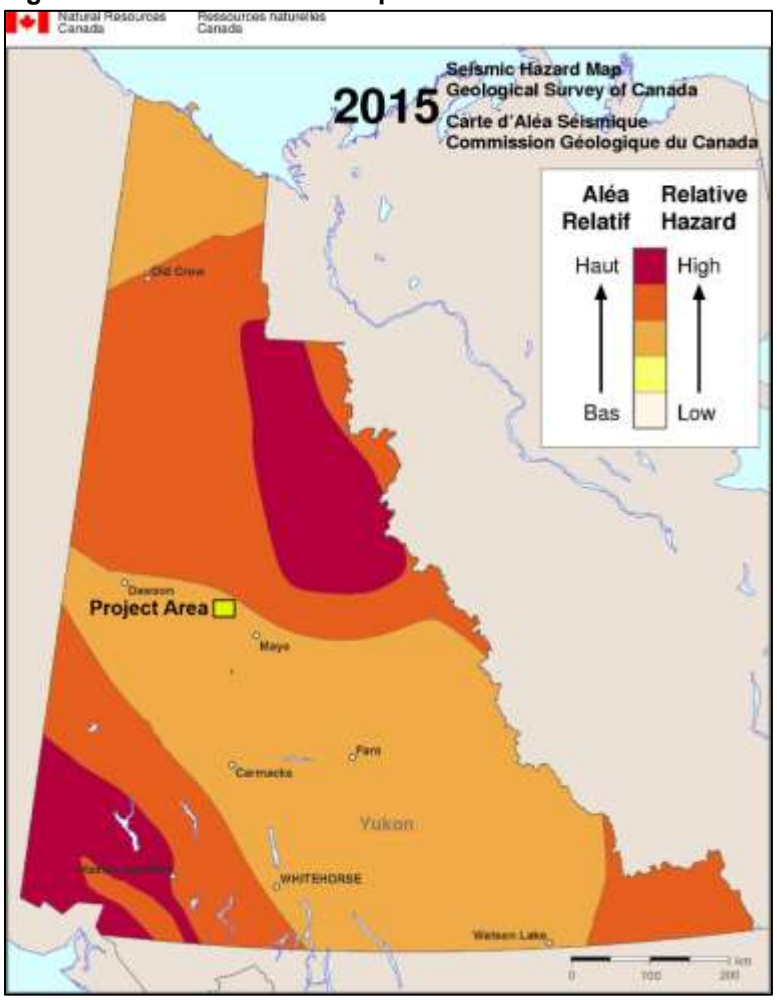
The Property is situated in the partially non-glaciated Stewart Plateau. Although Pleistocene glaciation scoured major drainages, most of the Property escaped the effects of glaciations. Topography is moderate to rugged and is characterized by rounded hills, ridges, and a dendritic drainage system. Elevations on the Property range from 1,100m to 1,680m asl. Outcrop exposure is poor to fair (approximately 5%) with almost no exposure on lower ridge slopes and forested areas. Most of the Property is covered by felsenmeer (a rock block field created by freeze-thaw weathering) and talus fines.

Ground vegetation cover below 1,200m elevation asl consists of alpine fir, sparse spruce forest, alder, dwarf willow, and birch. The area above tree line is mostly lichen-covered rock with sparse moss and alpine plant cover. A large part of the Property is above the tree line.

5.5 Regional Seismicity

The project is located in the central Yukon where the level of recorded historical seismic activity is moderate (Figure 5-2).

Figure 5-2 Seismic Hazard Map - Yukon



6.0 HISTORY

The area has a long history of prospection with the earliest activities most likely being alluvial prospecting in the early 20th century. The area now covered by the Property was first staked as the Hobnail, claims in October 1923 (Yukon Minfile, 1993). This staking was explored by Treadwell Yukon Company Limited in the late 1920's by hand-dug trenches and a short adit on the Treadwell vein on prominent gossans on the west shoulder of Red Mountain. Various individuals restaked the ground in 1933 and 1947. Asarco re-staked the Property as the Red claims in 1974 and carried out geological mapping. Amax Potash re-staked the Property as the Hi claims in 1979 for its molybdenum potential and explored the Property with geological mapping and a geochemical survey.

The Property was re-staked by Walhalla Exploration Ltd., in 1987 as the Hobo claims. The claims were mapped and surveyed in 1988 and optioned to Welcome North Mining Ltd. in December 1988 who subsequently completed grid soil sampling and limited rock sampling. Geochemical soil, silt, and rock analyses undertaken by the various operators produced highly anomalous gold and arsenic values from the area.

In 1992, the claims were re-staked by Crysi Exploration Ltd. and optioned to Kokanee Explorations Inc., and then ultimately to Consolidated Ramrod Gold Corp. Work programs were completed under the supervision of Aurum Geological Consultants Inc. from 1992 through 1994. This work consisted of rock sampling in late 1992, grid soil and rock sampling and geological mapping and prospecting in 1993 and 1994. These sampling programs defined a 700m by 100m anomalous zone with >500ppb gold in soil directly over and down slope of the eastern extension of a quartz monzonite stock. Continuous chip samples across fractured and quartz stockwork-bearing intrusive returned up to 347ppb gold over 34m. Grab samples of sulphide-rich quartz veins within fractured meta-sedimentary rock taken around the old Treadwell adit returned significant gold values. Eight samples returned an average of 4,073ppb gold. Further rock sampling, 100m to 400m upslope from the adit to the northwest and northeast, returned 1,073ppb gold over 3m in a continuous chip sample.

In 1993 Regent Ventures Ltd. conducted a soil sampling program over the BX claims. In 1994, Regent carried out a trenching program and drilled 6 NQ core holes (534m) in 1994. In the spring of 1995, 9 RC drill holes were completed totaling 1233m. Later that year 12 NQ core holes were completed (1625m).

The area was re-staked as the ICE and JC claims by Corwin Coe and Roy Mueller in 1999 to cover the known mineralization found within the granitic intrusive and adjacent meta-sedimentary rock. Additional infill soil and rock sampling was completed by Corwin Coe and a two-man crew in 2001. Many of the 24 rock samples were from trenches and dumps within fractured meta-sedimentary rocks that had been sampled in previous years. Most samples confirmed similar gold grades as reported previously. Six of the 24 samples returned >1g/t Au. Within the intrusive stock, an almost continuous chip sample across monzonite outcroppings on the west ridge returned a weighted average of 0.70g/t Au over 18m, including a 2m interval of 2.23g/t Au.

Infill soil lines (291 samples) were also collected in 2001, using the existing grid. The infill soil data confirmed and better defined the soil anomalies and showed a distinct northwest trend to the soil anomalies.

In 2001, Regent Ventures drilled 5 core holes totaling 1281m on the Saddle Zone located on the BX Claims.

In 2005, Regent Ventures conducted an IP survey and soil geochemistry in the Saddle Zone area of the BX claims.

Between 2002 and 2005, a total of 10 RC holes (totalling 604m) and 27 diamond drill holes (for a total of 4528m) were completed by Florin Resources. An airborne VTEM survey was flown in 2006 in conjunction with Regent Ventures, who owned adjoining ground to the north and east.

In 2006, Geotech Ltd. carried out a helicopter-borne magnetic and electromagnetic VTEM survey over the Property totaling 434.6 line km. The same year, Regent Ventures carried out geological mapping on the BX claims and drilled 5 core holes (HQ and NQ) for 1162m.

Florin Resources completed 12 diamond drill holes in 2010 for a total of 4080m. An additional 24 diamond drill holes were completed in 2011 for a total of 7950m, focusing on expanding the known resource. An additional VTEM survey was flown over the entire project area (Ice, JC and Frost claims) in 2011.

Between 2010 and 2012, three NI43-101 compliant mineral resource estimates were released with effective dates of June 15, 2010 (Cole 2010a), November 29, 2010 (Cole 2010b), and February 14, 2012 (Cole, 2012). The results of these estimates are not considered current and, therefore, are not being disclosed here.

In October 2011, a Digital Elevation Model (“DEM”) dataset was prepared by PhotoSat Information Ltd. of Vancouver from high resolution stereo satellite images and is accurate to 1 m resolution providing highly accurate topographic control.

In 2015 additional geochemical soil sample surveys were conducted that identified two new gold in soil anomalies: the West Gold Anomaly and the Treadwell Gold Anomaly. In 2016, additional geochemical soil sample surveys were conducted focused on expanding and further defining the West Gold Anomaly and Treadwell Gold Anomaly.

In 2021 a Mineral Resource was estimated for St. James Gold Corp. The results are presented in Table 6-1 (Simpson, 2021). The resource estimate was based on analytical data from 65 drill holes representing 16,461.19m of drilling.

Table 6-1 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate

COG g/t Au	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
0.30	170,993	0.45	2,474

Notes:

6. Mineral resource estimate prepared by GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of December 15, 2021.
7. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
8. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$1800/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 90%; mining costs of US$1.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$7.50 per tonne; G&A of US$1.00/t.
9. A base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$15.91 per tonne at a gold price of $1650/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.
10. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The issuer does not consider this historical estimate as current as further drilling has been carried out on the deposit.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

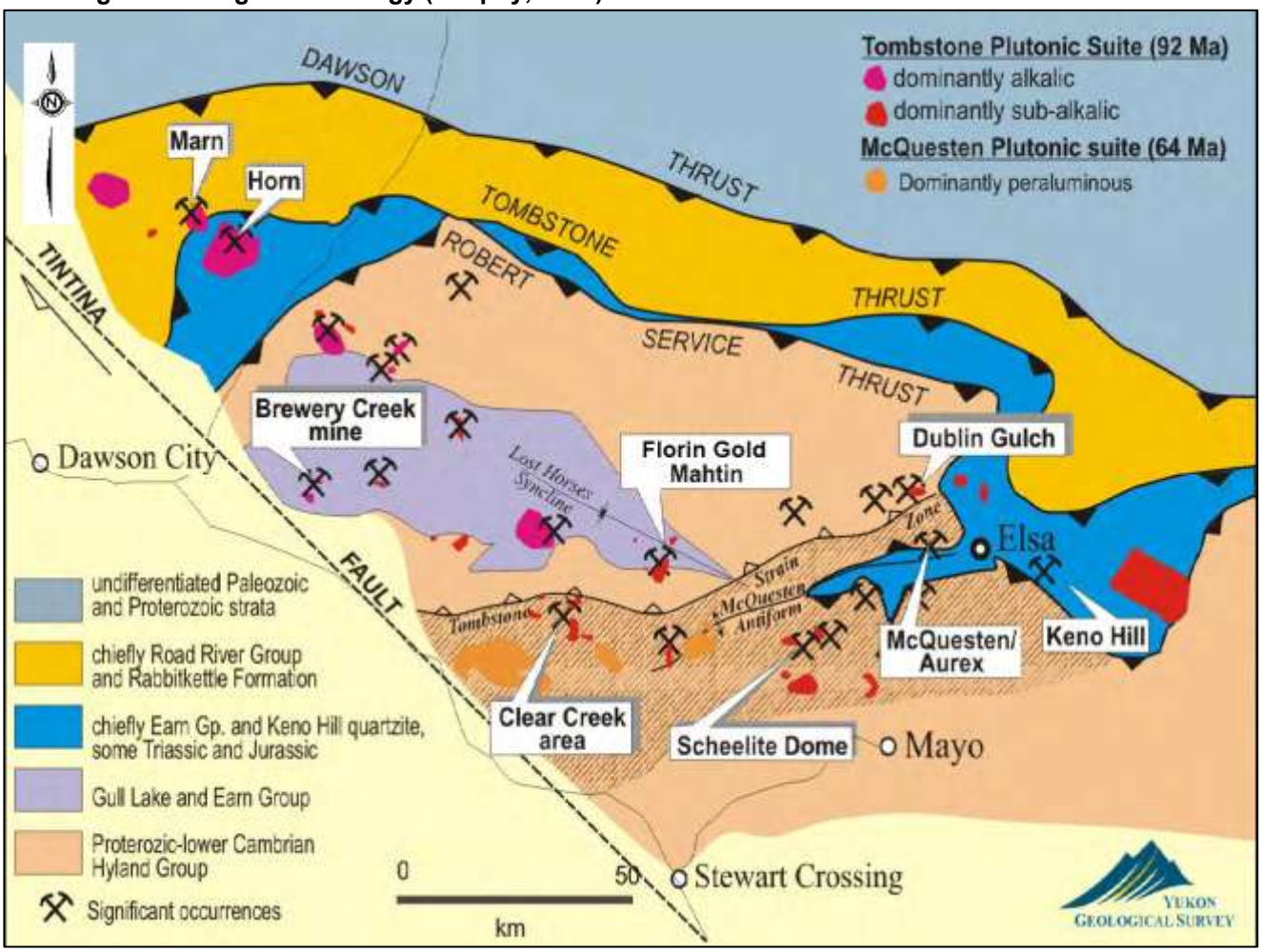
7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated within the Selwyn Basin and part of the Ominica Belt (Wheeler et al., 1991). Abbott (1986) describes the Selwyn Basin as part of the cordilleran miogeocline comprised of Precambrian to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited along the western margin of ancient North America. 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 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 2,000 km across the central Yukon and Alaska that hosts several intrusive related gold deposits, such as Fort Knox, Donlin Creek, Dublin Gulch, and Brewery Creek.

The Eastern or Selwyn Plutonic Suite of granitoid intrusives are distributed along a northwest trending arcuate belt within the Selwyn Basin (Figure 7.1). The granitoids are mainly granitic in composition and are associated with tin, tungsten, and molybdenum mineralization. The Dublin Gulch gold deposit is hosted by a quartz monzonite pluton of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite.

Age dating by J. Mortensen at the University of British Columbia on the Red Mountain stock, within the Property, yielded an age of 92.3 ±0.8Ma. The dike swarms on the Regent Saddle were dated at ca 92MA while the Sprague Creek stock (Mahtin) yielded an age of 91.0 ±0.2Ma, which is within the age range of the Tombstone Plutonic Suite (Murphy and Heon, 1994).

Figure 7-1 Regional Geology (Murphy, 1977)



7.2 Property Geology

The geology of the Property has been mapped at various scales by several operators since the 1980's. Part of the JC claims were mapped at a scale of 1:10 000 by Amax of Canada Ltd. (Kidlark, 1980). Additional mapping was completed in 1993-4 on the ICE claims primarily (Doherty and van Randen, 1994). The entire area was later covered by 1:50 000 scale regional mapping (Murphy and Heon, 1994) and Murphy (1997). The current bedrock mapping from the Yukon Geological Survey is presented in Figure 7-2.

The local geology consists of strongly foliated, poly-deformed clastic and volcaniclastic rocks of Upper Proterozoic to Cambrian age.

The lowest stratigraphic unit exposed on the Property is the Narchilla Formation, consisting of maroon and green variegated shales with lesser sandy limestone. Rocks of this formation are exposed on creek beds and valley bottoms. The white to tan, fine to coarse grained quartz-wacke (white grit unit)

is exposed on road cuts at intermediate elevations, while grey to tan, non-calcareous shale forms recessive rubble on hill tops and saddles, as well as in road cuts at upper elevations.

The Narchilla Formation is overlain by the Cambrian Gull Lake Formation, which is comprised of four lithologic units:

1. volcanic and clastic rocks comprised of dark green massive to fragmental mafic metavolcanic rock,

2. light to dark grey, locally pebbly quartzite,

3. greenish-grey phyllite with millimetre scale lamminae,

4. and tan to brown weathering, thinly bedded calcareous siltstone, sandstone, shale, and limestone.

The Gull Lake mafic volcanics are resistive and often form ridge tops.

The Narchilla and Gull Lake Formations are intruded by several Tombstone Suite quartz-monzonite intrusions. The largest intrusion on the Property cuts the Gull Lake Formation siltstones and quartzites.

The limits of the porphyry intrusive in and around the resource area were mapped based on felsenmeer. Comparison to the drill data shows the gross contact of the main intrusive to be representative, but less so within the bounds of the Jethro Structure.

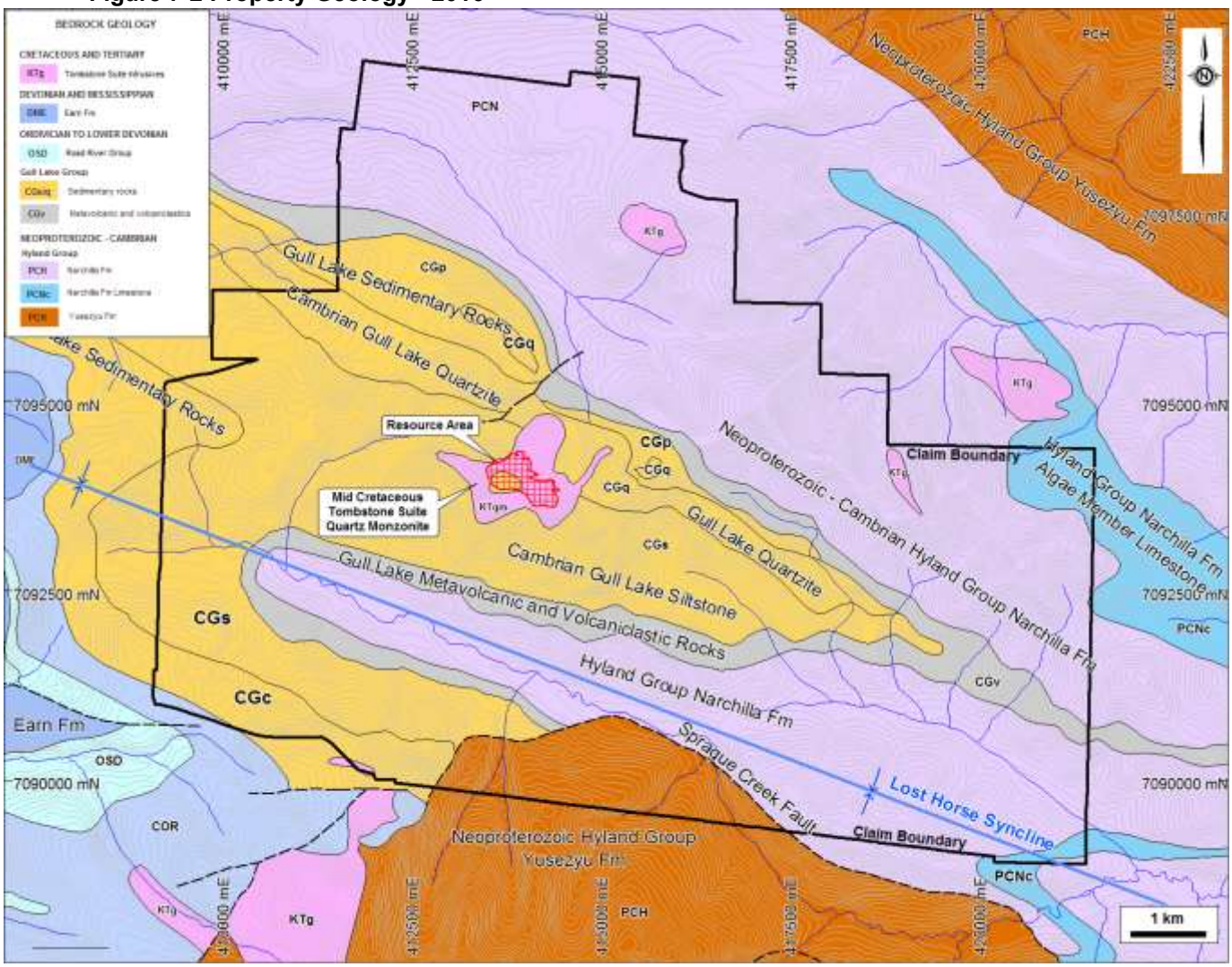
Contact metamorphic effects are intensely to pervasively developed as biotite-hornfels in fine-grained rocks above and below the intrusive contacts and constitute prominent magnetic anomalies (Figure 7-3).

The Lost Horse Syncline fold hinge has been mapped through the southern portion of the Property within the metasediments of both the Narchilla and Gull Lake Formations (Murphy and Heon, 1996).

The BX claims in the north central portion of the Property are intruded by a swarm of northwest trending biotite-quartz-monzonite dykes of variable width (<1m to >20m).

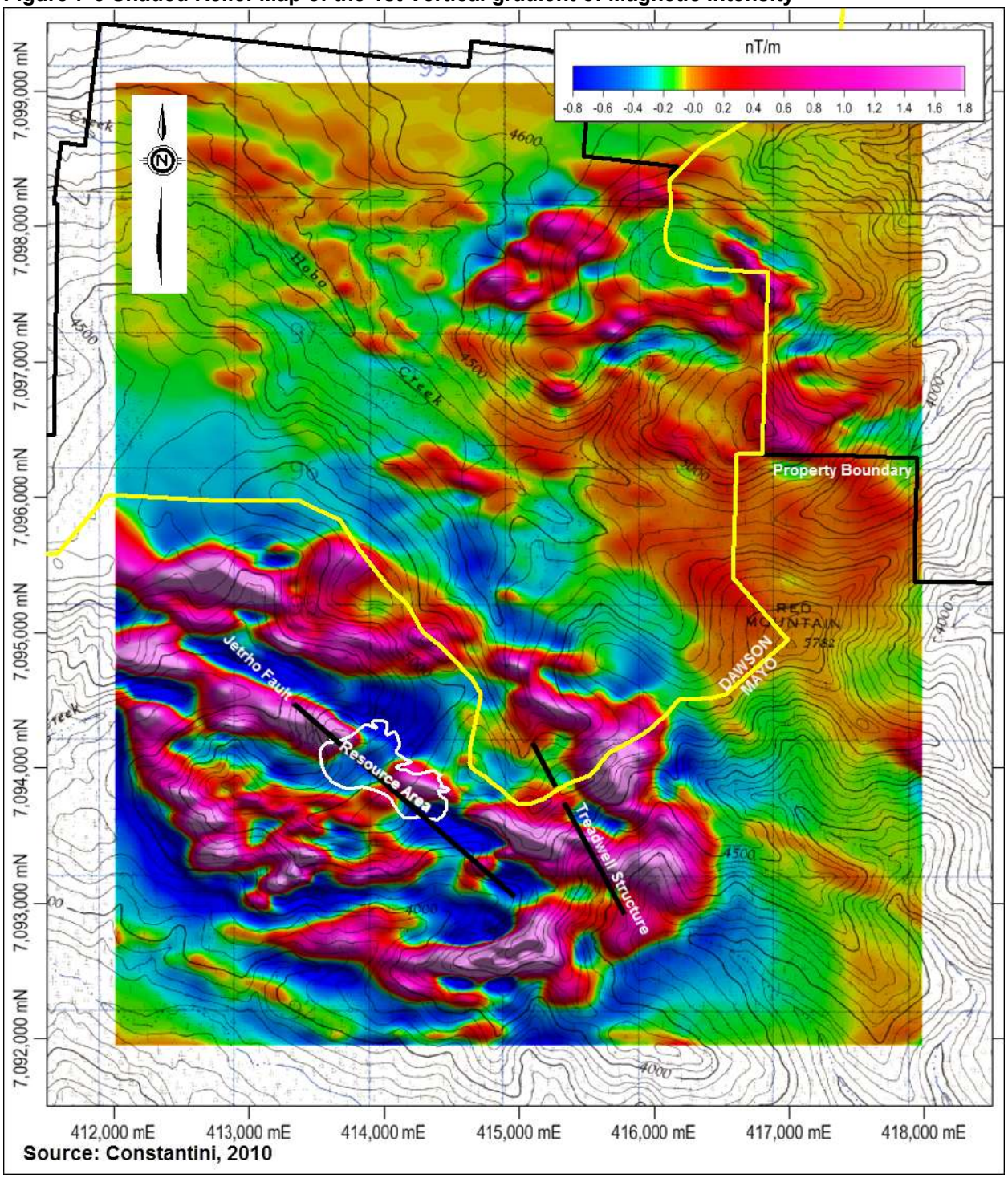
All lithologies are truncated by several northwest-trending faults with variable displacement. Geologic and sampling evidence suggests that these structures were important in localizing gold mineralization.

Figure 7-2 Property Geology - 2016



Source: Yukon Geological Survey http://mapservices.gov.yk.ca/YGS/Load.htm

Figure 7-3 Shaded Relief Map of the 1st Vertical gradient of Magnetic Intensity



Source: Constantini, 2010

7.3 Mineralization

Known mineralization is spatially and temporally related to quartz-monzonite intrusive stocks of the Tombstone Porphyry Suite.

Pyrite is disseminated locally within the stock and is ubiquitous in the surrounding hornfels. A broad zone of lower grade gold mineralization (0.2g/t Au to 0.5g/t Au) is associated with disseminations of sulphide minerals in the range of 0.5% to 1%, up to 5% locally. Arsenopyrite is the dominant sulphide mineral, followed by lesser amounts of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite. In addition, arsenopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite-quartz-calcite veins and fractures are found within the stock and adjacent to it in a lesser sense in locally developed hornfelsed zones. Early biotite-sericite-pyrrhotite veins and breccias are common and finally, brecciated and tourmalinized zones are hosted locally with the quartz monzonite intrusive.

In a more structurally related sense, mineralization is also associated with widespread, steeply dipping sheeted sulphide-bearing quartz-calcite veins orientated in a conformable sense with the steeply dipping, northwest trending structural pattern as well as with well developed multi-generational quartz veining, sometimes stockworked. Accompanying the veining is up to 5% fine- to medium-grained pyrite-arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite ± chalcopyrite distributed in close association with the wall rock. The better mineralization is contained within a thick portion of the intrusion along the Jethro Structure. Most assay results >1g/t Au are from within this intrusion. Results from drilling reveal that the meta-sedimentary rock in and around the Jethro Structure can host resource grade material, albeit with a slightly less tenor and more variance along the sample string.

Visible alteration of rocks hosting vein and sulphide mineralization is for the most part subtle. The most obvious alteration accompanies localized quartz veining swarms in the form of silicification. Harris (2005) reports in a petrographic examination of thin sections that potassic feldspar and albite alteration (or redistribution) and quartz veinlet development occurs in concordant zones and along multidirectional micro-fractures. Coarser sulphide minerals are also associated with these metasomatic features.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Goldfarb et al. (2000) describes the Tintina Gold Belt as spreading for over 2,000km across central Alaska and the Yukon Territory and hosting 91 ± 1MA felsic intrusions that are often associated low grade bulk tonnage and high-grade gold deposits, both within the intrusions and the surrounding country rock. Gold deposits of the province have certain similar characteristics, such as spatial and temporal association with mid-Cretaceous magmatism, Bi-W-Te signature in granitoid stock-hosted mineralization, As-Sb signature in sedimentary-rock-hosted and dike-hosted mineralization.

The Florin gold deposit is typical of a reduced intrusion related gold system (RIRGS). These systems are characterised by spatial and temporal relationships to moderately reduced, felsic intrusions that occur in cratonic margins in landward or back-arc positions relative to continental arcs, or within continental collisional settings. The mineralisation is characterised by a metal suite that includes Au–Bi–Te–As (±W, Mo, Sb). The structural controls on these deposits, although important in their genesis, are poorly understood (Thompson et al. 1999).

Although these types of deposits have spatial and temporal relationships to intrusions, the deposits differ from typical porphyry gold systems in that they have consistent similarity in vein and fault orientations over hundreds of kilometres.

Similar deposits have also been found nearby at Clear Creek, Dublin Gulch, Scheelite Dome, and at the McQuesten and Aurex properties just west of United Keno Hill Mines. The entire area has seen considerable exploration activity for intrusive related gold mineralization since 1990.

Future exploration programs on the property will seek to expand the existing defined resources on the Property based on an intrusive hosted gold model primarily through drilling. Other areas of the Property will be explored by geophysical and geochemical surveys to define future drill targets.

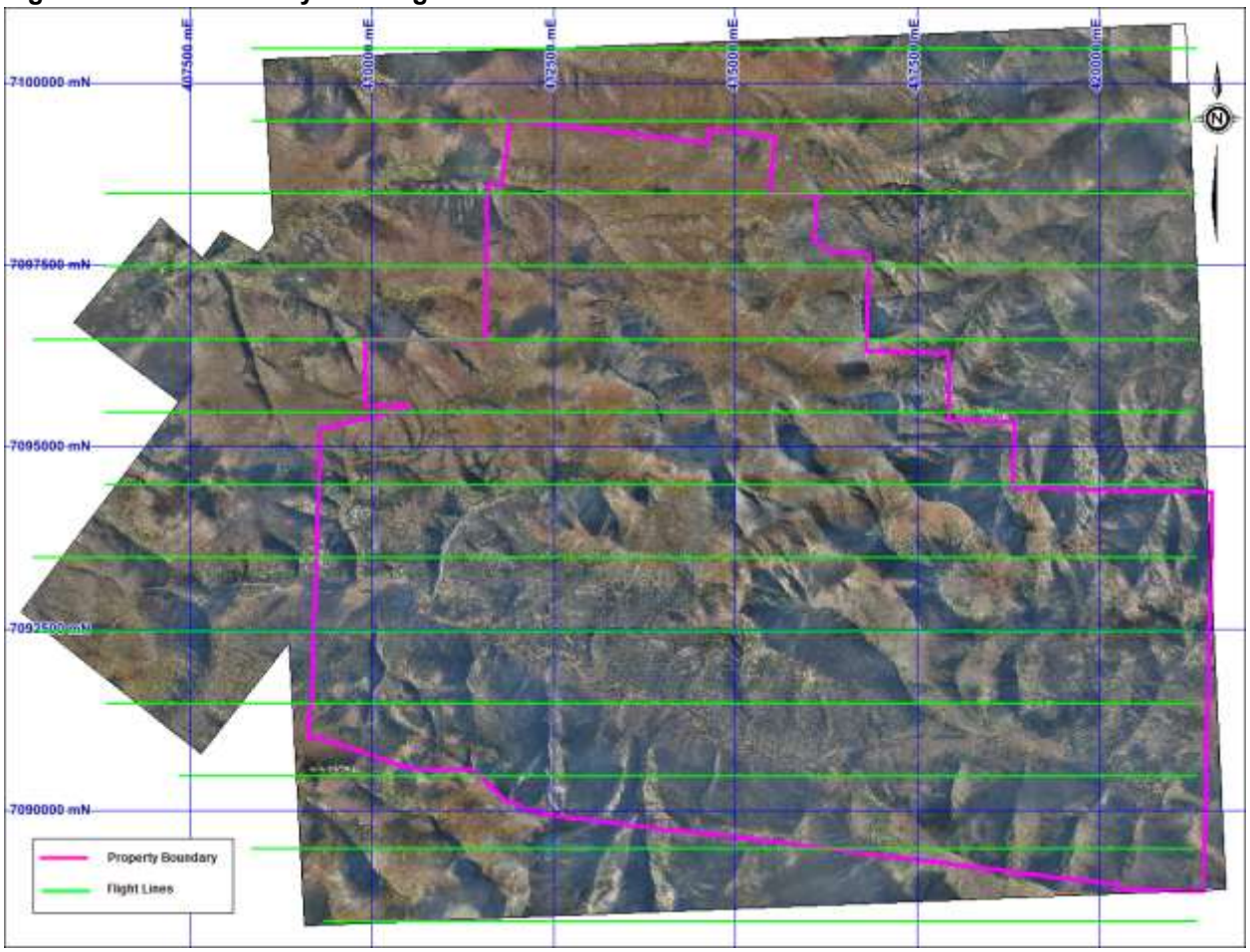
9.0 EXPLORATION

Gold Strike has not conducted any exploration on the property to date. This section summarizes the most recent exploration work conducted by Florin Resources.

9.1 LiDAR Survey - 2021

In August 2021, LiDAR Services International Inc. (LSI) performed a LiDAR survey over an approximate area of 155 square kilometers (Figure 9-1). The LiDAR and imagery data were collected in one flight mission on August 28, 2021, based out of the Dawson City Airport. The project consisted of pre-planned flight lines flown at an average height of 850 m above ground level and a forward speed of 215 km/h. The Riegl LMS Q780 laser pulsed at a rate of 400 kHz and the laser scanned at a rate of 134 Hz, resulting in an average point spacing of 0.45 m or 5.0 points per square meter. The Canon EOS-5DS digital camera took a photo every 3.5 seconds resulting in 60% forward overlap between consecutive photos.

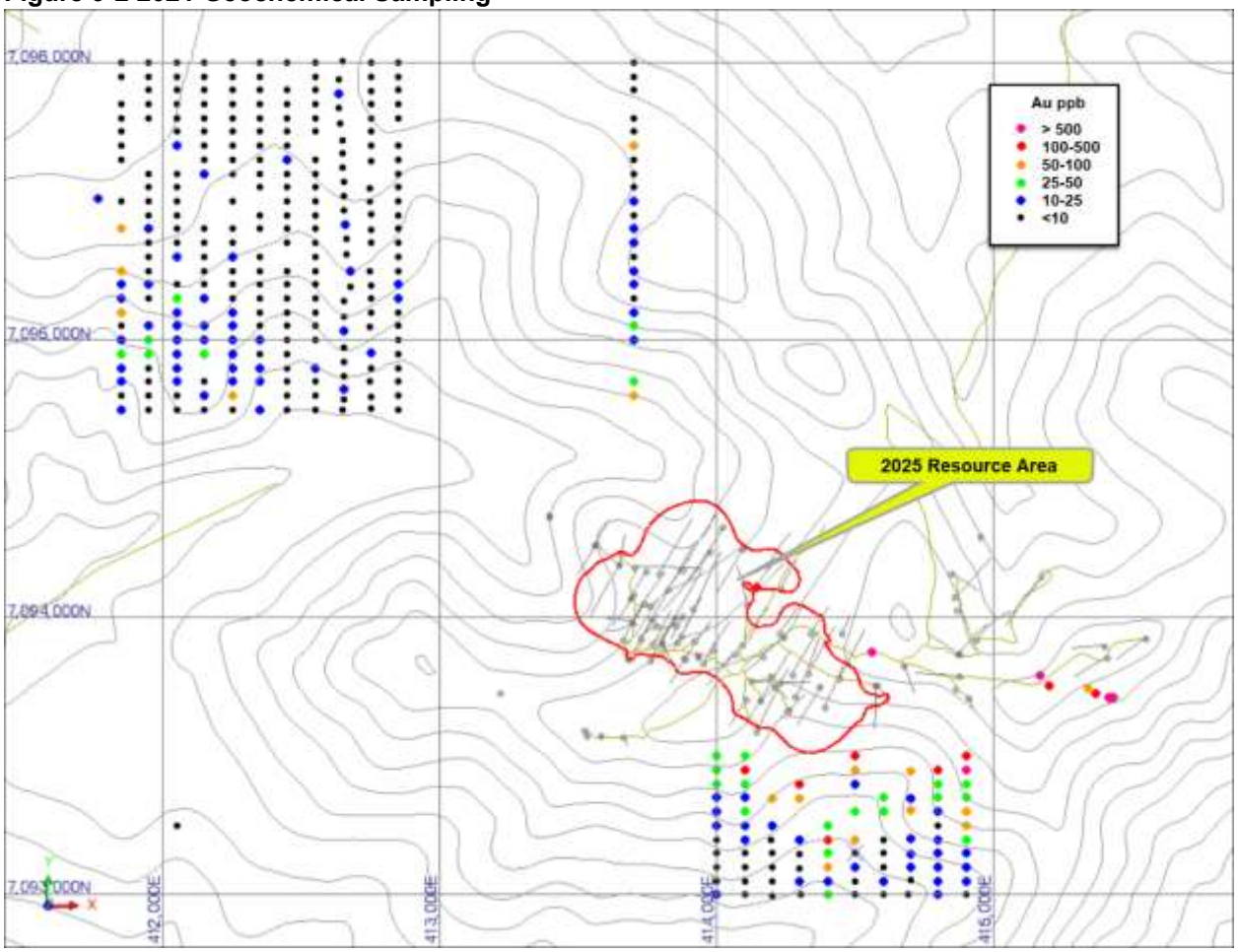
Figure 9-1 LiDAR Survey Coverage



9.2 2021 Geochemical Sampling

A soil geochemical survey was conducted in late August 2021 over two areas located northwest and southeast of the resource area covering an area of roughly 170 hectares. Approximate north-south traverse lines were spaced 100m apart and samples were collected at approximate 50m intervals. A total of 371 soil samples and 11 rock samples were collected and sent for analysis ALS laboratories in North Vancouver (Figure 9-2).

Figure 9-2 2021 Geochemical Sampling



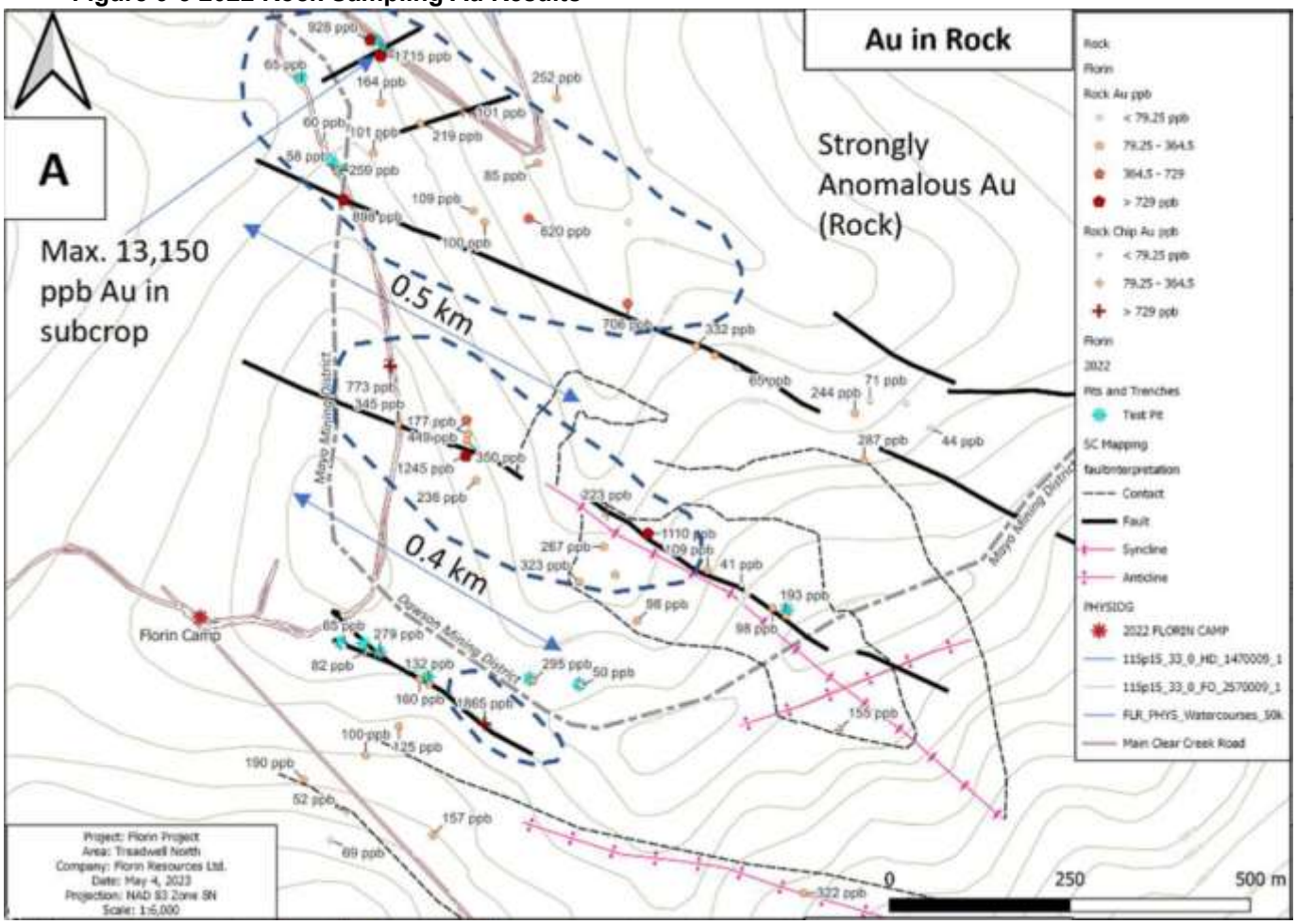
9.3 Geologic Mapping and Sampling – 2022

In 2022, an area of approximately 138 hectares was mapped at a scale of 1:2000 to produce two 550 m by 800 m map sheets and three 250 m by 400 m map sheets over the Treadwell area. Rock samples (n=66) were taken, and 15 test pits were excavated. Samples were taken at 13 of 15 test pits (Figure 9-3).

Rock samples across the entire Treadwell area are Au mineralized but three strong Au anomalies are identified and outlined with blue dashed lines in Figure 21. The northernmost anomaly is a northwest-southeast trending, strong Au-in-rock anomaly that is about 500 m long. Analyses from six float and subcrop grab samples from this area range from 706 to 13,150 ppb Au. The samples consist of quartzite with limonitic fault gouge or breccia and quartz-limonite+/-arsenopyrite+/-stibnite veins. The middle anomaly is also a northwest-southeast trending, strong Au-in-rock anomaly that is about 400 m long. Analyses from three float grab samples from this anomaly area range from 449 to 1,245 ppb Au. The samples consist of quartzite or sandstone with limonitic fracture surfaces, fault gouge or breccia and quartz veins. One north oriented 8 m long chip sample taken from a metamorphosed siltstone with 0.5 cm quartz veins and a limonite-pyrite fault zone assayed 773 ppb Au. The third anomaly consists of one 0.5 m long chip sample taken from faulted, metamorphosed and sulphidized siltstone and quartzite that assayed 1,865 ppb Au nested in a 400 m wide grouping of grab and chip samples that assayed between 50 and 295 ppb Au.

These rocks are also anomalous in Bi, Ag and As and these elements have strong positive correlation coefficients with Au in rock in the map area including Bi (r = 0.97), Ag (0.78) and As (0.66).

Figure 9-3 2022 Rock Sampling Au Results



The geology of the Treadwell area is comprised of Gull Lake formation phyllitic siltstone, sandstone and quartzite cut by Mayo suite quartz monzonite dykes and sills. Major fold hinges trending about 315° azimuth were discovered as well as three major faults that transected the map area at an azimuth of about 293° average. Mineralization was found trending on both the three major faults as well as the fold hinges. Additional mineralized orientations at 070° azimuth were seen but were not as prominently developed in the mapped area and the outcropping was poor which lowers the level of certainty.

10.0 DRILLING

Gold Strike has not conducted any drilling on the property to date. This section summarizes the most recent drilling programs conducted by Florin Resources.

10.1 2010-2011 Drilling

In 2010, drilling was performed in the Florin Gold Project zone for the purposes of resource definition. A total of 4,079.28m of core was drilled in August and September, spread over 12 holes. Average hole depth was 340m. Four holes were drilled using HTW diameter and the remainder produced NTW width core. Most holes drilled to test the resource are orientated at an azimuth of 028°, with several scissoring back at a reverse azimuth. Gold mineralization was found to extend for over 670m along strike of the Jethro Structure, a northwest trending fault zone that cuts centrally through the Property.

The 2011 summer drill program consisted of definition and in-fill drilling the project resource area. Most were started with HTW diameter core and reduced to NTW if required (Hole ICE11040 was all NTW). Most holes were orientated at an azimuth of 028°, with several scissoring back at a reverse azimuth. A cumulative sum of 7949.44m of core was drilled between June 10 and September 08, 2011, spread over 24 holes. Average hole depth of drilling was 330m.

Hole details are summarized in Table 10-1 and illustrate in Figure 10-1 .

Significant intercepts are presented in Table 10-2. A cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au was used with a minimum width of 25m. Up to 5m of internal dilution was permitted.

Table 10-1 Summary of 2010-2011 Drilling

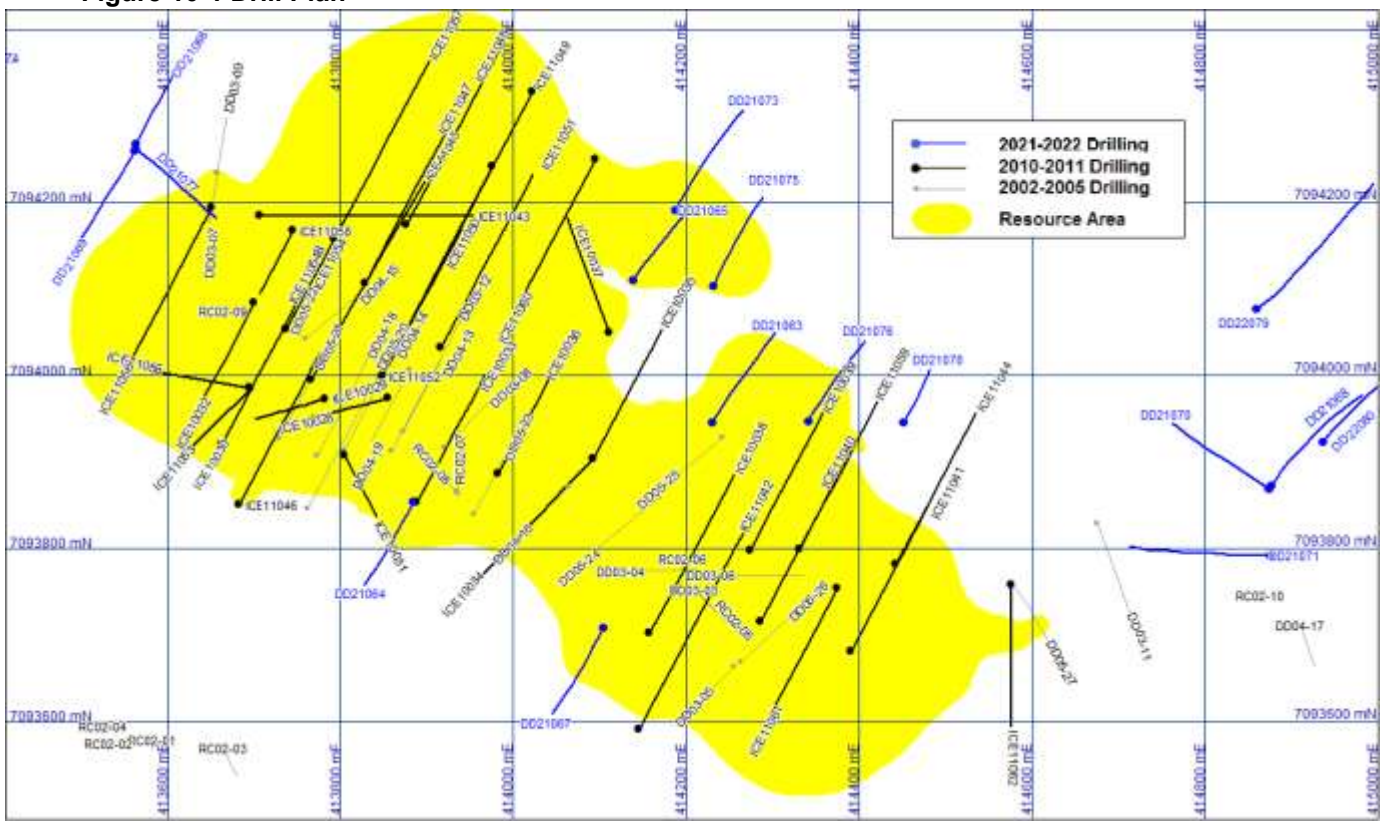
HOLE_ID	NORTH	EAST	ELEV	AZM	DIP	LENGTH (m)
ICE10028	413855.05	7093973.94	1482.31	256	-80	526.57
ICE10029	413782.44	7093973.10	1470.91	254	-80	479.78
ICE10030	413662.31	7093920.58	1458.35	28	-60	367.89
ICE10031	413804.23	7093908.02	1497.97	152	-60	170.69
ICE10032	413700.64	7094083.63	1443.99	208	-65	342.90
ICE10033	413888.13	7093852.69	1531.33	28	-60	355.09
ICE10034	414092.48	7093903.59	1532.21	224	-60	412.39
ICE10035	414092.26	7093903.20	1532.26	28	-55	305.35
ICE10036	413983.01	7093886.44	1528.16	28	-55	216.41
ICE10037	414111.10	7094049.72	1503.73	340	-55	252.98
ICE10038	414157.79	7093701.74	1528.67	28	-55	368.81
ICE10039	414273.38	7093797.79	1556.01	28	-50	280.42
ICE11040	414286.50	7093715.56	1537.68	28	-50	350.52
ICE11041	414390.33	7093681.25	1533.43	28	-50	292.52
ICE11042	414145.18	7093591.45	1505.06	28	-50	399.29
ICE11043	413706.09	7094184.87	1440.74	90	-50	390.14
ICE11044	414442.54	7093782.17	1578.82	28	-55	318.52
ICE11045	413766.06	7093995.77	1461.90	28	-50	419.38
ICE11046	413682.84	7093850.25	1485.48	28	-55	342.90
ICE11047	413828.07	7094105.86	1452.05	28	-55	350.52
ICE11048	413876.17	7094174.51	1445.49	28	-50	371.86
ICE11049	414021.93	7094327.42	1429.33	208	-55	414.53
ICE11050	413975.63	7094241.18	1437.59	208	-50	442.26
ICE11051	413916.11	7094031.84	1476.81	28	-60	466.34
ICE11052	413849.01	7093998.96	1473.54	28	-65	470.92
ICE11053	413695.49	7093985.01	1455.06	225	-65	254.51
ICE11054	413737.05	7094053.55	1449.35	28	-65	72.25
ICE11054B	413737.05	7094053.55	1449.35	28	-65	345.95
ICE11055	413695.13	7093985.40	1455.00	280	-60	238.18
ICE11056	413651.20	7094194.01	1434.05	208	-50	347.47
ICE11057	413793.12	7094158.16	1440.47	28	-50	364.24
ICE11058	413744.68	7094167.84	1438.83	208	-60	163.98
ICE11059	414330.47	7093798.68	1566.12	28	-50	300.23
ICE11060	414094.52	7094250.34	1454.35	208	-55	329.18
ICE11061	414374.89	7093753.96	1562.78	208	-50	254.51
ICE11062	414576.29	7093757.95	1576.34	180	-50	249.24

Table 10-2 Significant Drill Intercepts 2010-2011

Hole ID	From	To	Interval m	Au g/t
ICE10028	29.00	264.60	235.60	0.942
ICE10028	279.10	314.35	35.25	0.648
ICE10028	406.50	521.50	115.00	0.949
ICE10029	4.50	184.40	179.90	0.674
ICE10029	189.70	265.30	75.60	0.513
ICE10029	328.85	427.20	98.35	0.717
ICE10030	26.00	249.00	223.00	0.776
ICE10032	83.00	120.90	37.90	0.464
ICE10032	126.25	161.00	34.75	0.754
ICE10033	87.00	165.50	78.50	0.599
ICE10033	186.90	233.75	46.85	0.614
ICE10034	76.30	135.90	59.60	0.579
ICE10034	170.30	230.50	60.20	0.357
ICE10037	20.00	74.00	54.00	0.616
ICE10038	152.00	194.50	42.50	0.440
ICE10038	227.50	286.00	58.50	0.480
ICE10039	54.00	90.40	36.40	0.475
ICE11040	126.50	157.50	31.00	0.557
ICE11040	242.50	284.00	41.50	0.567
ICE11041	82.50	110.50	28.00	0.565
ICE11043	46.50	82.62	36.12	0.503
ICE11043	153.00	210.50	57.50	0.369
ICE11043	352.00	387.00	35.00	0.842
ICE11045	49.50	82.50	33.00	0.679
ICE11045	123.50	158.50	35.00	0.568
ICE11045	274.00	313.50	39.50	0.414
ICE11046	145.00	337.50	192.50	0.464

Hole ID	From	To	Interval m	Au g/t
ICE11047	52.50	85.00	32.50	0.460
ICE11047	132.00	164.00	32.00	0.414
ICE11048	81.00	128.50	47.50	0.488
ICE11049	3.00	39.50	36.50	0.570
ICE11049	301.00	335.50	34.50	0.745
ICE11050	394.00	420.00	26.00	0.343
ICE11051	4.50	62.00	57.50	0.446
ICE11052	1.50	36.50	35.00	0.458
ICE11052	78.00	122.00	44.00	0.464
ICE11052	271.50	306.50	35.00	0.354
ICE11053	5.50	151.00	145.50	0.602
ICE11053	172.50	199.50	27.00	1.053
ICE11054B	27.00	52.50	25.50	0.384
ICE11054B	58.50	109.50	51.00	0.433
ICE11054B	195.00	237.50	42.50	0.381
ICE11055	4.57	82.00	77.43	0.915
ICE11055	94.50	162.00	67.50	0.472
ICE11056	156.00	245.50	89.50	0.540
ICE11057	85.50	232.00	146.50	0.390
ICE11058	4.50	83.80	79.30	0.454
ICE11059	3.75	32.00	28.25	0.373
ICE11059	80.00	117.50	37.50	0.405
ICE11060	13.50	44.00	30.50	0.449
ICE11060	50.00	79.00	29.00	0.485
ICE11060	122.50	201.00	78.50	0.454
ICE11061	13.50	41.00	27.50	0.390

Figure 10-1 Drill Plan



10.1 2021 Drilling

In 2021, Florin drilled 16 core holes totaling 3,616.84 meters (Table 10-3 and Figure 10-1). The work was carried out by Superior Diamond Drilling Inc of Powell River, BC, using one skid and one fly MP DII Diamond drill rigs. All holes were drilled using NQ2 diameter core (50.6 mm). Two holes DD21066 and DD21072 were lost before reaching target depth.

Drilling was completed by September 9th, and camp was demobilized on September 14th. Three drill holes were strapped on pallets and transported to Whitehorse for logging and cutting, which was completed by October 22.

Drilling intercepted both quartz monzonite sills and dykes and hornfelsed metasediments with zones and areas of moderate faulting, sheeted veining and stockwork zones. Mineral zones are irregular in shape and not tabular, therefore true thickness does not have any relevance.

Significant intercepts are presented in Table 10-4. A cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au was used with a minimum width of 25m. Up to 5m of internal dilution was permitted.

Table 10-3 Summary of 2021 Drilling

HOLE_ID	NORTH	EAST	ELV	AZM	DIP	LENGTH (m)
DD21063	7093945.56	414230.22	1548.88	028	-60	244.10
DD21064	7093854.24	413884.52	1531.17	208	-60	218.00
DD21065	7094110.12	414139.32	1500.55	028	-60	184.00
DD21066	7094268.07	413563.76	1430.64	028	-55	163.30
DD21067	7093709.12	414104.90	1533.47	208	-60	221.00
DD21068	7093872.76	414876.84	1598.97	040	-60	307.85
DD21069	7094260.78	413562.05	1431.21	208	-70	325.25
DD21070	7093869.50	414874.60	1599.50	300	-55	234.69
DD21071	7093792.18	414875.49	1617.32	270	-60	310.90
DD21072	7094367.16	413397.98	1332.52	208	-60	23.20
DD21073	7094191.03	414187.40	1489.00	028	-60	268.20
DD21074	7094367.87	413398.54	1332.53	000	-90	298.70
DD21075	7094104.00	414231.00	1529.00	028	-60	234.70
DD21076	7093946.85	414341.49	1573.07	028	-60	222.10
DD21077	7094262.16	413563.44	1431.30	130	-60	230.70
DD21078	7093946.73	414452.23	1601.50	028	-60	130.15
					Total (m)	**3616.84**

Table 10-4 Significant Drill Intercepts 2021

Hole	From	To	Width	Au
DD21063	115.80	167.00	51.20	0.494
DD21064	20.50	53.50	33.00	0.378
DD21065	71.00	103.50	32.50	0.644
DD21065	142.50	174.00	31.50	0.378
DD21068	158.50	245.50	87.00	0.427
DD21073	7.00	46.00	39.00	0.844

10.2 2022 Drilling

In July 2022, two diamond drill holes, totalling 857 m, were completed in the Treadwell area which has a 970 m by 350 m strong Au in rock anomaly defined by 2022 rock sampling situated about 320 m to the east of the Florin Gold deposit resource area. The anomaly sits in hornfelsed and quartz veined Gull Lake formation phyllitic siltstone, sandstone, quartzite and mineralized Mayo suite quartz monzonite dykes and sills. Strong mineralization is associated with Mayo suite intrusion related sulphidized quartz veins that follow northwest-southeast trending structures in the area.

Drill hole collar locations are listed in Table 10-5 and appear on the far left edge of Figure 10-1.

DD22079 was drilled entirely within claim BX 60, YB42186 and DD22080 was collared in BX62, YB42188 and terminated in BX 60, YB42186. Their respective lengths were 419.00 m and 438.00 m.

The drilling was completed using a Discovery II skid drill. The two drillholes were drilled on existing access roads, minimizing disturbance. Site prep, drill move assistance and reclamation was done using a D7H Caterpillar bulldozer and a 326F Caterpillar excavator.

Significant intercepts are presented in Table 10-6. A cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au was used with a minimum width of 25m. Up to 5m of internal dilution was permitted.

Table 10-5 Summary of 2022 Drilling

HOLE_ID	NORTH	EAST	ELEV	AZM	DIP	LENGTH (m)
DD22079	7094078.00	414860.00	1575.00	40	-60	419
DD22080	7093924.00	414937.00	1579.00	40	-70	438

Table 10-6 Significant Drill Intercepts 2022

Hole	From	To	Width	Au
DD22079	9.00	57.00	48.00	0.543
DD22080	180.00	355.50	175.50	0.462
DD22080	363.00	388.50	25.50	0.363

10.3 Recovery

Drill core recovery typically shows a high rate of recovery, except for faulted zones. The average recovery for the combined 2010-2011 drilling was 97%. The average recovery for 6 of the 2003 drill holes was 94%. Recovery was reportedly recorded for the 2004 and 2005 drilling programs but has not been located. Recovery during the 2021 and 2022 drill programs averaged 95%.

10.4 Collar Surveys

Pre-2005 drill collars were surveyed in 2005 by Total Station EMS (AR 2005).

The collars of the 2010 and 2011 drill holes were physically surveyed in early September 2011. Drill collar locations are in NAD 83 UTM coordinates.

The 2021 drill holes were surveyed by Underhill Geomatics of Whitehorse. Using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS observations, referenced to a fixed base station 2659 located 750 m north of the Ice camp. Collars are marked with embossed tape on wood wedged into the casing left in the ground.

The 2022 drill collars were spotted using a handheld Garmin GPS and the drill was oriented using a hand-held Silva compass.

10.5 Down Hole Surveys

Prior to 2005, hole deviation measurements were made mainly by acid test with only 1 or 2 readings per hole. Since 2010 a single shot EZI instrument was used but readings were rarely taken above 100m depth. Below 100m, measurement intervals varied from about 30 to 60m.

In 2021, downhole surveys were completed for each hole using a REFLEX multishot down hole survey tool with readings every 30 m down hole and a collar reading both at start and end of the hole.

In 2022 Down-hole surveys were conducted for each hole using a Reflex EZ-Trac survey tool.

10.6 True Thickness

The mineral zones are irregular in shape and not tabular, therefore true thickness does not have any relevance and was not used as a factor in resource estimation.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

The Company has not carried out any sampling. This section describes sampling conducted by Florin Resources.

11.1 Sampling Methods

11.1.1 Pre-2010 Programs

Doherty (2004, 2005, & 2006) has documented the description of sampling protocol for the diamond drill programs 2003 through 2005:

HQ and NQ size drill core was for the most part blanket sampled on average at 1m intervals in the 2003 and 2004 programs and 1.5m intervals in the 2005 program. Sampling interval was controlled by mineralization boundaries where deemed necessary. Samples were not allowed to cross lithologic contacts as well.

Drill core recovery, in the years recorded, show a consistently high rate of recovery, except in faulted zones.

Drill core was split, rather than sawn, on-site. Samples were shipped by bus to Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for the 2003 drill program and to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, British Columbia for the latter two drill programs. The remaining half of the core is stored on site.

11.1.2 2010 – 2011 Programs

Drill core was blanket sampled for the most part between 1m and 1.5m intervals. The sampling interval was tighter, if need be, in areas of quartz veining mineralization. Sampling interval was also controlled by other mineralization boundaries where deemed necessary. Samples were not allowed to cross lithologic contacts.

Drill core was half split by diamond saw on-site. Samples were shipped to an Eco Tech Laboratories prep facility in Whitehorse, with the resulting pulps being forwarded to the main lab in Kamloops, British Columbia. Eco Tech is an ISO 9001:2008 accredited laboratory and subsidiary of the Stewart Group of worldwide laboratories. Eco Tech Laboratories was recently acquired by ALS Chemex Ltd.

The remaining half of the core is stored at the remote site.

11.1.3 2021 Program

Boxes were checked for correct hole & box numbers, and the location of driller-inserted blocks were permanently marked. The box-end (length down hole) was measured in metres for the start and end of each box and recorded digitally. The core was then photographed.

Recovery and RQD measurements were taken from top to bottom of each hole and intervals with greater than 30cm of lost core were marked using wooden core blocks and recorded in the drilling database. Metre marks were then drawn on the core for reference during further processing. Geotechnical data was collected using a handheld magnetic susceptibility meter at or near the 1m

increments and selected representative lithological samples were weighed in air and suspended in water to determine the specific gravity of the selected samples.

Core was logged in detail and assay samples laid out, generally at 1.5 m intervals, over the entire length of the drill hole. It was deemed that presence of veining (and mineralized fractures and fault gouge) was an important element when considering sample intervals. After assay samples were laid out, a mineralized vein &/or fracture count was made as well as an estimation of the percent of significant sulphides (Aspy, Py, Cpy, Po) was collected by the geologist and entered for each assay sample interval into the drilling database.

Samples were tracked using triplicate bar-coded sample tag books from ALS Labs Ltd. QAQC consisted of approximately 12% of samples and were marked as either CDN pulp Gold Standards, Coarse Reject Duplicates or Blanks. Standards and Blanks were pre-entered into the sample tag books randomly with Coarse Reject Duplicates being inserted in the sample chain at the discretion of the core logging geologist. Three gold standards from CDN Labs (1.56, 5.04 and 9.99 gm/t Au) were used during the 2021 drill program. For Blanks commercial garden rock either quartz or dolomite purchased in 18Kg bags were used to provide 500-700 gm of sample material to the lab.

Sample intervals were marked on the core using red grease pencil lines with short arrows pointing up and down the core to indicate the start and stop of the continuous sampling program. A centre line was drawn on the core for core cutters to use as a reference. The geologist laying out samples filled out the drillhole number and sample interval in metres on two parts of the sample tag book. Barcoded Tyvek tags with the sample number (and interval in metres) were stapled at the start of each sample interval in the wooden core box. The core cutter removed the upper portion of the stapled sample tag with barcoded number and placed in the corresponding sample bag as they cut each sample. Core cutters were instructed to always cut samples from bottom of interval to the top of the interval which ends obviously at the previously cut sample to help lessen the chance of sample overcuts and the merging of samples. The core logger then used the completed sample tag books to populate the Sample tab in the drilling database and added the mineralized vein count (as well as note any LOST CORE) for each sample.

11.1.4 2022 Program

Drill core was transported from the rig to the core logging facility using a 4x4 truck. Core boxes were labelled with hole ID, box number and depth in metres. Wet photographs were taken of all drill core. The core was logged for geology (lithology, alteration, mineralization, veining and structure), core recovery, rock quality designation (RQD), specific gravity and magnetic susceptibility using a KT-10 probe. The entirety of each hole was sampled except for a few short intervals with poor recovery. All samples (n = 639 including 39 CRMs, 12 blanks and 26 coarse duplicates) were half core and were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT and subsequently to the ALS analytical lab in North Vancouver, BC. The remaining half-core was retained in the appropriate core box in proper order and orientation. The core is stored on the ICE Fr. 57 claim directly adjacent to the ICE Camp.

11.2 Density Determinations

A suite of 22 core samples was submitted to Eco Tech Laboratories in 2005 and 2010 for specific gravity determinations using the standard water immersion method. An additional 8 core samples were

analyzed at ALS laboratory in 2011 using water immersion and wax coating. Of these, 20 were intrusive rock samples and 10 were from meta-sedimentary core. The median values of 2.59 (intrusive) and 2.65 (meta-sediments) were used to assign block density in the resource model.

In 2021 and 2022 specific gravity and magnetic susceptibility were measured on 692 samples using a KT-10 probe. Specific-gravity readings from a KT-10 are useful for quick field estimates, but they are not as reliable or accurate as lab-determined densities.

11.3 Analytical Laboratories

Samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for the 2003 drill program and at Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, British Columbia for the 2010-2011 two drill programs. Both are accredited laboratories with ISO 9001 registration.

Samples from the 2021 and 2022 programs were sent to the ALS preparation facility in Whitehorse, YT and subsequently to the ALS analytical lab in North Vancouver, BC. ALS an ISO 9001 registered laboratory.

11.4 Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.4.1 Pre-2010 Drill Programs

Samples were analyzed at Acme Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver for the 2003 drill program and to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, British Columbia for the latter two drill programs. Both are accredited laboratories with ISO 9001 registration.

All samples were crushed to 70% passing -10 mesh using a jaw crusher and riffle split to obtain a 250-gram sub-sample. The sub-sample was then pulverized to 95% passing -140 mesh using a ring and puck pulverizer.

Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay using a 30gm (one assay ton) aliquot and finished by Atomic Absorption (AA).

In addition, all samples were submitted for ICP multi-element analysis. A 0.5 gram aliquot underwent a three-acid digestion prior to analysis.

11.4.2 2010-2011 Drill Programs

All samples were transported by Florin Resources personnel to the prep lab in Whitehorse. Rice shipment sacks were sealed with tamper resistant ties prior to leaving the camp.

The entire sample was crushed to 70% passing -10 mesh, then a 500 gram riffle split was taken. This was pulverized to 95% passing -150 mesh using a ring and puck pulverizer.

Samples were assayed for gold by fire assay using a 1.5 assay ton (50g) AA finish.

Sample pulps and rejects are stored in secure storage in Whitehorse.

11.4.3 2021-2022 Drill Program

All samples were packed in rice bags and sealed with uniquely numbered, non-resealable security straps. The rice bags were delivered by Smalls Expediting Ltd. to the ALS Minerals Labs Ltd. facility in Whitehorse

Core samples received at the lab are checked, weighed, and dried and then the entire sample is coarse crushed to 90% passing <2 mm. A 500 g Split is pulverized to 95% ,106 um. For coarse reject duplicates a second 500 g riffle split of the instructed sample is taken before the pulverizing step.

Pulps were analysed for gold by Au-AA24 which is a 50 gm charge Fire Assay with AA finish. And by ME-ICP 6 for 33 element four acid digestion ICP-AES. Bo was analysed using ME-ICP41.

11.5 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

11.5.1 Pre-2010 Drill Programs

Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample stream, over gaps ranging between 15 to 60 sample spreads. All blanks came back very low indicating no evidence of laboratory cross contamination during sample preparation.

Otherwise, sample control was depended upon from the laboratory where 40 sample-batches were run that contained:

- 35 submitted samples
- three rerun samples
- one re-split
- one CanMet Certified Reference Standard or one Laboratory derived in-house standard

11.5.2 2010-2011 Drill Programs

QA/QC control protocols used in 2010-2011 are summarized in Table 11-1.

Table 11-1 Control Sample Frequency

Control Sample Type	Frequency
Independent CanMet Reference Standard (2 tenors revolving)	±3%
Independent Blanks	±4%
Duplicates Request	every 10th sample
Automatic Repeat when ≥ 1g/t Au	
Automatic Gravimetric Repeat when ≥ 3g/t Au	
Lab internal automatic Repeat	every 10th sample
Lab internal automatic Resplit	every 35th sample

11.5.3 Standards

Pre-2010 Drill Programs

Standard control was depended upon from the laboratory where 40 sample-batches were run that contained:

- 35 submitted samples
- three duplicate samples
- one blind duplicate re-split sample
- one CanMet Certified Reference Standard or one Laboratory derived in-house standard

2010-2011 Drill Programs

Two Standard reference samples were utilized: one at 0.88g/t Au, and a higher one at 3.02g/t Au. Results are shown in Figure 11-1 and Figure 11-2. There were a few failures, mainly in the lower grade standard from the 2010 drilling.

Figure 11-1 Standard CH-4 control charts for Au

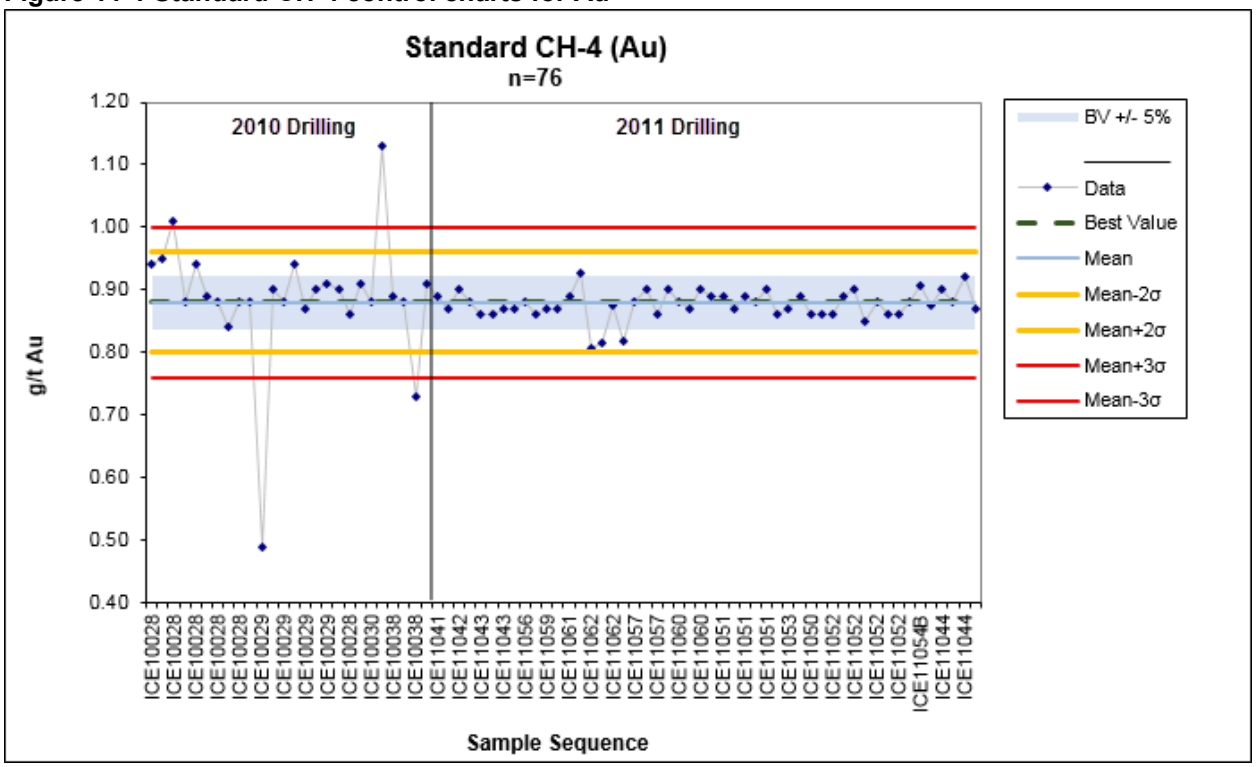
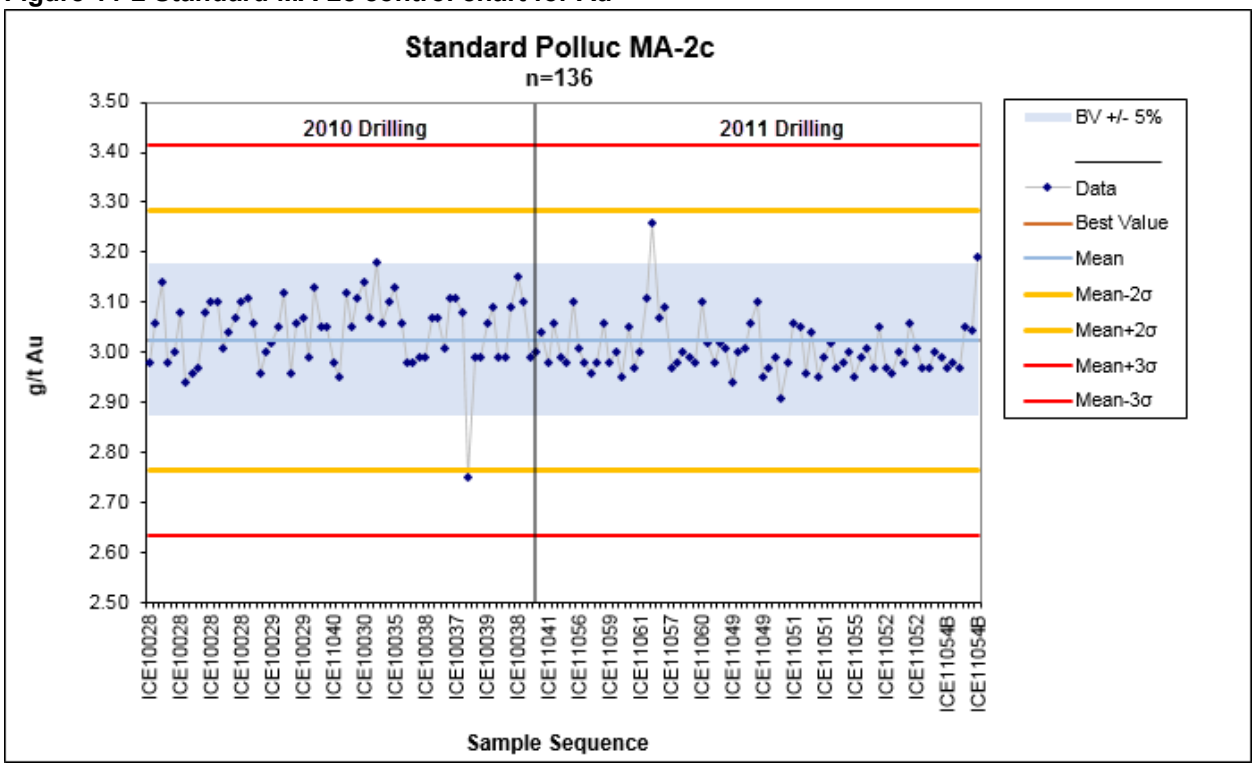


Figure 11-2 Standard MA-2c control chart for Au



2021 - 2022 Drill Program

Three gold standards from CDN Labs were used during the 2021 and 2022 drill program. Details are presented in Table 11-2

Table 11-2 Reference Standards – 2021-2022 Drill Programs

Standard	Certified Values	
	Au	St Dev
CDN-GS-1P5C	1.56	0.07
CDN-GS-5X	5.04	0.17
CDN-GS-10G	9.99	0.26

The two lower grade standards exhibited a low bias compared to the mean of the data and results were acceptable (Figure 11-3 and Figure 11-4). The high standard had two failures attributed to a nugget effect (Figure 11-5).

Figure 11-3 Standard CDN-GS-1PC5 control chart for Au

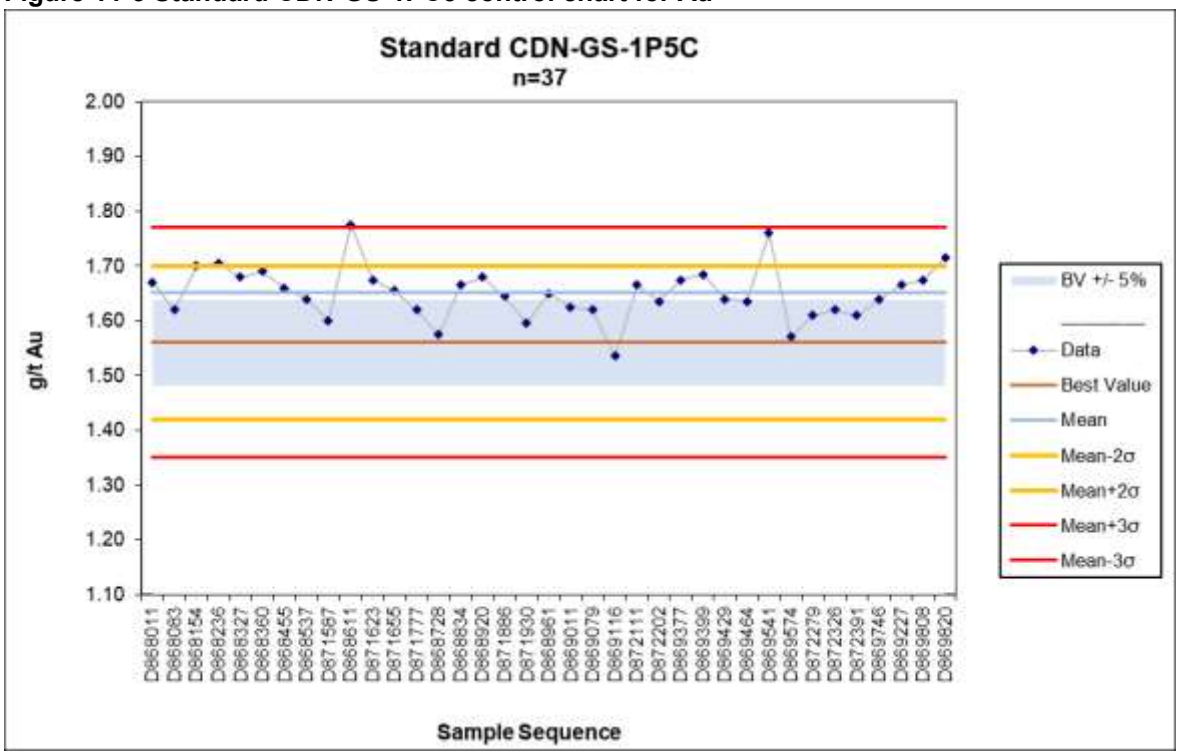


Figure 11-4 Standard CDN-GS-1PC55X control chart for Au

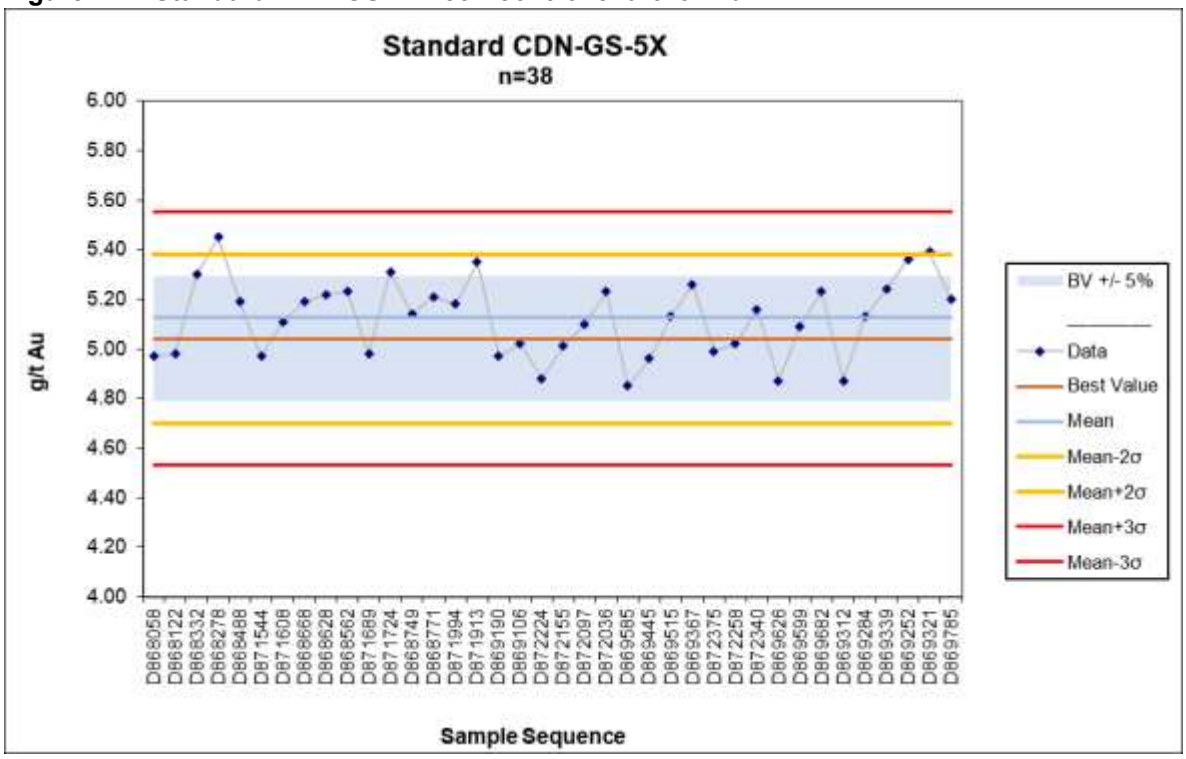
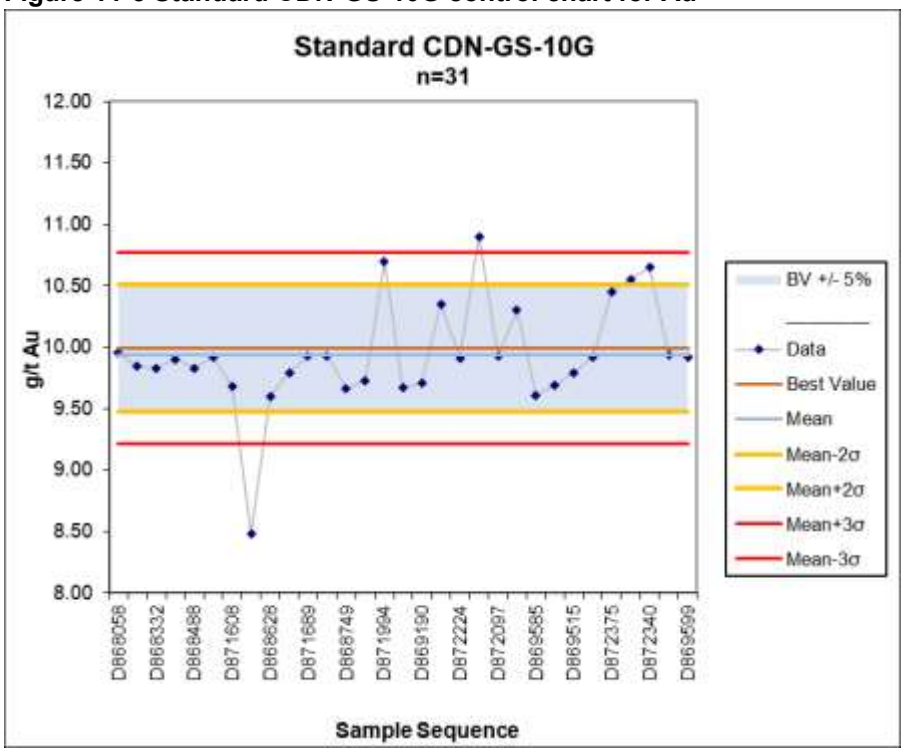


Figure 11-5 Standard CDN-GS-10G control chart for Au



11.5.4 Blank Samples

Pre-2010 Drill Programs

Blank samples were inserted randomly into the sample stream, over gaps ranging between 15 to 60 sample spreads. All blanks came back very low indicating no evidence of laboratory cross contamination during sample preparation.

2010-2011 Drill Programs

Blank samples were inserted at a frequency of about 4%. Only a single blank failure was noted out of 445 samples and only 5 samples exceeded the detection limits.

2021 - 2022 Drill Programs

In 2021, commercial garden rock either quartz or dolomite purchased in 18Kg bags were used to provide 500-700 gm of sample material to the lab. Out of 88 samples, four exceeded a threshold of 0.005 g/t Au with three values between 0.14 and 0.18 g/t Au.

11.5.5 Duplicate Samples

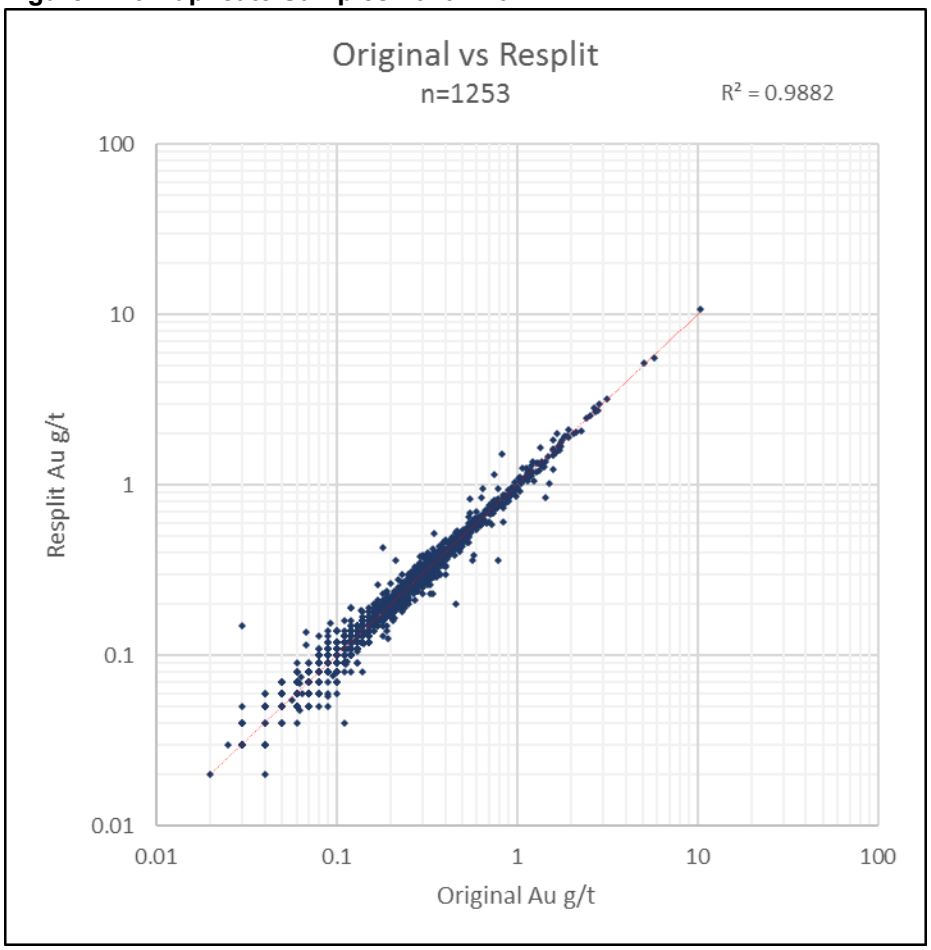
During the 2002 RC drill program, 29 blind duplicates were collected, 1 in every 20 samples. Gold had a correlation coefficient of 0.96 and the following correlation coefficients for Cu (0.9953, Ag (0.92), Sb (0.95), and Bi (0.82). Six sample duplicates were submitted to ALS Chemex for re-assay, and the results differ from Acme's results by up to 34%. A total of 241 RC samples splits were re-submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., for fire assay using a 20 gm sample weight for assay.

Between 2002 and 2005, Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd ran internal check analyses on core samples submitted by running one standard and one rerun for every 30 samples submitted. Correlation between original and check assays were generally very high, 138 repeat analyses correlated at 0.9987.

A Check of original vs. resplit samples from 2010-2011 rejects shows reasonable correlation with an R2 value of 0.988 (Figure 11-6).

In cases where repeat or resplit assays were available, the final value entered in the database was the average between the original and the repeat/resplit.

Figure 11-6 Duplicate Samples 2010 - 2011

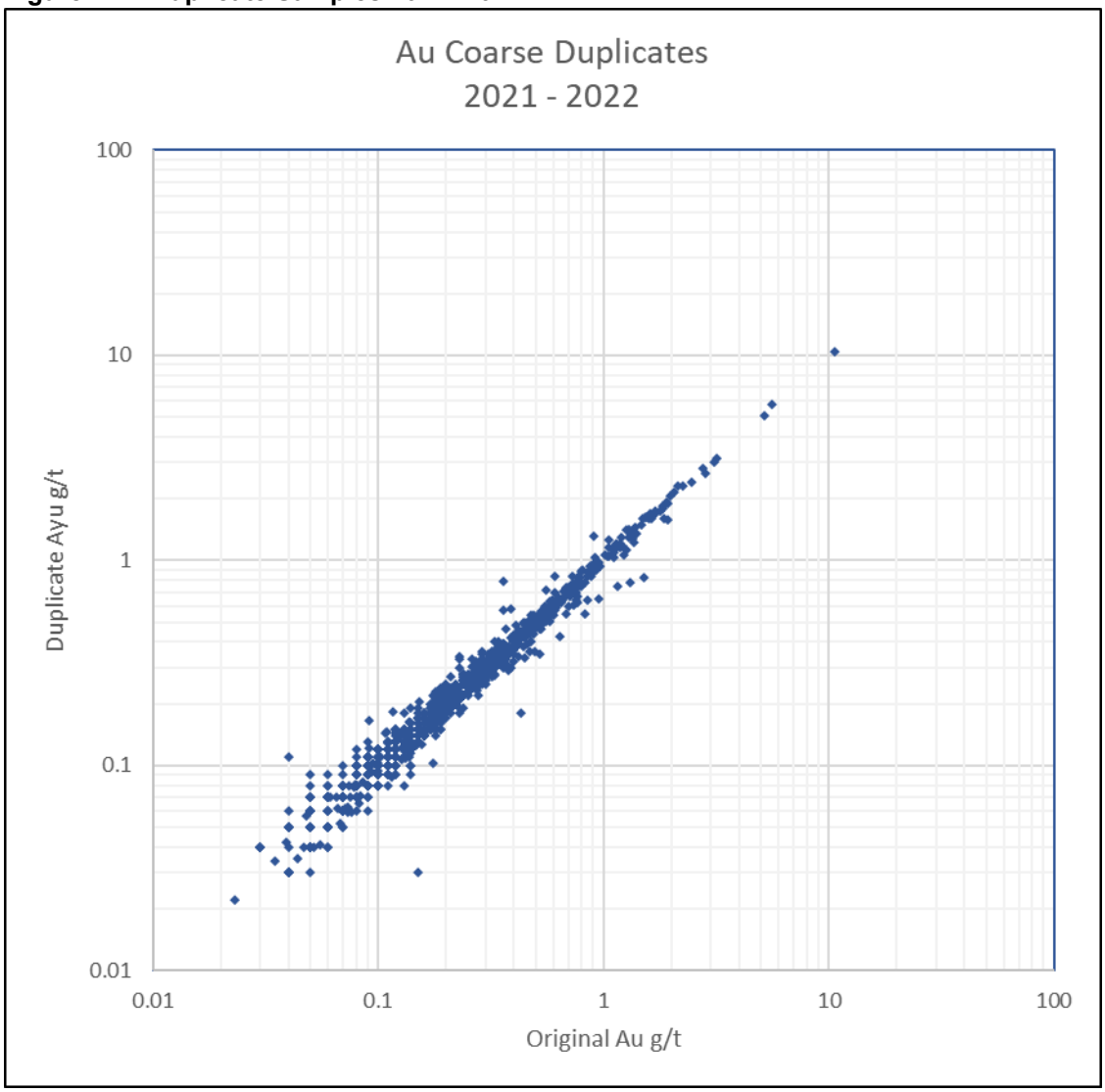


During the 2021 sampling program, 118 coarse eject duplicates were inserted in the sample chain at the discretion of the core logging geologist.

During the 2022 sampling program 26 Coarse Reject Duplicates were inserted in the sample chain.

Results show reasonable correlation with an R2 value of 0.989 (Figure 11-6).

Figure 11-7 Duplicate Samples 2021- 2022



11.6 Sample Security

Pre-2010 Sampling Programs

A duty of care was taken by the project site supervisor to ensure the samples were under Florin Resources' control until the samples were shipped by commercial bus courier to the laboratory. In addition, rice shipment sacks were sealed with tamper resistant ties prior to leaving the camp.

2010-2011 Sampling

All samples were transported by Florin Resources personnel to the prep lab in Whitehorse. Rice shipment sacks were sealed with tamper resistant ties prior to leaving the camp.

2021 - 2022 Sampling

Samples were placed in pre-numbered 3mil poly bags along with one portion of the attached sample bar code and closed with plastic cable ties. Core cutters maintained a sample log and placed a maximum of four polybags into rice bags which were numbered and contained a list of included samples on each rice bag. Shipping tab was populated with this information in the drilling database. A sample submittal Form was made up based on the core cutters log and checked against the Sample Tab in the drill core database. Sample batches were always multiples of 36 samples up to a maximum of 180 samples per batch for core to aid in maximizing ICP instrumentation at the analytical lab. Once a shipment was ready it was double checked against the Sample Submittal form. Rice bags were secured with cable ties and delivered to the prep lab in Whitehorse or dropped at Kluane Freight lines by company employees in Dawson and delivered by truck to ALS Prep Lab in Whitehorse.

11.7 Opinion on Adequacy

The authors are of the opinion that the adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support a mineral resource estimation, and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

12.1 Site Visit Verification

R. Simpson, P. Geo. visited the site on July 30, 2019. The purpose of the visit was to review the geology and mineralization encountered in the drill holes completed to date. This inspection is considered current as there has been no material change to the scientific and technical information about the property since the personal inspection. The author has corresponded with the Property vendor, reviewed press releases, SEDAR filings, and changes to Mineral Tenure to arrive at this conclusion.

Figure 12-1 Core Storage East Area – July 30, 2019

Figure 12-2 Core Storage - Camp Area - – July 30, 2019

Drill core from several holes was examined and found to be consistent with drill logs.

Four samples of drill core were collected by R. Simpson in 2019 and submitted for assay. Results confirmed the presence of significant gold values from the intervals in which they resided (Table 12-1).

Table 12-1 Independent sample results from 2019

Sample_ID	DH-ID	Depth	g/t Au	Assay Interval	Sample No.	g/t Au
G19-001	ICE10029	89.70	10.300	89.55-90.55	101487	2.84
G19-002	ICE10029	317.50	2.795	317.05-318	101671	10.10
G19-003	ICE10028	100.60	7.108	100-101	101093	30.20
G19-004	ICE10048	97.00	0.166	95.75-97	277515	0.66

Fourteen drill hole collar locations were also verified by hand-held GPS readings in 2019. Drill collars are marked with aluminum tags on wooden posts (Figure 12-3 Drill collar ICE10039). Many collar sites have casing still in place.

Figure 12-3 Drill collar ICE10039

Coarse rejects and pulps from pre-2021 drill programs are stored at a site in South Surrey. R. Simpson visited the site on Aug 9, 2019. Coarse rejects are stored on pallets in an open yard covered by a tarpaulin. Samples stored in upper pallets are in poor condition due to deterioration of the cover. Sample pulps, soil pulps, and RC chip samples are stored in a Sea-Can style shipping container.

The QP, David Kelsch P. Geo. visited the site on November 21, 2025. The purpose of the visit was to satisfy the NI 43-101 requirement to have a QP conduct a current site evaluation. The QP chartered a helicopter from Whitehorse, Yukon to the Property to access various locations to verify a selection of past work and aerially observe the overall Property for evidence of significant additional mechanized work that may not be reported. The late seasonality of the visit resulted in varied snow cover depending on aspect, however there was no evidence observed by the QP of significant mechanized disturbances not reported or disclosed by Florin Resources or Gold Strike.

This inspection is considered current as there has been no material change to the scientific and technical information about the Property since the site inspection. The QP has corresponded with Florin Resources and Gold Strike, reviewed press releases, SEDAR filings, and changes to Mineral Tenure to arrive at this conclusion.

On November 18, 2025, the QP reviewed 3 core drill holes drilled in 2021. These holes were bundled, strapped and shipped from the project at the end of the 2021 program have been stored at Rock Solid Exploration's facility in Whitehorse. A selection of each hole was observed for accuracy in geological logging, sampling intervals and sample numbers compared to Florin's database records and all found to be correct.

The QP collected seven comparison samples from the holes to validate the 2021 assay results. The samples were delivered directly by the QP to the ALS laboratory facility in Whitehorse. The same laboratory and sampling procedure was used for the comparison samples. The comparison sample gold assay values correspond well with the original assays with the single exception of sample

D870004. The variation is attributed the nature and distribution of gold within the rock not being uniform. Of note is comparison sample D870004 which returned a gold assay of 1.900 ppm compared to an original assay of 7.1 ppm. Although not specifically observed, this again could be attributed to non-uniform gold distribution such as a gold-rich sulphide occurrence on one half of the core and not the other Table 12-2

Table 12-2 QP Site Visit Comparison Samples

Hole ID	Original 2021 Tag	QP Sample Tag	FROM (m)	TO (m)	Width	2021 Assay Au ppm	QP 2025 Assay Au ppm
DD21074	D869472	D870004	153.0	154.5	1.5	7.1	1.900
DD21074	D869433	D870005	102.5	104.0	1.5	1.67	0.895
DD21074	D869407	D870006	66.5	68.0	1.5	1.07	1.610
DD21076	D869667	D870007	113.5	115.0	1.5	0.225	0.156
DD21076	D869633	D870008	67.0	68.5	1.5	0.927	0.257
DD21078	D869840	D870009	121.0	122.5	1.5	1.275	0.827
DD21078	D869822	D870010	97.0	98.5	1.5	1.595	1.660

Figure 12-4 QP Site Visit Drill Core (2021) Comparison Core Stacks

Figure 12-5 QP Site Visit Drill Core (2021) Comparison Core Sampling

The QP also investigated several historic drill hole locations to verify their existence and compare the coordinates for accuracy to the Florin database. Due to the seasonality of the site visit and accumulation of snow, a total of 7 holes were located of which 4 were drilled in 2021. Drill casings were located with metal tags affixed indicating the drill hole details. The GPS coordinates collected by the QP matched Florin's records within the accuracy error expected from a handheld GPS.

The QP concludes that the information provided by Florin is accurate when compared to the sample sets identified during the site visit.

Figure 12-6 QP Site Visit Drill Hole DD21071 Located

12.2 Database Verification

Geosim examined the sample database for location accuracy, down hole survey errors, typographical errors, interval errors and missing sample intervals. Several issues were identified and corrected prior to the mineral resource estimation.

12.3 Conclusions

Sampling is believed to be of sufficient quality and reliability to support an inferred resource estimation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

A series of metallurgical tests have been carried out in the United States by McClelland Laboratories, Inc. of Sparks, Nevada on a total of eight composite core samples, between November 02 and December 05, 2011. The samples were selected based on variation by tenor range, rock type, as well as differing locations within the deposit, both laterally and vertically. Composite assay tenors, as derived by Eco Tech Laboratories assaying, ranges from 0.27g/t Au to 10.56g/t Au and composite length ranges from 4m to 9m, with the average being 6.25m. All eight samples underwent conventional cyanidation bottle roll testing, with material from one composite being further subjected to a battery of other tests.

Seven additional sample composites were made up from sample reject material held in storage. The reject material corresponds with the same sample intervals as the ¼ split drill core composites above. These sample composites have undergone Head Screen Analysis to determine the range and distribution of gold particle size within the deposit.

13.1 Bottle Roll Tests

Eight sample composites underwent conventional cyanidation bottle roll testing to provide insight of gold's extractability within a heap leach style scenario. The ¼ splits of HQ and NQ sized drill core were crushed to 80% passing 6.3mm diameter. Results are presented in Table 13-1.

Table 13-1 Bottle Roll Test Results

	MET-BR Sample Number							
Metallurgical Results	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
Extraction: pct of total	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au	Au
in 2 hours	25	45.1	32.6	13.1	27.7	20.4	6.2	17
in 6 hours	32.3	53.1	41.5	18.4	37.4	21.6	10.9	23.5
in 24 hours	40.3	57.8	49.9	24.9	44.5	26.1	14.1	30.1
in 48 hours	49.2	61.4	53	28.9	44.5	31.8	21.9	34
in 72 hours	50.8	61.4	54.6	30.3	44.5	35.2	25	34.6
in 96 hours	52.4	61.4	56.9	30.7	44.5	38.6	29.7	35.9
Extracted, oz Au/ton ore	0.0065	0.0411	0.0351	0.0719	0.0069	0.0034	0.0019	0.0055
Tail Assay, oz Au/ton1)	0.0059	0.0258	0.0266	0.1624	0.0086	0.0054	0.0045	0.0098
Calculated Head, oz Au/ton ore	0.0124	0.0669	0.0617	0.2343	0.0155	0.0088	0.0064	0.0153
Average Head, oz Au/ton ore1)	0.0138	0.0696	0.05	0.2673	0.0166	0.0083	0.01	0.0192
Head Screen (sieve sample), oz Au/ton ore	0.0226	0.0705	0.0734	N/A	0.0172	0.009	0.0068	N/A
NaCN Consumed, lb/ton ore	0.29	0.46	2.56	1.65	2.63	0.31	0.3	0.89
Lime Added, lb/ton ore	2.4	3.4	4.6	3.3	3.2	1.4	1.9	4.7
Final Leach pH	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	11	11
Natural pH (40% solids)	7.7	7.7	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8	7.5
Final DO, ppm	6.5	5.3	5.3	3.9	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.9
Ag Extracted, oz Ag/ton ore	0.016	0.01	0.018	0.012	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.082

Recoveries range from 30% - 61% in a 96-hour bottle roll, with the average being approximately 44%. The recovery curves often flatten after only 24-48 hours, but cyanide consumption is within acceptable limits.

13.2 Direct Cyanidation Test

The sample with highest tenor, #4, was chosen to undergo further tests. A portion of the sample composite was reduced to 80% passing 200 mesh. This was subjected to Direct Cyanidation. Results of the test are shown in Table 13.2. After 96 hours there was a resulting recovery of 72% gold.

13.3 Bulk Sulphide Flotation Test

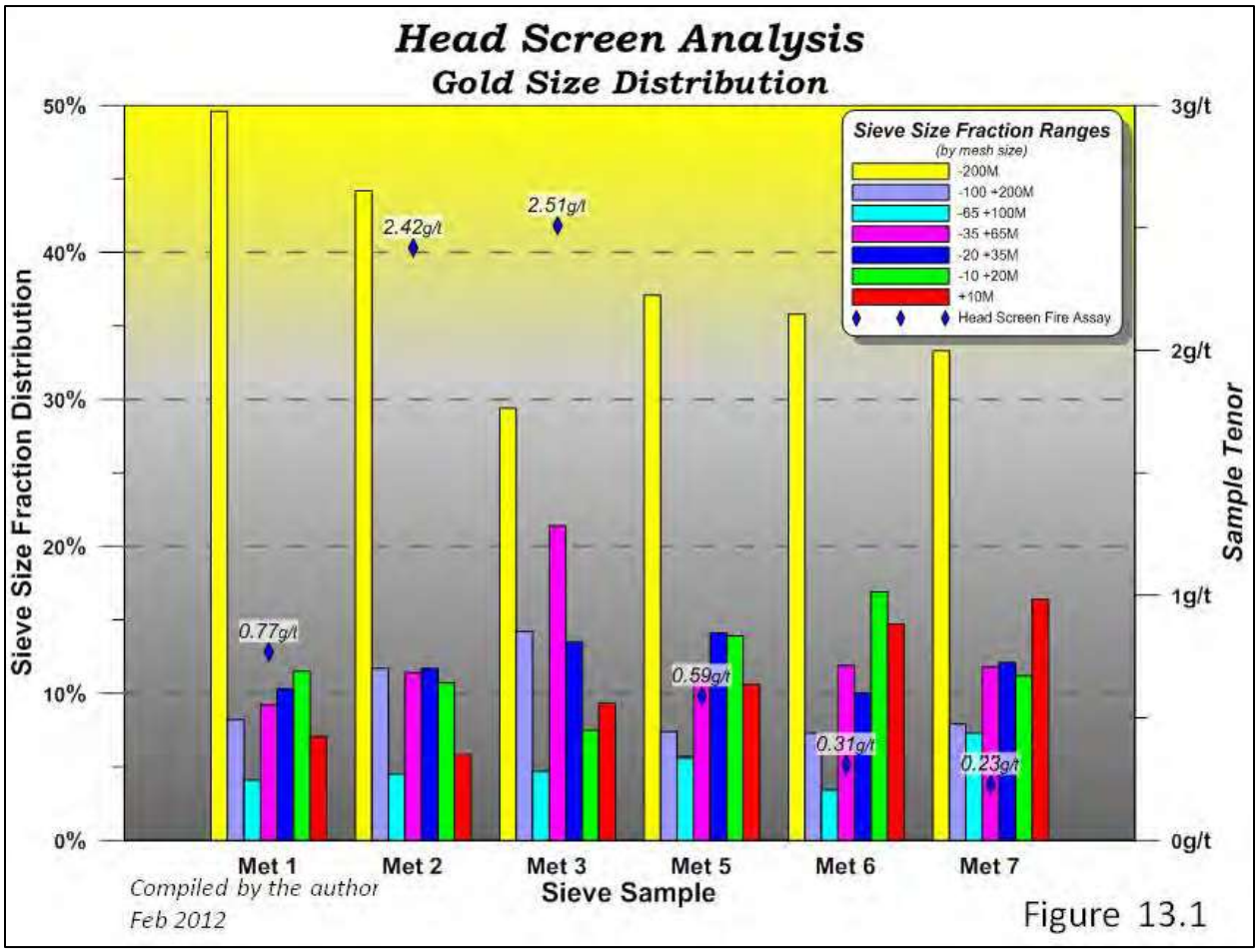
Sample #4 was also subjected to a bulk sulphide flotation test. Once again, sample material was pulverized to 80% passing 200 mesh. Results are displayed in Table 13-2. The clean concentrate fraction of the test recovered approximately 93% of the gold within the sample.

Table 13-2 Metallurgical Results, Bulk Sulphide Flotation Test

Product	Weight	Cum. Wt.	Assay g/t		Distribution			
					%		Cum. %	
	%	%	Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Au	Ag
Clean Concentrate	9.53	9.53	96.2	16.01	92.8	58.3	92.8	58.3
Clean Tail	6.4	15.93	5.92	4.01	3.9	9.8	96.7	68.1
Rough Tail	84.07	100	0.39	0.99	3.3	31.9	100	100
Composite	100		9.87	2.61	100	100		

13.4 Head Screen Analysis

Sample rejects material of seven sample composites were wet screened through a bank of several stacked screens. Results of the individual gold size fractions are graphically displayed in Figure 13.1. The most obvious feature is that between 30% and 50% of all gold particles are <200 mesh in size. The balance of the fraction sizes evenly represented, except for a definite break at the -65 to +100 mesh size fraction. This essentially breaks gold particle size into two distinct populations: <100 mesh and that >65 mesh in an approximate ratio range of 1:3 through to 1:1 of finer to coarser.



13.5 Metallurgy Comments

The series of bottle roll tests gives a representation for the entire deposit for cyanidation for the given size of the feed. The other tests were performed on a single sample of anomalously high grade that is not considered representative.

Metallurgical testing for the purposes of establishing economic recovery is still in its infancy stages.

Bottle roll tests on 6.3mm sized feed yield an average recovery of 44% gold. Direct Cyanidation testing on a single sample produced a recovery of 72% with the best recovery of 93% occurring after bulk flotation testing on the same sample.

The best method(s) to realize an economic recovery of gold has /have yet to be determined, but recoveries will most likely lie between those of the bottle roll tests and the bulk sulphide flotation test. To increase the level of recovery above the heap leach style scenario alluded to by the bottle roll tests, mineralized rock will almost certainly need to be milled and further processed to attain economic recovery levels. There are various options available: centrifuging, gravity separation, and leach tanks, potentially followed by recovery by Carbon-in-Pulp (“CIP”). These techniques are being successfully utilized by producers of similar deposit type such as the Fort Knox mine near Fairbanks, Alaska. A supplemental, long term heap leaching regime is also a possibility as potentially encapsulated gold is liberated due to prolonged oxidation within the exposed pile.

For the purposes of the current resource model, direct heap leaching of oxide material is not being considered due to the low recovery indicated by the bottle roll tests. A likely mill flowsheet would consist of a gravimetric, flotation, and cyanidation circuit.

The silver credit is anomalous in some higher-grade samples, but for the most part is low.

Mineralogical work in the form of polished thin sections would likely be beneficial in this situation and is recommended to help determine the best methodology for liberating the gold. No gold was observed in a previously petrographic study by Harris (2005).

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

14.1 Key Assumptions/Basis of Estimate

The database for the Florin Gold Project deposit contains 83 drill holes representing 22,353 m. The resource estimate is based on analytical data from 70 of these drill holes including 5 reverse circulation holes drilled in 2002 and 65 core holes completed between 2002 and 2021.

Table 14-1 Florin Deposit Drilling Summary

Year	Operator	Core Holes	Core m	RC Holes	RC m	All Holes	Total m
2002	ASC Industries Ltd.	3	612.07	10	612.07	13	1,224.14
2003	ASC Industries Ltd.	11	1,797.29			11	1,797.29
2004	Acero-Martin Explorations Inc.	7	1,315.70			7	1,315.70
2005	Acero-Martin Explorations Inc.	8	1,513.63			8	1,513.63
2010	AM Gold	12	4,079.28			12	4,079.28
2011	AM Gold	24	7,949.44			24	7,949.44
2021	Florin Resources	16	3,616.85			16	3,616.85
2022	Florin Resources	2	857.00			2	857.00
		83	**21,741.26**	**10**	**612.07**	**93**	**22,353.33**

Unsampled intervals were assigned a ‘0’ gold grade.

14.2 Geological Modeling

The deposit is hosted by intrusive and meta-sedimentary rock units. Solid models of the intrusive and sedimentary rocks were created from a combination of sectional interpretation and downhole lithology using Leapfrog3d software. A model of the Jethro fault was created from sectional interpretation. Figure 14-1 illustrates the solid wireframe models for the intrusive and the fault. All other bedrock within the model extents is assigned to the meta-sedimentary unit. No apparent offset was observed across the Jethro fault, and it does not appear to influence gold grades on either side.

A grade envelope also constructed to constrain block model grade estimation. This was also performed using a combination of sectional interpretation and implicit modeling using Leapfrog Geo software based on a threshold of 0.1 g/t Au (Figure 14-2). This level was chosen as a reasonable cut-off for potentially economic mineralization and was not too close to the current economic cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au. Using a 0.3 g/t threshold for a grade envelope would introduce a potential bias if used as a hard boundary and the grade of blocks around the margins would likely be overestimated.

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Figure 14-1 Geologic Model of Intrusive and Jethro Fault

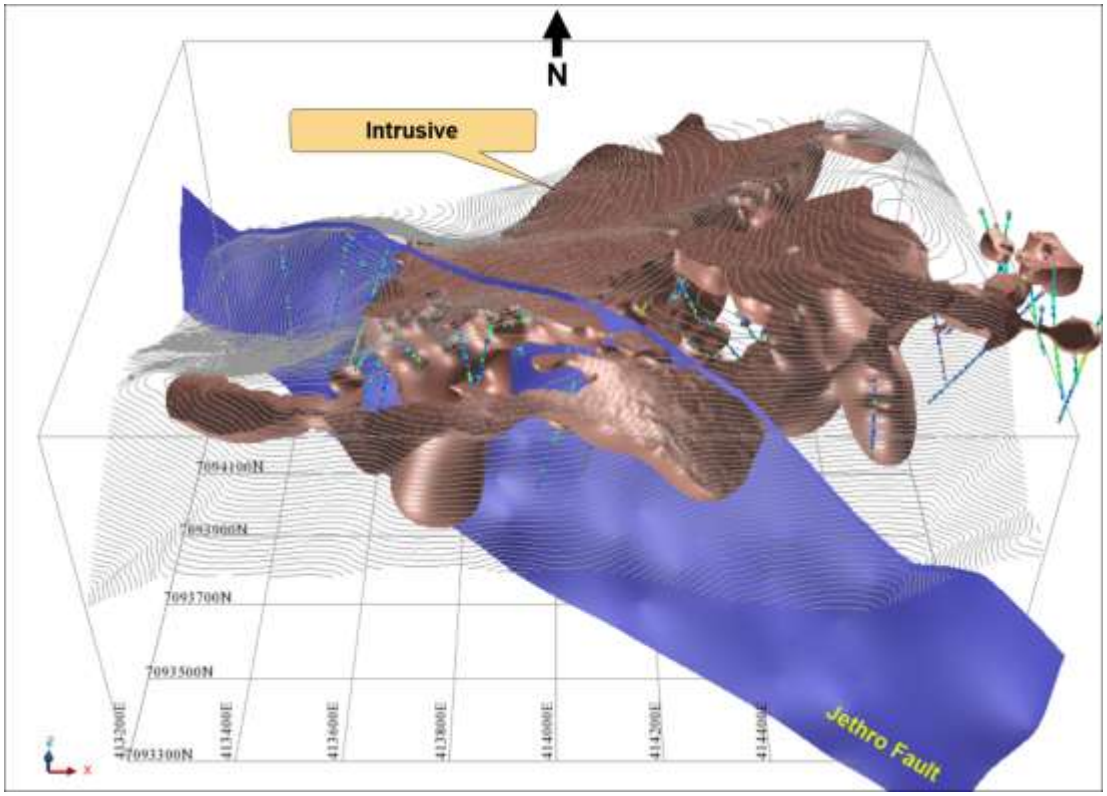
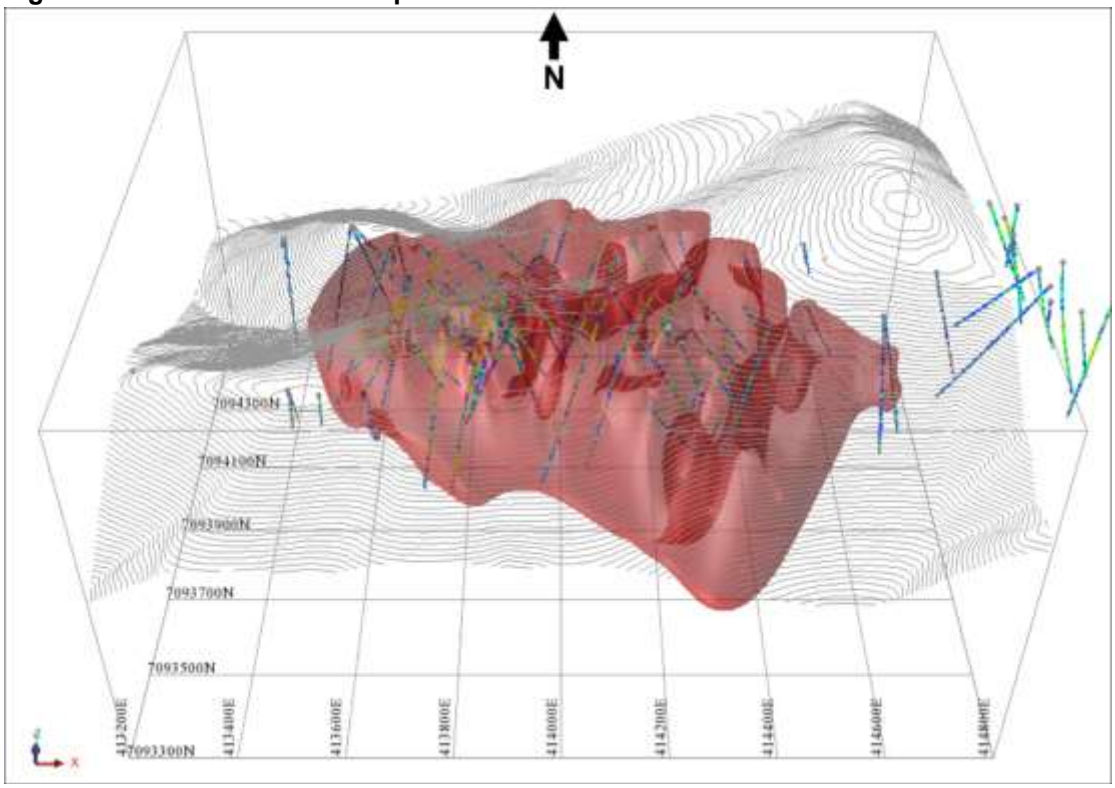


Figure 14-2 Gold Grade Envelope



14.3 Topographic Base

The Digital Elevation Model ("DEM") utilized for topographic control was prepared from high resolution stereo satellite images and is accurate to 1m resolution. The dataset was prepared by PhotoSat Information Ltd. of Vancouver in October 2011.

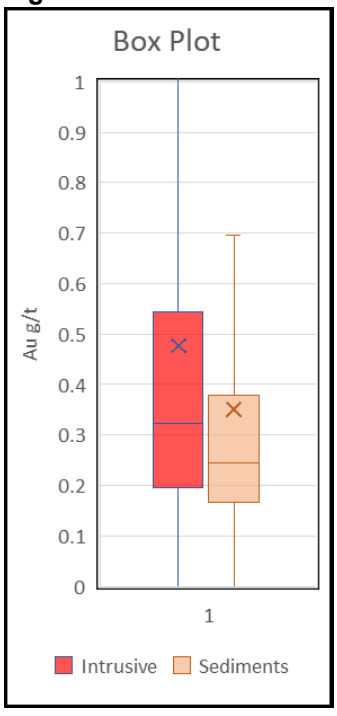
14.4 Exploratory Data Analysis

Samples falling within the grade envelope were analyzed by lithology. The intrusive unit was found to host higher grades as presented in Table 14-2 and Figure 14-3. To determine if a hard boundary was justified between the major lithologies, sample grades across contacts were examined. Transitions were found to be gradual with no consistent grade differential between the units, and it was decided that hard boundaries were not justified. The Jethro fault may have served as a conduit for mineralization but does not serve as a sharp grade boundary.

Table 14-2 Sample Statistics for Au by Lithology

	Intrusive	Sediments
n	5551	3341
Min	0.001	0.001
Max	25.793	19.068
Median	0.322	0.244
Mean	0.477	0.351
Variance	0.590	0.289
Std Dev	0.768	0.537
COV	1.611	1.532

Figure 14-3 Box Plot of Au by Lithology



Drill hole sampling was mostly carried out on 1.5m nominal widths. The exception was the 2003-2004 drilling which used 1.0 m nominal width and accounted for 14.3% of the total sampled meterage. For statistical analysis and grade estimation it was decided to first composite the grades on 1.5m intervals. Only 4.2% of the samples had widths exceeding this.

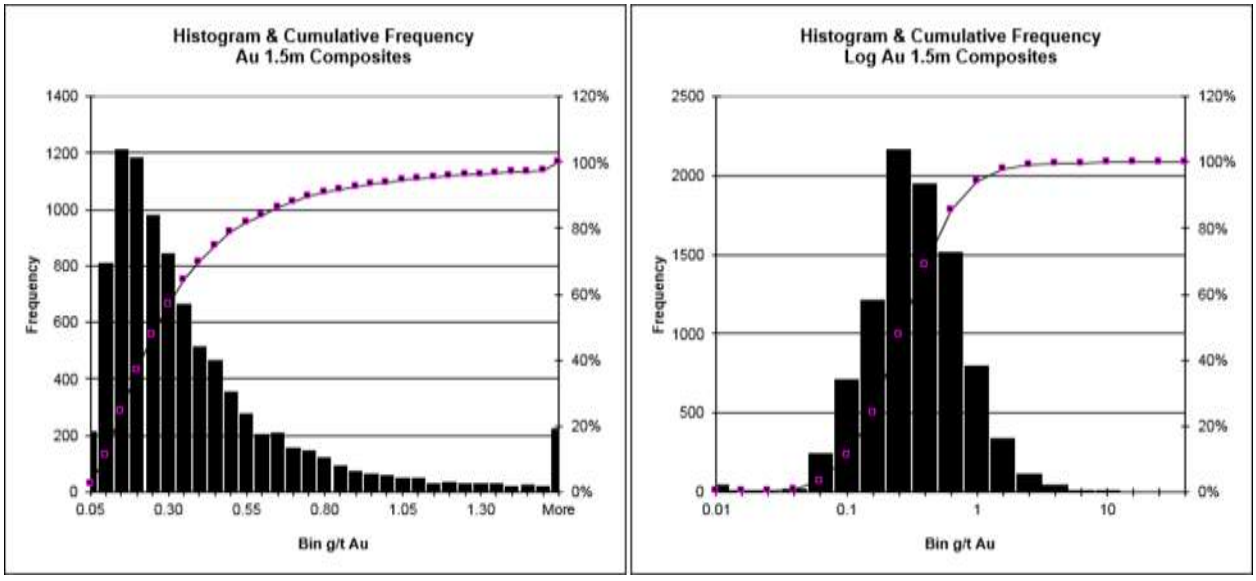
For this modeling exercise it was decided to use the 'best fit' method of compositing. This procedure produces samples of variable length, but of equal length within a contiguous drill hole zone, ensuring the composite length is as close as possible to the nominated composite length. In this case, the nominated length was set at 1.5 m with a tolerance of 50% meaning that composite widths for a given zone intercept could range from 1 to 3 metres. This also has the advantage of avoiding partial composites at the beginning and end of the zone intercepts.

The composite intervals were determined by determining the drill hole intercepts within the grade envelope. If part of the interval was not sampled, then the values were assumed to be '0' and the composite grade was diluted. Statistics of the composites within the zone models are presented in Table 14-3. Frequency distribution is highly skewed approaching log normality with no evident bimodal character (Figure 14-4).

Table 14-3 Composite Statistics

	Au
n	8892
Min	0.000
Max	25.793
Median	0.290
Mean	0.430
90th %ile	0.796
99th %ile	2.410
Variance	0.481
Std Dev	0.693
COV	1.614

Figure 14-4 Frequency Distribution of Gold in Composites



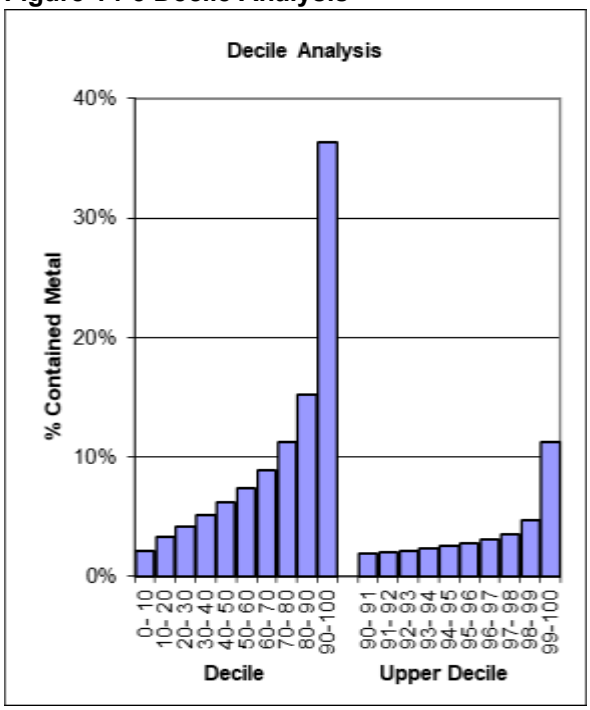
14.5 Grade Capping / Outlier Restrictions

Grade distribution in the composited sample data was examined to determine if grade capping or special treatment of high outliers was warranted. A decile analysis was performed on the composites within the zone constraints and log probability plots examined. As a rule, the cutting of high grades is warranted if:

- the last decile (upper 10% of samples) contains more than 40% of the metal; or
- the last decile contains more than 2.3 times the metal of the previous decile; or
- the last centile (upper 1%) contains more than 10% of the metal; or
- the last centile contains more than 1.75 times the next highest centile.

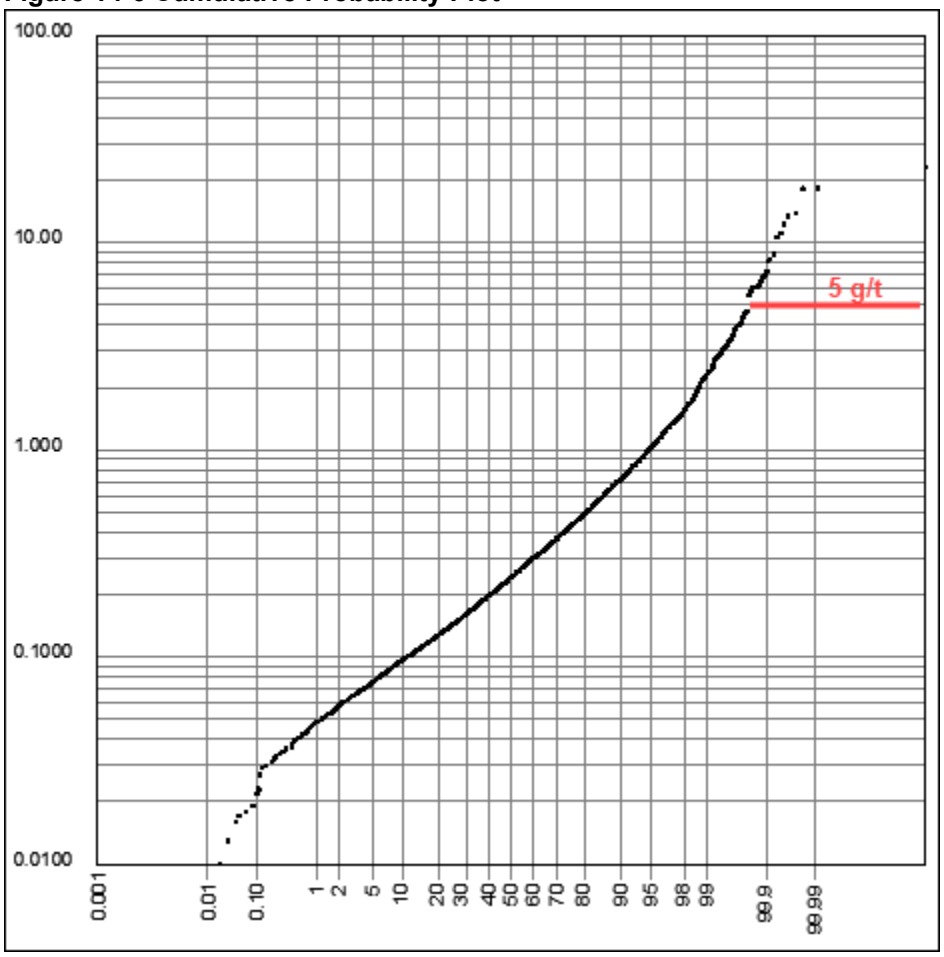
A decile analysis of the 1.5 m composites meets the last two requirements as shown in Figure 14-5, and it was concluded that capping and/or restriction of high-grade outliers was warranted.

Figure 14-5 Decile Analysis



A cumulative probability plot of the composite data shows a break at 5 g/t Au (Figure 14-6) and this threshold was selected as a top-cut.

Figure 14-6 Cumulative Probability Plot



Statistics of the capped composites are shown in Table 14-4. The capping reduced the coefficient of variation (CV) from 1.61 to 1.12 and the mean grade from 0.43 to 0.417 g/t Au.

Table 14-4 Capped Composite Statistics

	Au
n	8892
Min	0.000
Max	5.000
Median	0.290
Mean	0.417
90th %ile	0.796
99th %ile	2.410
Variance	0.219
Std Dev	0.468
COV	1.122

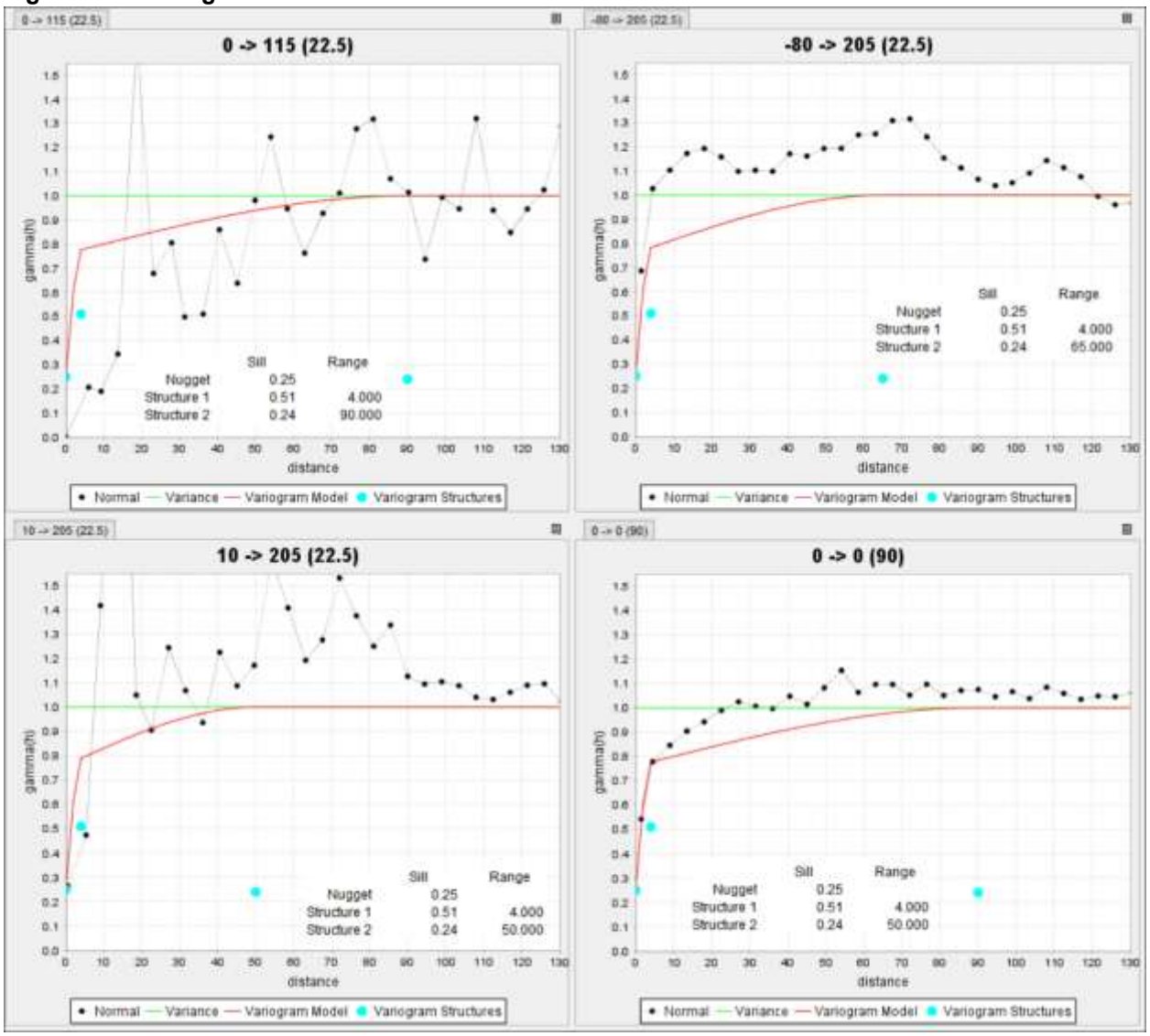
14.6 Density

The drilling database includes thirty specific gravity measurements from drill core collected in 2010 and 2011. Of these, twenty were intrusive rock samples and ten from meta-sedimentary core. The median values of 2.59 (intrusive) and 2.65 (meta-sediments) were used to assign block density.

14.7 Variogram Analysis

Normal semi-variograms for Au were modeled using composites falling within the zone constraint to determine kriging parameters, search parameters, and anisotropy. The model showed moderate anisotropy with the major axis trending NW and the semi-major axis plunging 80 degrees to the SW (Figure 14-7).

Figure 14-7 Variogram Model



14.8 Block Model and Grade Estimation Procedures

A block model was created in Surpac Vision software v9.1. The block size selected was 5 x 5 x 5 m. Block model extents are shown in Table 14-5.

Table 14-5 Block Model extents

	East	North	Elev
Minimum	413000	7093100	900
Maximum	415000	7094800	1700
Extent	2000	1700	800

The partial percentage of each block below the topographic surface was calculated and stored as a block attribute.

Model blocks were assigned a lithologic code based on the majority of each block within the solid models of the intrusive unit. All remaining unassigned blocks below the bedrock surface were then categorized as meta-sediments. Block density was assigned based on the median values for each lithology.

14.8.1 Grade Model

Au grades for blocks within the grade envelope were estimated in two passes using the ordinary kriging and the inverse distance cubed methods. The maximum search distances for each pass were based on the maximum variogram range with the second pass set at twice the value. Search parameters used for each pass are shown in Table 14-6.

Table 14-6 Block Estimation Parameters

Pass	Maximum Search Dist (m)			Min # Composites	Max # Composites	Max per Hole	Grade Restriction 3.2-10 g/t	Topcut g/t Au
	Major Axis	Semi-Major Axis	Minor Axis					
1	90	45	60	8	48	7	30	10
2	180	132	120	8	48	-	30	10

A nearest neighbour model was also estimated using 10m composites for model validation purposes.

Figure 14-8 illustrates the block grade distribution in plan, section and perspective views. Figure 14-9 and Figure 14-10 present cross-sectional views of the model showing the pit profile.

Figure 14-8 Block Au Distribution (Pit Constrained)

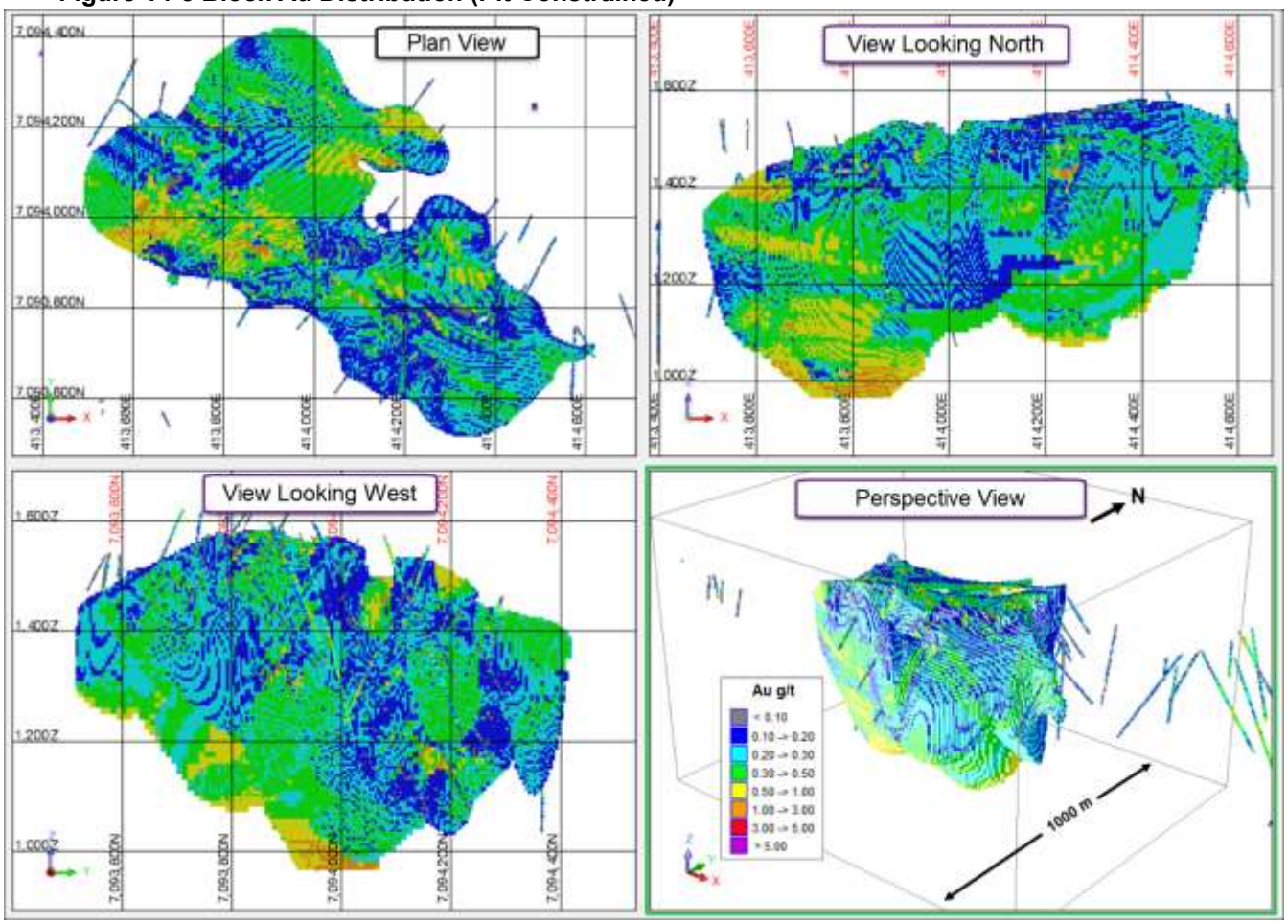


Figure 14-9 Block model Au grades – Section 4750SE

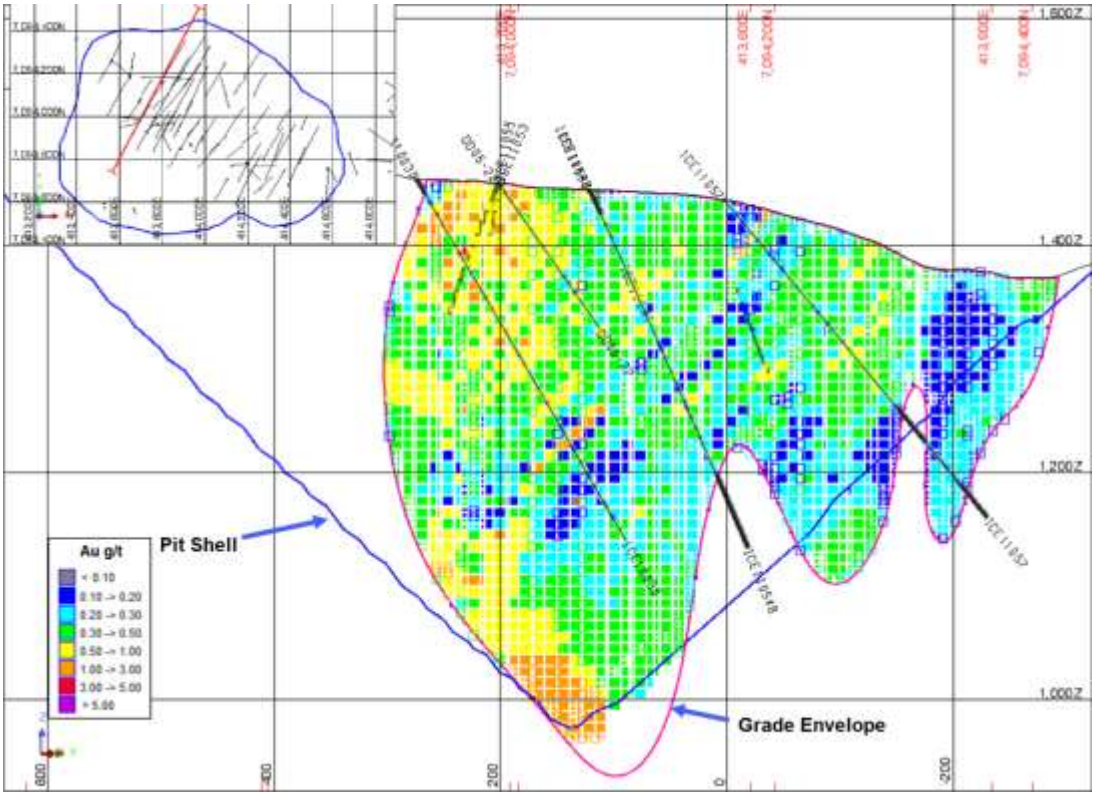


Figure 14-10 Block model Au grades – Section 5337SE

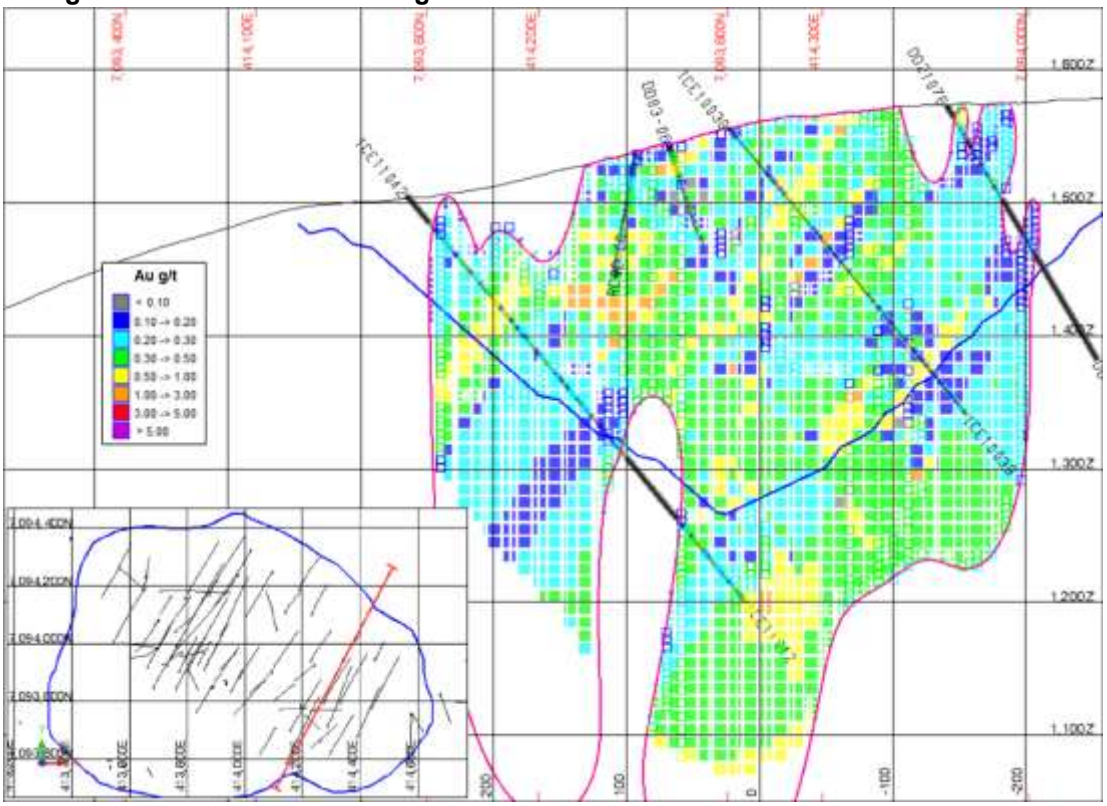
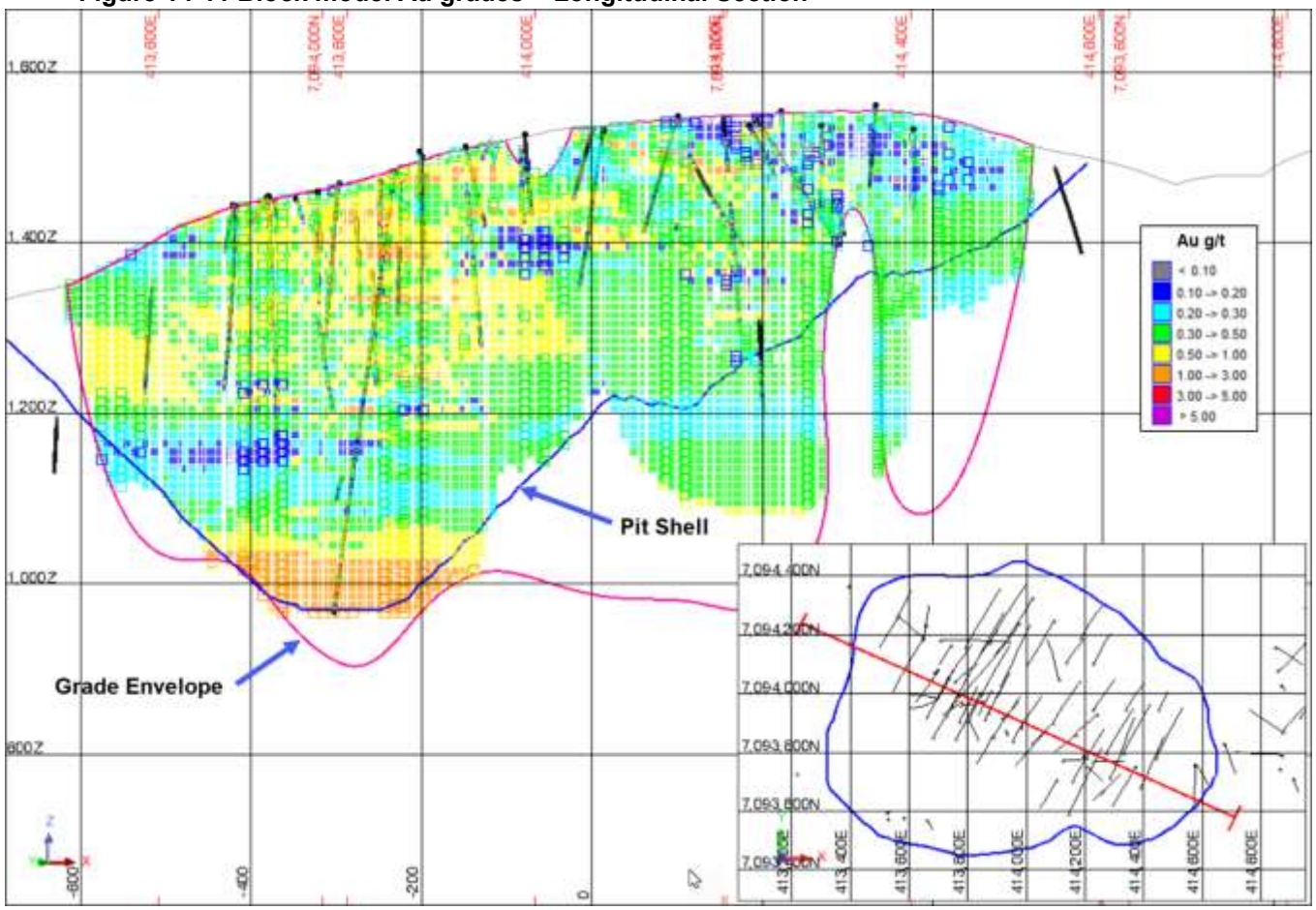


Figure 14-11 Block model Au grades – Longitudinal Section



To determine the amount of metal removed by capping and outlier restrictions, block estimates were also made with uncapped data. Results show that the amount of metal removed amounted to 5.1% which is considered reasonable for this style of deposit.

14.9 Mineral Resource Classification

Resource classifications used in this study conform to the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves.

Mineral Resource

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated, or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

Blocks estimated within the domain constraint and falling within an optimized pit shell were classified as ‘inferred.’

14.10 Block Model Validation

Block model validation included visual inspection, global bias check, and a check for local bias. Each of these is summarized below.

Visual inspection comprised a visual comparison of blocks and composite grades in plan and section views. The estimated block grades showed reasonable correlation with adjacent composite grades.

A global bias check was done by comparing the mean grades obtained for composites and different estimation methods. Results show a reasonably close relationship with composites and block model values estimated using the nearest neighbour, ordinary kriging, and ID^3 interpolation methods (Table 14-7). Declustering the composites removes the bias inherent when higher grade areas are sampled at a higher density than lower grade regions.

Table 14-7 Global mean grade comparison

Data	Au g/t
Composites	0.43
Composites (Declustered)	0.42
Capped Composites	0.42
Capped Composites (Declustered)	0.41
ID3 Block Estimate	0.37
OK Block Estimate	0.38
NN Block Estimate	0.37

The local bias check was done with swath plots that were generated to compare OK, ID2 and nearest neighbour estimates on panels through the Deposit. Results show a reasonable comparison between the methods, particularly in the main portions of the deposit indicated by the bar charts (Figure 14-12 to Figure 14-14).

Figure 14-12 30m Swath Plot Y Drift 413700-413730E

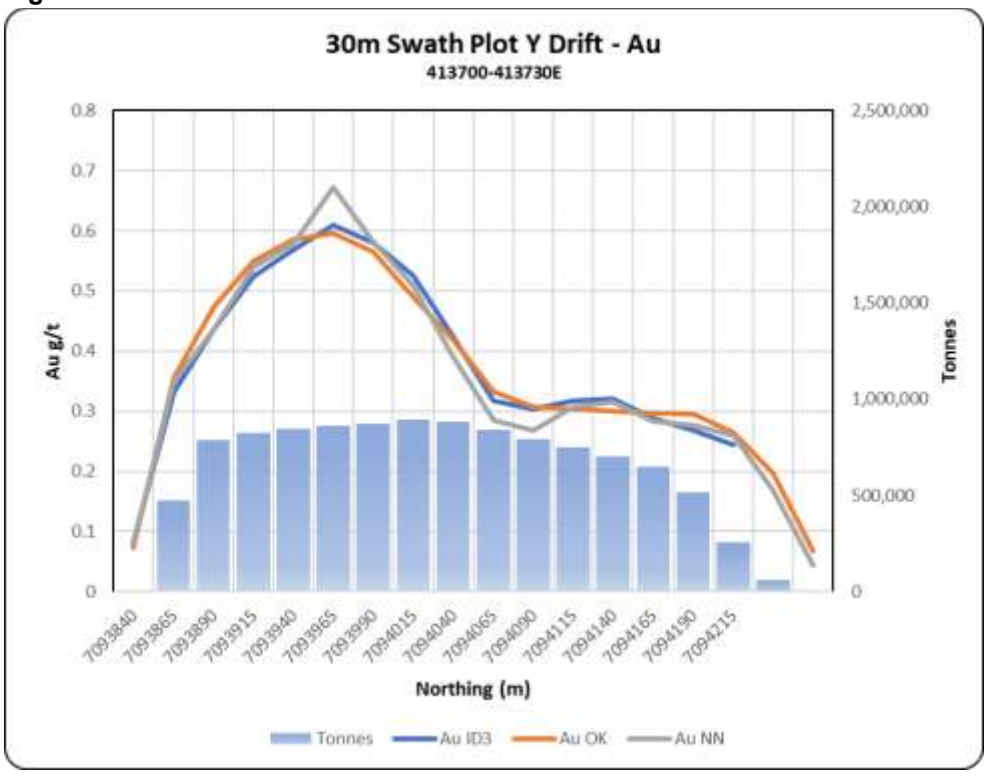


Figure 14-13 30m Swath Plot Y Drift 413860-413890E

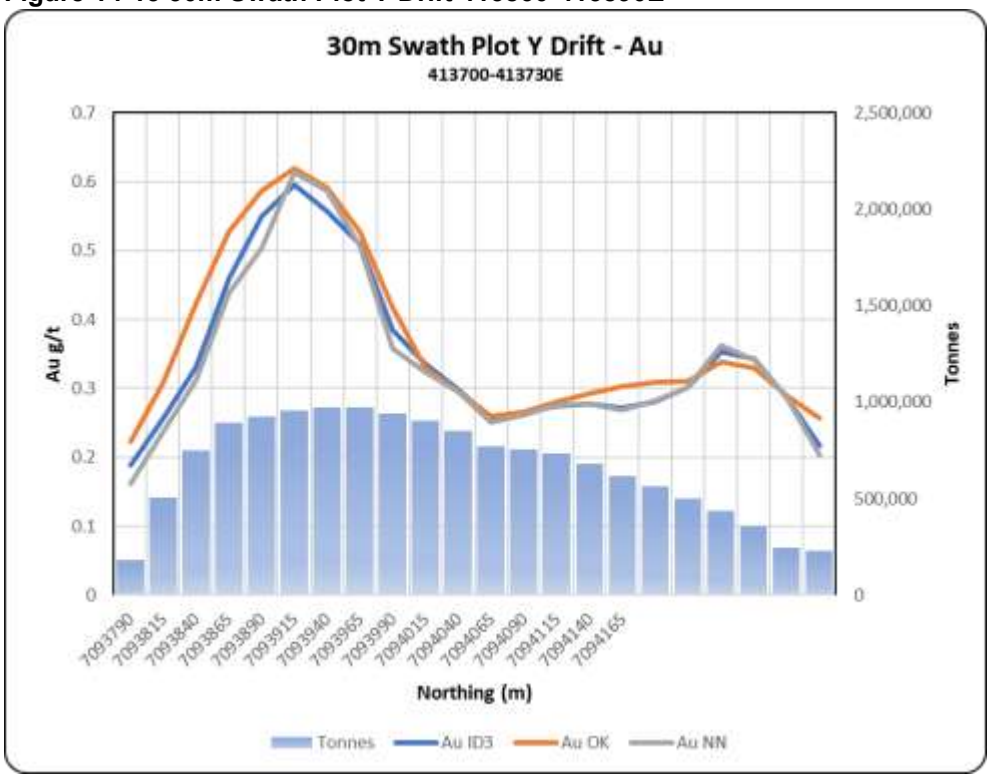
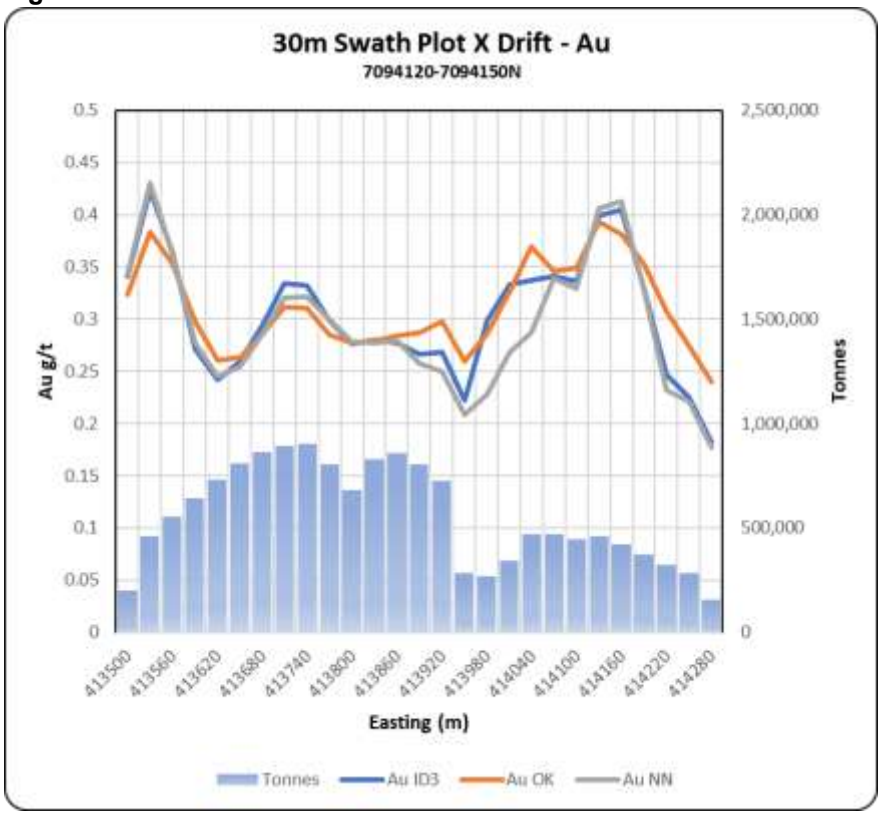


Figure 14-14 30m Swath Plot X Drift 7094120-7094150N



14.11 Reasonable prospects of economic extraction

Mineral resources were constrained by an optimized pit shell based on metal prices of $2800/oz Au. Mining costs for pit optimization were assumed to be $2.50/t, processing costs $14.00/t and G&A of $4.00/t. Au metallurgical recovery was assumed to be 85%. The pit slope was set at 45˚. The base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$20.50 per tonne at a gold price of $2500/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.

Table 14-8 Cut-off Grade Determination

Item	Units	Price
Gold Price	US$/oz	$2,500
Gold Recovery	%	85%
Mining Cost	(US$/t milled)	$2.50
Processing	(US$/t milled)	$14.00
G&A Cost	(US$/t milled)	$4.00
All-in Cost	(US$/t milled)	$20.50
Cut-off Grade	g/t Au	0.30

14.12 Mineral Resource Statement

The Inferred Mineral Resource estimate for the Florin Gold Project is presented in the following table at a base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au based on the three-year trailing average price of gold of approximately $2500/oz.

Table 14-9 Florin Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

COG g/t Au	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
0.30	162,783	0.48	2,507

Notes:

1. Mineral resource estimate prepared by GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of December 5, 2025.
2. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
3. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$2800/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 90%; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
4. A base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$20.50 per tonne at a gold price of $2500/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.
5. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

14.13 Factors That May Affect the Mineral Resource Estimate

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Mineral Resource Estimate include:

- Commodity price assumptions
- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming

- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the estimate other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. Geosim is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Mineral Resource estimate.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVES

No mineral reserves have been estimated for the Florin deposit.

16.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The RC Gold Project owned by Sitka Gold Corp. borders the Florin Project to the south and covers 431 square kilometres.

17.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is of the opinion that all known relevant technical data and information regarding the Florin Gold Project deposit has been reviewed and addressed in this Technical Report.

18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Gold Strike has entered an asset purchase agreement dated March 2, 2026 (the "Purchase Agreement") with LIRECA Resources Inc. ("LIRECA") and LIRECA's affiliate, Florin Resources Inc. ("Florin Resources" and, together with LIRECA, the "LIRECA Group"), pursuant to which the Company has agreed to acquire from the LIRECA Group three contiguous projects located within the Tombstone Gold Belt, Yukon, Canada, being the Florin gold project (the "Florin Gold Project"), the FLR gold project (the "FLR Gold Project") and the RJ gold project (the "RJ Gold Project", and together with the Florin Gold Project and FLR Gold Project, the "Projects"), for aggregate consideration of approximately $34 million (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is a non-arm's length transaction.

Geosim has prepared a Mineral Resource estimate for the Florin Gold Project (Table 18-1). The following observations and conclusions were drawn:

- The adequacy of sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are sufficiently reliable to support an Inferred mineral resource estimation, and that sample preparation, analysis, and security are generally performed in accordance with exploration best practices at the time of collection.

- The resource estimate is based on analytical data from 70 drill holes representing 16,461.19m of analyzed core/drill cuttings. This includes 5 reverse circulation holes drilled in 2002, and 65 core holes completed between 2002 and 2021.

- Statistical analysis of gold grade distribution indicates that cutting or capping of high grades is warranted.

- There is significant potential for expanding the current resource and for discovering additional gold deposits on the Property.

Table 18-1 Florin Gold Project Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate

COG g/t Au	Tonnes 000's	Au g/t	0z Au 000's
0.30	162,783	0.48	2,507

Notes:

1. Mineral resource estimate prepared by GeoSim Services Inc. with an effective date of December 5, 2025.
2. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
3. Mineral resources are constrained by an optimized pit shell using the following assumptions: US$2800/oz Au price; a 45° pit slope; assumed metallurgical recovery of 90%; mining costs of US$2.50 per tonne; processing costs of US$14.00 per tonne; G&A of US$4.00/t.
4. A base case cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t Au represents an in-situ metal value of US$20.50 per tonne at a gold price of $2500/oz which is believed to provide a reasonable margin over operating and sustaining costs for open-pit mining and processing.
5. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Areas of uncertainty that may materially impact the Project's potential economic viability or continued viability include:

- Commodity price assumptions

- Assumptions that all required permits will be forthcoming

- Metallurgical recoveries
- Mining and process cost assumptions
- Ability to meet and maintain permitting and environmental license conditions and the ability to maintain the social license to operate.

There are no other known factors or issues that materially affect the project other than normal risks faced by mining projects in the Yukon Territory in terms of environmental, permitting, taxation, socio economic, marketing, and political factors. Geosim is not aware of any known legal or title issues that would materially affect the Project's potential economic viability.

19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Geosim makes the following recommendations:

- Additional drilling is recommended to define the extents of the known deposit and to test existing geophysical/geochemical anomalies on the Property.
- Relogging of historic core outside the resource, re-assaying and completing assays on unsampled intervals is recommended.
- Other existing anomalies/targets on the Property should be evaluated and prioritized.
- Geochemical sampling and field mapping should be expanded to cover gaps in existing coverage.
- Metallurgical testing should be continued to determine optimum recovery methods.
- Specific gravity measurements should be made on a wide spectrum of lithologies, mineralization styles and alterations.
- Degree of oxidation should be estimated during logging of core.
- If pulps or rejects from pre-2010 drilling can be located, then check samples representing at least 5% of intervals within the resource area should be sent for analysis.
- Field duplicates should be taken and analyzed as a regular part of the QA/QC protocol.

19.1 Proposed Exploration Budget

A first phase exploration budget is presented in Table 19-1 and includes definition and in-fill drilling of the Florin Gold Deposit in order to expand the mineral resource and increase confidence level in the grade distribution. It also includes initial drilling of other existing targets on the Property. The relogging and sampling of historic core outside the resource area is intended to provide a modern geological interpretation. Many intervals remain unsampled. The soil geochemical survey is intended to fill-in unsampled areas of the Property and assist in developing targets for the Phase II drill programs. Metallurgical testing will help establish the best method(s) for extraction and associated recoveries.

The budget for a Phase II program (Table 19-2) is a follow up to Phase I and will be carried out over the following two years. It is contingent on successful results from Phase I in identifying other targets on the Property and on potential to further expand the current mineral resource. It will also include additional metallurgical testing of samples taken in Phase I.

The deposit drilling will expand based on results from Phase I and Phase II and test new identified targets. Other work includes expanded geophysical surveys for selected areas targeted by geochemical surveys in Phase I. It also comprises an additional geophysical survey, baseline environmental studies and PEA. The Phase II proposal is designed to be carried out over a two year period.

The Phase II program is contingent on the successful completion of Phase I with improved definition and classification of the existing Mineral Resource based on drill results as well as identification of other exploration targets on the property based on results from the geophysical and geochemical surveys.

Table 19-1 Proposed Phase I Exploration Budget – Year 1

Activity	Cost CDN $ 000's
Diamond Drilling (11,000m @ $280/m All-in cost)	$3,080
Relog, re-assay and complete un-assayed historic core outside resource area. Approx 6,000m	$700
Access Road & Pad Construction	$200
Metallurgical Testing	$240
Geophysical Survey	$200
Soil Geochemical Survey - 6000 Samples @ $75/sample All-in cost	$450
Geological mapping & prospecting	$50
Camp Costs & Mobilization	$600
Contingency 5%	$240
Helicopter Support Contingency	$300
Subtotal	**$6,060**

Table 19-2 Proposed Phase II Exploration Budget– Years 2 and 3

Activity	Cost CDN $ 000's
Diamond Drilling (40,000m @ $280/m All-In cost)	$11,200
Access Road & Pad Construction	$720
Baseline Environmental Studies	$70
Geophysical Survey (Follow-up from Phase I)	$100
Camp Costs & Demobilization	$1,040
PEA including engineering studies and mineral resource update	$200
Contingency 5%	$670
Helicopter Support Contingency	$500
Subtotal	**$14,500**
Total (Phase I and II)	**$20,560**

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CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Ronald G. Simpson, P. Geo.

I, Ronald G. Simpson, P.Geo., do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Professional Geoscientist, currently employed as a Professional Geoscientist with GeoSim Services Inc., with an office at 807 Geddes Road, Roberts Creek, B.C. V0N 2W6.
2. This certificate applies to NI 43-101 Technical Report titled "*Florin Gold Project Technical Report*" prepared for Gold Strike Resources Corp. ("the Issuer") that has an effective of December 5, 2025 (the "Technical Report")
3. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology from the University of British Columbia, May 1975.
4. I am a Professional Geoscientist (19513) in good standing with the Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia
5. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1975. I have been directly involved in mineral exploration, mine geology and resource estimation with practical experience from feasibility studies. I have past experience with, and authored Technical Reports on, other intrusive-hosted gold deposits.
6. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in the National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the Property on July 30, 2019.
8. I am responsible for all sections of the technical report with the exception of Sections 5 and 9.
9. I am independent of the Issuer (Gold Strike Resources Corp.) applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have had prior involvement with the Project. I authored a Technical Report on behalf of St. James Gold Corp. titled "Florin Gold Project NI43-101 Technical Report" with an effective date of April 6, 2021.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the Technical Report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: December 5, 2025.

Signing Date: December 5, 2025

"Signed and Sealed, Ronald G. SImpson"
Ronald G. Simpson, B.Sc., P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Gold Strike Resources Corp.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, David Kelsch, P.Geo., with a business address of #510, 1100 Melville Street, Vancouver, BC Canada, V6E 4A6, do hereby certify that:

1. This certificate applies to the Technical Report titled "*Florin Gold Project Technical Report"* (the "Technical Report") with an effective date of December 5, 2025, prepared for Gold Strike Resources Corp. ("the Issuer").

2. I graduated from the University of British Columbia with a B.Sc. in Geology. I am a member in good standing of the Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia (License #39894) and the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists (License L3735). I have practiced my profession continuously for over 30 years and have relevant experience in mineral exploration for precious, base and critical metals and gemstones. I have practiced my profession in Canada, United States of America, Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, South Africa, Brazil, Colombia, Greenland, Finland, Papua New Guinea and United Kingdom.

3. I most recently concluded a site visit to the subject Project of this report on November 21, 2025.

4. I am responsible for all section 5, 9 and part of 12 of this Technical Report.

5. I am independent of the Issuer (Gold Strike Resources Corp.) applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

6. I have not had prior technical involvement with the Florin Project.

7. I have read National Instrument 43-101 – Standard of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

8. I have read NI 43-101 and this Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

9. As of the effective date of this Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: December 5, 2025
Signing Date: December 5, 2025

"Signed and Sealed, David Kelsch"
David Kelsch, B.Sc., P.Geo.

The signed and sealed copy of this Certificate page has been delivered to Gold Strike Resources Corp.