

UPDATED TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CUPRITE GOLD – SILVER PROJECT, NYE and ESMEERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA, USA



STRIKEPOINT GOLD

Submitted to:

StrikePoint Gold Inc.

Suite 3123 – 595 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC
V7X 1J1

Report Date: June 24, 2026
Effective Date: May 14, 2026

Prepared by:

Bryan A. Kellie, C.P.G.
Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G., PhD

CONTENTS

1.0	SUMMARY (ITEM 1)	1
1.1	Property Description and Ownership	1
1.2	Exploration and Mining History	1
1.3	Geology and Mineralization	1
1.4	Drilling by StrikePoint 2024	2
1.5	Conclusions, Interpretations and Recommendations	2
2.0	INTRODUCTION (ITEM 2)	5
2.1	Project Scope and Terms of Reference	5
2.2	Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure	6
3.0	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)	8
4.0	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)	9
4.1	Location and Land Area	9
4.2	Agreements and Encumbrances	11
4.3	Environmental Liabilities	11
4.4	Environmental Permitting	12
5.0	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)	13
5.1	Access and Physiography	13
5.2	Climate	13
5.3	Local Resources and Infrastructure	14
6.0	HISTORY (ITEM 6)	15
6.1	1980s and 1990s Spectral Mineralogic and Geologic Mapping	16
6.2	2022 Orogen Royalties Corp.	16
6.3	2023 – 2024 StrikePoint Gold Inc.	16
6.4	Historical Mineral Resource Estimates	16
7.0	GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)	17
7.1	Regional Geologic Setting	17
7.2	District and Property Area Geology	18
7.3	Alteration and Mineralization	19
8.0	DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)	22
9.0	EXPLORATION (ITEM 9)	23
9.1	Geologic Mapping	23
9.2	2023 Soil and Rock Geochemical Sampling	24
9.3	2023 and 2024 Geophysical Surveys	24
9.4	StrikePoint Drilling 2024	26

10.0	DRILLING (ITEM 10).....	27
11.0	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)	29
11.1	2024 Drilling Samples.....	29
11.1.1	QA/QC Results for 2024 Drilling Samples	29
11.2	2023 Rock Samples.....	34
11.3	2023 Soil Samples.....	34
11.4	Historical Sample Preparation, Analysis and Sample Security.....	35
11.5	Summary Statement	35
12.0	DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12).....	36
12.1	Site Visit and Independent Verification	36
12.2	Database Verification.....	37
12.3	Summary Statement on Data Verification	37
13.0	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13).....	38
14.0	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14).....	39
23.0	ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)	40
24.0	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)	41
25.0	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25).....	42
26.0	RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26).....	44
27.0	REFERENCES (ITEM 27).....	45
28.0	DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 28)	48
29.0	CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (ITEM 29)	49

TABLES

Table 1-1	Mineralized Intercepts in 2024 Drilling by StrikePoint.....	2
Table 1-2	StrikePoint Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program	3
Table 4-1	Estimated Annual Property Tenure Costs for 2023	11
Table 5-1	Summary of Climate Data for Goldfield, NV.....	13
Table 10-1	Collar Information for StrikePoint 2024 Drill Holes	27
Table 10-2	Mineralized Intercepts Table for 2024 Drilling by StrikePoint	28
Table 12-1	2026 Verification of StrikePoint Drill Hole Collar Locations	36
Table 26-1	StrikePoint Gold Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program	44

FIGURES

Figure 4-1	Location of the Cuprite Property	9
Figure 4-2	Cuprite Property Map	10
Figure 5-1	Monthly Averages for Goldfield, NV Climate	14
Figure 6-1	View of Eastern Cuprite District	15

Figure 7-1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Cuprite Project	17
Figure 7-2 Stratigraphic Column for the Cuprite District, Nevada	18
Figure 7-3 Geologic Map of the Cuprite Property	20
Figure 7-4 Cuprite Area Spectral Alteration Map of Bedrock Units	21
Figure 8-1 Conceptional Cross-Section for Low-Sulfidation Epithermal System	22
Figure 9-1 Cuprite Property 2023-2024 Stratigraphy	23
Figure 9-2 Cuprite Hg in Soil and Rock Samples with 2023 Target Areas	25
Figure 9-3 2023 Resistivity Sections Rotated to Plan over Spectral Alteration.....	26
Figure 11-1 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.19.09	30
Figure 11-2 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.19.09	30
Figure 11-3 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.21.01	31
Figure 11-4 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.21.01	31
Figure 11-5 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.21.05	32
Figure 11-6 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.21.05	32
Figure 11-7 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.22.04	33
Figure 11-8 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.22.04	33
Figure 25-1: Silicon Gold and Alteration Cross Section, Nye County, Nevada	42

APPENDIX A List of unpatented lode mining claims comprising the Cuprite property	46
---	----

Frontispiece: View looking northeast from the central part of the Cuprite district toward eastern portion of the Cuprite property.

1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Bryan A. Kellie, C.P.G. and Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G. (“the authors”), have prepared this Technical Report on the Cuprite gold-silver project in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA, at the request of StrikePoint Gold Inc. (“StrikePoint”), a Canadian mineral exploration company incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and publicly traded on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V:SKP) and the US OTC Markets (OTCQB:STKXF). The Cuprite property was acquired by StrikePoint through the purchase of claims from Orogen Royalties Inc., and subsequent staking. The property is located approximately 18km south of Goldfield, Nevada. This report provides a technical summary of the Cuprite project, which is at an early stage. The property overlaps a large area of advanced-argillic alteration of the steam-heated type with similarities to the alteration exposed above the Silicon gold-silver deposit, which is part of the multimillion Au oz Arthur Gold Project located near Beatty, Nevada, approximately 75km south of Cuprite.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The authors are Qualified Persons (“QPs”) under NI 43-101. The Effective Date of this technical report is May 14, 2026.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Cuprite property is centered at approximately 37°33’00”N and 117°09’30.”W in southwestern Nevada, approximately 20km south of the town of Goldfield in adjacent portions of Esmeralda and Nye Counties. The property consists of 376 unpatented federal lode mining claims that in aggregate cover approximately 2,892 hectares. The current annual fees for the Cuprite unpatented mining claims are estimated at \$82,200 and there are no other annual holding costs for the Cuprite property.

1.2 Exploration and Mining History

The Cuprite property is in the eastern portion of the Cuprite mining district where minor amounts of sulfur, silica, mercury, and clay are believed to have been produced in 1914-1918 and again in 1960. Cinnabar occurrences were prospected in the 1930s. Numerous dozer cuts and about a half-dozen small dozer excavations in white, clay-altered and opalized tuffs within a kilometer of the property boundaries likely date from 1950s to 1970s clay, mercury, and silica exploration.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Cuprite district is situated in the Goldfield segment of the Walker Lane belt, a broad, northwest-southeast oriented zone of strike-slip and trans-tensional deformation between the Sierra Nevada and Basin and Range geologic provinces of Nevada and California. Southeast of Goldfield, the Walker Lane belt transects the 15Ma to 7Ma Southwestern Nevada Volcanic Field (“SWNVF”). The project area is located near the northwestern margin of the SWNVF, only a few kilometers from exposures of the late Miocene Stonewall Mountain volcanic center. In the western and northern portions of the property, bedrock exposures principally consist of rocks assigned to the Miocene Siebert Formation and underlying, crystal-rich ash-flow tuff of Oligocene age. In the western and central areas of the property, the Siebert is overlain by the peralkaline rhyolite ash-flow sheets of the *ca.* 7.5Ma Spearhead and Civet Cat Canyon

members of the Stonewall Flat Tuff. The southern and eastern portions of the property are covered by Quaternary-age, little-consolidated alluvial fan deposits of sand, silt, gravel and conglomerate.

The Cuprite property surrounds and overlaps an approximately 5km north-south by 2km east-west area of advanced-argillic and argillic alteration has affected rocks as young as the Stonewall Flat Tuff. The principal silica minerals are opal and chalcedony, often in crumbly to powdery, porous leached rock characteristic of a steam-heated setting above the paleo-groundwater table. Small amounts of native sulfur and cinnabar can be found locally in the acid-leached rocks.

1.4 Drilling by StrikePoint 2024

StrikePoint conducted a 3,069m reverse-circulation rotary drilling program consisting of five angled holes in the spring of 2024. All drill holes reached pre-Tertiary basement rocks of the Cambrian Harkless Formation and four of the five holes intercepted anomalous gold and silver mineralization. Mineralized intervals are summarized in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Mineralized Intercepts in 2024 Drilling by StrikePoint
(converted to meters from StrikePoint news release of June 4th, 2024)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SKP24-001	362.71	374.90	12.19	0.46	10.10
including	364.24	370.33	6.10	0.74	14.75
SKP24-002	No Significant Intercepts				
SKP24-003	271.27	275.84	4.57	0.17	1.97
and	475.49	480.06	4.57	0.14	0.93
SKP24-004	397.76	403.86	6.10	0.21	4.15
and	419.10	425.20	6.10	0.17	2.23
SKP24-005	364.24	365.76	1.52	0.11	1.10
and	425.20	426.72	1.52	0.16	1.10
and	475.49	484.63	9.14	0.19	5.95
incl	478.54	483.11	4.57	0.29	9.13
and	531.88	536.45	4.57	0.20	2.00
and	553.21	554.74	1.52	0.21	1.90
and	560.83	569.98	9.14	0.17	2.00

(The relation of the drilled interval lengths to the true thickness of mineralized rocks is not known.)

1.5 Conclusions, Interpretations and Recommendations

Gold and silver mineralization are not known to be present at current levels of exposure. However, one or more major episodes of boiling of near-neutral pH fluids at depth are reasonably expected to have occurred given the large aerial extent and intensity of the steam-heated advanced argillic zone at Cuprite, which is interpreted to reflect a voluminous, district-scale epithermal system. Boiling of near-neutral pH hydrothermal fluids is an important mechanism for the formation of low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits within faults and fracture zones, and/or permeable lithologies, beneath the paleowater table at the time of hydrothermal activity. In the last decade or so, two significant and potentially economic

gold-silver deposits have been discovered by drilling beneath areas of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration in southwestern Nevada. These include the Silicon gold-silver deposit approximately 75km southeast of Cuprite, which was discovered by AngloGold Ashanti in 2019 by drilling in a large zone of barren advanced-argillic alteration (2022 Inferred resources at the Silicon project of 120.4 million tonnes averaging 0.87g Au/t and 3.66g Ag/t, for 3.37 million contained ounces of gold and 14.17 million contained ounces of silver) (Bartos et al., 2022). The authors have been unable to verify the information of Bartos et al. (2022) and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report. At the Eastside gold-silver deposit, approximately 80km northwest of Cuprite, drilling has demonstrated the presence of gold and silver mineralization beneath an extensive area of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration centered on a cluster of rhyolite flow-domes (2021 Inferred resources of 61.73 million tonnes averaging 0.55g Au/t and 4.4g Ag/t for 1.09 million contained ounces of gold and 8.7 million ounces of contained silver) (Ristorcelli, 2021). The authors have been unable to verify the information of Ristorcelli (2021), and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report

At the Cuprite property, the vertical depth from the present-day surface to the base of the steam-heated zone, and the levels beneath the paleowater table at the time of boiling that could be prospective for gold-silver mineralization were tested in a reconnaissance fashion by StrikePoint's drilling in 2024. Four of the five holes drilled by StrikePoint encountered elevated gold and silver concentrations at down-hole depths ranging from 270m to as much as 570m, demonstrating the paleohydrothermal system carried precious metals, at least locally.

The authors believe the Cuprite project is at an early stage of exploration and merits further exploration. To advance the Cuprite project, the authors recommend a Phase I exploration program with estimated costs of \$1.125 million as summarized in Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 StrikePoint Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Unit Cost (USD)	Amount (USD)
1,000 Surface Soil and Rock Sample Analyses	\$80/Sample	\$80,000
Geologic Mapping, Alteration Mapping, Spectral Analyses; 3 months, crew	\$63,000/month	\$190,000
Geologic Supervision and Core Logging; 2 months	\$15,000/month	\$30,000
Permitting at NOI Level		\$10,000
Drill Pads and Access, Water Hauls		\$50,000
Diamond Core Drilling; 2,000 meters	\$300/meter	\$600,000
Drill Sample and Spectral Analyses	\$80/sample	\$135,000
Supplies and Core Sampling		\$30,000
Total Phase I		\$1,125,000

The Phase 1 program includes the following proposed work:

- Geologic mapping to better delineate the locations and extents of fault and fracture zones and their relations to significant alteration features;

- Grid-type soil and rock-chip geochemical surveys with short-wave infrared mineralogical and multi-element geochemical analyses are recommended to support the geologic mapping. Multi-element geochemical data, including gold and silver, have the potential to identify zones of greater volatile element flux and also areas that may have been below the paleowater table at some time prior to steam-heated alteration;
- A diamond-core drilling program of 2,000m is recommended with drill sites to be determined following analysis of the information obtained in the previous proposed work items.

Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, the existing Notice of Intent will be modified if the disturbance for the proposed drilling exceeds the already approved and bonded amounts.

2.0 INTRODUCTION (ITEM 2)

Mr. Bryan A. Kellie and Steven I. Weiss (“the authors”), have prepared this Technical Report on the Cuprite gold-silver project in Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA, at the request of StrikePoint Gold Inc. (“StrikePoint”), a Canadian mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition and exploration of precious metals properties in western North America. StrikePoint is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and publicly listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX.V: SKP) and the US OTC Markets (OTCQB: STKXF). StrikePoint is an exploration-stage issuer with interests in several mineral properties, including the Cuprite gold-silver project in Nevada. The Cuprite property was acquired by StrikePoint through the purchase of claims from Orogen Royalties Inc., and subsequent staking. StrikePoint holds its interest in the Cuprite project through its wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary, Stimitant LLC

This report provides an updated technical summary of the Cuprite project, located approximately 18km south of Goldfield, Nevada, building on Weiss (2023), the only prior Technical Report for the property. The property overlaps a large area of advanced-argillic alteration of the steam-heated type with similarities to the alteration exposed above the Silicon gold-silver deposit approximately 75km south of Cuprite.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators’ National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1. The authors are Qualified Persons (“QPs”) under NI 43-101. The Effective Date of this technical report is May 14, 2026.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

Subsequent to the report of Weiss (2023), StrikePoint has carried out exploration work at the property, including drilling. The purpose of this report is to provide an updated technical summary of the Cuprite project for StrikePoint’s business development activities and exchange filings, including StrikePoint’s exploration work.

Mr. Bryan A. Kellie, C.P.G., and Mr. Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G., are independent, self-employed geologists and qualified persons under NI 43-101. The authors are independent of, and have no affiliation with StrikePoint and its subsidiaries, the property, or the vendor of the property, except that of independent consultant/client relationships.

The scope of this study included a review of pertinent reports and data provided to the authors by StrikePoint relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, and interpretations. This report is based almost entirely on data and information derived from work done by historical operators and StrikePoint. Specific sources are as cited throughout this report. The authors have reviewed much of the available data and made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in such information. Mr. Kellie and Mr. Weiss have made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in their professional judgment to be able to reasonably present the conclusions, interpretations, and recommendations presented herein.

Mr. Kellie visited the property on April 22, 2026, accompanied by Mr. Ronald Kieckbusch, Senior Consulting Geologist for StrikePoint. During the site visit, the general geology of the property was reviewed and areas of hydrothermally altered rocks within and adjacent to the property were examined. The locations of StrikePoint's drilling were verified and the UTM coordinates of the sites were measured. Mr. Weiss visited the Cuprite property on March 7, 2023, also accompanied by Mr. Kieckbusch, but has not visited the property in the 12 months prior to the Effective Date of this report.

The Effective Date of this technical report is May 14, 2026.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units. Where information was originally reported in Imperial units, the author has made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars (\$) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Linear Measure

1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	

Area Measure

1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
-----------	---------------	----------------------

Capacity Measure (liquid)

1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons
---------	---------------------

Weight

1 gram	= 0.03215 troy ounces	
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption analytical method
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
Bi	bismuth
Ca	calcium
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
°C	degrees centigrade
CRM	certified reference material
Cu	copper
g	grams
GPS	global positioning system
ha	hectares
Hg	mercury
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
km ²	square kilometers
l	liter
m	meters
Ma	million annum
mg	milligram
mm	millimeters
Mo	molybdenum
MS	mass spectrometry
oz	ounce
Pb	lead
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
S	sulfur
Sb	antimony
t	metric tonne or tonnes
Zn	zinc

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

Mr. Kellie and Mr. Weiss are not experts in legal matters, such as the assessment of the validity of mining claims, mineral rights, and property agreements. Furthermore, the authors did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, social, or political issues associated with the Cuprite project, and are not experts with respect to these matters. The authors have therefore relied fully upon information and opinions provided by Mr. Michael G. Allen, P. Geo, President and CEO of StrikePoint, with regards to the following:

- Section 4.1, which pertains to land tenure based on email communications dated March 3, 2023, March 15, 2023, and May 6, 2026, from Mr. Michael G. Allen;
- Section 4.2, which pertains to legal agreements and encumbrances based on email communications dated March 3, 2023 and May 6, 2026, from Mr. Michael G. Allen and
- Section 4.3 and Section 4.4, which summarize environmental liabilities and permitting, respectively based on email communications dated March 3, 2023 and May 6, 2026 from Mr. Michael G. Allen.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

The authors are not experts in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters and express no opinion regarding these topics as they pertain to the Cuprite project. Subsections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 were prepared with the information contained in the documents cited in Section 3 from StrikePoint. Mr. Kellie and Mr. Weiss do not know of any significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property, beyond what is described in this report.

4.1 Location and Land Area

The Cuprite property is centered at approximately 37°33'00"N and 117°09'30"W in southwestern Nevada, approximately 20km south of the town of Goldfield (Figure 4-1) and 55km south of the town of Tonopah. It is located in adjacent portions of Esmeralda and Nye Counties. The property consists of 376 unpatented federal lode mining claims that in aggregate cover approximately 2,892 hectares as shown in Figure 4-2. A list of the claims is presented in Appendix A.

Figure 4-1 Location of the Cuprite Property
(from Weiss (2023); inset shows area of Figure 4.1 with respect to the State of Nevada)

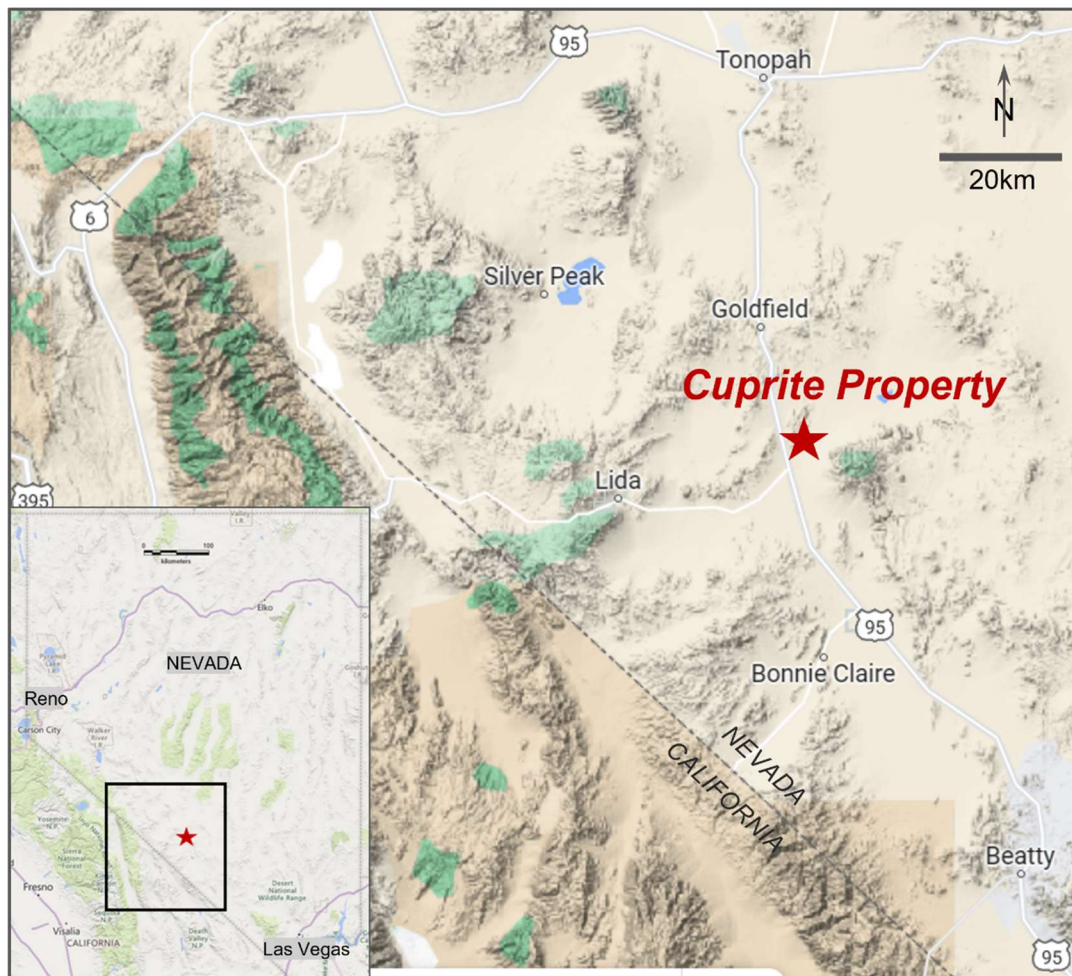
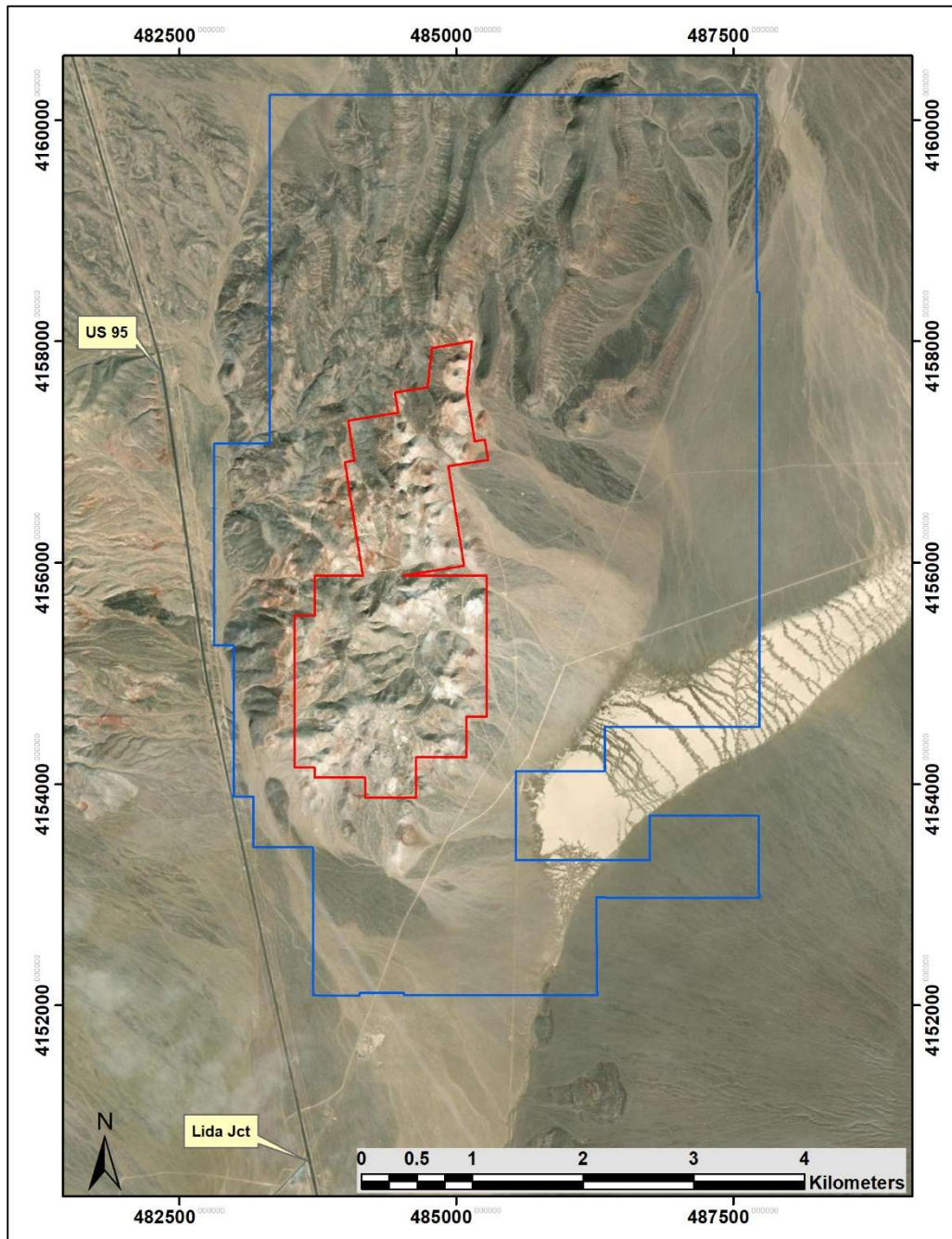


Figure 4-2 Cuprite Property Map
(made with data supplied by StrikePoint, 2026)



Note: Blue solid line is boundary of StrikePoint's Cuprite property; red lines show third-party inlier claims. UTM NAD83 projection.

Ownership of the unpatented mining claims is in the name of the holder (locator), subject to the paramount title of the United States of America, under the administration of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management ("BLM"). Under the Mining Law of 1872, which governs the location of unpatented mining claims on federal lands, the locator has the right to explore, develop, and mine minerals on unpatented mining claims

without payments of production royalties to the U.S. government, subject to the surface management regulation of the BLM. Currently, annual claim-maintenance fees are the only federal payments related to unpatented mining claims, and StrikePoint represents these fees have been paid in full to September 1, 2026.

There is no expiration of ownership for the unpatented claims as long as the annual federal claim maintenance fees and county recording fees are paid on time. StrikePoint holds full surface rights for exploration, development, and mining activities, subject to applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

The current annual fees for the Cuprite unpatented mining claims are estimated at \$82,200 (Table 4-1), including the county recording fees. This reflects the annual federal fee of \$200 per claim payable to the BLM. There are no other annual holding costs for the Cuprite property.

Table 4-1 Estimated Annual Property Tenure Costs for 2023

Item	Cost USD
Federal Unpatented Claim Fees	\$ 75,200
County Recording Fees	\$ 7,000
<i>Total Yearly Claim-Holding Cost</i>	<i>\$ 82,200</i>

Note: fees are rounded to the nearest \$100.

4.2 Agreements and Encumbrances

In January of 2023, StrikePoint announced it entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Orogen Royalties Corp. (“Orogen”) under which StrikePoint acquired a 100% interest in 264 unpatented lode claims of the Cuprite property then held by Orogen. The agreement required StrikePoint to issue to Orogen 6,428,571 common shares of StrikePoint with a deemed value of C\$450,000, reimbursing to Orogen \$35,208 on project related costs, and granting a 3.0% net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty to Orogen. StrikePoint will have the right to purchase from Orogen 0.5% of the NSR royalty for \$2.5 million. Orogen will hold a one-kilometer area of interest (“AOI”) around the Cuprite property. Additional claims staked within the Orogen AOI will be subject to the 3.0% NSR. Orogen will also retain a 1.5% NSR royalty on any subsequently acquired internal claims held by other owners.

StrikePoint subsequently located 310 unpatented lode claims, in January and February of 2023, to expand the Cuprite property. In 2025 the property was reduced to the current total of 376 claims. As of the Effective Date of this report, StrikePoint has completed the terms of the purchase and sale agreement and owns 100% of the Cuprite property.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

The authors are not aware of any environmental liabilities at the Cuprite mining property. Areas of waste-rock (historical mine dumps) left from historical mining are noted on the property and are common in this part of Nevada.

4.4 Environmental Permitting

Geologic mapping, rock-chip and soil sampling, and geophysical surveying can be carried out at the Cuprite property without environmental permitting. Exploration activities such as drilling and trenching that result in disturbance of the surface, including construction of drill roads, drill pads and trenches can be conducted under a Notice of Intent (“NOI”) filed with the BLM if the total disturbance is less than 2.20 hectares (5.0 acres). In 2023, StrikePoint filed a NOI with the BLM which was approved for a total disturbance of 0.975 hectares (2.41 acres). In 2024 the Company modified the NOI with BLM to increase the total disturbance to 1.14 hectares (2.82 acres). As of the Effective Date of this report, 0 hectares have been reclaimed and 1.14 hectares of disturbance remain pending for reclamation. StrikePoint has established a cash bond of \$20,000 with the BLM for the reclamation.

The exploration activities proposed in Section 26.0 of this report will require modification to the existing NOI. It is expected that the modified NOI for this exploration work can be approved in 30 days or less from the filing date.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

The information summarized in this section is derived from publicly available sources, as cited. The authors have reviewed this information and conclude this summary is materially accurate.

5.1 Access and Physiography

Access to the Cuprite property is via the paved US Highway 95 (“US 95”) which connects the cities of Reno and Las Vegas, Nevada, via the towns of Tonopah, Goldfield and Beatty, Nevada (Figure 4-1). The property is reached by proceeding 22.5km south from Goldfield on US 95 and then turning northeast on the gravel Stonewall Flat road for about 1.6km to the south boundary of the property. The property is traversed by the Stonewall Flat road and a network of improved and unimproved dirt roads.

Elevations range from a maximum of about 1,600m to a minimum of about 1,400m. Topography varies from rolling hills and mesas to gently sloping pediments and the sub-horizontal playa lakebed in Stonewall Flat. The area is drained by several stream beds that are dry most of the year. Vegetation is sparse, consisting of mixtures of low-growing desert brush, dry-land grasses and small quantities of yucca and cacti.

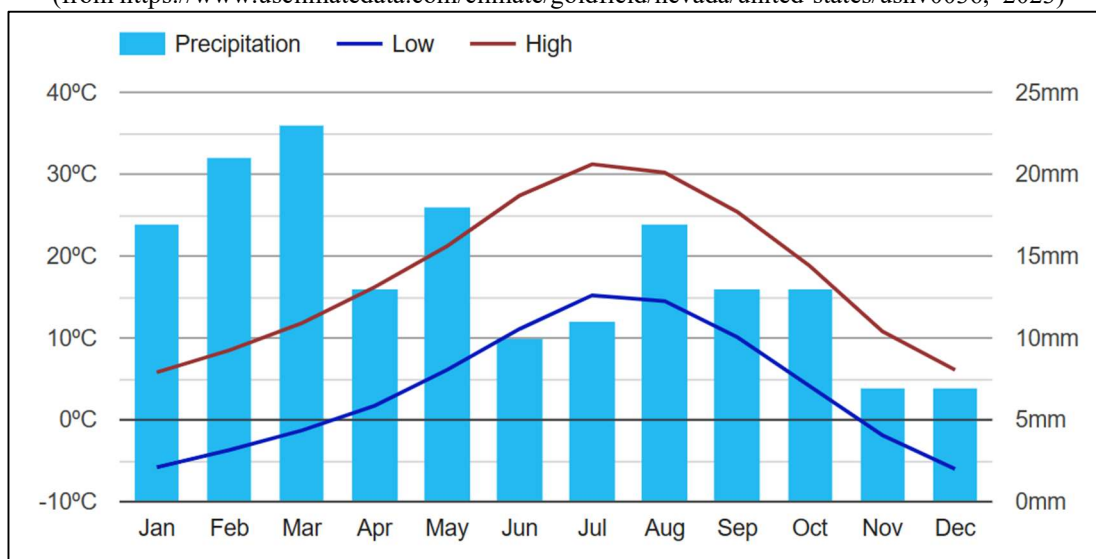
5.2 Climate

Climate at the Cuprite project can be described as the continental desert to steppe type, owing to the location in southwestern Nevada. According to www.climate-data.org, average annual precipitation is 17cm per year at the nearby town of Goldfield, 19km north of the property, as summarized in Table 5-1 and Figure Table 5-1. Most of the precipitation occurs in rain and snow during the winter months and during mid- to late-summer thunderstorms. Maximum temperatures can reach 40°C during summer; minimum temperatures in the winter can occasionally fall below -15°C. Exploration and mining activities can be conducted year-round at the Cuprite project.

Table 5-1 Summary of Climate Data for Goldfield, NV
(from <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/goldfield/nevada/united-states/usnv0036>, 2023)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Average high in °C	5.8	8.5	11.8	16.2	21.2	27.4
Average low in °C	-5.8	-3.7	-1.3	1.7	6.1	11.1
Av. precipitation in mm	17	21	23	13	18	10
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average high in °C	31.2	30.2	25.4	18.8	10.8	6.1
Average low in °C	15.2	14.5	10.1	4.1	-1.9	-6.0
Av. precipitation in mm	11	17	13	13	7	7

Figure 5-1 Monthly Averages for Goldfield, NV Climate
(from <https://www.usclimatedata.com/climate/goldfield/nevada/united-states/usnv0036>, 2023)



5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Sufficient sources of labor for exploration and mining operations are available in the cities of Las Vegas (275km via US 95), Reno (280km via US 95) and Tonopah, Nevada (70km via US 95). Banking, fuel, groceries, and accommodations are available in Tonopah. Full engineering and mining equipment services are available in Reno and Las Vegas.

Electrical power is available adjacent to the southwestern limit of the property at Lida Junction (intersection of Nevada State Route 266 and US 95). Significant surface water is not available at the project, which is not unusual in this part of the state. There is a capped water well of approximately 20cm diameter within the property at the old site of Ralston, Nevada and it is believed that groundwater could potentially be developed by installing additional water wells. Water for exploration drilling may potentially be obtained from the wells at Ralston, at Lida Junction and in Lida Valley, which are located <1km and 8.5km from the property, respectively.

The surface rights to the unpatented claims summarized in Section 4.1 are sufficient for the exploration and mining activities proposed in this report. There are ample areas suitable for the potential construction of waste-rock storage, tailings storage, mine offices, maintenance and processing facilities within the Cuprite property.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

This section is based on information from StrikePoint and published sources as cited. Mr. Kellie and Mr. Weiss have reviewed this information and conclude it is a materially accurate summary of the history of the Cuprite project.

Little is known about the early history of the property which is located in the eastern portion of the Cuprite mining district. The Cuprite mining district is mainly within Esmeralda County west of US 95 in the northeast-trending Mount Jackson Ridge and Cuprite Hills and extends for about 2.5km east of US 95 to approximately the Nye County line (Tingley, 1998). The district was discovered in 1905 and much of the early activity was focused on copper- and silver-bearing veins in hornfelsed Cambrian rocks west of US 95 (Tingley, 1983; 1998). Minor amounts of sulfur, silica, mercury, and clay were likely produced in the northern part of the district, mainly from east of US 95. Silica production was recorded in 1914-1918 and again in 1960 (Tingley, 1983). In the northeastern part of the district, adjacent to the Cuprite property, cinnabar was prospected in the 1930s, mainly at a site known as “the Ralston prospect” which was active in 1943 with a trench and shallow underground workings in opal-clay-alunite altered rocks (Bailey and Phoenix, 1944). Numerous dozer cuts and about a half-dozen small dozer excavations in white, clay-altered and opalized tuffs within a kilometer of the property boundaries likely date from 1950s to 1970s clay, mercury and silica exploration (Figure 6-1).

Figure 6-1 View of Eastern Cuprite District
(looking west from Ralston, Nevada, 2023)



The interior margins of the Cuprite property and adjacent areas of the Cuprite mining district were likely explored for base- and precious-metals deposits during the 1970s and later decades, but the authors have very sparse information on what companies operated in the district. Documents in the mining district files of the Nevada Bureau of Mines (“NBMG”) indicate that the Continental Oil Company (“CONOCO”) conducted geologic mapping and minor rock sampling (Long, 1975). The NBMG files suggest Earth Sciences Inc. was active in the district in 1974 for sodium and potassium (<https://nbmg.unr.edu/Collections/MiningDistricts/MDDDBTextSearch.html>).

ARCO Oil and Gas Company (“ARCO”) collected 138 soil samples in the Cuprite district, including the current Cuprite property, between 1979 and 1981, that were analyzed for mercury as part of a geothermal evaluation program (Van Kooten, 1987). For the entire district, mercury assays ranged from 0.013ppm to 2.523ppm (Van Kooten, 1987). The reported sample locations cannot be precisely related to the limits of

the Cuprite property and cannot be verified, but the results suggest modestly elevated mercury could be present in the range of 0.075ppm to 0.250ppm near the interior margins of the property, with concentrations >0.250ppm Hg within the third-party central area (see figures in Van Kooten, 1987).

6.1 1980s and 1990s Spectral Mineralogic and Geologic Mapping

During the late 1970s into the 2000s, the northern part of the Cuprite district and the Cuprite property, were the site of studies by NASA and the United States Geological Survey (“USGS”) to develop and apply mineralogical mapping technologies using airborne and satellite imaging spectrometers (“remote sensing”), particularly the ASTER and AVIRIS systems. Due to the very sparse vegetation and large areas of altered rock exposures, Cuprite was one of the test sites for some of the first broadband remote sensing instruments (Rowan et al., 1974; Abrams et al., 1977; Ashley and Abrams, 1980) and later for some of the first hyperspectral (imaging spectrometer) instruments (Goetz et al., 1985; Kruse et al., 1990). Later remote sensing studies involving the use of airborne and orbital visible, near-infrared, and thermal-infrared sensors were done by Swayze (1997 and references therein), Rowan et al. (2003), Clark et al. (2003), Swayze et al. (2003), Mars and Rowan (2006, 2010) and several others. These studies culminated in the integrated geologic and remote sensing paper by Swayze et al. (2014) that includes district-scale spectral maps of hydrothermal minerals and bedrock alteration types as well as important geologic and geochronological interpretations.

6.2 2022 Orogen Royalties Corp.

In early 2022, Orogen acquired a portion of the Cuprite property that is the subject of this report by staking 264 unpatented lode mining claims. Orogen compiled available historical geologic, alteration and surface mercury geochemical information, but conducted no significant work on the property. In January 2023, Orogen sold the property to StrikePoint. 310 unpatented lode claims were staked by StrikePoint in January and February 2023 to expand the property to the total of 574 unpatented claims. In 2025, StrikePoint reduced the property to 376 unpatented claims as of the Effective Date of this report.

6.3 2023 – 2024 StrikePoint Gold Inc.

StrikePoint carried out exploration work at the Cuprite property during 2023 and 2024 as summarized in Section 9 of this report.

6.4 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The authors are not aware of historical estimates of mineral resources for the Cuprite property.

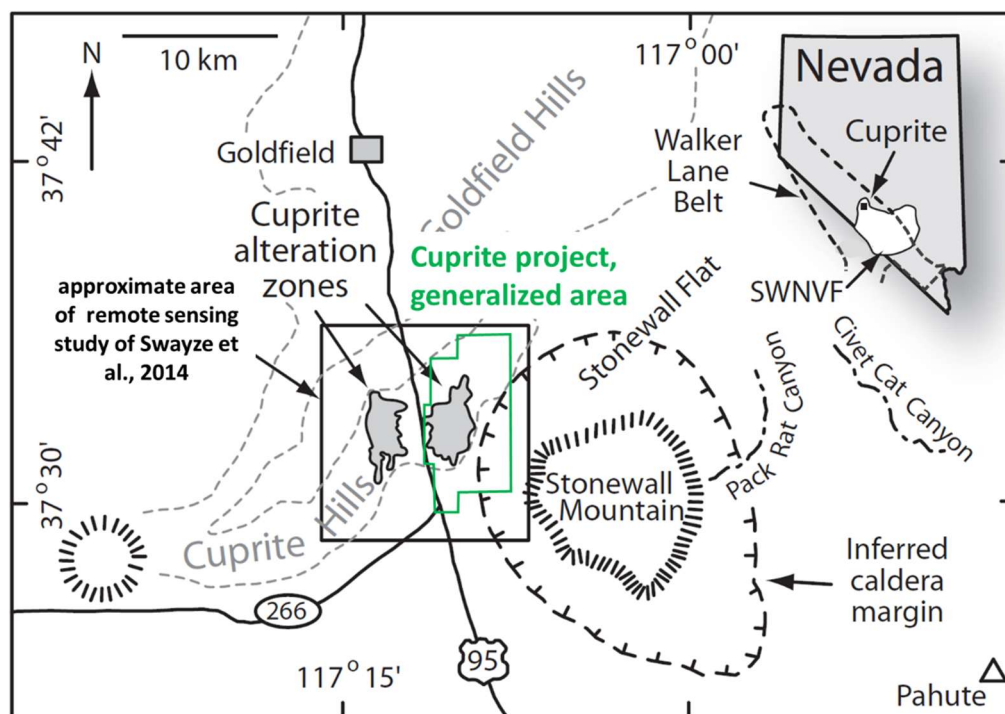
7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

The information presented in this section of the report is derived from multiple sources, as cited. The authors have reviewed this information and conclude this summary accurately represents the Cuprite project geology and mineralization as it is presently understood.

7.1 Regional Geologic Setting

Figure 7-1 depicts the regional geologic setting of the Cuprite district and the project area. The Cuprite district is situated in the Goldfield segment of the Walker Lane belt, a broad, northwest-southeast oriented zone of strike-slip and trans-tensional deformation between the Sierra Nevada and Basin and Range geologic provinces of Nevada and California (Stewart, 1988; Faulds and Henry, 2008). Northwest of Goldfield and the Goldfield Hills, Neogene and Quaternary faulting of the Walker Lane belt has overprinted extensive sequences of largely Miocene intermediate-composition volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks of the ancestral Cascades magmatic arc (John and Henry, 2022). In some areas the ancestral Cascades andesites and dacites are underlain by voluminous felsic ash-flow sheets of the late Eocene to early Miocene “ignimbrite flareup” from calderas of the Western Nevada and Central Nevada volcanic fields of Henry and John (2013). In other locations within the Walker Lane belt, the ancestral Cascades rocks overlie a deeply eroded basement of folded and thrust-faulted Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks intruded by Jurassic and Cretaceous plutons of mainly granitic compositions.

Figure 7-1 Regional Geologic Setting of the Cuprite Project
(modified from Swayze et al., 2014)



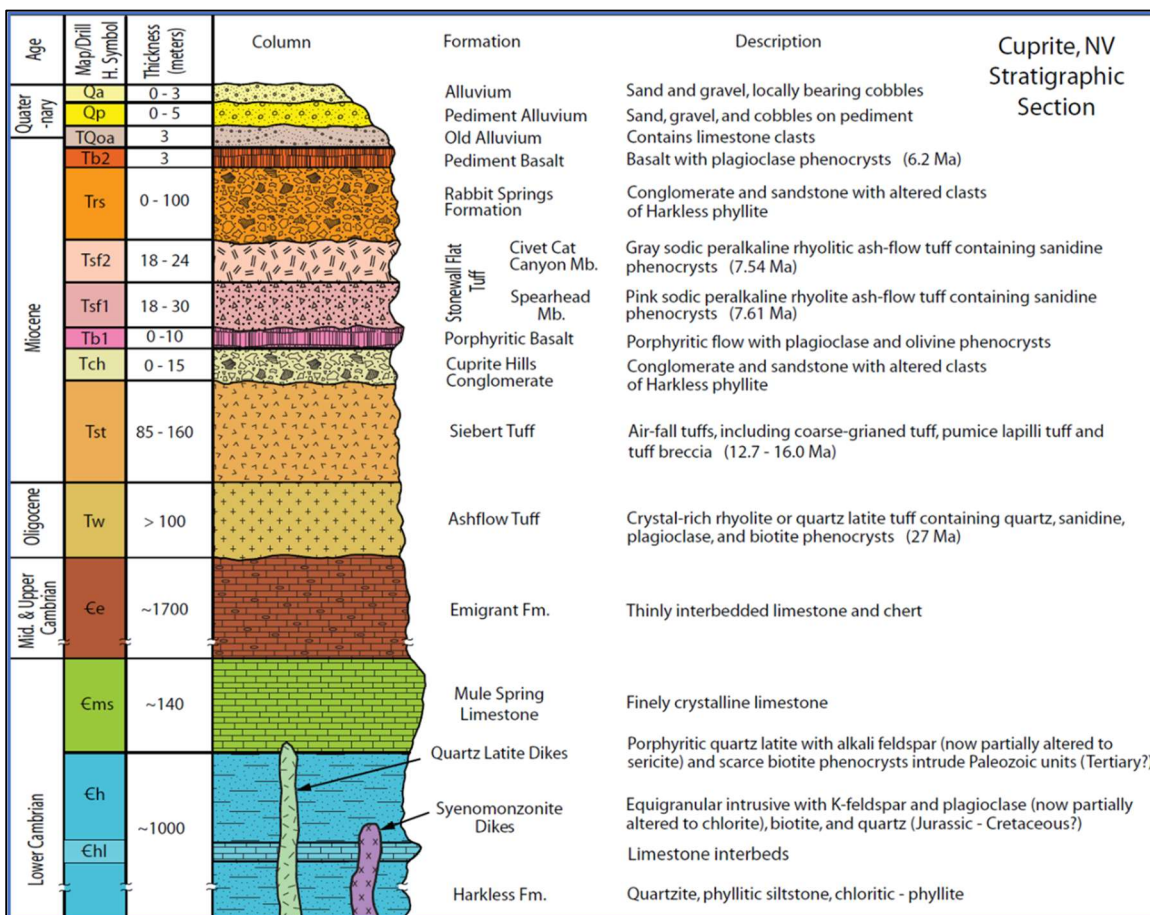
Southeast of Goldfield, the Walker Lane belt transects the 15Ma to 7Ma Southwestern Nevada Volcanic Field (“SWNVF”) (Figure 7-1). The project area is located near the northwestern margin of the SWNVF,

only a few kilometers from exposures of the Stonewall Mountain volcanic center (Foley, 1978). Stonewall Mountain is the youngest caldera of the SWNVF and the source of the two major rhyolite ash-flow sheets that comprise the Stonewall Flat Tuff (Noble et al., 1984, Weiss and Noble, 1989).

7.2 District and Property Area Geology

Geologic mapping in the Cuprite district by Ashley and Abrams (1980) and Swayze (1997), together with isotopic age dates in Swayze et al. (2014), has defined the district stratigraphic setting as shown in Figure 7-2. It should be noted that the early Miocene “Siebert Tuff” in Figure 7-2 from Swayze et al. (2014) was originally named by Spurr (1905) for exposures near Tonopah, Nevada, and correlated by Ransome (1909) with tuffs and lacustrine volcanic-sedimentary rocks near Goldfield. In the Tonopah area, 75km north of Cuprite, the Siebert Tuff was raised to formational status (*i.e.* the “Siebert Formation”) by Bonham and Garside (1979) who recognized the sequence included a large variety of interstratified pyroclastic, lacustrine, and fluvial sedimentary and volcanoclastic deposits, as well as lavas of intermediate compositions. In the Tonopah region the Siebert Formation is constrained by isotopic age dates to the interval between 17.5Ma and about 16Ma, somewhat older than rocks assigned to the Siebert Tuff by Swayze et al. (2014) in the Cuprite district. In the Tonopah area the Siebert Formation hosts the Hasbrouck and Three Hills gold-silver deposits as well as lithium-bearing clay deposits.

Figure 7-2 Stratigraphic Column for the Cuprite District, Nevada
(from Swayze et al., 2014)



A geologic map of the Cuprite property is shown in Figure 7-3, based on StrikePoint's mapping in 2023 (see Section 9 for more details). The southern and eastern portions of the property are covered by Quaternary-age, little-consolidated alluvial fan deposits of sand, silt, gravel and conglomerate, as well as silt and clay in the intermittently wet playa lakebed of Stonewall Flat. These Quaternary surficial deposits conceal the now buried, western and northwestern segments of the topographic margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera.

Pre-Quaternary bedrock is exposed only in the western and northern portions of the property. These exposures principally consist of rocks assigned to the Siebert and underlying, crystal-rich Tw unit of Swayze et al. (2014). In the western and central areas of the property, the Siebert is overlain by the peralkaline rhyolite ash-flow sheets of the Spearhead and Civet Cat Canyon members of the Stonewall Flat Tuff (Figure 7-3).

North-south to northeast-southwest striking, east-dipping normal faults have displaced the two units of the Stonewall Flat Tuff and underlying rocks down to the east in the north-central part of the property. These faults are projected to extend south and southwest, beneath Quaternary alluvial deposits, toward the southwestern margin of the property. Although the amount of vertical displacement is not known, it is reasonable to expect the altered bedrock units have been displaced down-to-the-east and continue at depth beneath the younger alluvial deposits within the property.

Another potentially important geologic structure is the northwestern margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera, which is inferred beneath the Quaternary cover about one to two kilometers east of the previously discussed normal faults. This is the projected position of the southeast-facing topographic margin considering the information and interpretations presented by Weiss (1987) and Weiss and Noble (1989). Faults related to the caldera collapse and resurgence are most likely concealed southeast of the property limits.

7.3 Alteration and Mineralization

The Oligocene and Miocene volcanic and sedimentary bedrock units in the Cuprite district have undergone aerially extensive hydrothermal alteration in two "centers" separated by unaltered bedrock and post-alteration cover as shown in Figure 7-4 modified from Swayze et al. (2014). The Cuprite property surrounds and overlaps the eastern center where advanced-argillic and argillic alteration has affected rocks as young as the Stonewall Flat Tuff. The most intensely acid-leached rock corresponds to the area of spectrally defined "Hydrated silica" and adjacent "Alunite" in the eastern center (Swayze et al., 2014; Figure 7-4), but lesser amounts of kaolinite are present in both these areas.

Figure 7-3 Geologic Map of the Cuprite Property
(Kellie and Weiss, this report; green and red dots are 2024 drill hole collar locations. NAD-083Z11 UTM meter)

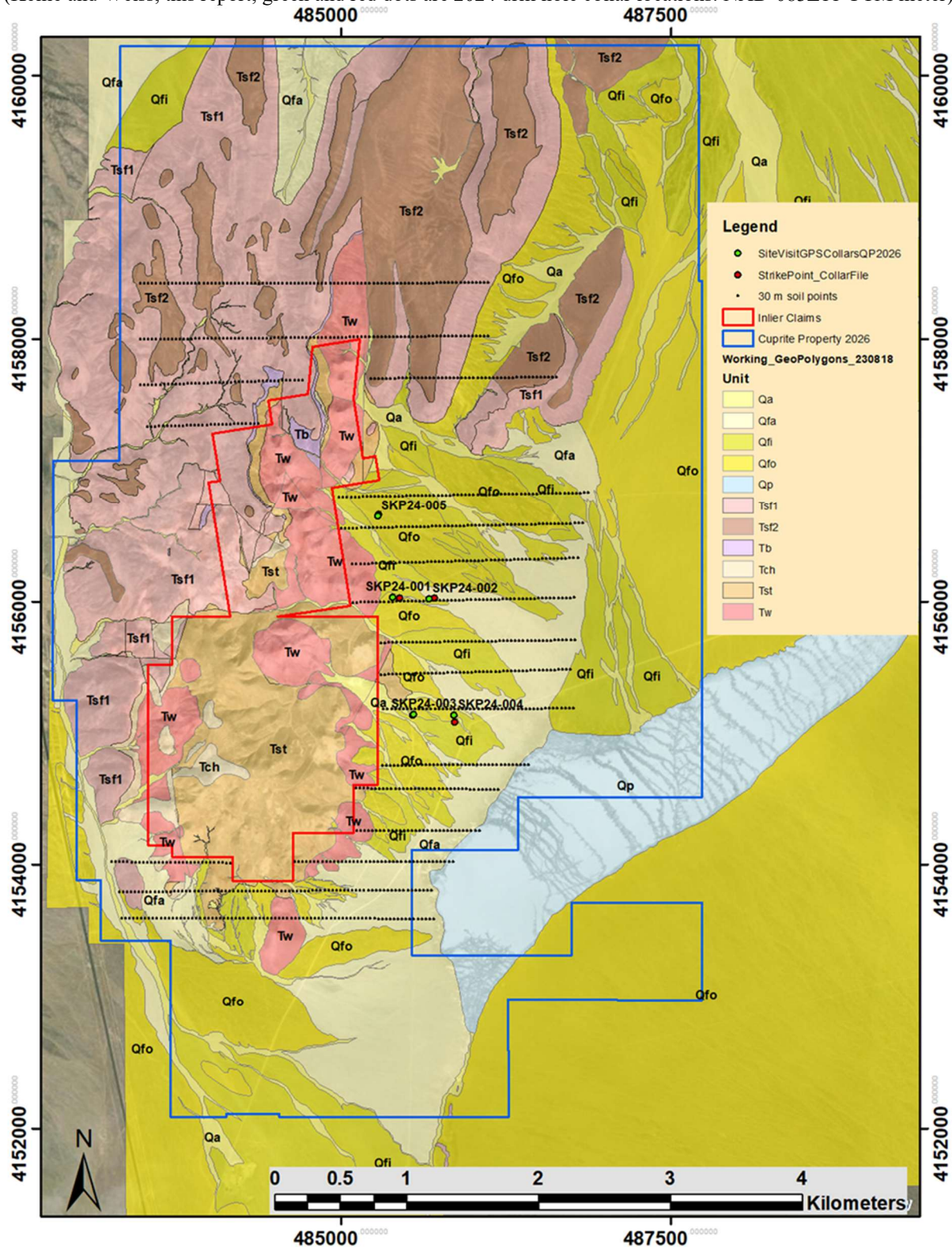
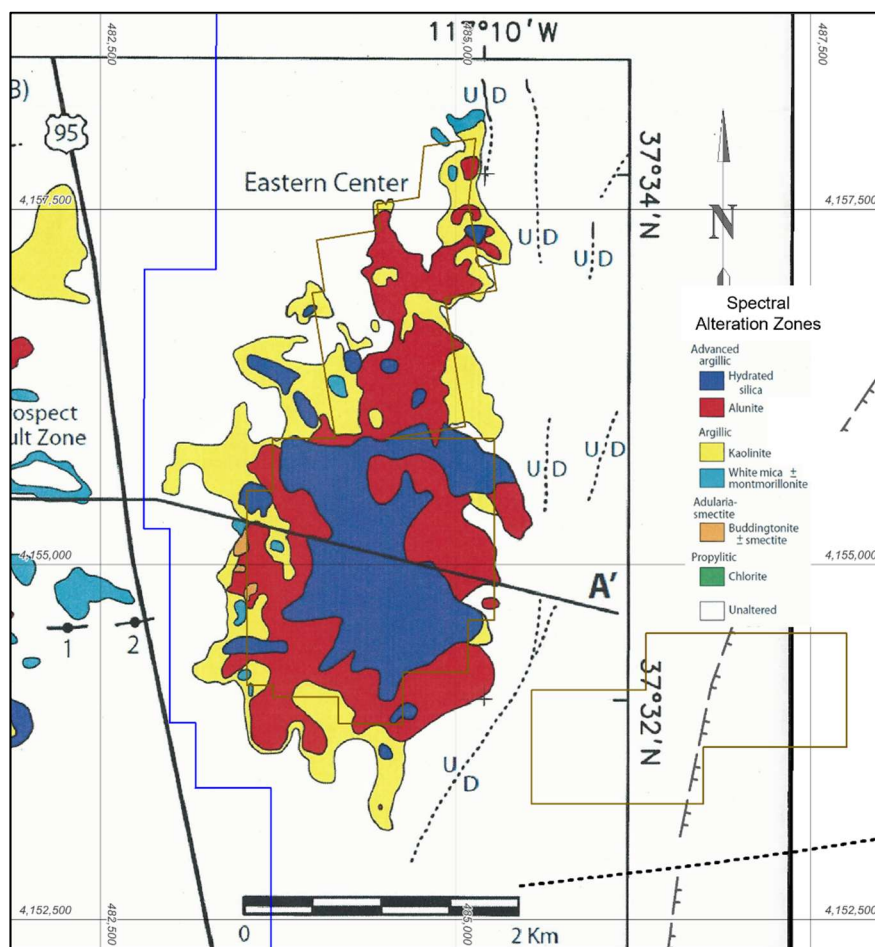


Figure 7-4 Cuprite Area Spectral Alteration Map of Bedrock Units

(modified from Swayze et al., 2014)



Note: Blue solid line is boundary of StrikePoint's Cuprite property; brown lines show third-party inlier claims; dashed line with double hachures marks the inferred location of the topographic margin of the Stonewall Mountain caldera beneath Quaternary cover from Noble et al. (1984), Weiss (1987) and Weiss and Noble (1989); UTM NAD83 projection.

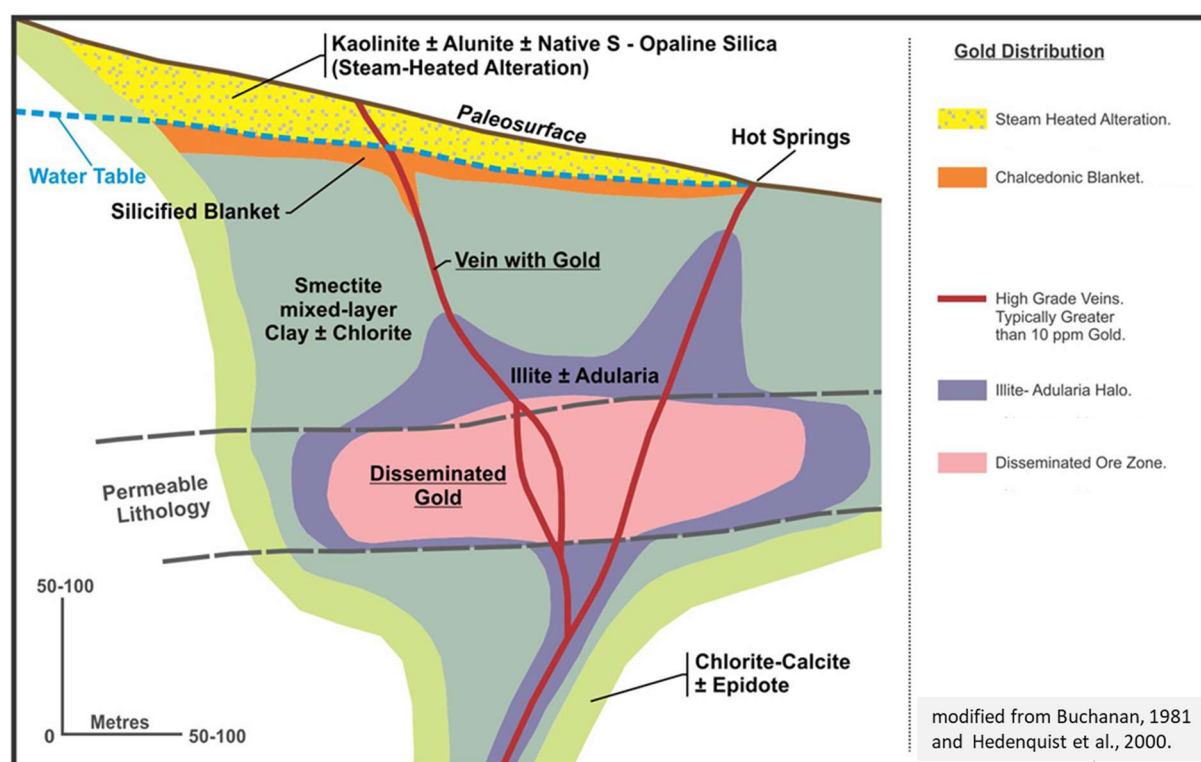
The principal silica minerals are opal and chalcedony, often in crumbly to powdery, porous leached rock characteristic of a steam-heated setting above the paleo-groundwater table. In places, tabular, stratiform to lens-shaped bodies of chalcedony ± opal have replaced the volcanic and volcanic-sedimentary rocks. Locally, small amounts of native sulfur and cinnabar can be found in the acid-leached rocks. Gold and silver mineralization are not known to be present.

Advanced-argillic alteration in and adjacent to the Cuprite property has affected rocks as young as the Stonewall Flat Tuff. Alunite in samples from the eastern part of the Cuprite district has been isotopically dated at 6.0 ± 0.6 Ma (Noble et al., 1988) and 6.86 ± 0.1 Ma (Swayze et al., 2014).

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

The advanced-argillic alteration widely exposed in the Cuprite district is interpreted in the context of the upper part of a low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metals hydrothermal system such as that of Figure 8-1. In this deposit model, the exposures at Cuprite correspond to rocks that underwent steam-heated argillic and advanced-argillic alteration above the paleowater table. Exposures of the paleosurface at the time of hydrothermal activity are not known to be preserved in the eastern part of the district where the Cuprite property is situated. One or more major episodes of boiling of near-neutral pH fluids at depth in an aerially extensive hydrothermal system are reasonably expected to have occurred given the preserved exposures of steam-heated alteration spanning approximately 5km north-south, by 2km east-west.

Figure 8-1 Conceptual Cross-Section for Low-Sulfidation Epithermal System
(modified from Buchanan, 1981; Hedenquist et al., 2000)



The steam-heated advanced-argillic zone in the low-sulfidation epithermal model of Figure 8-1 is typically barren of precious metals which, if present, are deposited below the paleowater table. Volatile elements such as mercury and arsenic ± antimony may be enriched in the steam-heated zone.

In recent decades two significant and potentially economic gold-silver deposits have been discovered by drilling beneath areas of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration in southwestern Nevada. These include the Eastside deposit about 80km northwest of Cuprite (Ristorcelli, 2016; 2021), and the Silicon gold-silver deposit (Bartos et al., 2022) about 75km southeast of Cuprite. For further discussion, see Section 25.0.

9.0 EXPLORATION (ITEM 9)

This Section summarizes exploration work carried out by StrikePoint during 2023 and 2024. This included geologic mapping, soil and rock-chip geochemical sampling, Induced Potential – Resistivity (“IP/RES”) geophysical surveys, short-wave infrared (“SWIR”) spectral alteration mineralogy, and drilling.

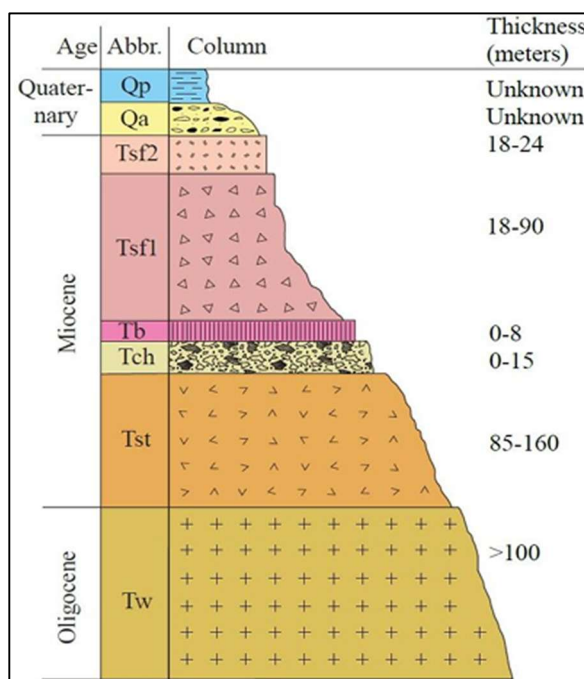
9.1 Geologic Mapping

In May of 2023 StrikePoint contracted the geological and exploration consultancy Extrados Exploration LLC (“Extrados”) of Boise, Idaho to conduct geological mapping, soil and rock chip sampling, and SWIR spectrographic analysis.

Geological mapping, including lithology, structure, and alteration, was carried out concurrently with rock chip sampling during the summer of 2023 and was summarized in the report of Weldon et al. (2023). Mapping by Extrados geologists outlined six Tertiary units and five Quaternary alluvial units. The Quaternary units were mapped using aerial imagery to assist in interpreting soil geochemistry.

StrikePoint’s geologic map developed by the Extrado geologists is shown in Figure 7-3. Five Tertiary bedrock units were mapped, upper two members of the Stonewall Flat Tuff, underlain by a localized basalt unit, a conglomeratic unit separating the basalt and underlying Siebert Tuff, and an underlying ash-flow tuff unit previously dated at 27Ma (Swayze et al., 2014). No pre-Tertiary rocks were mapped on the Cuprite property. The stratigraphic units mapped by Extrados are shown in Figure 9-1 (Note: Quaternary sub-units are not shown).

Figure 9-1 Cuprite Property 2023-2024 Stratigraphy
(from Weldon et al., 2023)



9.2 2023 Soil and Rock Geochemical Sampling

The 2023 soil sampling campaign took place in May of 2023. A total of 1,039 soil samples were collected along 16 east-west lines. The east-west spacing of soil samples was 30 meters. North-south line spacing varied between approximately 175m and 425m. Soil sample sites were dug by auger or geo pick, depths averaged approximately 29cm. Soil was sieved to 6mm (1/4 inch), greater than a fist-sized sample of sieved soil was sealed in a plastic labeled bag. Corresponding GPS sample point and pertinent sample notes were recorded for each sample. The sample locations and notes were retained in a master spreadsheet provided by Extrados. Soil development was noted as poor, even on the oldest alluvial surfaces. Samples sites were occasionally moved due to cultural disturbances and exposed bedrock.

The 2023 rock sampling campaign was conducted in conjunction with the geological mapping. 133 rock-chip samples were collected and geochemically analyzed. Two samples were taken for each point location, with one sample sent to the lab for assay, while the other duplicate sample was kept for spectral analysis. Samples kept for spectral analysis were cut to create a fresh, planar surface for exposure to a TerraSpec instrument.

Two correlation matrices were produced by Extrados from the results of the soil and rock chip samples. A weak Ag-Bi-Sb-Se correlation was noted in the soil samples and a moderate to strong Ag-Au-Mo-Sb-Tl correlation was noted in rock samples (Weldon et al., 2023). Mercury was not well correlated to other elements in either the rock or soil datasets. It should be noted that gold was not analyzed in the soil samples and only three rock samples returned gold values above detection, with the highest being 12ppb. The mercury in soil results are shown in Figure 9-2 along with exploration target areas proposed by Extrados.

9.3 2023 and 2024 Geophysical Surveys

In spring of 2023, StrikePoint contracted Zonge Geosciences, Inc. (“Zonge”) of Reno, Nevada to measure IP/RES along three east-west oriented lines for a total of 13.5 line-km. In early 2024, Zonge was commissioned to acquire one north-south oriented IP/RES line of 11.0km length that tied into the 2023 lines. Both surveys were done with a dipole-dipole sensor array and 250-meter station spacing. The surveys were intended to delineate possible subsurface sulfide concentrations via the chargeability and lithology and alteration features via resistivity. Details of this work and results were outlined in reports by J.L Wright Geophysics (Wright, 2023; 2024). Representative resistivity sections are shown in Figure 9-3.

Figure 9-2 Cuprite Hg in Soil and Rock Samples with 2023 Target Areas
(from Weldon et al., 2023)

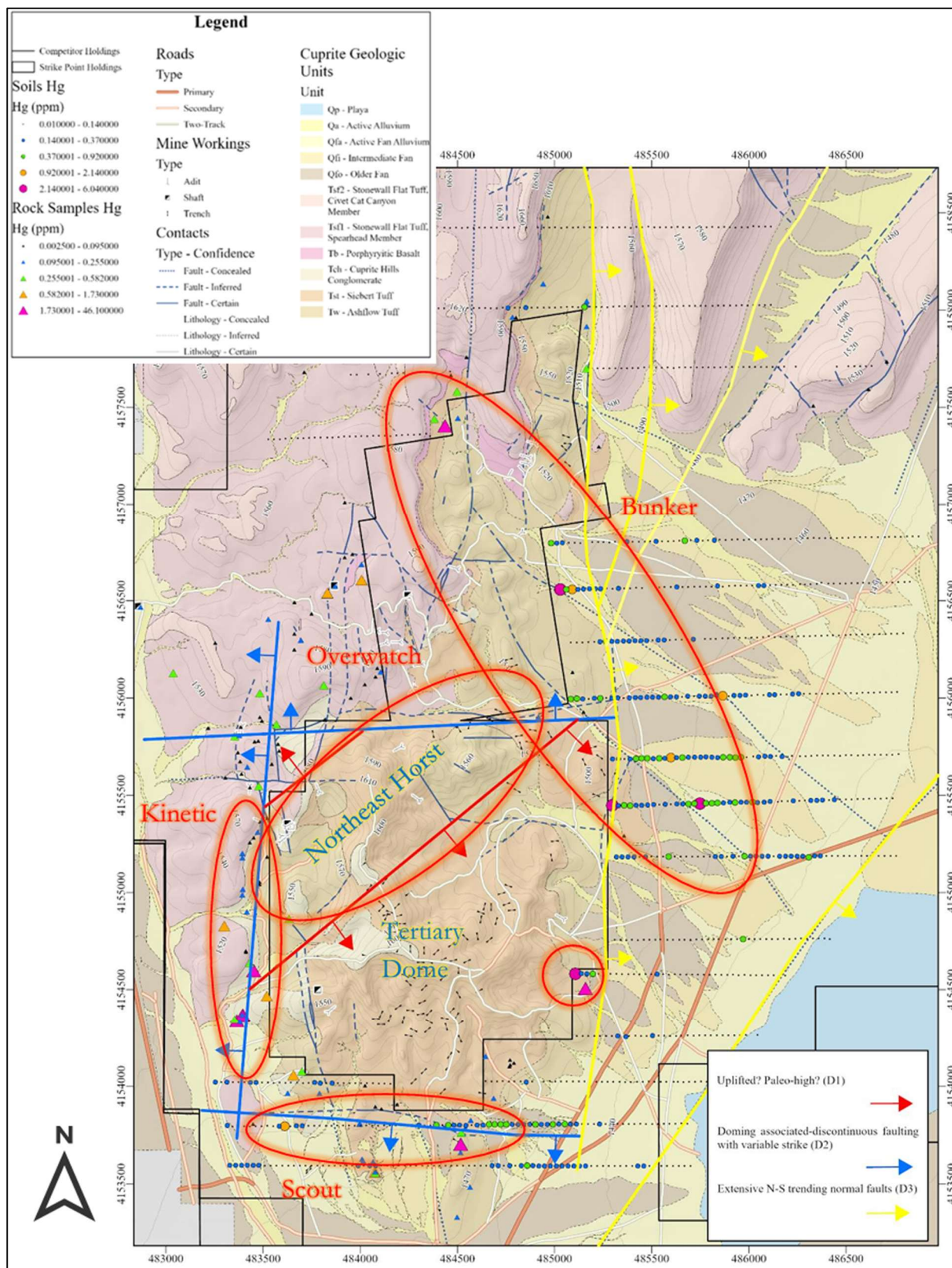
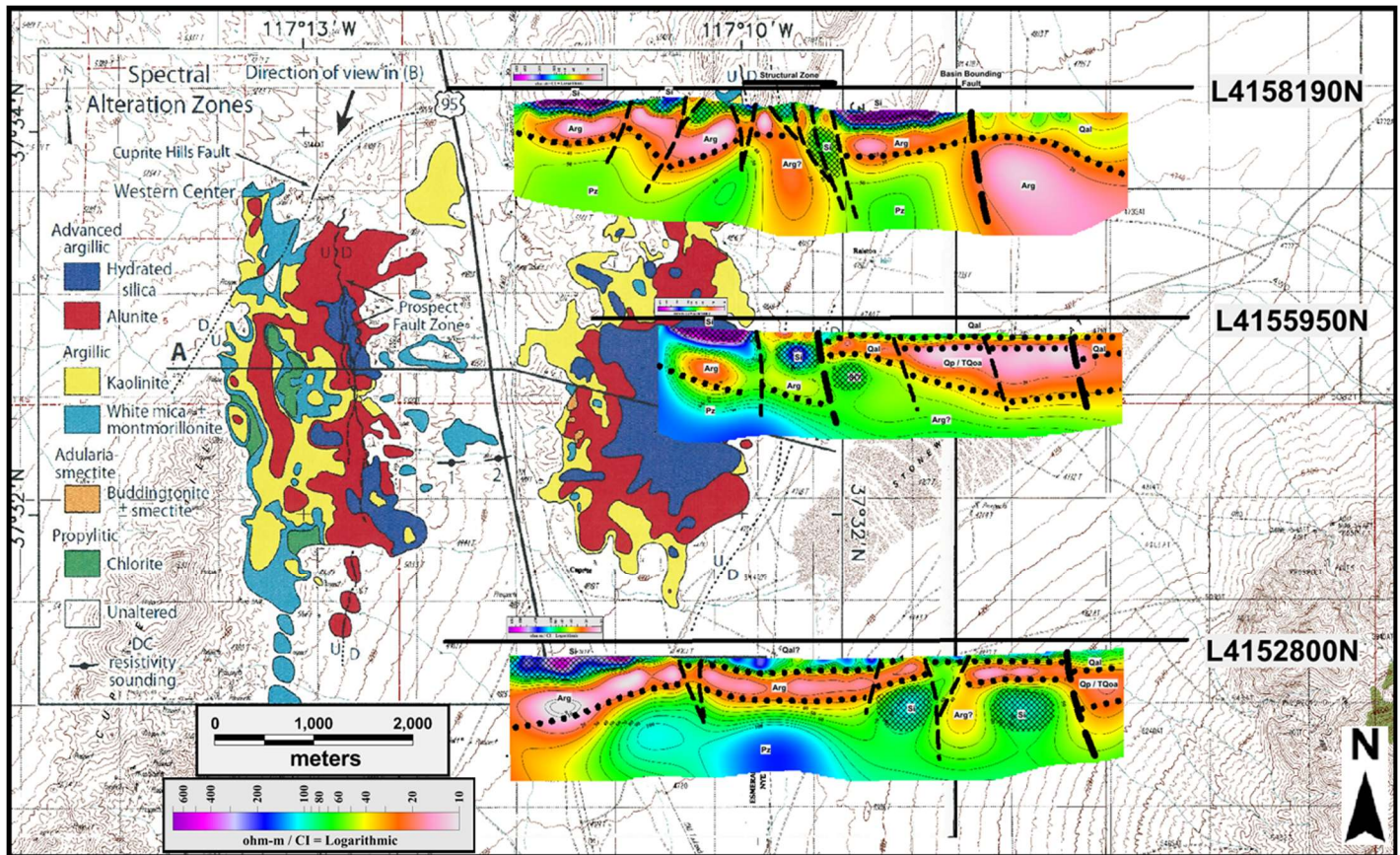


Figure 9-3 2023 Resistivity Sections Rotated to Plan over Spectral Alteration
(modified from Wright, 2023, overlain on Swayze et al., 2014)



9.4 StrikePoint Drilling 2024

StrikePoint's drilling in 2024 is summarized in Section 10.

The authors are not aware of exploration work carried out during 2025 and 2026, as of the Effective Date of this report.

10.0 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

In spring of 2024, StrikePoint conducted reverse-circulation (“RC”) drilling. A total of 3,069m were drilled in five holes on the northeastern pediment (see Figure 7-3 for drill hole collar locations). Hole names, collar coordinates, azimuth, inclination and final depths are summarized in Table 10-1. The drill holes were surveyed downhole for azimuth, inclination, and deviation with a gyroscopic survey tool by IDS of Elko, Nevada.

The drilling was carried out by Envirotech Drilling of Winnemucca, Nevada in March and April, 2024. A truck-mounted RD10 drill rig was used. The drilling was conducted with water injection using a conventional down-hole hammer until in-hole water depths required the use of tri-cone rotary bits. Samples were continuously recovered at 1.52m (5-ft) intervals. This work was overseen by Extrados geologists and is briefly outlined in Say and Larson (2024)

Table 10-1 Collar Information for StrikePoint 2024 Drill Holes

(Coordinates in NAD-083Z11 UTM meters)

Hole ID	Easting (N83z11m) supplied data	Northing (N83z11m) supplied data	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	Total Depth (ft)	Total Depth (m)
SKP24-001	485438	4156025	290	-60	2,000	609.6
SKP24-002	485704	4156025	290	-60	2,000	609.6
SKP24-003	485541	4155140	250	-60	2,000	609.6
SKP24-004	485858	4155086	250	-60	2,200	670.6
SKP24-005	485280	4156664	270	-60	1,870	570
				Totals	10,070ft	3,069.3m

The RC cuttings were split by the drillers at the rig using a wet rotary splitter with a portion of each 1.52m sample placed in cloth sample bags closed with string ties. A small portion of each interval was placed into plastic chip trays. The chip-tray cuttings were logged at site by Extrados geologists, then after drying were subjected to a SWIR scan using a hand-held TerraSpec Halo on every 1.52m interval.

Gold and silver mineralization was intercepted in four of the five holes; results are summarized in Table 10-2. Hole SKP24-005 ended in mineralization. SWIR spectral data from the RC drill cuttings indicate higher temperature clay mineralogy proximal to gold-silver mineralization in the Tertiary volcanic rocks and illite-sericite assemblages proximal to mineralization in the underlying Cambrian Harkless Formation.

Table 10-2 Mineralized Intercepts Table for 2024 Drilling by StrikePoint

(converted to meters from StrikePoint news release of June 4th, 2024)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t
SKP24-001	362.71	374.90	12.19	0.46	10.10
including	364.24	370.33	6.10	0.74	14.75
SKP24-002	No Significant Intercepts				
SKP24-003	271.27	275.84	4.57	0.17	1.97
and	475.49	480.06	4.57	0.14	0.93
SKP24-004	397.76	403.86	6.10	0.21	4.15
and	419.10	425.20	6.10	0.17	2.23
SKP24-005	364.24	365.76	1.52	0.11	1.10
and	425.20	426.72	1.52	0.16	1.10
and	475.49	484.63	9.14	0.19	5.95
incl	478.54	483.11	4.57	0.29	9.13
and	531.88	536.45	4.57	0.20	2.00
and	553.21	554.74	1.52	0.21	1.90
and	560.83	569.98	9.14	0.17	2.00

(The relation of the drilled interval lengths to the true thickness of mineralized rocks is not known.)

The 2024 RC drilling program and detailed stratigraphic review (Say and Larson, 2024) have refined the local stratigraphy within the Siebert Formation and underlying ash-flow tuff sequence. The Siebert Formation (Tst) is now subdivided into informal upper and lower subunits separated by a thin, laterally discontinuous welded tuff marker. The underlying ash-flow tuff sequence has been divided into five informal subunits (Tw1 at base to Tw5 at top) distinguished by welding intensity, phenocryst content, and lithic fragments. All 2024 holes penetrated the underlying pre-Cenozoic basement rocks at downhole depths of approximately 365m to 425m, encountering sandstones/quartzites, siltstones, and mudstones assigned by Say and Larson (2024) to the Cambrian Harkless Formation. The 2024 drilling program has advanced the geologic model by providing subsurface observation of stratigraphy, structure, and alteration zoning. A precious-metal bearing paleohydrothermal system has been confirmed at depth beneath a relatively barren surface exposure.

No ground-based exploration activities are known to the authors to have taken place on the Cuprite property following the 2024 drilling.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

This section summarizes all information known to Mr. Kellie and Mr. Weiss relating to sample preparation, analysis, and security, as well as quality assurance/quality control (“QA/QC”) procedures and results, that pertain to the Cuprite project.

11.1 2024 Drilling Samples

Samples were split on the drill rig using a rotary splitter and placed in individual sealed bags with unique sample ID’s. Final dried sample weights were nominal ~7kg. Say and Larson (2024) reported standards (certified reference materials or “CRMs”), blanks and rig duplicates were inserted equivalent to a minimum of 10% of the total number of samples.

Drill samples were delivered to ALS Global (“ALS”) in Reno, Nevada by ALS personnel. ALS is an independent commercial analytical laboratory that holds accreditations for ISO/IEC 17025:2017 and ISO 9001:2015.

Samples were affixed with barcodes at the lab, dried in ovens, then crushed to 70% passing 2mm, then split with a Boyd rotary splitter, from which a 250-gram split was pulverized to a target of 85% passing 75µm. The pulverized splits were shipped by ALS to their laboratory in North Vancouver, Canada for analysis. Samples were analyzed for gold by a 30-gram fire assay with atomic absorption spectroscopy (“AAS”) finish. The lower gold detection limit was 0.005ppm or 5ppb. All samples were analyzed by inductively-coupled plasma atomic-emission spectroscopy (“ICP-AES”) for 34 elements following four-acid digestion of a 0.25-gram aliquot. Mercury was analyzed separately by ICP and mass-spectrometry (“ICP-MS”) after a lower temperature aqua regia digestion of a 0.5-gram aliquot. Samples with silver greater than 100g Ag/t were re-analyzed with a different ICP-AES finish after 4-acid digestion of a 0.4g aliquot (ALS method code “Ag-OG62”).

11.1.1 QA/QC Results for 2024 Drilling Samples

Mr. Kellie tabulated all of the drilling sample duplicates, coarse blanks, and CRMs inserted into the sample stream with information available from StrikePoint’s assay tables and the 2024 drill logs. These amounted to 11.1% of the total drill samples analyzed.

A total of 101 coarse blank samples were inserted in the 2024 drilling sample stream with a nominal weight of 1.75 kg. All 101 inserted blank samples were below the detection limit of silver at <0.5 ppm. 86 out of 101 inserted blank samples were below the detection limit of gold at <0.005ppm. Nine out of 101 inserted blank samples returned at the detection limit of gold 0.005ppm. Three out of 101 inserted blank samples returned 0.006ppm. Two out of 101 inserted blank samples returned 0.007ppm and one inserted blank sample returned 0.008ppm. The results indicate that possible contamination during sample preparation was negligible.

There were 14 listing errors in StrikePoint’s assay tables for the inserted blank samples. These were identified and resolved by comparing the assay tables to the drill logs. Notes were made so that StrikePoint can address these in their assay tables.

A total of 100 CRMs for gold and silver were inserted as pulps with 25 each of MEG Au.19.09, Au.21.01, Au.21.05, and Au.22.04. In three cases the inserted CRM Au.19.09 pulps were reported by ALS to have insufficient sample for gold analyses. The results are summarized in Figure 11-1 through Figure 11-8.

Figure 11-1 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.19.09

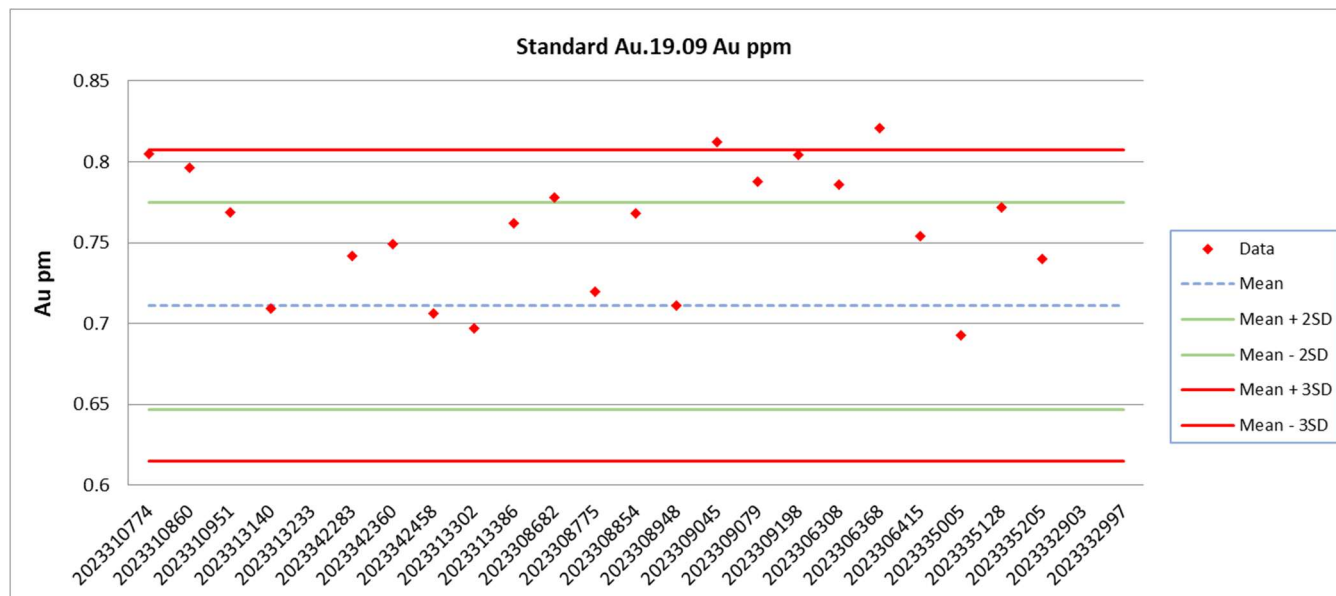


Figure 11-2 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.19.09

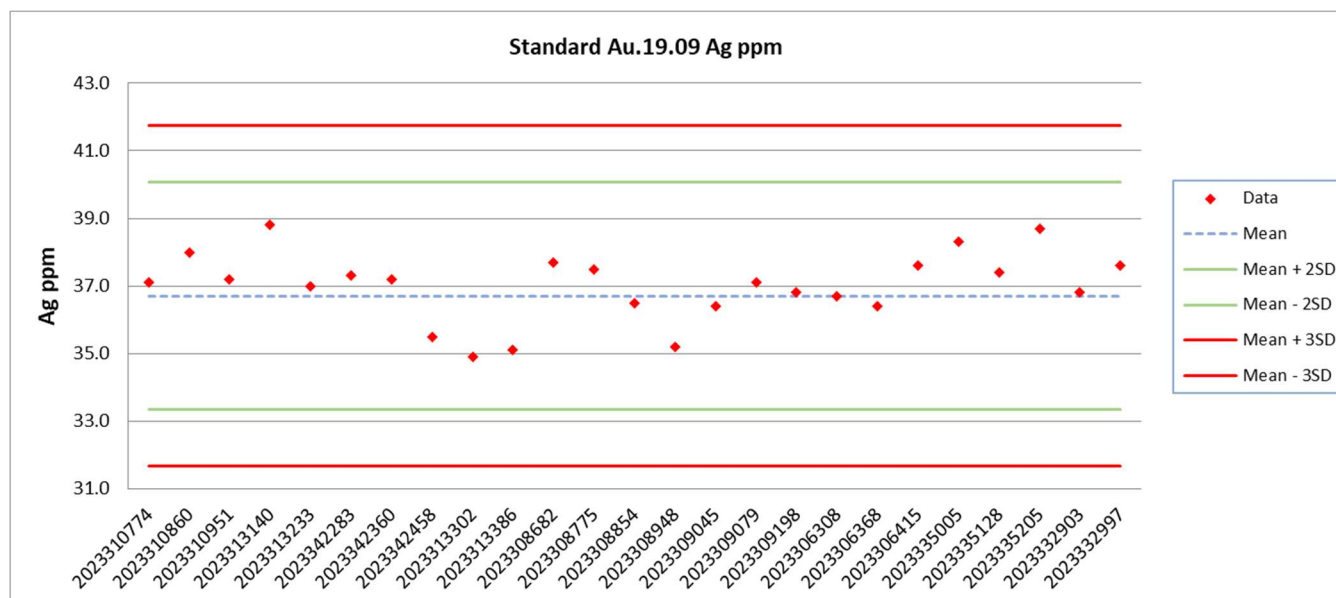


Figure 11-3 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.21.01

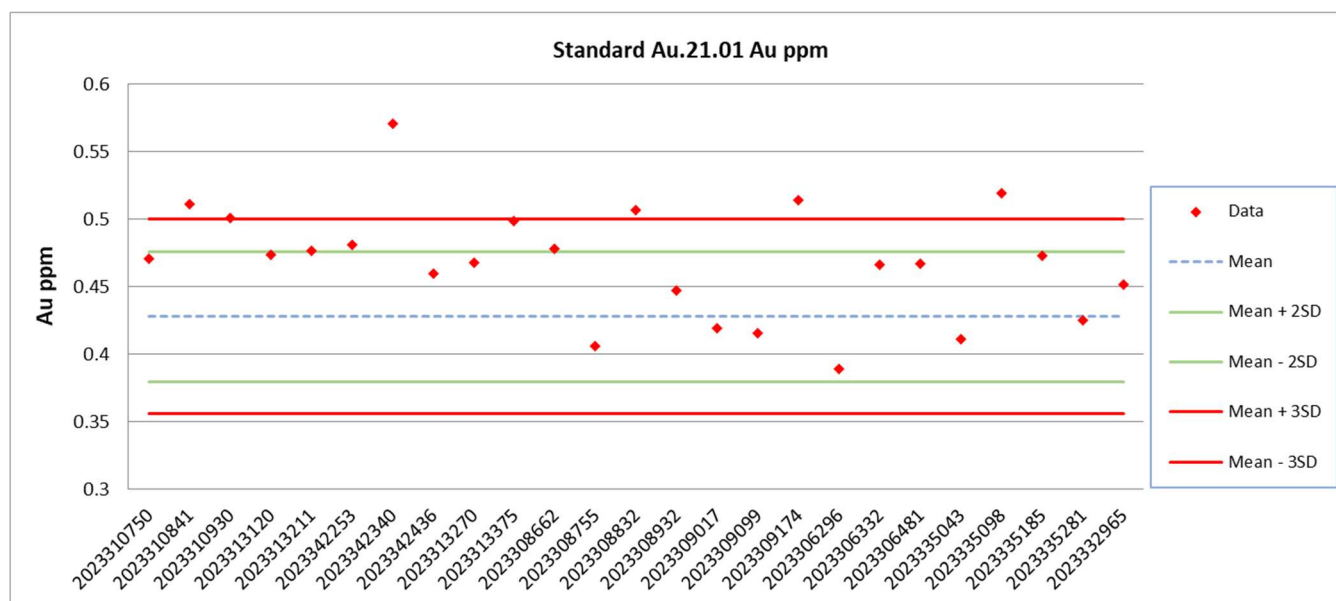


Figure 11-4 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.21.01

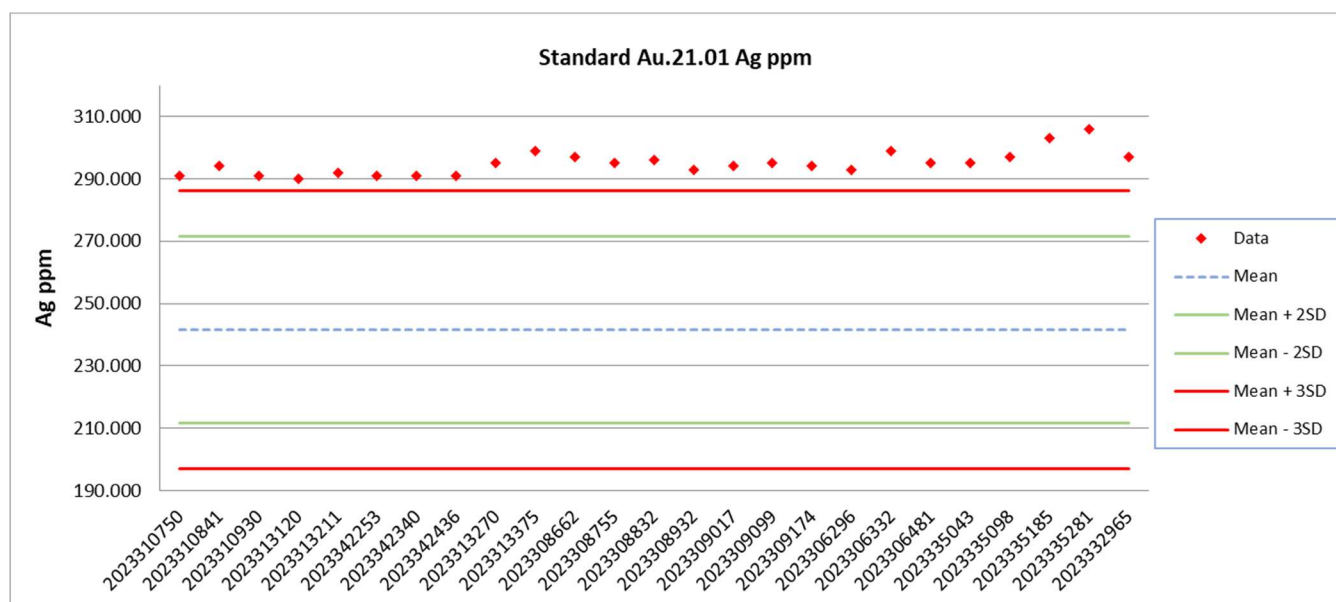


Figure 11-5 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.21.05

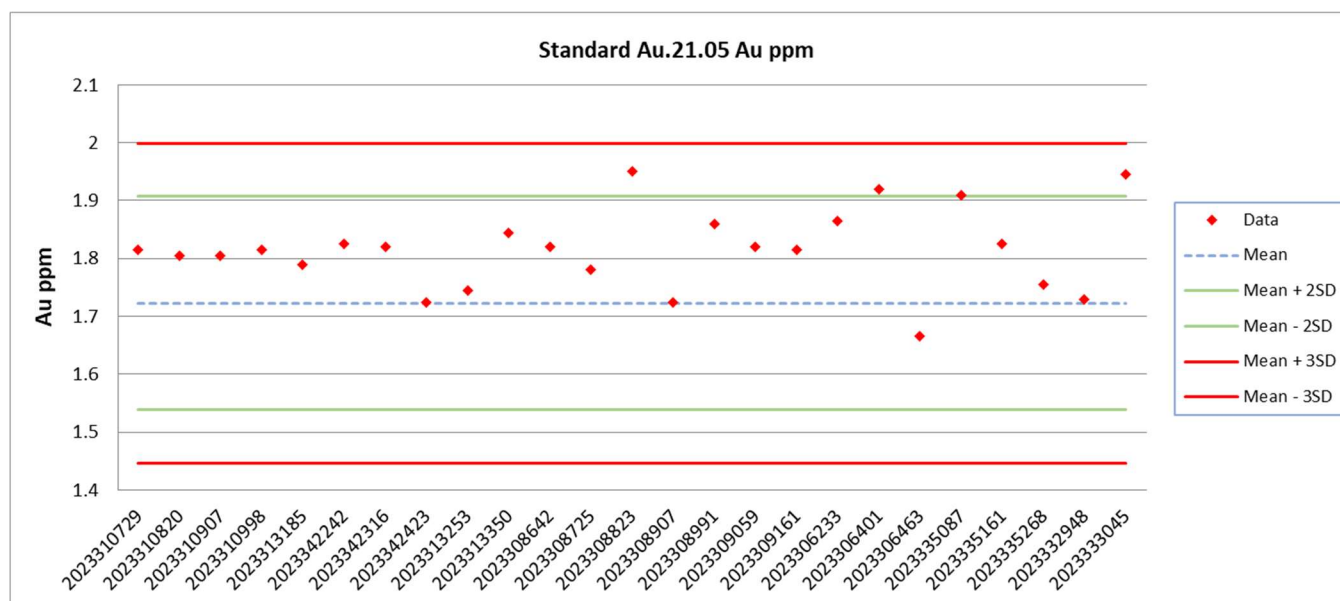


Figure 11-6 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.21.05

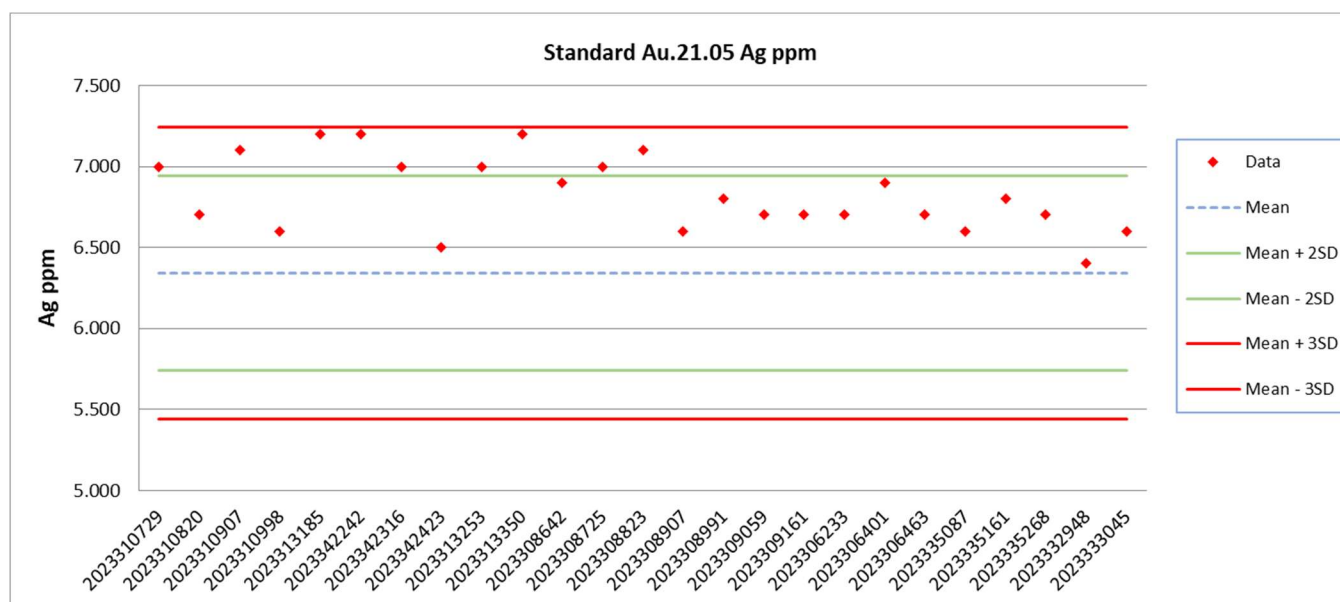


Figure 11-7 Gold Results, CRM MEG Au.22.04

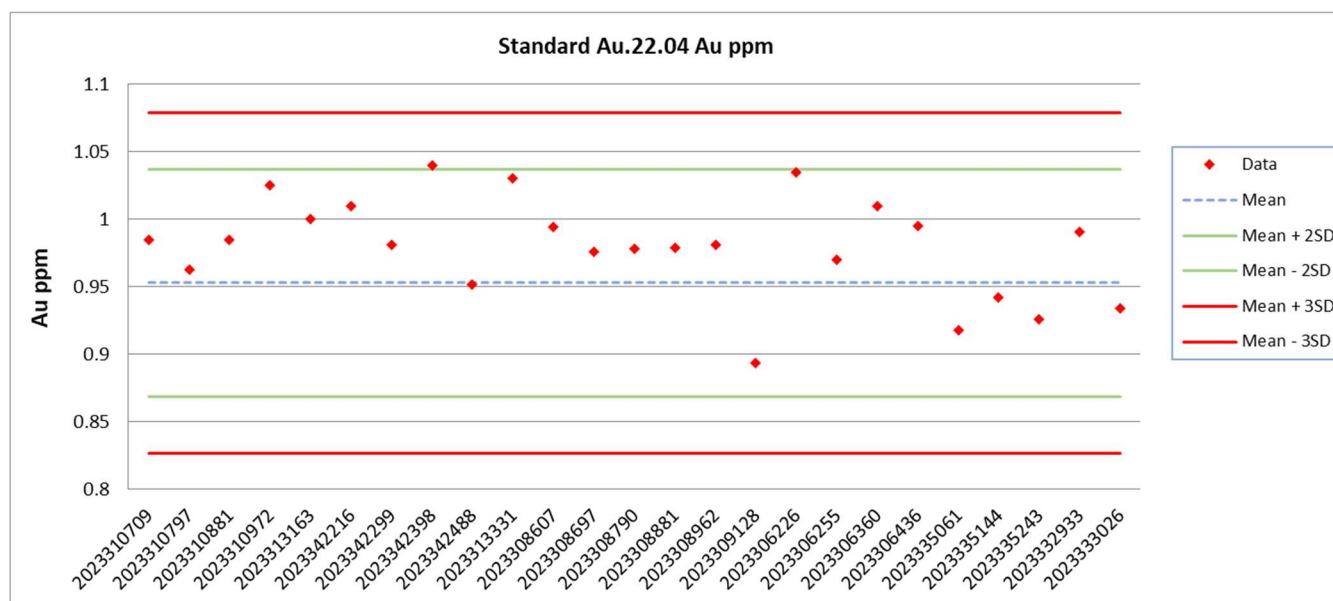
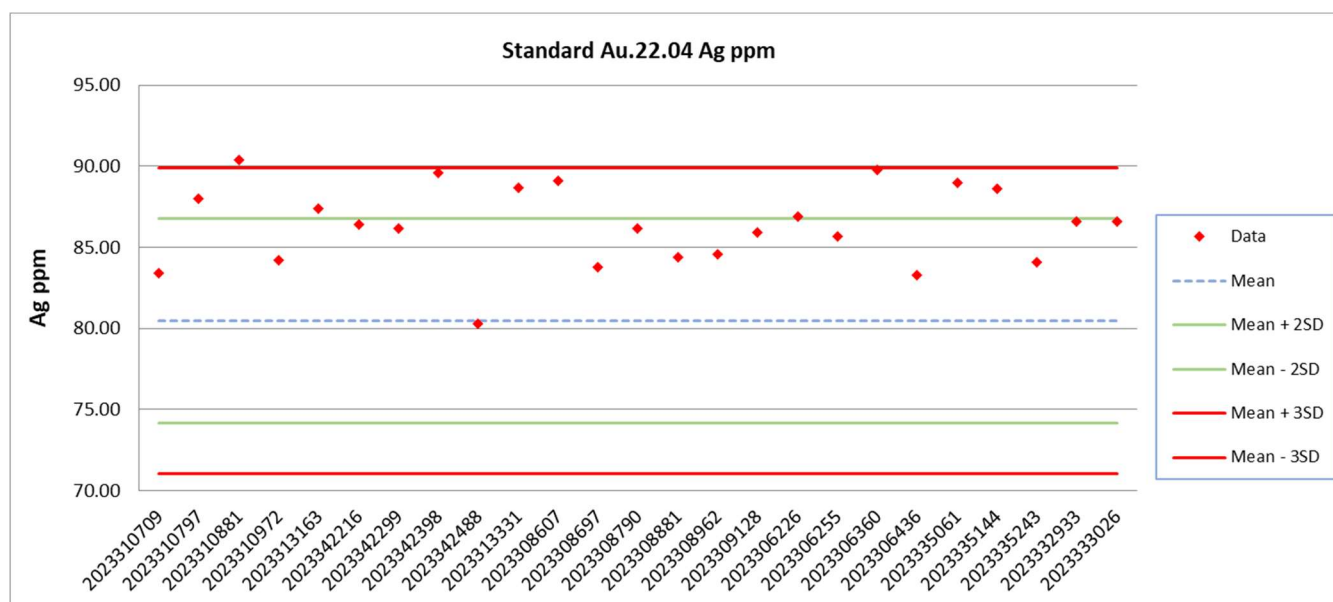


Figure 11-8 Silver Results, CRM MEG Au.22.04



Out of all 97 gold CRM analyses, eight (8.2%) were greater than the mean plus three standard deviations and can be considered high-side failures. These eight analyses ranged from 0.005ppm to 0.071ppm Au beyond the three standard deviation limits. There were no gold CRM analyses below the three standard deviation limits. As can be seen in Figure 11-1, Figure 11-3, Figure 11-5, and Figure 11-7, there is a possible slight bias to the high side of the nominal CRM gold values, but largely within two standard deviations and this is not deemed significant.

Results for silver in the 100 pulps from four CRMs are summarized in Figure 11-2, Figure 11-4, Figure 11-6, Figure 11-8. For three of the four different CRMs there was one slight high-side failure out of 75 cases (Figure 11-8). All 25 of the silver assays of CRM MEG Au21.01 exceeded the three standard deviations limit on the high side. However, it should be noted that all of these 25 cases first exceeded the upper analytical limits of the ICP-AES method used for all the other 75 cases and normal drill samples due to the high silver content with a nominal value of about 241 g/t Ag. All 25 cases of this CRM had to be re-analyzed by an ICP-AES method using a different, “over limits” dilution following 4-acid digestion of a second pulp aliquot. None of the drill samples were analyzed by the over limits method because the maximum drill sample silver assay was 24.6g/t Ag.

There were errors in StrikePoint’s assay tables with identification of samples as duplicates. These were identified and resolved by comparing the assay tables to the drill logs. Notes were made so that StrikePoint can correct these in their assay tables. Fifty-one duplicate samples were analyzed. A detailed analysis of the duplicates was not, in the author’s opinion, merited due to the overall low gold and silver contents of the drilling samples, the drilling methods used, and the early stage nature of the project. There was more variance between duplicates and originals at lower gold values as is often the case.

11.2 2023 Rock Samples

Rock-chip samples were delivered by Extrados personnel to ALS in Reno, Nevada in numbered sample bags. Samples were affixed with barcodes at the lab, dried in ovens and then crushed to 70% passing 2mm. The samples were then split with a Boyd rotary splitter and a 250-gram split was pulverized to a target of 85% passing 75µm. Samples were analyzed for gold by a 30-gram fire assay with AAS finish. The lower gold detection limit was 0.005ppm or 5ppb. All samples were analyzed by ICP-AES for 34 elements following a four-acid digestion of a 0.25-gram aliquot. Mercury was analyzed separately by ICP-MS following a lower temperature aqua regia digestion of a 0.5-gram aliquot.

11.3 2023 Soil Samples

Soil samples were sieved in the field to 6mm, placed in labeled plastic bags, sealed, and were delivered by StrikePoint’s geologist to American Assay Laboratories (“AAL”) in Reno, Nevada. AAL is an ISO/IEC 17025:2017 accredited laboratory and is independent from StrikePoint.

The soil samples were prepared using AAL method P-SP81 with drying at 60 degrees C and sieving to minus 80 mesh. The minus 80 mesh fraction subsamples were analyzed by AAL method IM-2A16, consisting of an aqua regia digestion of a 0.5g aliquot followed by ICP-OES and MS determination of 16 elements; gold was not analyzed. Another analysis, DM-Hg11 was performed on the samples, which is a direct mercury analytic technique analyzing mercury vapor from the sample. The samples were also analyzed using the method TS-SP99, which utilizes near-infrared reflectance spectroscopy to analyze clay minerals.

Extrados personnel inserted blanks and duplicate samples for QA/QC purposes. A duplicate was inserted every 19th sample, and a blank was inserted every 20th sample. The authors have no further details on the inserted QA/QC samples or their results.

11.4 Historical Sample Preparation, Analysis and Sample Security

No information is available for the limited rock sampling conducted by CONOCO in the early to mid-1970s. The ARCO soil samples of 1979-1981 were collected at depths of 5-10cm below the surface and sieved to 80 mesh before being analyzed for mercury by a thin-gold-film detector or by atomic absorption methods (Van Kooten, 1987). The authors have no information on the name or location of the analytical laboratory or its relationship to ARCO, and the authors have no information on the procedures used for sample security by ARCO in 1979-1981. The authors are unaware of any quality assurance/ quality control (“QA/QC”) methods or procedures used by historical operators at the Cuprite project.

11.5 Summary Statement

The authors conclude that the 2023-2024 sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures are adequate for the purposes of this report. It is recommended that StrikePoint should tabulate and evaluate the QA/QC results from the 2023 surface samples. The 25 high-side failures for CRM MEG Au21.01 are not of concern regarding the quality of the silver assays from the drill samples because none of the drill samples were assayed by the over limits method used for the failed CRMs and there was only a single slight high-side result for the other 75 CRM cases assayed by the same method as the drill samples.

Records of the historical sampling at the property are incomplete and there is no information on QA/QC and sample security methods or procedures that may have been used by historical operators. The authors conclude that historical mercury data are anecdotal in nature and of very limited usefulness.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

This section summarizes the data verification procedures applied by the authors and the results of this verification. Data verification, as defined in NI 43-101, is the process of confirming that data has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used. Mr. Kellie and Mr. Weiss experienced no limitations on data verification other than those summarized herein.

12.1 Site Visit and Independent Verification

Mr. Kellie conducted a site visit and geological inspection on April 22nd, 2026, accompanied by Mr. Ronald Kieckbusch, Senior Consulting Geologist for StrikePoint. During the site visit, property geology was reviewed and outcrops and historical mercury mine workings were visited. The styles, general mineralogy and overall intensity of alteration, as well as major stratigraphic units were observed and verified in surface outcrops and roadcut exposures. The area of 2024 drilling on the eastern pediment and all 2024 drill collar locations were verified, and their locations were measured with a handheld GPS (Garmin GPSMAP 64x, UTM coordinates NAD83 Z11 meters). Some location discrepancies were noted as shown in Table 12-1. Mr. Kellie has also maintained a relatively continual line of communication through calls and emails with Mr. Kieckbusch and Mr. Allen in which the project status, procedures, and geologic ideas and concepts were discussed.

Table 12-1 2026 Verification of StrikePoint Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Easting (N83z11m) supplied data	Northing (N83z11m) supplied data	Easting (N83z11m) Author	Northing (N83z11m) Author	Delta easting meters	Delta northing meters
SKP24-001	485438	4156025	485385	4156033	53	8
SKP24-002	485704	4156025	485664	4156021	40	4
SKP24-003	485541	4155140	485546	4155144	5	4
SKP24-004	485858	4155086	485855	4155137	3	51
SKP24-005	485280	4156664	485275	4156652	5	12

RC chip trays from drill holes SKP24-001, SKP24-002, and SKP24-003 were inspected by Mr. Kellie in the field during the site visit. The styles, general mineralogy and overall intensity of alteration, as well as major stratigraphic units were observed in cuttings in the RC chip trays.

Mr. Weiss conducted a site visit and personal inspection of the Cuprite property on March 7, 2023, accompanied by Mr. Ronald Kieckbusch, Senior Consulting Geologist for StrikePoint. During the site visit, the project geology was reviewed particularly through the central and western portions of the property and adjacent areas where representative exposures of unaltered to intensely hydrothermally altered rocks were inspected.

12.2 Database Verification

Mr. Kellie compared gold and silver values of 289 sample intervals from the drilling assay tables to the laboratory PDF certificates, amounting to 12.8% of the 2,264 sample intervals in the drilling assay tables. These included mineralized and unmineralized intervals. No assay discrepancies were found in the audited intervals, but one drill sample was found to be missing in StrikePoint's assay tables. The logs of the five drill holes were reviewed. Rock chip and soil sample certificates were provided and reviewed.

12.3 Summary Statement on Data Verification

Mr. Kellie conducted a recent site visit for verification of the surface geology, access, infrastructure and StrikePoint drilling locations and observed no evidence for drilling or other exploration activities conducted after the 2024 drilling. Verification of the StrikePoint drilling assay data by Mr. Kellie found no discrepancies between the assay tables and the certificates, except as noted above. The authors conclude that the Cuprite project data are acceptable as used in this report and to support the planning of further exploration activities which may include further drilling.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

The authors are unaware of any records of metallurgical or mineral processing test work conducted for the Cuprite project.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

There are no estimated mineral resources for the Cuprite project.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES (ITEM 23)

There are third-party claims internal to StrikePoint's holdings.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION (ITEM 24)

The authors are not aware of any other data or information relevant to the Cuprite project and the interpretations and conclusions presented in this report, or to make this report not misleading.

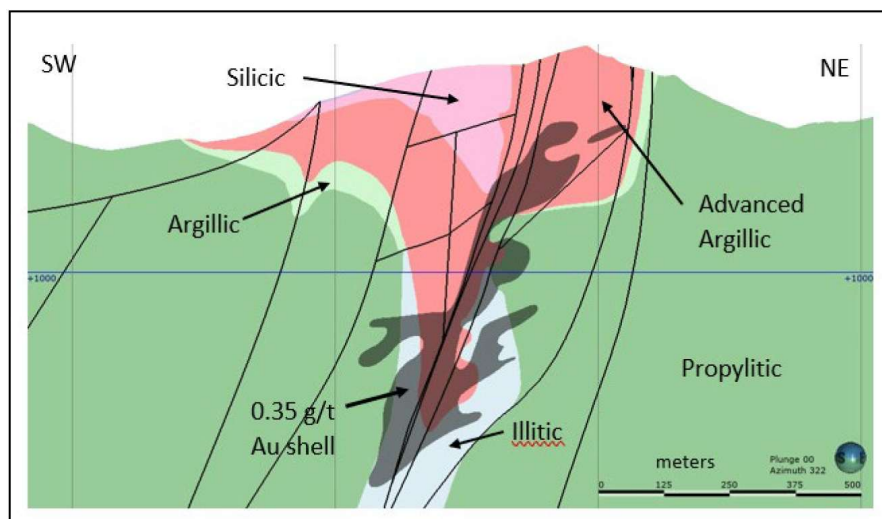
25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS (ITEM 25)

The Cuprite property surrounds and overlaps a large area of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration in the eastern portion of the Cuprite district. This alteration zone is exposed for a minimum of 4.8km north-south, by about 2.2km in an east-west direction. Intensely acid-leached rocks consisting mainly of hydrated silica (opal, chalcedony) and lesser kaolinite, are surrounded by variable mixtures of opal, alunite and kaolinite developed in felsic volcanic rocks of Oligocene and Miocene ages. The large aerial extent and intensity of this steam-heated zone are interpreted to reflect one or perhaps multiple episodes of fluid boiling at depth in a voluminous, district-scale epithermal system.

Boiling of near-neutral pH hydrothermal fluids is an important mechanism for the formation of low-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits within faults and fracture zones, and/or permeable lithologies, beneath the paleowater table at the time of hydrothermal activity. Although the overlying steam-heated alteration formed above the paleowater table may commonly host concentrations of mercury and other volatile metals, it is typically barren of gold and silver. Exceptions to this are known in districts where the paleowater table descended in elevation during or between episodic boiling and relatively late steam-heated alteration overprinted earlier-formed gold-silver mineralization such as at the Crofoot-Lewis deposit (Hycroft mine) at Sulfur, Nevada, (Ebert and Rye, 1997).

In 2023, The vertical depth from the present-day surface at Cuprite to the base of the steam-heated zone, and the levels beneath the paleowater table at the time of boiling that could be prospective for gold-silver mineralization, were not known. Some steam-heated zones may extend hundreds of meters below current levels of erosion, imparting considerable exploration risk for drilling if anomalous gold or silver are absent at the surface. Nonetheless, during the last decade or so, at least two significant low-sulfidation epithermal gold-silver deposits of Miocene age have been discovered in southwestern Nevada beneath large areas of steam-heated advanced argillic alteration. The Silicon gold-silver deposit in Nye County, Nevada, approximately 75km southeast of Cuprite, was discovered by AngloGold Ashanti in 2019 by drilling in a large zone of barren advanced-argillic alteration. Gold mineralization $\geq 0.35\text{g Au/t}$ was encountered approximately 150m below surface as shown in Figure 25-1 taken from Bartos et al. (2022).

Figure 25-1: Silicon Gold and Alteration Cross Section, Nye County, Nevada
(from Bartos et al., 2022)



As of early 2022, Inferred resources at the Silicon project were estimated at 120.4 million tonnes averaging 0.87g Au/t and 3.66g Ag/t, for 3.37 million contained ounces of gold and 14.17 million contained ounces of silver (Bartos et al., 2022). The authors have been unable to verify the information of Bartos et al. (2022) and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report. The mineralization has not been closed off at depth.

At the Eastside gold-silver deposit in Esmeralda County, Nevada, approximately 80km northwest of Cuprite, drilling in 2011 through 2021 has demonstrated the presence of gold and silver mineralization beneath an extensive area of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration centered on a cluster of rhyolite flow-domes (Ristorcelli, 2016). Gold-silver mineralization is situated largely below advanced-argillic alteration that has a preserved thickness of as much as about 200m. The lower part of the steam-heated zone is locally exposed by erosion, including rocks that contain gold in the range of 0.5 to 7g Au/t known from historical surface rock samples (Ristorcelli, 2016). Inferred resources have been estimated at 61.73 million tonnes averaging 0.55g Au/t and 4.4g Ag/t for 1.09 million contained ounces of gold and 8.7 million ounces of contained silver (Ristorcelli, 2021). The authors have been unable to verify the information of Ristorcelli (2021), and the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report

The north-south and northeast-southwest trending normal faults in the north-central part of the Cuprite property that have offset the ash-flow sheets of the Stonewall Flat Tuff are interpreted to project south through the central part of the property where they are inferred beneath Quaternary alluvial deposits within about 500m east of the advanced-argillic alteration zone (Figure 7-4). These faults are interpreted to dip east and have displaced the intensely altered rocks with down-to-the-east offset such that the altered rocks are now covered with Quaternary alluvium. This fault zone has a projected length of at least 3.5km and could include faults and related fracture networks that at depth were potentially highly permeable, high fluid-flow zones during hydrothermal activity, assuming the fault zone existed prior to the end of hydrothermal activity and not all of the displacement occurred after the advanced-argillic alteration was formed.

At various locations adjacent to and within the property, the advanced-argillic alteration has overprinted rocks of the 7.6 to 7.5 Ma Stonewall Flat Tuff. Isotopic ages from alunite in the district indicate hydrothermal activity and advanced-argillic alteration took place about 6.8 to 6.2 Ma (Noble et al., 1988; Swayze et al., 2014), within 0.8 to 1.3 Ma after the formation of the nearby Stonewall Mountain caldera. This timing and the setting peripheral to the Stonewall Mountain caldera are broadly analogous to the settings of the Bullfrog and Bare Mountain districts to the south, where multiple pulses of hydrothermal activity and significant epithermal gold-silver mineralization occurred during and slightly after the main and Timber Mountain magmatic stages of the southwestern Nevada volcanic field (Noble et al., 1991; Weiss, 1996).

StrikePoint's drilling successfully penetrated rocks with elevated gold and silver concentrations at down-hole depths ranging from 270m to as much as 570m, demonstrating the paleohydrothermal system carried precious metals, at least locally. SWIR spectral data from the RC drill cuttings indicate higher temperature clay mineralogy proximal to gold-silver mineralization in the Tertiary volcanic rocks and illite-sericite assemblages proximal to mineralization in the underlying Cambrian Harkless Formation

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS (ITEM 26)

The Cuprite property includes areas of intense, steam-heated, advanced-argillic alteration with potential for gold-silver mineralization at depth and the authors believe that the Cuprite project is a project of merit. To advance the Cuprite project, the authors recommend an exploration program with estimated costs of \$1.125 million as summarized in Table 26-1.

Table 26-1 StrikePoint Gold Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Item	Unit Cost (USD)	Amount (USD)
1,000 Surface Soil and Rock Sample Analyses	\$80/Sample	\$80,000
Geologic Mapping, Alteration Mapping, Spectral Analyses; 3 months, crew	\$63,000/month	\$190,000
Geologic Supervision and Core Logging; 2 months	\$15,000/month	\$30,000
Permitting at NOI Level		\$10,000
Drill Pads and Access, Water Hauls		\$50,000
Diamond Core Drilling; 2,000 meters	\$300/meter	\$600,000
Drill Sample and Spectral Analyses	\$80/sample	\$135,000
Supplies and Core Sampling		\$30,000
Total Phase I		\$1,125,000

The program includes the following proposed work:

- Geologic mapping to better delineate the locations and extents of fault and fracture zones and their relations to significant alteration features;
- Grid-type soil and rock-chip geochemical surveys with short-wave infrared mineralogical and multi-element geochemical analyses are recommended to support the geologic mapping. Multi-element geochemical data, including gold and silver, have the potential to identify zones of greater volatile element flux and also areas that may have been below the paleowater table at some time prior to steam-heated alteration;
- A diamond-core drilling program of 2,000m is recommended with drill sites to be determined following analysis of the surface sampling and geologic mapping information.

Prior to conducting the proposed drilling, the existing Notice of Intent will be modified if the disturbance for the proposed drilling exceeds the already approved and bonded amounts.

27.0 REFERENCES (ITEM 27)

- Abrams, M.J., Ashley, R.P., Rowan, L.C., Goetz, A.F.H., and Kahle, A.B., 1977, Mapping of hydrothermal alteration in the Cuprite mining district, Nevada using aircraft scanner images for the spectral region 0.46-2.36 μm : *Geology*, v. 5, p. 713–718.
- Ashley, R.P., and Abrams, M.J., 1980, Alteration mapping using multispectral images, Cuprite mining district, Esmeralda County, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report 80-367, 17 p.
- Bailey, E.H., and Phoenix, D.A., 1944, Quicksilver deposits in Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Bulletin 41, 220 p.
- Bartos, P., Doyle, M., Nicholson, D., and Thompson, T., 2022, Exploration, geology alteration, and mineralization of the Silicon gold prospect, greater Bullfrog Hills – Bare Mountain district, Nye County, Nevada: *in* Koutz, F.R, ed., Vision for Discovery: Geology and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin, Geological Society of Nevada 2022 Symposium Proceedings, Reno-Sparks, Nevada, p. 442-466, electronic copy.
- Bonham, H.F., and Garside, L.J., 1979, Geology of the Tonopah, Lone Mountain, Klondike, and northern Mud Lake Quadrangles, Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 92, 142 p.
- Buchanan, L.J., 1981. Precious Metals Deposits Associated with Volcanic Environments in the Southwest: *in* Dickinson, W.R., and Payne, W.D., eds., Arizona Geological Society Digest Vol. 14., p. 237-262.
- Clark, R.N., Swayze, G.A., Livo, K.E., Kokaly, R.F., Sutley, S.J., Dalton, J.B., McDougal, R.R., and Gent, C.A., 2003, Imaging spectroscopy: Earth and planetary remote sensing with the USGS Tetracorder and expert systems: *The Journal of Geophysical Research*, v.108, doi:10.1029/2002JE001847.
- Dyer, T.L., Bickel, J., Jorgensen, M.K., Defilippi, C.E., Baker, R.T., and Newton, M., 2023, Technical Report for the Hasbrouck Gold-Silver Project Updated Preliminary Feasibility Study, Esmeralda County, Nevada, USA: NI 43-101 Technical Report prepared for West Vault Mining Inc., 384 p.
- Ebert, S.W., and Rye, R.O., 1997, Secondary precious metal enrichment by steam-heated fluids in the Crofoot-Lewis hot spring gold-silver deposit and relation to paleoclimate: *Economic Geology*, v.92, p. 578-600.
- Faulds, J.E., and Henry, C.D., 2008, Tectonic influences on the spatial and temporal evolution of the Walker Lane: An incipient transform fault along the evolving Pacific—North American plate boundary, *in* Spencer, J.E., and Titley, S.R., eds., Ores and orogenesis: Circum-Pacific tectonics, geologic evolution, and ore deposits: Arizona Geological Society Digest 22, p. 437–470.
- Foley, D., 1978, The geology of the Stonewall Mountain volcanic center, Nye County, Nevada: Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Columbus, Ohio State University, 139 p.
- Goetz, A.F.H., Vane, G., Solomon, J.E., and Rock, B.N., 1985, Imaging spectrometry for Earth remote sensing: *Science*, v. 228, p. 1147–1153.
- Hedenquist, J.W., Arribas R., A., and Gonzalez-Urien, E., 2000, Exploration for epithermal gold deposits: Society of Economic Geologists Reviews, V. 13, p. 245-277.
- Henry, C.D., and John, D.A., 2013, Magmatism, ash-flow tuffs, and calderas of the ignimbrite flareup in the western Nevada volcanic field, Great Basin, USA: *Geosphere*, v. 9, p. 951-1008.

- John, D.A., and Henry, C.D., 2022, Magmatic-tectonic settings of Cenozoic epithermal gold-silver deposits of the Great Basin, Western United States: *in* Koutz, F.R, ed., Vision for Discovery: Geology and Ore Deposits of the Great Basin, Geological Society of Nevada 2022 Symposium Proceedings, Reno-Sparks, Nevada, p. 765-785, electronic copy.
- Kruse, F.A., Keirein-Young, K.S., and Boardman, J.W., 1990, Mineral mapping at Cuprite, Nevada with a 64-channel imaging spectrometer: Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing, v. 56, p. 83–92.
- Long, R.C., 1975, Geochemical survey of the Cuprite district area (geochemical sample and geology map): Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology district files, document number 13200022; scale 1:31,680.
- Mars, J.C., and Rowan, L.C., 2006, Regional mapping of phyllic- and argillic-altered rocks in the Zagros magmatic arc, Iran, using Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer (ASTER) data and logical operator algorithms: Geosphere, v. 2, p. 161–186, doi: 10.1130/GES00044.1.
- Mars, J.C., and Rowan, L.C., 2010, Spectral assessment of new ASTER SWIR surface reflectance data products for spectroscopic mapping of rocks and minerals: Remote Sensing of Environment, v. 114, p. 2011–2025.
- Noble, D.C., Vogel, T.A., Weiss, S.I., Erwin, J.W., McKee, E.H., and Younker, L.W., 1984, Stratigraphic relations and source areas of ash-flow sheets of the Black Mountain and Stonewall Mountain Volcanic Centers, Nevada: Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 89, p. 8593–8602.
- Noble, D.C., McKee, E.H., and Weiss, S.I., 1988, Nature and timing of pyroclastic and hydrothermal activity and mineralization at the Stonewall Mountain volcanic center, southwestern Nevada: Isochron/West, no. 51, p. 25–28.
- Noble, D.C., Weiss, S.I., and McKee, E.H., 1991, Magmatic and hydrothermal activity, caldera geology, and regional extension in the western part of the southwestern Nevada volcanic field: *in* Raines, G. L., Lisle, R.E., Shafer, R.W., and Wilkinson, W.W., eds., Geology and ore deposits of the Great Basin: Symposium Proceedings, Geological Society of Nevada, p. 913-934.
- Ransome, F.L., 1909, Geology and ore deposits of Goldfield, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 66.
- Rowan, L.C., Wetlaufer, P.H., Goetz, A.F.H., Billingsley, F.C., and Stewart, J.H., 1974, Discrimination of rock types and detection of hydrothermally altered areas in South-Central Nevada by the use of computer enhanced ERTS images: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 883, 35 p.
- Rowan, L., Hook, S., Abrams, M., and Mars, J., 2003, Mapping hydrothermally altered rocks at Cuprite, Nevada using the Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflectance Radiometer (ASTER), a new satellite imaging system: Economic Geology, v. 98, p. 1019–1027, doi: 10.2113/98.5.1019.
- Ristorcelli, S.J., 2016, Resource estimate and technical report, Eastside gold-silver project, Esmeralda County, Nevada, NI 43-101 prepared for Columbus Gold Corporation, 97 p.
- Ristorcelli, S.J., 2021, Updated resource estimate and NI 43-101 technical report, Eastside and Castle gold-silver property, Esmeralda County, Nevada, prepared for Allegiant Gold Ltd., 142 p.

- Say, M.C. and Larson, K.E., 2024. Insights on Volcanic and Epithermal Stratigraphy, Cuprite Gold Project, Nye & Esmeralda County, Nevada. Unpublished technical report prepared for StrikePoint Gold by Extrados Exploration LLC, July 2024.
- Spurr, J.E., 1905, Geology of the Tonopah mining district, Nevada: U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 42.
- Stewart, J.H., 1988, Tectonics of the Walker Lane belt, Western Great Basin: Mesozoic and Cenozoic deformation in a zone of shear, *in* Ernst, W.G., ed., *Metamorphism and Crustal Evolution of the Western United States*, VII: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, p. 684–713.
- Swayze, G.A., 1997, The hydrothermal and structural history of the Cuprite Mining District, southwestern Nevada: An integrated geological and geophysical approach: Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Boulder, University of Colorado Boulder, 399 p.
- Swayze, G.A., Clark, R.N., Goetz, A.F.H., Chrien, T.G., and Gorelick, N.S., 2003, Effects of spectrometer band pass, sampling, and signal-to-noise ratio on spectral identification using the Tetracorder algorithm: *Journal of Geophysical Research* v. 108, doi: 10.1029/2002JE001975.
- Swayze, G.A., Clark, R.N., Goetz, A.F.H., Livo, K.E., Breit, G.N., Kruse, F.A., Sutley, S.J., Snee, L.W., Lowers, H.A., Post, J.L., Stoffregen, R.E., and Ashley, R.P., 2014, Mapping advanced argillic alteration at Cuprite, Nevada, Using Imaging Spectroscopy: *Economic Geology*, v. 109, p. 1179–1221.
- Tingley, J.V., 1983, Cuprite District: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology OFR 83-11, 2 p.
- Tingley, J.V., 1998, Mining districts of Nevada: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Report 47, second edition, 128 p.
- Van Kooten, G.K., 1987, Geothermal exploration using surface mercury geochemistry: *Journal of Volcanology and Geothermal Research*, v. 31, p. 269–280.
- Weiss, S.I., 1987, Geologic and paleomagnetic studies of the Stonewall and Black Mountain volcanic centers, southern Nevada: Unpublished M.S. thesis, Univ. Nevada, Reno, 67 p.
- Weiss, S.I., 1996, Hydrothermal activity, epithermal mineralization and regional extension in the Southwestern Nevada volcanic field: University of Nevada-Reno, Reno, Nevada, unpublished PhD dissertation, 212 p.
- Weiss, S.I., and Noble, D.C., 1989, Stonewall Mountain volcanic center, southern Nevada: stratigraphic, structural, and facies relations of outflow sheets, near-vent tuffs, and intracaldera units: *Journal of Geophysical Research*, v. 94, p. 6059–6074.
- Weldon, N.M., Ryan, D.P., and Larson, K.E., 2023. Comments on data of the Cuprite Gold Project, Esmeralda & Nye County, Nevada. Unpublished technical report prepared for StrikePoint Gold by Extrados Exploration LLC, September 2023.
- Wright, J.L., 2023. Cuprite Property Induced Polarization Survey – 2023 GIS Compilation. Unpublished technical report prepared for StrikePoint Gold by J.L. Wright Geophysics, May 25, 2023.
- Wright, J.L., 2024. Cuprite Property Induced Polarization Survey – 2024 GIS Compilation. Unpublished technical report prepared for StrikePoint Gold by J.L. Wright Geophysics, January 30, 2024.

28.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE (ITEM 28)

Effective Date of report: May 14, 2026

Completion Date of report: June 24, 2026

(signed by) "Bryan A. Kellie"
Bryan A. Kellie, C.P.G.

Date Signed:
June 24, 2026

(signed by) "Steven I. Weiss"
Steven I. Weiss, C.P.G.

Date Signed:
June 24, 2026

29.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS (ITEM 29)

BRYAN A. KELLIE, C. P. G.

I, Bryan A. Kellie, C. P. G., do hereby certify:

- I am currently a self-employed Geologist with offices located at 5735 Jim Denning Way, Sun Valley, Nevada, 89433; and
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Nevada, Reno in 2013
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#12338) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry for more than 10 years.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). I have previously explored, drilled, and studied precious-metal deposits in volcanic, sedimentary, and metamorphic rocks in Nevada, California, Idaho, and Arizona. This includes the Hycroft, NV gold deposit where there is extensive steam-heated advanced argillic alteration similar to the alteration at Cuprite. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the co-author of the report entitled “*UPDATED TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CUPRITE GOLD – SILVER PROJECT, NYE and ESMERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA, USA*” (the “Technical Report”), prepared for StrikePoint Gold Corp. with an Effective Date of May 14, 2026. I take responsibility for Sections 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 25, 26 and 29.
- The author’s most recent personal inspection of the Cuprite property was for one day on April 22, 2026.
- I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I am independent of StrikePoint Gold Corp. and all of their respective subsidiaries and the Cuprite property as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the Effective Date the Technical Report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 24th day of June, 2026

(signed by) “Bryan A. Kellie”

Signature of Qualified Person

Bryan A. Kellie, C. P. G.

STEVEN I. WEISS, C. P. G.

I, Steven I. Weiss, C. P. G., do hereby certify:

- I am currently a self-employed Senior Geologist with offices located at 235 West Pueblo Street, Reno, Nevada, 89509; and
- I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the Colorado College in 1978, received a Master of Science degree in Geological Science from the Mackay School of Mines at the University of Nevada, Reno in 1987, and hold a Doctorate in Geological Science from the University of Nevada, Reno, received in 1996.
- I am a Certified Professional Geologist (#10829) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and have worked as a geologist in the mining industry and in academia for more than 40 years.
- I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”). I have previously explored, drilled, evaluated and reported on low- and high-sulfidation epithermal precious-metal deposits in volcanic and sedimentary rocks in Nevada, California, Canada, Greece, and Mexico. This includes districts with areas of steam-heated advanced-argillic alteration similar to Cuprite in Milos, Greece and in Nevada. As part of my PhD dissertation, I studied and reported on steam-heated alteration in the northern Bullfrog Hills, Calico Hills, Transvaal, Thompson mine, and Silicon mine in southwestern Nevada. Earlier, for my MSc thesis I carried out and published the mapping and paleomagnetic studies to define the ash-flow sheets of the Stonewall Flat Tuff, including the Spearhead member, which is widely exposed and locally strongly altered at Cuprite. In the late 1980s I co-instructed short courses with international experts that included field trip stops in the Cuprite district. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- I am the author of the report entitled “*UPDATED TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CUPRITE GOLD – SILVER PROJECT, NYE and ESMERALDA COUNTIES, NEVADA, USA*” (the “Technical Report”), prepared for StrikePoint Gold Corp. with an Effective Date of May 14, 2026. I take responsibility for Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 23, 24 and 27.
- The author’s most recent personal inspection of the Cuprite property was for one day on March 7, 2023.
- I have not had any prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this Technical Report, and I am independent of StrikePoint Gold Corp. and all of their respective subsidiaries and the Cuprite property, as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.
- To the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, as of the Effective Date the Technical Report contains the necessary scientific and technical information to make the Technical Report not misleading.
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of that instrument and form.

Dated this 24th day of June, 2026

(signed by) “Steven I. Weiss”

Signature of Qualified Person

Steven I. Weiss, Ph.D., C. P. G.

APPENDIX A

List of unpatented lode mining claims comprising the Cuprite property

Count	Claim	Claim	Date	County	Document	BLM
	Name	Owner	Located	Name	Number	Number
1	CP-001	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232833	NV105753789
2	CP-002	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232834	NV105753790
3	CP-003	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232835	NV105753791
4	CP-004	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232836	NV105753792
5	CP-005	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232837	NV105753793
6	CP-006	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232838 / 981085	NV105753794
7	CP-007	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981086	NV105753795
8	CP-008	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981087	NV105753796
9	CP-009	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981088	NV105753797
10	CP-010	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981089	NV105753798
11	CP-011	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981090	NV105753799
12	CP-012	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981091	NV105753800
13	CP-013	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232839	NV105753801
14	CP-014	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232840	NV105753802
15	CP-015	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232841	NV105753803
16	CP-016	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232842 / 981092	NV105753804
17	CP-017	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981093	NV105753805
18	CP-018	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981094	NV105753806
19	CP-019	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981095	NV105753807
20	CP-020	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981096	NV105753808

21	CP-021	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981097	NV105753809
22	CP-022	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981098	NV105753810
23	CP-023	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232843	NV105753811
24	CP-024	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232844	NV105753812
25	CP-025	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232845 / 981099	NV105753813
26	CP-026	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232846	NV105753814
27	CP-027	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981100	NV105753815
28	CP-028	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232847 / 981101	NV105753816
29	CP-029	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981102	NV105753817
30	CP-030	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981103	NV105753818
31	CP-031	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981104	NV105753819
32	CP-032	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981105	NV105753820
33	CP-033	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981106	NV105753821
34	CP-034	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981107	NV105753822
35	CP-035	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981108	NV105753823
36	CP-036	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981109	NV105753824
37	CP-037	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981110	NV105753825
38	CP-038	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981111	NV105753826
39	CP-039	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981112	NV105753827
40	CP-040	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232848	NV105753828
41	CP-041	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232849	NV105753829
42	CP-042	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232850 / 981113	NV105753830
43	CP-043	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232851 / 981114	NV105753831
44	CP-044	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232852 / 981115	NV105753832

45	CP-045	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232853 / 981116	NV105753833
46	CP-046	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981117	NV105753834
47	CP-047	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981118	NV105753835
48	CP-048	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981119	NV105753836
49	CP-049	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981120	NV105753837
50	CP-050	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981121	NV105753838
51	CP-051	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981122	NV105753839
52	CP-052	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981123	NV105753840
53	CP-053	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981124	NV105753841
54	CP-054	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981125	NV105753842
55	CP-055	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981126	NV105753843
56	CP-056	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981127	NV105753844
57	CP-057	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981128	NV105753845
58	CP-058	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981129	NV105753846
59	CP-059	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981130	NV105753847
60	CP-060	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981131	NV105753848
61	CP-061	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981132	NV105753849
62	CP-062	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981133	NV105753850
63	CP-063	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981134	NV105753851
64	CP-064	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981135	NV105753852
65	CP-065	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981136	NV105753853
66	CP-066	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981137	NV105753854
67	CP-067	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981138	NV105753855
68	CP-068	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981139	NV105753856
69	CP-069	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981140	NV105753857
70	CP-070	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232854 / 981141	NV105753858

71	CP-071	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981142	NV105753859
72	CP-072	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981143	NV105753860
73	CP-073	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981144	NV105753861
74	CP-074	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981145	NV105753862
75	CP-075	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981146	NV105753863
76	CP-077	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232855	NV105753864
77	CP-078	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232856	NV105753865
78	CP-079	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232857	NV105753866
79	CP-080	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232858 / 981147	NV105753867
80	CP-081	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981148	NV105753868
81	CP-082	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981149	NV105753869
82	CP-083	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981150	NV105753870
83	CP-084	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981151	NV105753871
84	CP-085	Stimitant LLC	2/20/2022	Nye	981152	NV105753872
85	OCP-001	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981153	NV105753873
86	OCP-002	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981154	NV105753874
87	OCP-003	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981155	NV105753875
88	OCP-004	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981156	NV105753876
89	OCP-005	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981157	NV105753877
90	OCP-006	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981158	NV105753878
91	OCP-007	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981159	NV105753879
92	OCP-008	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981160	NV105753880
93	OCP-009	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981161	NV105753881
94	OCP-010	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981162	NV105753882
95	OCP-011	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981163	NV105753883
96	OCP-012	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981164	NV105753884

97	OCP-013	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981165	NV105753885
98	OCP-014	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981166	NV105753886
99	OCP-015	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981167	NV105753887
100	OCP-016	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981168	NV105753888
101	OCP-017	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981169	NV105753889
102	OCP-018	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981170	NV105753890
103	OCP-019	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981171	NV105753891
104	OCP-020	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981172	NV105753892
105	OCP-021	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981173	NV105753893
106	OCP-022	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981174	NV105753894
107	OCP-023	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981175	NV105753895
108	OCP-024	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981176	NV105753896
109	OCP-025	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981177	NV105753897
110	OCP-026	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981178	NV105753898
111	OCP-027	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981179	NV105753899
112	OCP-028	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981180	NV105753900
113	OCP-029	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981181	NV105753901
114	OCP-030	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981182	NV105753902
115	OCP-031	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981183	NV105753903
116	OCP-032	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981184	NV105753904
117	OCP-033	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981185	NV105753905
118	OCP-034	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981186	NV105753906
119	OCP-035	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981187	NV105753907
120	OCP-036	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981188	NV105753908
121	OCP-037	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981189	NV105753909
122	OCP-038	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981190	NV105753910

123	OCP-039	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981191	NV105753911
124	OCP-040	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981192	NV105753912
125	OCP-041	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981193	NV105753913
126	OCP-042	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981194	NV105753914
127	OCP-043	Stimitant LLC	3/1/2022	Nye	981195	NV105753915
128	OCP-044	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981196	NV105753916
129	OCP-045	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981197	NV105753917
130	OCP-046	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981198	NV105753918
131	OCP-047	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981199	NV105753919
132	OCP-048	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981200	NV105753920
133	OCP-049	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981201	NV105753921
134	OCP-050	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981202	NV105753922
135	OCP-051	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981203	NV105753923
136	OCP-052	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981204	NV105753924
137	OCP-053	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981205	NV105753925
138	OCP-054	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981206	NV105753926
139	OCP-055	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981207	NV105753927
140	OCP-056	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981208	NV105753928
141	OCP-057	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981209	NV105753929
142	OCP-058	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981210	NV105753930
143	OCP-059	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981211	NV105753931
144	OCP-060	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232859	NV105753932
145	OCP-061	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232860	NV105753933
146	OCP-062	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232861	NV105753934
147	OCP-063	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232862	NV105753935
148	OCP-064	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232863	NV105753936

149	OCP-065	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232864	NV105753937
150	OCP-066	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232865	NV105753938
151	OCP-067	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232866	NV105753939
152	OCP-068	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232867 / 981212	NV105753940
153	OCP-069	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Nye	981213	NV105753941
154	OCP-070	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981214	NV105753942
155	OCP-071	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981215	NV105753943
156	OCP-072	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981216	NV105753944
157	OCP-073	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981217	NV105753945
158	OCP-074	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981218	NV105753946
159	OCP-075	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981219	NV105753947
160	OCP-076	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232868	NV105753948
161	OCP-077	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232869	NV105753949
162	OCP-078	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232870	NV105753950
163	OCP-079	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232871	NV105753951
164	OCP-080	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232872	NV105753952
165	OCP-081	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232873	NV105753953
166	OCP-082	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232874	NV105753954
167	OCP-083	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232875	NV105753955
168	OCP-084	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232876 / 981220	NV105753956
169	OCP-085	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981221	NV105753957
170	OCP-086	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981222	NV105753958
171	OCP-087	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981223	NV105753959
172	OCP-088	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981224	NV105753960
173	OCP-089	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981225	NV105753961
174	OCP-090	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981226	NV105753962

175	OCP-091	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981227	NV105753963
176	OCP-092	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981228	NV105753964
177	OCP-093	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981229	NV105753965
178	OCP-094	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981230	NV105753966
179	OCP-095	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981231	NV105753967
180	OCP-096	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981232	NV105753968
181	OCP-097	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981233	NV105753969
182	OCP-098	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232877	NV105753970
183	OCP-099	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232878	NV105753971
184	OCP-100	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232879	NV105753972
185	OCP-101	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232880	NV105753973
186	OCP-102	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232881	NV105753974
187	OCP-103	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232882	NV105753975
188	OCP-104	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232883	NV105753976
189	OCP-105	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232884	NV105753977
190	OCP-106	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232885 / 981234	NV105753978
191	OCP-107	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981235	NV105753979
192	OCP-108	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981236	NV105753980
193	OCP-109	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981237	NV105753981
194	OCP-110	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981238	NV105753982
195	OCP-111	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981239	NV105753983
196	OCP-112	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232886	NV105753984
197	OCP-113	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232887	NV105753985
198	OCP-114	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232888	NV105753986
199	OCP-115	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232889	NV105753987
200	OCP-116	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232890	NV105753988

201	OCP-117	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232891	NV105753989
202	OCP-118	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232892	NV105753990
203	OCP-119	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232893	NV105753991
204	OCP-120	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232894 / 981240	NV105753992
205	OCP-121	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Nye	981241	NV105753993
206	OCP-122	Stimitant LLC	2/28/2022	Nye	981242	NV105753994
207	OCP-123	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Nye	981243	NV105753995
208	OCP-124	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Nye	981244	NV105753996
209	OCP-125	Stimitant LLC	2/27/2022	Nye	981245	NV105753997
210	OCP-126	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232895	NV105753998
211	OCP-127	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232896 / 981246	NV105753999
212	OCP-128	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda / Nye	2022-232897 / 981247	NV105754000
213	OCP-129	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232898	NV105754001
214	OCP-130	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232899	NV105754002
215	OCP-131	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232900	NV105754003
216	OCP-132	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232901	NV105754004
217	OCP-133	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232902	NV105754005
218	OCP-134	Stimitant LLC	3/2/2022	Esmeralda	2022-232903	NV105754006
219	RC 1	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235832	NV105781834
220	RC 2	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235833	NV105781835
221	RC 3	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235834	NV105781836
222	RC 4	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235835	NV105781837
223	RC 5	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235836	NV105781838
224	RC 6	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235837	NV105781839
225	RC 7	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235838	NV105781840

226	RC 8	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235839	NV105781841
227	RC 9	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235840	NV105781842
228	RC 10	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235841	NV105781843
229	RC 11	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235842	NV105781844
230	RC 12	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235843	NV105781845
231	RC 13	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235844	NV105781846
232	RC 14	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235845	NV105781847
233	RC 15	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235846	NV105781848
234	RC 16	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235847	NV105781849
235	RC 17	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235848	NV105781850
236	RC 18	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235849	NV105781851
237	RC 19	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235850	NV105781852
238	RC 20	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235851	NV105781853
239	RC 21	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235852	NV105781854
240	RC 22	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235853	NV105781855
241	RC 23	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235854	NV105781856
242	RC 24	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235855	NV105781857
243	RC 25	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235856	NV105781858
244	RC 26	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235857	NV105781859
245	RC 27	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235858	NV105781860
246	RC 28	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235859	NV105781861
247	RC 29	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235860	NV105781862
248	RC 30	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235861	NV105781863
249	RC 31	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235862	NV105781864
250	RC 32	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235863	NV105781865
251	RC 33	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235864	NV105781866

252	RC 34	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235865	NV105781867
253	RC 35	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235866	NV105781868
254	RC 36	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235867	NV105781869
255	RC 37	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235868	NV105781870
256	RC 38	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235869	NV105781871
257	RC 39	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235870	NV105781872
258	RC 40	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235871	NV105781873
259	RC 41	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235872	NV105781874
260	RC 42	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235873	NV105781875
261	RC 43	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235874	NV105781876
262	RC 44	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235875	NV105781877
263	RC 45	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235876	NV105781878
264	RC 46	Stimitant LLC	6/9/2022	Esmeralda	2022-235877	NV105781879
265	CE 1	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239569	NV105825937
266	CE 2	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239570	NV105825938
267	CE 3	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239571	NV105825939
268	CE 4	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239572	NV105825940
269	CE 5	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239573	NV105825941
270	CE 6	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239574	NV105825942
271	CE 7	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239575	NV105825943
272	CE 8	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239576	NV105825944
273	CE 9	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239577	NV105825945
274	CE 10	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239578	NV105825946
275	CE 11	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239579	NV105825947
276	CE 12	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239580	NV105825948
277	CE 13	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239581	NV105825949

278	CE 14	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239582	NV105825950
279	CE 15	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239583	NV105825951
280	CE 16	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239584	NV105825952
281	CE 17	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239585	NV105825953
282	CE 18	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239586	NV105825954
283	CE 19	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239587	NV105825955
284	CE 20	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239588	NV105825956
285	CE 21	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239589	NV105825957
286	CE 22	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239590	NV105825958
287	CE 23	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239591	NV105825959
288	CE 24	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239592	NV105825960
289	CE 25	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239593	NV105825961
290	CE 26	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239594	NV105825962
291	CE 27	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239595	NV105825963
292	CE 28	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239596	NV105825964
293	CE 29	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239597	NV105825965
294	CE 30	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239598	NV105825966
295	CE 31	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239599	NV105825967
296	CE 32	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239600	NV105825968
297	CE 33	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239601	NV105825969
298	CE 34	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239602	NV105825970
299	CE 35	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239603	NV105825971
300	CE 36	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239604	NV105825972
301	CE 37	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda / Nye	2023-239605 / 1005769	NV105825973
302	CE 38	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda / Nye	2023-239606 / 1005770	NV105825974
303	CE 39	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005771	NV105825975

304	CE 40	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005766	NV105825976
305	CE 41	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005767	NV105825977
306	CE 42	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005768	NV105825978
307	CE 43	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005772	NV105825979
308	CE 44	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005773	NV105825980
309	CE 45	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005774	NV105825981
310	CE 46	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005775	NV105825982
311	CE 47	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005776	NV105825983
312	CE 48	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005777	NV105825984
313	CE 49	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005778	NV105825985
314	CE 50	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005779	NV105825986
315	CE 51	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005780	NV105825987
316	CE 52	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005781	NV105825988
317	CE 53	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005782	NV105825989
318	CE 54	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005783	NV105825990
319	CE 55	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005784	NV105825991
320	CE 56	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005785	NV105825992
321	CE 57	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005786	NV105825993
322	CE 58	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005787	NV105825994
323	CE 59	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005788	NV105825995
324	CE 60	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005789	NV105825996
325	CE 61	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005790	NV105825997
326	CE 62	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005791	NV105825998
327	CE 71	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239607	NV105826007
328	CE 72	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239608	NV105826008
329	CE 73	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239609	NV105826009

330	CE 74	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239610	NV105826010
331	CE 75	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239611	NV105826011
332	CE 76	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239612	NV105826012
333	CE 77	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239613	NV105826013
334	CE 78	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239614	NV105826014
335	CE 79	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239615	NV105826015
336	CE 80	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239616	NV105826016
337	CE 81	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239617	NV105826017
338	CE 82	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239618	NV105826018
339	CE 83	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239619	NV105826019
340	CE 84	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239620	NV105826020
341	CE 85	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239621	NV105826021
342	CE 86	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239622	NV105826022
343	CE 87	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239623	NV105826023
344	CE 88	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239624	NV105826024
345	CE 89	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239625	NV105826025
346	CE 90	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239626	NV105826026
347	CE 91	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239627	NV105826027
348	CE 92	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239628	NV105826028
349	CE 93	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda / Nye	2023-239629 / 1005800	NV105826029
350	CE 94	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Esmeralda / Nye	2023-239630 / 1005801	NV105826030
351	CE 95	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005802	NV105826031
352	CE 96	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005803	NV105826032
353	CE 97	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005804	NV105826033
354	CE 98	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005805	NV105826034
355	CE 99	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005806	NV105826035

356	CE 100	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005807	NV105826036
357	CE 101	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005808	NV105826037
358	CE 102	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2022	Nye	1005809	NV105826038
359	CE 103	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005810	NV105826039
360	CE 104	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005811	NV105826040
361	CE 105	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005812	NV105826041
362	CE 106	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005813	NV105826042
363	CE 107	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005814	NV105826043
364	CE 108	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005815	NV105826044
365	CE 109	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005816	NV105826045
366	CE 110	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005817	NV105826046
367	CE 111	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005818	NV105826047
368	CE 112	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005819	NV105826048
369	CE 113	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005820	NV105826049
370	CE 114	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005821	NV105826050
371	CE 115	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005822	NV105826051
372	CE 116	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005823	NV105826052
373	CE 117	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005824	NV105826053
374	CE 118	Stimitant LLC	1/28/2023	Nye	1005825	NV105826054
375	CE 309	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239677	NV105826245
376	CE 310	Stimitant LLC	2/1/2023	Esmeralda	2023-239678	NV105826246