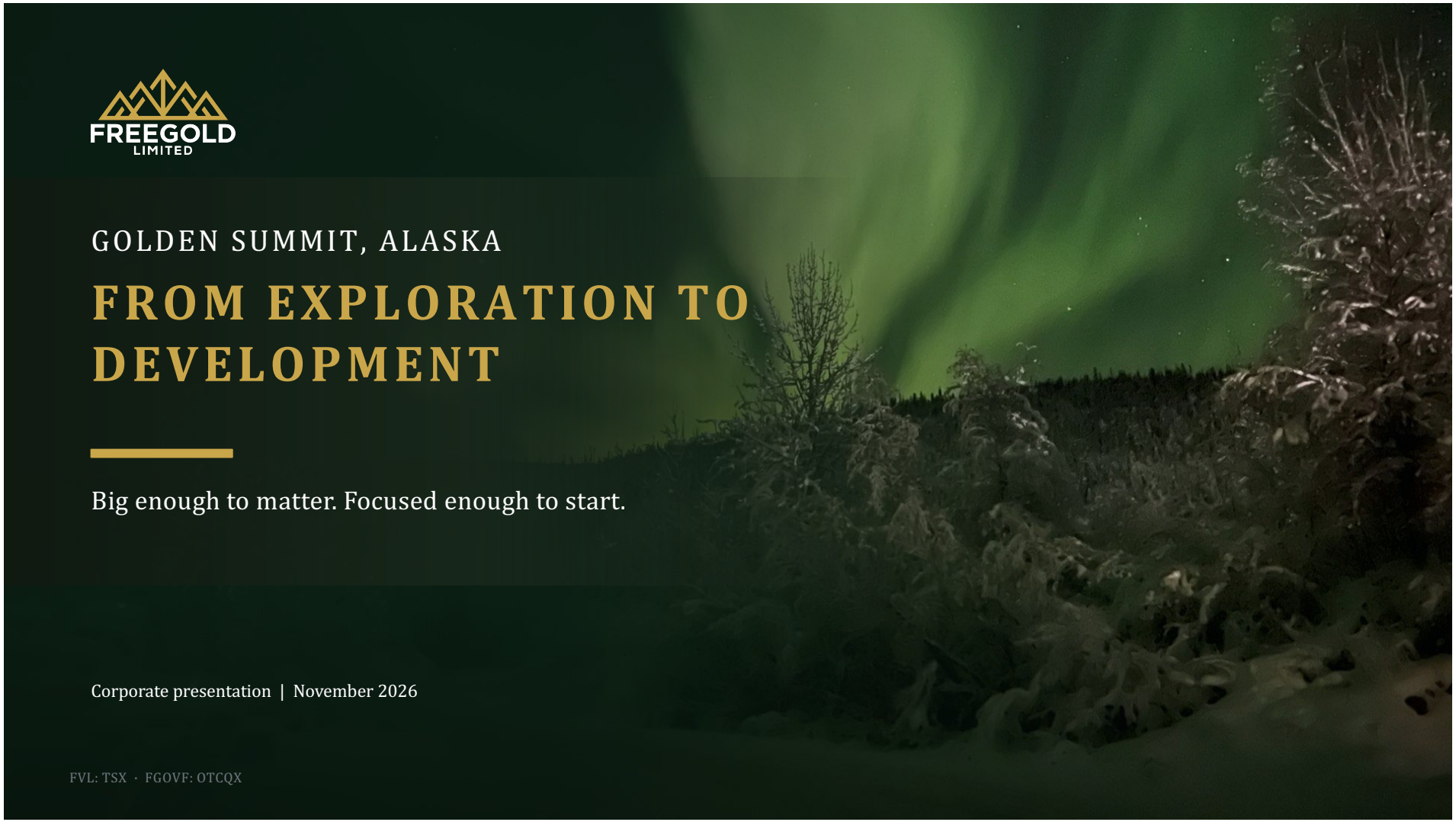


FREEGOLD LIMITED

GOLDEN SUMMIT, ALASKA

FROM EXPLORATION TO DEVELOPMENT

Big enough to matter. Focused enough to start.

Corporate presentation | November 2026

FVL: TSX · FGOVF: OTCQX

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

[This presentation contains “forward-looking information” which may include, but is not limited to, statements with respect to future financial or operating performance of the Freegold Limited, (the “Corporation”) its subsidiaries and their respective projects, the potential for future resources expansion, the Corporation’s plans regarding its properties, the future price of minerals, the estimation of mineral resources, amount and quality of metal products recoverable from the Corporation’s mineral resources, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures, costs and timing of the development of new deposits, costs and timing of future exploration, timing and prospects of obtaining required permits. Often, but not always, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of words such as “plans”, “expects”, “is expected”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “”, “intends”, “anticipates”, or “believes”, or variations (including negative variations of such words and phrases), or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. In making the forward-looking statements in this presentation, the Corporation has applied certain factors and assumptions that it believes are reasonable, including that there is no material deterioration in general business and economic conditions; that there are no adverse changes in relevant laws or regulations; that the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of metals and minerals develop as expected; that the Corporation receives any regulatory and governmental approvals for its projects on a timely basis; that the Corporation is able to obtain financing on reasonable terms; that the Corporation is able to procure equipment and supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; that engineering and exploration timetables and capital costs for the Corporation’s exploration plans are not incorrectly estimated or affected by unforeseen circumstances and that any environmental and other proceedings or disputes are satisfactorily resolved. However, forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Corporation and/or its subsidiaries to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the inherent risks involved in the exploration and development of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drilling results and other geological data, fluctuating metal prices, the possibility of unanticipated costs and expenses, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future and uncertainties related to metal recoveries, those factors discussed or referred to under “Risk Factors” and under “Risk Factors” in the Corporation’s annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2025. Although the Corporation has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. Forward-looking information contained herein is made as of the date of this presentation based on the opinions and estimates of management at that time. There can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Corporation does not undertake to update any forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities laws. The Qualified Person (as defined in NI 43-101) who has approved the scientific and technical content in this presentation is A.W. Jackson, P.Geo and Vice President, Exploration and Development for the Corporation. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and, by definition, do not demonstrate economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of the mineral resource will be converted into mineral reserves. An “Indicated Mineral Resource” is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. An “Inferred Mineral Resource” is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed but not verified. Please refer to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report Golden Summit Project Mineral Resource Estimate, Fairbanks North Star Borough, Alaska, USA” dated September 8th, 2025, prepared by Greg Mosher, P.Geo & Boris Kotlyar, P.Eng & Tetra Tech, Canada (“Tetra Tech”) for additional information regarding the Golden Summit Project. The technical report has been filed under the Corporation’s profile at www.sedar.com.

17.2 MOZ INDICATED AT 1.24 G/T GOLD

17.2 Moz

Indicated: 432 Mt at 1.24 g/t Au

11.9 Moz

Inferred: 358 Mt at 1.04 g/t Au

<$5/oz

Discovery cost per ounce (US$).
Industry average: about US$61

Pit-constrained primary resource at a 0.50 g/t Au cut-off and US$2,490 gold, July 2025. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves. Industry average discovery cost: MinEx Consulting, 2010 to 2019, in 2020 dollars.

THE DISTRICT

A producing gold district, on the road system



FAIRBANKS DISTRICT

Road accessible

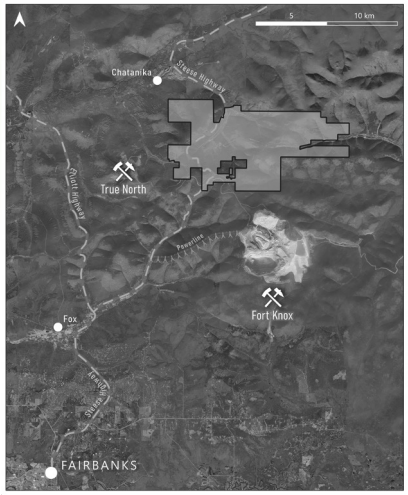
On the road system near Fairbanks, with cell coverage on site.

Next to Fort Knox

About 6 km from Kinross's operating mine.

Workforce and services

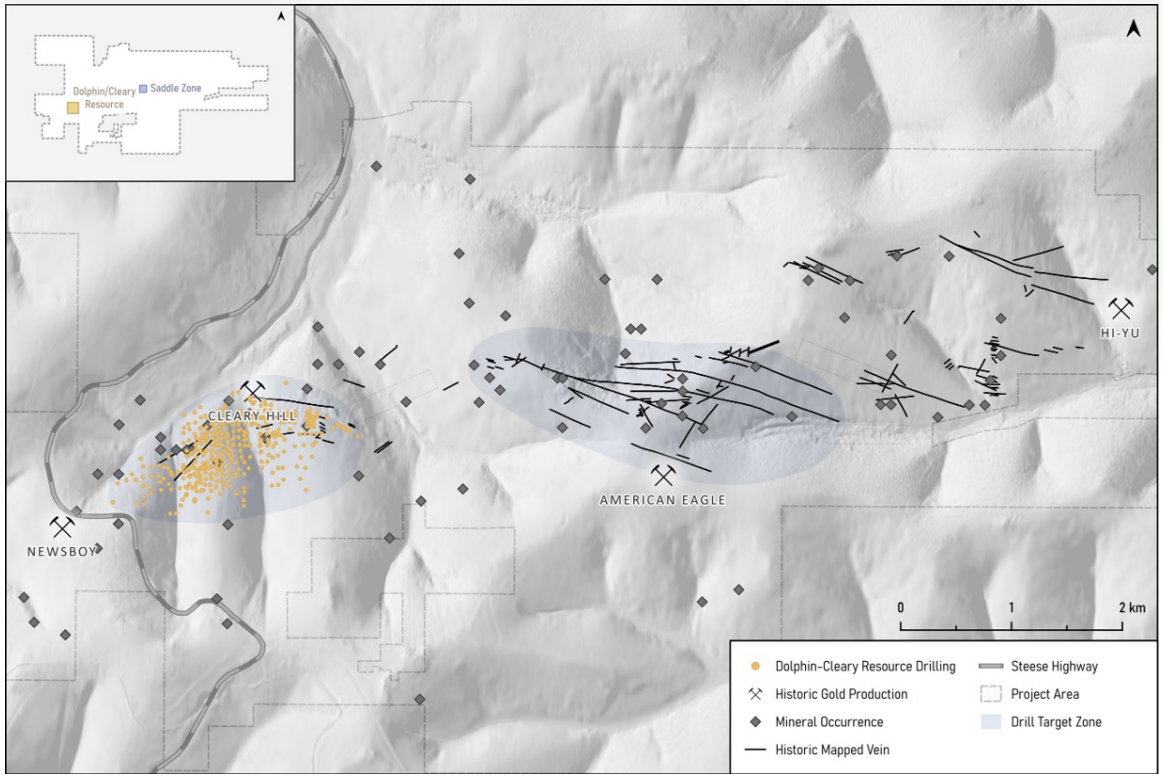
Fairbanks supplies labour, contractors and logistics.



Fort Knox: nearly 30 years of operation and over 10 Moz produced.

THE PROPERTY

Road access, and a district of its own



Property map: zones, historic mines and roads.

01

Road accessible

A half-hour drive from Fairbanks. Property consists of Federal, state, Mental Health Trust and private ground.

02

A large land package

The resource sits in a 2 km by 1.5 km footprint on a 13 km by 6 km property: about 4% of the ground.

03

Multiple Targets – 13km

Dolphin, Cleary, WOW and Tamarack in the resource area, Saddle 4 km east, and 80 documented gold occurrences.

THE GEOLOGICAL MODEL

One intrusive system. Fort Knox is part of it. So is Golden Summit.

01 A buried pluton is the engine

The Pedro Dome granodiorite underlies the district. Gold formed in and around the intrusions that rise from it.

02 Different styles at different levels

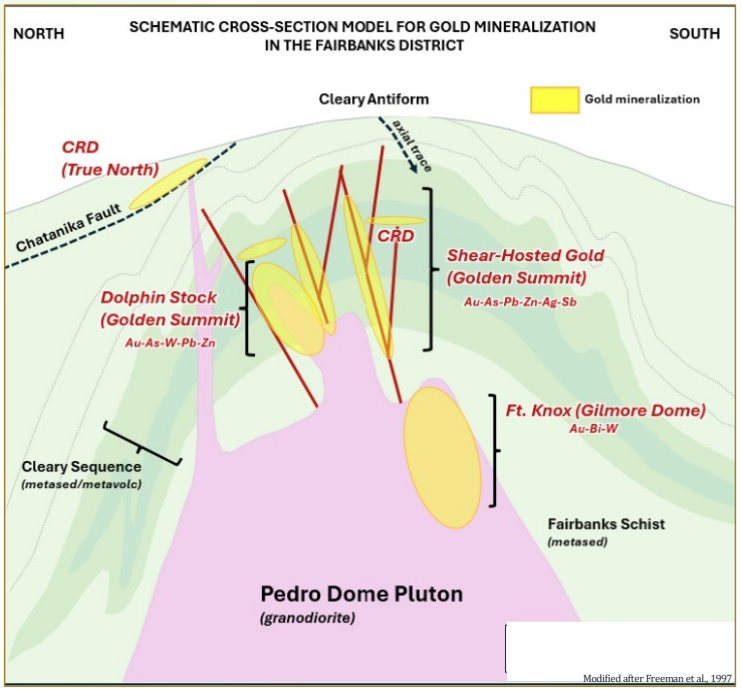
Fort Knox is intrusive-hosted on the same pluton. Golden Summit has two styles: the Dolphin stock, and shear-hosted gold above it. Each style carries different minerals, which is where the metallurgical domains begin.

03 Faults then moved the pieces

Later faults cut and offset the system across the property: Dolphin, Cleary, WOW, Tamarack and Saddle.

WHY IT IS A DISTRICT PLAY

One system in several pieces means every piece is a target, and the metal zoning tells us where in the system each one sits.



Schematic geological interpretation,

WHY HERE

6.75 Moz of placer gold from the creeks that drained from Golden Summit

6.75 Moz of placer gold mined from the creeks that drain the project area

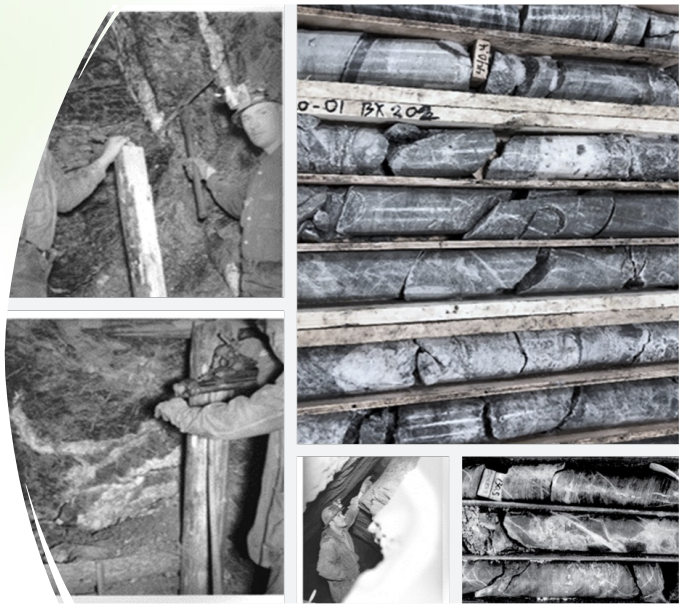
HISTORIC UNDERGROUND PRODUCERS ON THE PROPERTY: ABOUT 500,000 OZ IN ALL

Cleary Hill	Hi Yu	American Eagle	Newsboy
281,000 oz	110,000 oz	60,000 oz	40,000 oz
at 1.3 oz/t	at 1.6 oz/t	at 1.6 oz/t	at 1.0 oz/t

About 500,000 oz of historical production from high-grade veins.

Historic mining focused on veins up to 12 inches wide. Today, the target is the rock around them, at roughly 1 g/t. Pedro Dome, the pluton beneath the district, carries Felix Pedro's name.

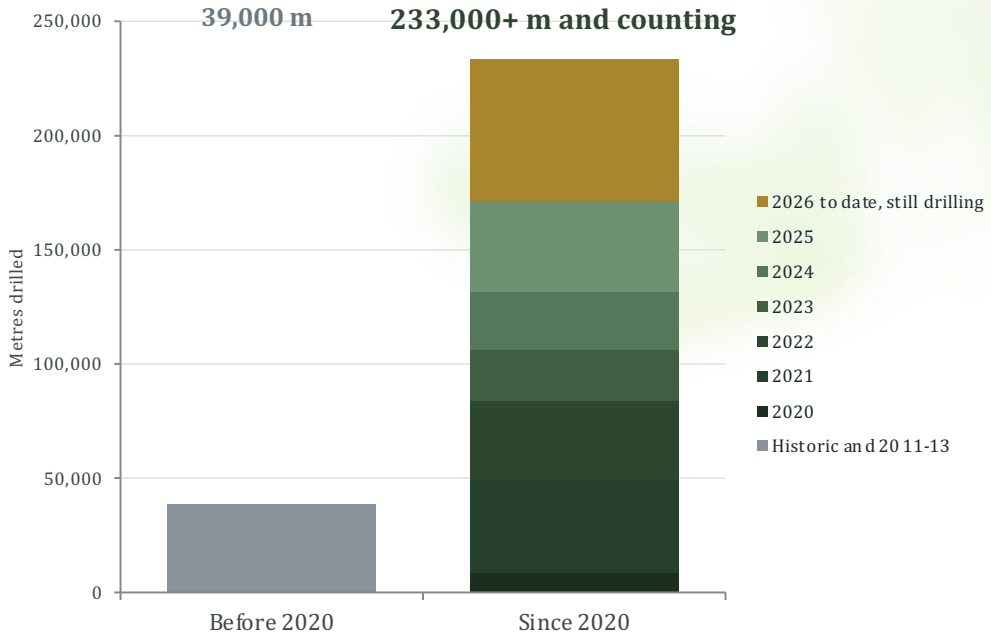
Historical production figures, not a current mineral resource.



[Cleary Hill underground mine, 1939]

WHAT CHANGED

New model, new resource



TO 2019 → 2020–2026

39,000 m → **233,000+ m**

39,000 m to 2019, most of it in 2011–13. 231,000 m since 2020, in six funded years.

~100,000 m

of infill drilled in 2025–26, not yet in the resource estimate

Q2 2027

Updated resource estimate to incorporate it.

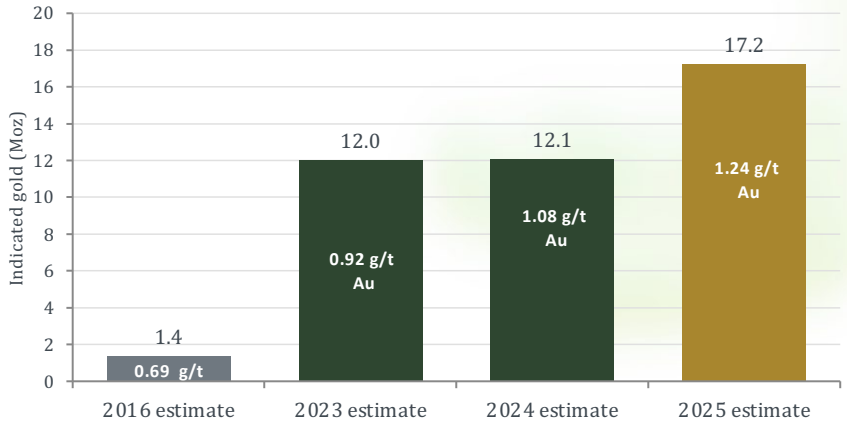
Since 2025, we have largely focused on infill drilling; Saddle, Tamarack and the other targets will be in the future.

Since 2020: 171,283 m to the end of 2025 plus more than 60,000 m in 2026 to date. About 100,000 m of the 2025–26 drilling is not in the current resource estimate; an update is targeted for Q2 2027.

TAKING THE TIME TO DO IT RIGHT

Each estimate since 2020 has improved grade and confidence

INDICATED RESOURCE ONLY





01 Scale established

More than 231,000 m drilled since 2020, now one of the largest undeveloped gold resources in North America.

02 Consistent progress

Each resource estimate since 2020 has improved grade and Indicated confidence.

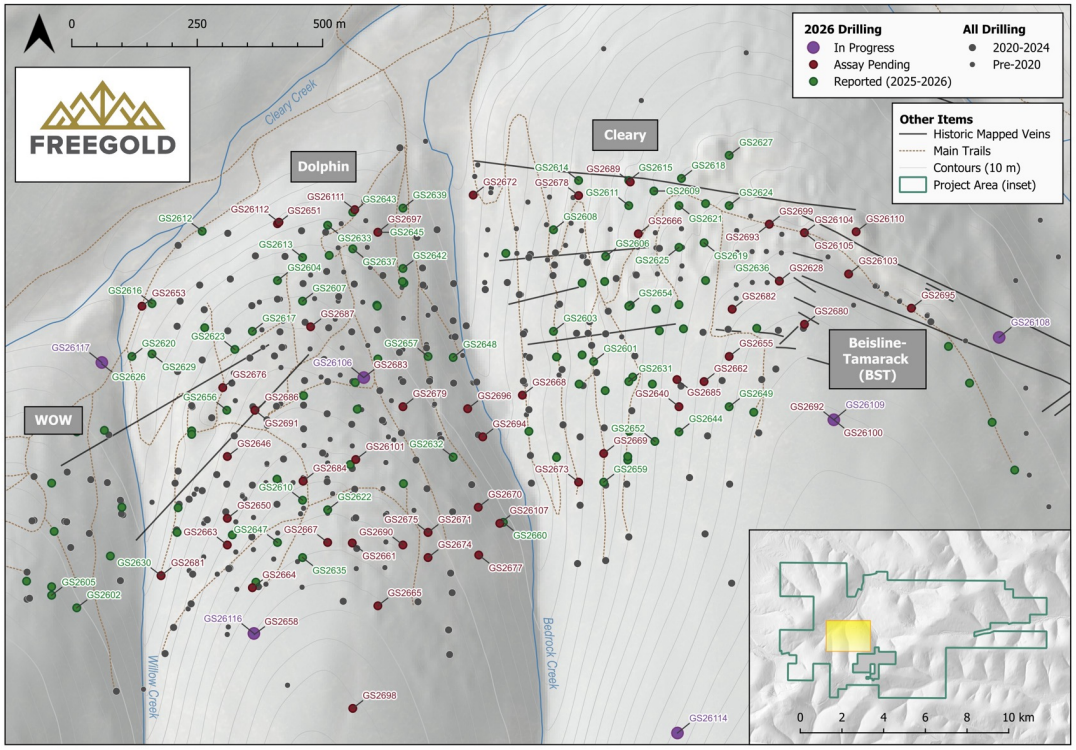
03 Industry-standard timelines

S&P Global puts the average from discovery to production at almost 18 years for mines that started up in 2020 to 2023.

Indicated resource by estimate: the category a pre-feasibility study can use. A further 11.9 Moz Inferred is reported separately. Lead time: S&P Global, October 2024.

INFILL DEFINITION DRILLING

Nearly 100,000 m of infill drilling since 2025: tighter spacing



01

60,000+ m drilled in 2026

100+ holes, past the 50,000 m planned. Tighter spacing, same footprint.

02

Infill to refine the geological model

Closer-spaced holes sharpen the resource model and the continuity of the higher-grade corridors.

03

Feeding the update and the PFS

Infill, geotechnical, metallurgical and condemnation holes feed the Q2 2027 resource update and the PFS pit.

THE STRATEGY

Three things drive where and why we drill



01 Geology

Faults and shear zones host the higher grades and define corridors through the Dolphin, Cleary and WOW zones. Tighter drilling makes the updated resource estimate more definitive

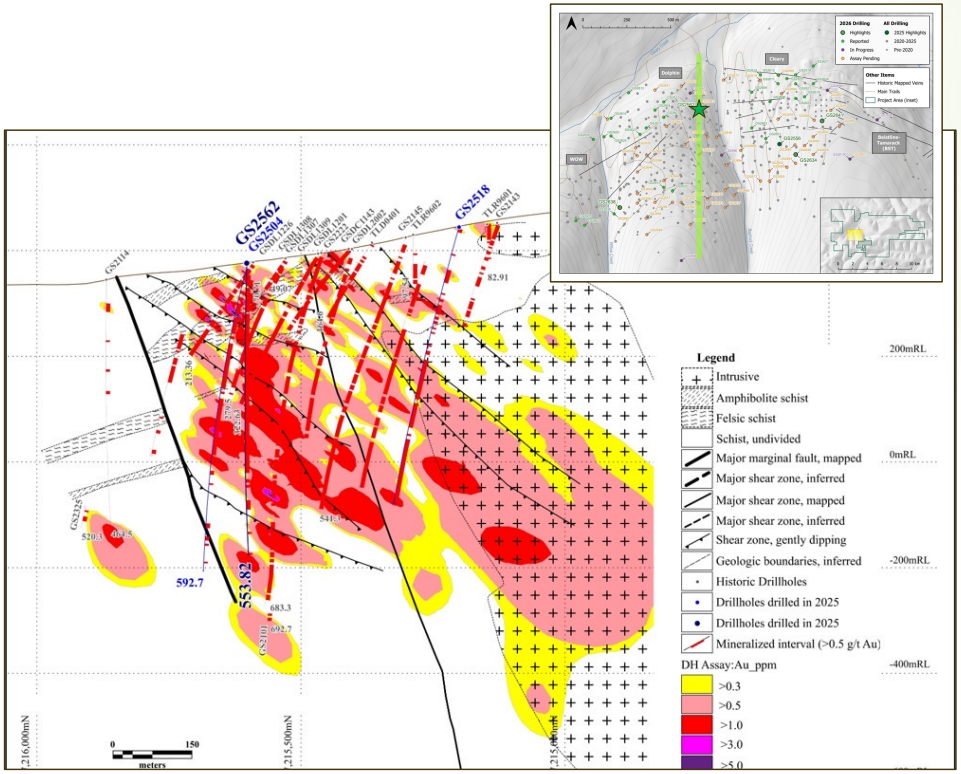
02 Metallurgy

Recovery varies by domain. Denser drilling supports testwork by domain, and we are also testing the potential for an initial process flowsheet using gravity and CIL-only.

03 Pit slopes and stability

Pit slopes and stability are key to the pit design. Geotechnical drilling feeds the pit slope design criteria.

GS2562: 337 M OF CONTINUOUS GOLD IN NORTHERN DOLPHIN



GS2562 | NORTHERN DOLPHIN | SECTION 479250 | JUNE 2026

1.32 g/t Au

over 336.8 m from near surface (26.5 m depth)

- Including 2.37 g/t Au over 36.0 m and 1.63 g/t Au over 96.0 m.
- Narrow high grades of 17.38 g/t Au over 3 m and 11.83 g/t Au over 1.2 m.
- Ended at 553.8 m in mineralisation: 1.22 g/t Au over the final 3.9 m.

GS2656: 213 M OF 1.24 G/T GOLD IN CENTRAL DOLPHIN

WHAT THIS HOLE TELLS US

Long, continuous mineralization consistent with the resource model

Vertical hole, 758 m deep, in central Dolphin.

GS2656 | CENTRAL DOLPHIN | SECTION 478900 | OCTOBER 2026

1.24 g/t Au

over 213.0 m from 422.0 m

- Including 21.0 m of 5.77 g/t Au from 467.0 m, and 3.0 m of 32.7 g/t Au from 482.0 m.
- Also 70.3 m of 0.79 g/t Au from 236.0 m, including 6.0 m of 2.85 g/t Au, and 19.6 m of 1.23 g/t Au from 203.0 m.

GS2659: 206.3 M OF 1.72 G/T GOLD AT DEPTH IN CLEARY

WHAT THIS HOLE TELLS US

Higher grade at depth in Cleary

One of five holes reported October 29, with assays pending on more than 50 holes.

GS2659 | CLEARY | SECTION 479650 | OCTOBER 2026

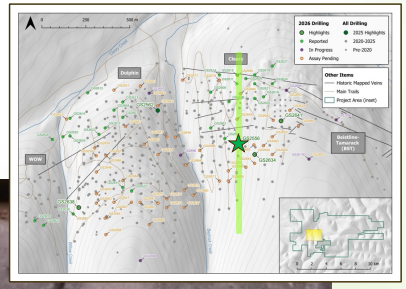
1.72 g/t Au

over 206.3 m from 532.5 m

- Including 160.6 m of 1.80 g/t Au from 578.2 m, and 9.2 m of 19.33 g/t Au from 694.0 m.
- Also 6.1 m of 8.87 g/t Au from 532.5 m; shallower intervals of 12.2 m at 1.04 g/t Au and 12.8 m at 0.82 g/t Au.

GS2556: 115.85 G/T GOLD WITH VISIBLE GOLD IN CLEARY





GS2556 | CLEARY | SECTION 479700 | MAY 2026

115.85 g/t Au

over 3.1 m, within 19.22 g/t Au over 24.7 m

- 25.36 g/t Au over 2.4 m and 61.20 g/t Au over 1.9 m in the same hole.
- High grades sit in fault and shear zones, supporting structural control along the trend.
- Cleary is narrower near surface and widens with depth, along a higher-grade corridor plunging toward the Dolphin intrusive.

THE HARD QUESTIONS

Metallurgy, power, capital: what we know and what we're doing

1. Semi-refractory mineralization

The challenge: Some of the gold is locked in sulphides, so it needs oxidation before it can be leached.

What we know: Every oxidation route tested recovers over 90%. Gravity alone recovers 42%. Flotation puts 97% of the gold into a concentrate under 4% of the mass; leaching that concentrate without oxidation gives 72%, and oxidizing it first gives over 90%.

What we are doing: Defining metallurgical domains with variability testwork; comparing Albion, BIOX, POX and a GlassLock concentrate. Testing by domain protects recovery and margin across the whole pit.

2. Limited and expensive power

The challenge: Power in interior Alaska costs more than in most mining districts, and grinding and oxidation use the most power.

What we know: Treating a concentrate under 4% of the mass cuts the oxidation load. A direct-to-smelter concentrate (GlassLock) is being evaluated as a way to reduce on-site oxidation.

What we are doing: Grind-size and oxidation trade-offs target power per ounce. Camp is on grid power; an independent study is costing project-scale supply, including self-generation.

3. Initial capital

The challenge: A deposit this large could be drawn as a very large project, with a very large bill on day one.

What we know: The higher-grade corridors give a choice of where to start; the resource size is the long-term opportunity.

What we are doing: Defining a capital-efficient starting point that retains the longer-term upside.

Drilling to define the best area in which to start.

Testing scalable scenarios in the trade-off studies.

The answers come from drilling and ongoing testwork. That is what the study is built on.

SCALE AND FOCUS

Big enough to matter, focused enough to start

Backed by a large resource, preserving the longer-term opportunity

Indicated resource only

An optimized indicated resource will form the basis for the PFS - ideally targeting higher-grade corridors, with near-surface oxide as early feed.

A small oxidation circuit

Flotation puts 97% of the gold into a concentrate under 4% of the mass, so only the concentrate is oxidized. Gravity, flotation, regrind the concentrate, CIL72%. Option to look at a simpler
Route to start is being tested.

Infrastructure already in place

A half-hour from Fairbanks on the road system, camp on grid power, and a workforce that goes home at night. Site engineering is costing the rest.

The resource behind it

17.2 Moz Indicated at 1.24 g/t and 11.9 Moz Inferred: one of North America's largest undeveloped gold resources, and the long-term opportunity.



A deliberately focused first step on the best material, using what is already there

THE ECONOMIC DRIVERS

Four critical drivers for the PFS

All four are under active study, and each will feed a specific figure in the PFS

A focused PFS pit

Indicated resource only, with near-surface oxide as early feed, designed for capital efficiency and payback.

Grade

1.24 g/t Indicated across the resource, with higher-grade corridors giving a choice of where to start.

Recovery

Over 90% on every oxidation route tested. Oxide (top 70 m): 80-85% in column leach tests within three weeks.

Strip ratio and power

Infill drilling shapes the pit and its strip ratio. An independent consultant is costing project-scale power.



The updated resource (Q2 2027) and the PFS (2027) bring these together

SCALE, GRADE AND OPTIONALITY

One deposit, several ways to approach it

Cut-off (g/t Au)	Indicated Mt	Indicated g/t	Indicated Moz	Inferred Mt	Inferred g/t	Inferred Moz
1.00	132	2.51	10.7	96	2.08	6.5
0.75	221	1.85	13.1	158	1.60	8.1
0.50 (base case)	**432**	**1.24**	**17.2**	**358**	**1.04**	**11.9**
0.40	579	1.04	19.3	499	0.87	14.0
0.30	774	0.87	21.5	676	0.74	16.0





Multiple Approaches

The PFS trade-off studies to determine the optimal development scenario

Considerations:

Metallurgy and recovery

Grade

Strip Ratio

Capex and Opex

WHAT TO EXPECT FROM THE STUDY

The PFS is a first phase, not the whole deposit

What the Study is expected to cover and what it will not

What the study covers

Flowsheet, capital and operating costs to PFS accuracy, for the PFS pit.

What it deliberately leaves out

Inferred ounces, by definition.
Tamarack, Saddle and other exploration targets.

What the trade-off studies decide

Development plan and production rate; processing route (Albion, BIOX, POX or a GlassLock concentrate); project-scale power supply; infrastructure and site layout.

Two shells, two purposes

The resource update will be pit-constrained and will icclude the 2025–26 infill: its objective is confidence, not a bigger number. The PFS then will be on an optimized pit inside it. Ounces outside the PFS pit are not lost; they remain the long-term opportunity.



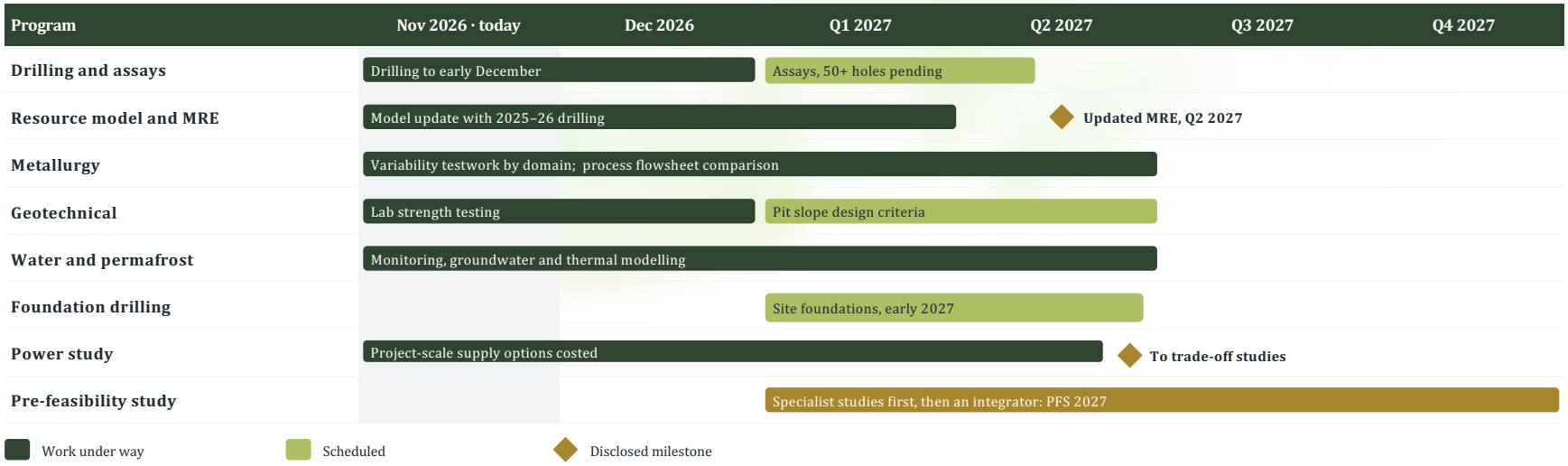
A smaller first phase, chosen on purpose, with the rest of the resource behind it

Forward-looking information: refer to the full cautionary disclosure in the Company's public filings.

THE WORK AHEAD

All of it running in parallel, converging on the 2027 PFS

Programs and disclosed milestones, November 2026 to the 2027 pre-feasibility study



The PFS is targeted for 2027 and shown across the year: Objective is a highly defensible, capital optimized project

INFRASTRUCTURE

Half an hour from Fairbanks, next to a 30-year mine

The road, the services and the workforce exist today. Power for a future operation is being studied, including self-generation.

Fairbanks, 30 minutes by paved road

About 95,000 people, an international airport, the Alaska Railroad and the University of Alaska. Contractors, suppliers and services on the doorstep; cell coverage on site.

Fort Knox, 6 km away

In production since 1996 with more than 10 Moz of gold: a trained Interior Alaska mining workforce that drives to work and goes home at night, not fly-in, fly-out.

Power

Camp on grid power since 2026, displacing diesel. Project-scale supply is a separate question: an independent consultant is costing the options, including self-generation.

Site, water and ground

Condemnation drilling is fixing site locations. Foundation drilling in early 2027 covers the plant, tailings and waste rock sites; water, permafrost and baseline studies continue.



Power is an open question, and a study is underway.

Forward-looking information: refer to the full cautionary disclosure in the Company's public filings.

TECHNICAL PROGRAM: POWER

Northern projects face a similar issue: power

Grid power on site today; project-scale supply being costed independently for the PFS

Camp: on grid power

The exploration camp connected to grid power in 2026, displacing diesel generation and cutting cost, noise and emissions on site.

Why camp power isn't the answer

A camp line is sized for exploration. Grinding and oxidation are the largest loads of a mine, so project-scale supply is a separate question.

Independent power study

An independent consultant is costing project-scale supply options, including self-generation.

Power per ounce in the flowsheet

Treating a concentrate under 4% of the mass cuts the oxidation load. Grind-size and oxidation-route trade-offs target power per ounce.



Power cost is an input to the PFS trade-off studies, alongside grind size and the oxidation route

Forward-looking information: refer to the full cautionary disclosure in the Company's public filings.

TECHNICAL PROGRAM: ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

Permitting starts with the baseline

Multi-year environmental baseline studies continue in parallel with engineering work

Wildlife and habitat

Ongoing surveys of wildlife use and habitat across the project area.

Wetlands delineation

Mapping and mitigation-strategy development for delineated wetlands.

Water quality

Surface water sampling and monitoring alongside the hydrology program.

Cultural and archaeological

Cultural resource and archaeological assessments are ongoing.



Years of baseline data build the foundation Alaska's permitting process requires

MINDFUL OF OUR ENVIRONMENT

Smaller footprint, quieter site

- **Electrification** — New power line cuts camp diesel use.
- **Recycling** — Less camp waste, cleaner operation.
- **Automatic Core Saws** — Faster, quieter, safer.
- **Reclaiming as we go** — Ground reclaimed during the program, with before/after photos.
- **Growing responsibly** — Six people to 53, each with their own tent.











BACKING

Capital Structure

C$50M

January 2026 financing

Well oversubscribed, with more than 20 institutions plus Eric Sprott.

~158M

Shares held by Eric Sprott

About 27% of the shares outstanding. A long-term investor since October 2019.

~8M

Held by management and board

Issued and outstanding	579,105,718
Warrants (C$1.30, April 2027)	24,191,650
Proceeds if warrants are exercised in full	C$31M
Options	6,430,000
Fully diluted	609,727,368

THE REGISTER

Eric Sprott: ~158M shares, about 27%, since October 2019

More than 20 institutions in the January 2026 placement at C$1.30

Management and board: ~8M shares;

Analyst coverage: Paradigm Capital (Don MacLean)

Share data as at September 22, 2026

BUILT TO BE RELIED ON

The right specialist for every discipline

THE 2026 PROGRAM

Planned for the year **50,000 m**

Drilled so far **60,000+ m**

and still drilling

Six rigs. Funded to the study.

DISCIPLINE	FIRMS INVOLVED	CONTRIBUTION
Resource estimate	TETRA TECH	Resource Estimate
Pit slopes and geotechnical	TETRA TECH	Pit slope design criteria
Metallurgy and process	BASE MET LABS; ALBION PROCESS; DUNDEE SUSTAINABLE TECHNOLOGIES	Recovery by domain; flowsheet selection
Power	WEST PEAK ENERGY	Independent review of supply options and cost
Water, permafrost, foundations	LOUGHLIN WATER ASSOCIATES; NORTHERN PERMAFROST CONSULTING	Groundwater model; site foundations
Environment and stakeholders	Stantec; UQAQTI	Full-season baseline; stakeholders
Lead Engineering Firm for PFS	**Pending**	

Specialists in every discipline, to the standard lenders and operators expect in due diligence

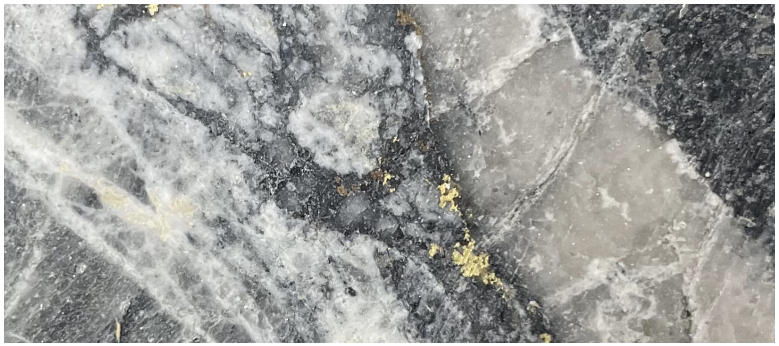
LEADERSHIP, BOARD AND TECHNICAL TEAM

LEADERSHIP

Kristina Walcott — President & CEO, Director: 20+ years in mineral exploration.
Alvin Jackson, P.Geo — VP Exploration & Development, Director: 40+ years senior exploration; former CEO/COO EuroZinc, sold to Lundin for ~$1.6B.
Maurie Marks, P.Eng. — VP Engineering: former Mining Manager, Tetra Tech; mine design, scheduling and cost estimation through feasibility.
Gordon Steblin — CFO: 30+ years finance in junior mining and exploration.
C. Paul Jago, P.Geo — Exploration Manager: senior roles at Amarc, Pacific Ridge and Centerra; former BC Regional Geologist.

TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS

Boris Kotlyar — 40+ years designing precious and base metal programs; multi-million-ounce gold discoveries.
Joy Huntington — 20+ years in community relations; 15 exploration projects across Alaska via Uqaqti Consulting.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

David Knight — Chairman: 49+ years as a mining and securities lawyer; former Senior Partner, WeirFoulds LLP.
Glen Dickson, P.Geo — Director: 40+ years production and exploration; former CEO, Cumberland Resources (acquired by Agnico Eagle).
Garnet Dawson, P.Geo — Director: 40+ years across the Americas, Europe, Africa and China; former CEO, GoldMining Inc.
Maurice Tagami, P.Eng — Director: 40+ years mining and processing; former VP Mining Operations, Wheaton Precious Metals.
Reagan Glazier — Director: CEO, Pacific Bay Minerals and NeoTech Metals.
Vivienne Artz — Director: CEO, FTSE Women Leaders Review; former Chief Privacy Officer, London Stock Exchange Group.

FIRMS ENGAGED

Tetra Tech — resource estimate, pit slopes and geotechnical
Base Met Labs, Albion Process, Dundee Sustainable Technologies — metallurgy and process
West Peak Energy — independent power review
Loughlin Water Associates, Northern Permafrost Consulting — water, permafrost and foundations
Stantec and Uqaqti Consulting — environment and community

Discovery
EXPLORATION & PRODUCTION EXPERIENCE

2026 SO FAR

What was planned for 2026, and what was delivered

Planned	Delivered
2026 drill program of about 50,000 m	More than 60,000 m and 100+ holes, the largest program in the project's history
Six rigs for the 2026 season	Six rigs operating from spring through to early December
Eight geotechnical holes for pit slope design	All eight complete; core at the laboratory for strength testing
Camp to grid power	Connected in 2026, displacing diesel generation on site
C$30 million financing, December 2025	Upsized and closed at C$50 million in January 2026, well oversubscribed





Why it matters

The study will be judged by the work behind it, not the date on it

NEWS FLOW

What comes next

Step	Deliverable	Timing
1	Remaining 2026 assays: more than 50 holes pending	**Through Q1 2027**
2	Additional metallurgical results from the 2025–26 variability program	**As received**
3	Lead Engineering firm to be selected to bring the specialist studies together	**To be announced**
4	2027 program announcement: scope	**Early 2027**
5	Commencement of foundation drilling at the plant, tailings and waste rock sites	**Early 2027**
6	Updated pit-constrained mineral resource estimate incorporating 2025–26 drilling; the objective is confidence, not a bigger number	**Q2 2027**
7	NI 43-101 pre-feasibility study	**2027**

Why the order matters

Each step is an input to the next: assays into the model, the model into the resource, the resource into the pit and the study. The PFS is built on the Q2 2027 resource estimate, so it follows it.

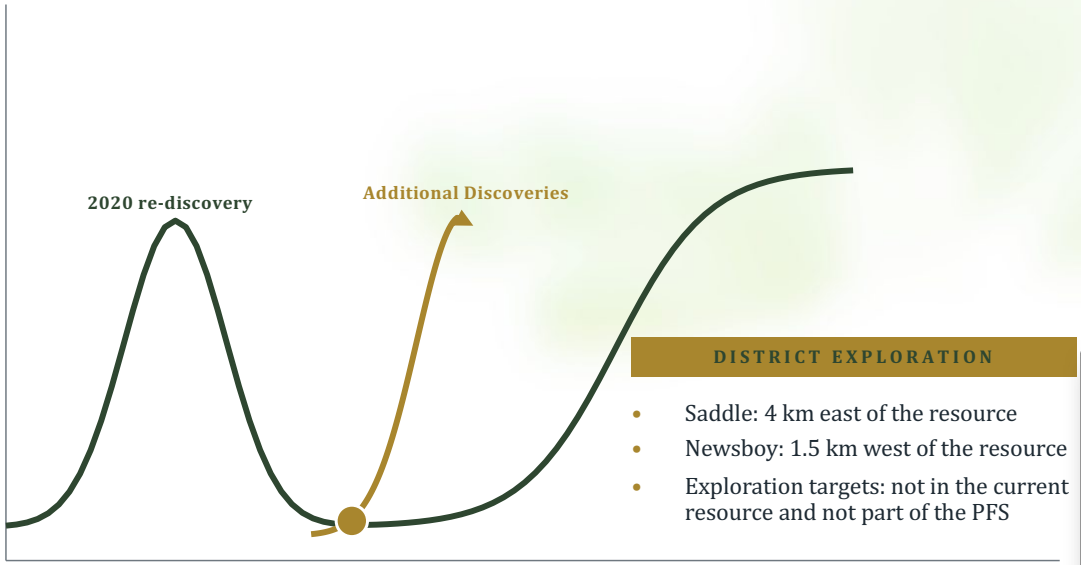
Metallurgy and the power study run alongside and enter the trade-off studies as costed numbers

Everything else is released as it is ready, in this sequence

Strong news flow between today and the study

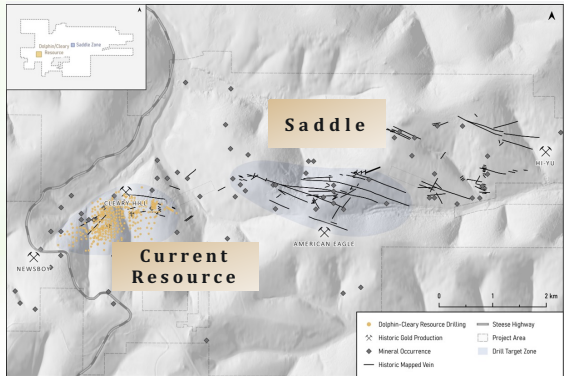
THE STUDY PERIOD

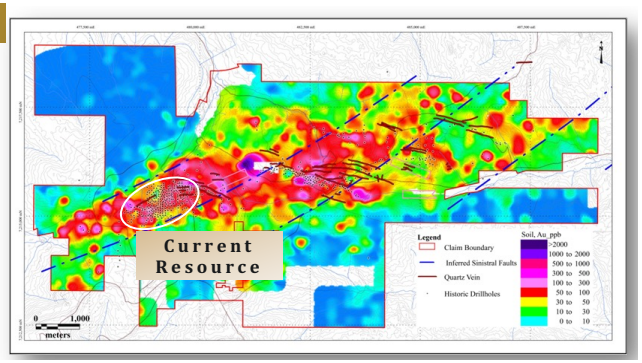
The study is built while exploration continues



DISTRICT EXPLORATION

- Saddle: 4 km east of the resource
- Newsboy: 1.5 km west of the resource
- Exploration targets: not in the current resource and not part of the PFS





WHY FREEGOLD. WHY NOW.

The work is under way.

01

The ounces are already there

17.2 Moz Indicated at 1.24 g/t and 11.9 Moz Inferred, found for under US$5 an ounce.

02

A district, not just a deposit

Next to Fort Knox, which has produced over 10 Moz. The resource covers about 4% of the property. The study de-risks the ounces we have; exploration continues on the ones we haven't found yet.

03

A focused first phase, then the PFS

C$50M raised in January 2026; updated resource estimate targeted for Q2 2027, PFS to follow



THANK YOU

freegoldlimited.com

FVL: TSX · FGOVF: OTCQX