

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 001-08266



U.S. GOLD CORP

(Exact Name of registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

22-1831409

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

1910 East Idaho Street, Suite 102-Box 604 Elko, NV

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

89801

(Zip Code)

(800) 557-4550

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including Area Code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	USAU	NASDAQ Capital Market

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes ☐ No ☒

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒

Accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company ☒

Emerging Growth Company ☐

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☐

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of October 31, 2025, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting shares of common stock of the registrant issued and outstanding on such date, excluding shares held by affiliates of the registrant as a group, was \$209,628,891. This figure is based on the closing sale price of \$15.32 per share of the Registrant's common stock on October 31, 2025.

Number of shares of Common Stock outstanding as of July 27, 2026: 16,526,163

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information called for by Part III of this Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference from the registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for its 2026 annual meeting of stockholders which the registrant intends to file pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

U.S. GOLD CORP INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
Part I	
Items 1 and 2. Business and Properties.....	5
Item 1A. Risk Factors.....	26
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	37
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	37
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	38
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	38
Part II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	39
Item 6. [Reserved].....	39
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	39
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	44
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	45
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.....	46
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	46
Item 9B. Other Information	47
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.	47
Part III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance	48
Item 11. Executive Compensation.....	48
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	48
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence	48
Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	48
Part IV	
Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.....	49
Item 16. Form 10-K Summary	53
Signatures	54

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some information contained in or incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Form 10-K”) may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements concern our anticipated results and developments in our operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of our properties, plans related to our business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. These statements include, but are not limited to, comments regarding:

- The timing, process, and outcome of permitting, construction, and development activities at the CK Gold Project;
- The assumptions and projections contained in our CK Gold Project feasibility study, including estimated mineral resources and mineral reserves, mine life, projected operating and capital costs, projected production, internal rate of return (“IRR”) and Net Present Value (“NPV”) calculations, and the possibility of upside potential at the project;
- The planned extensions of our leases;
- Our planned expenditures during our fiscal year ending April 30, 2027;
- Future exploration plans and expectations related to our properties;
- Our ability to fund our business through April 30, 2027, with our current cash reserves based on our currently planned activities;
- Our anticipation of future environmental and regulatory impacts; and
- Our business and operating strategies.

We use the words “anticipate,” “continue,” “likely,” “estimate,” “expect,” “may,” “could,” “will,” “project,” “should,” “believe” and similar expressions (including negative and grammatical variations) to identify forward-looking statements. Statements that contain these words discuss our future expectations and plans, or state other forward-looking information. Although we believe the expectations and assumptions reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot assure you that these expectations and assumptions will prove to be correct. Our actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors described in this Form 10-K, including:

- Unfavorable results from our exploration activities;
- Decreases in gold, copper or silver prices;
- Whether we are able to access the necessary capital required to continue our business on terms acceptable to us or at all, and the likely negative effect of volatility in metals prices or unfavorable exploration results;
- Whether we will be able to begin to mine and sell minerals successfully or profitably at any of our current properties at current or future metals prices;
- Potential delays in our exploration activities or other activities to advance properties towards mining resulting from environmental consents or permitting delays or problems, accidents, problems with contractors, disputes under agreements related to exploration properties, unanticipated costs and other unexpected events;
- Our ability to retain key management and mining personnel necessary to successfully operate and grow our business;
- Economic and political events affecting the market prices for gold, copper, silver, and other minerals that may be found on our exploration properties;
- Volatility in the market price of our common stock; and
- The factors set forth under “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Many of these factors are beyond our ability to control or predict. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements can only be based on facts and factors currently known to us. Consequently, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in or anticipated by the forward-looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this Form 10-K. Except as required by law, we are not obligated to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect future events or developments. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us and persons acting on our behalf are qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this section and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Descriptions of agreements or other documents contained in this Form 10-K are intended as summaries and are not necessarily complete. Please refer to the agreements or other documents filed or incorporated herein by reference as exhibits. Please see the exhibit index at the end of this report for a complete list of those exhibits.

PART I

Items 1 and 2. BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

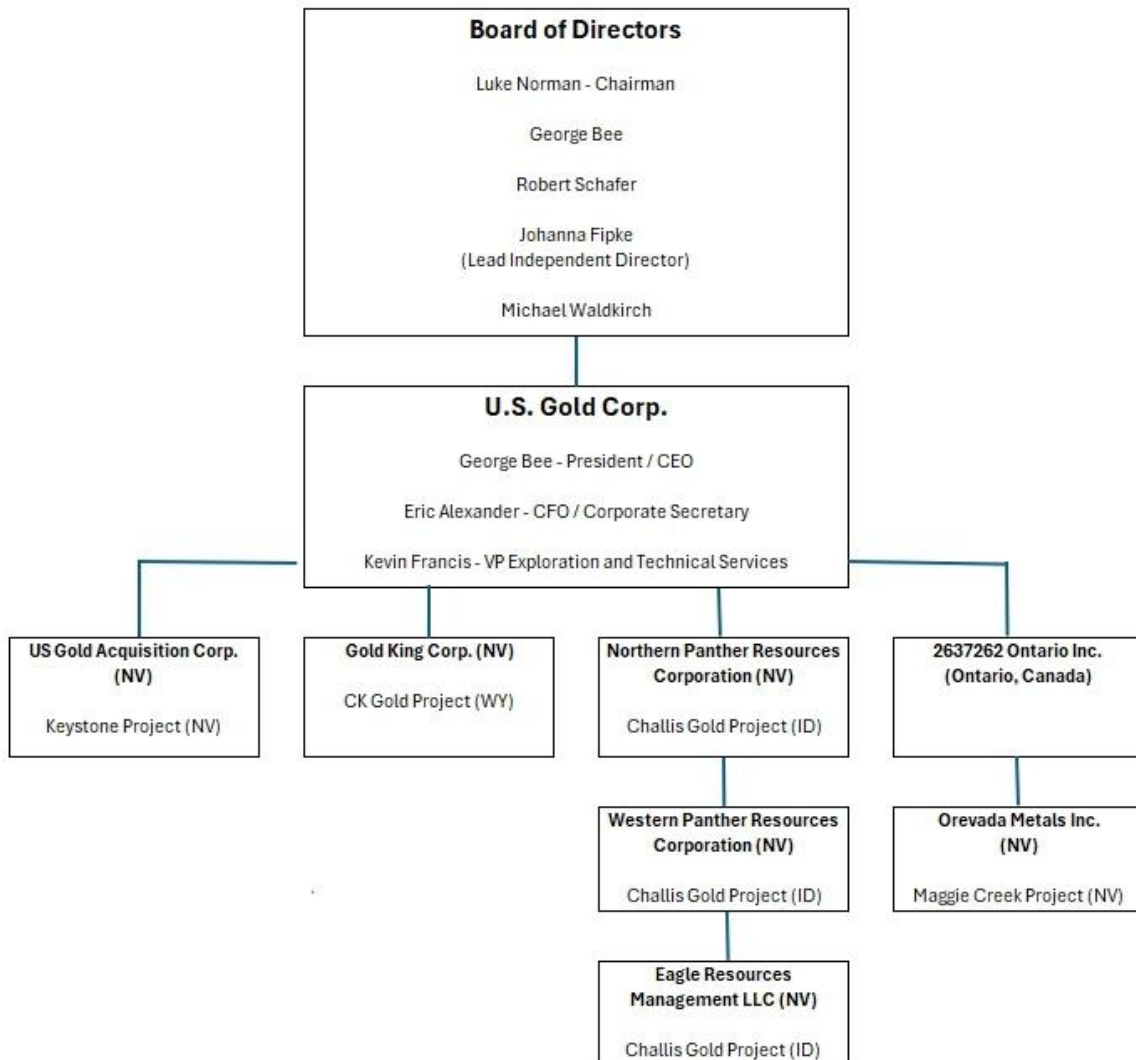
Overview

U.S. Gold Corp., formerly known as Dataram Corporation (the “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us”), was re-incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada in 2016 and was originally incorporated in the State of New Jersey in 1967. Effective June 26, 2017, the Company changed its legal name to U.S. Gold Corp. from Dataram Corporation. On May 23, 2017, the Company merged with Gold King Corp. (“Gold King”), in a transaction treated as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization, and the business of Gold King became the business of the Company. We are a gold, copper and precious metals development and exploration company pursuing exploration opportunities primarily in Wyoming, Nevada and Idaho.

While we are an exploration and development company that owns certain mining leases and other mineral rights comprising the CK Gold Project in Wyoming, the Keystone Project in Nevada and the Challis Gold Project in Idaho, most of our recent activity has focused on moving the CK Gold Project along the development pathway. The Company’s CK Gold Project’s property contains proven and probable mineral reserves and accordingly is classified as a development stage property, as defined in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K (“S-K 1300”) promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). None of the Company’s other properties contain proven and probable mineral reserves and all activities are exploratory in nature. We do not currently have any revenue-producing activities.

Corporate Organization Chart

The name and jurisdiction of incorporation, continuance, or organization for each of our subsidiaries as of July 27, 2026, is set out below. We own or control all of the outstanding equity interests in each of these subsidiaries, either directly or indirectly.



Corporate Address

The current address and telephone number of our offices are:

U.S. Gold Corp.
1910 E. Idaho Street, Suite 102-Box 604
Elko, NV 89801
(800) 557-4550

We make available, free of charge, on or through our website, at <https://www.usgoldcorp.com>, our Form 10-K, our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and our Current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), and other information. Our website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be, and are not, incorporated into this Form 10-K. The SEC maintains an Internet website (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Employees

As of April 30, 2026, we had 4 full-time employees and no part-time employees. In addition, we use consultants with specific skills to assist with various aspects of our project evaluation, due diligence, corporate governance and property management.

OUR MINERAL PROPERTIES AND PROJECTS

Property Map



For a map showing the more precise location of each property, see the individual property descriptions set forth below.

Summary of Current Mineral Properties

Property	Stage of Property/Mine and mineralization types	Ownership, Mineral Rights, Leases or Options	Key permit conditions	Processing plants and other available facilities	Other
CK Gold Project - Wyoming	Development stage, proposed open-pit mine producing a copper concentrate containing gold, copper and silver from porphyry-style mineralization.	100% ownership - Two state of Wyoming Mineral Leases covering approximately 1,120 acres in Laramie County, Wyoming. State of Wyoming has certain royalty interests on mineral production.	Exploration/development permits received. Submitted applications to the Wyoming Division of Environmental Quality (the "WDEQ") for the permit to mine and industrial siting. (granted). The WDEQ – Land Division has accepted the Company's reclamation bond and issued a water discharge permit to the Company. The WDEQ – Air Quality Division has issued an air quality permit to the Company. All key permitting conditions were met in November 2024.	No significant facilities.	
Keystone -Nevada	Gold exploration	100% ownership - 601 unpatented lode mining claims comprising approximately 20 square miles in Eureka County, Nevada.	Exploration permits received. Reclamation bonding in place. Additional exploration permits may be necessary for additional exploration.	No significant facilities.	
Challis - Idaho	Gold exploration	100% ownership - 77 unpatented lode mining claims in Lemhi County, Idaho covering approximately 1,710 acres. A royalty interest has been granted on the Challis property.	Plan of operations for further exploration has been approved.	No significant facilities.	
Maggie Creek - Nevada	Gold exploration	Having sold the project to Nevada Gold Mines Inc., we retain a potential Royalty position.	0.5% NSR subject to NGM exercising their option on the property, with a buy option to reduce the royalty to 0.25% for \$800,000.	No significant facilities.	

Summary of Previous Mineral Properties

Property	Stage of Property/Mine and mineralization types	Ownership, Mineral Rights, Leases or Options	Key permit conditions	Processing plants and other available facilities	Other
Maggie Creek - Nevada	Gold exploration	We sold our rights to acquire the property to Nevada Gold Mines (“NGM”) in November 2022. Royalty potential of 0.5% if NGM exercises its option and acquires the Maggie Creek property.	Previous exploration permit and reclamation bond have been transferred to NGM.	No significant facilities.	Drilled two exploration holes in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2022.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (“QA/QC”) Protocol

We employ a rigorous QA/QC protocol on all aspects of sampling and analytical procedure. Drill core is checked, logged, marked for sampling and sawn in half. One-half of each drill core is maintained for future reference and the other half of each drill core is sent to ALS, an ISO 17025 accredited laboratory in Elko, Nevada to complete all sample preparation and assaying. Samples are analyzed by employing fire assaying with atomic absorption finish for gold, and four-acid ICP-MS analysis for silver and copper. For QA/QC protocol purposes, certified standards, blank samples and sample duplicates are inserted into the sample stream. We also periodically submit sample pulps to another independent laboratory for check analysis. With respect to the CK Gold Project, and as part of the examination and preparation of a Technical Report under Reg. S-K 1300 guidelines, QA/QC protocols have been independently checked. We retain core remnants, duplicates, pulps and rejects in one of several secured facilities.

CK Gold Project, Wyoming

The CK Gold Project consists of certain mining leases and other mineral rights located in the historic Silver Crown Mining District of southeast Wyoming.

Location and Access

The CK Gold Project is located in southeastern Wyoming, approximately 20 miles west of the city of Cheyenne, on the southeastern margin of the Laramie Range (Figure 1). The property covers about two square miles that include the S½ Section 25, NE¼ Section 35, and all of Section 36, T.14N., R.70W., Sixth Principal Meridian. Access to within an approximate 4.0 miles of the property is provided by public paved and maintained gravel roads. An agreement with the private landowner (The Ferguson Ranch Inc. (“Ferguson Ranch”)) provides access for the remaining distance to the main project area. This agreement provides for access over portions of Sections 25, 28, 31 and 32 in T.14N, R.69W. The surface of Section 36 is owned by the State of Wyoming and is currently leased to an adjacent landowner for grazing. Currently, the surface of Section 36 is leased for grazing by the Ferguson Ranch and part of the option to lease the lands necessary for project development and operation is compensation to the Ferguson Ranch for loss of grazing, as and when areas are impacted.

The project is entirely located on mineral rights owned and administered by the State of Wyoming. There are no federal lands within or adjoining the CK Gold Project’s land position. Curt Gowdy State Park lies northwest of the property, partially within Section 26. The state park’s southeastern boundary is approximately 1,000 feet northwest of the property and approximately 3,000 feet northwest of the mineralized area. The CK Gold Project’s property position consists of two State of Wyoming Metallic and Non- metallic Rocks and Minerals Mining Leases.

Through Gold King, the project has acquired three ~35-acre parcels immediately adjacent to Section 36 in Section 35, on the western boundary of the project area, and entered into another contract to purchase an additional 204-acre property nearby the mine site. Closing on the purchase of this additional tract of land is scheduled for September 2026. The total 309-acre landholding provides a buffer to other occupied and unoccupied parcels to the west of the project area. Additionally, a 10-acre land position at the Round Top Industrial Park, located to the west of Cheyenne, was acquired as part of the Company’s plans to establish a parking area and bus assembly point for transportation of employees and contractors to site, as well as to minimize mine-related traffic on county roads.

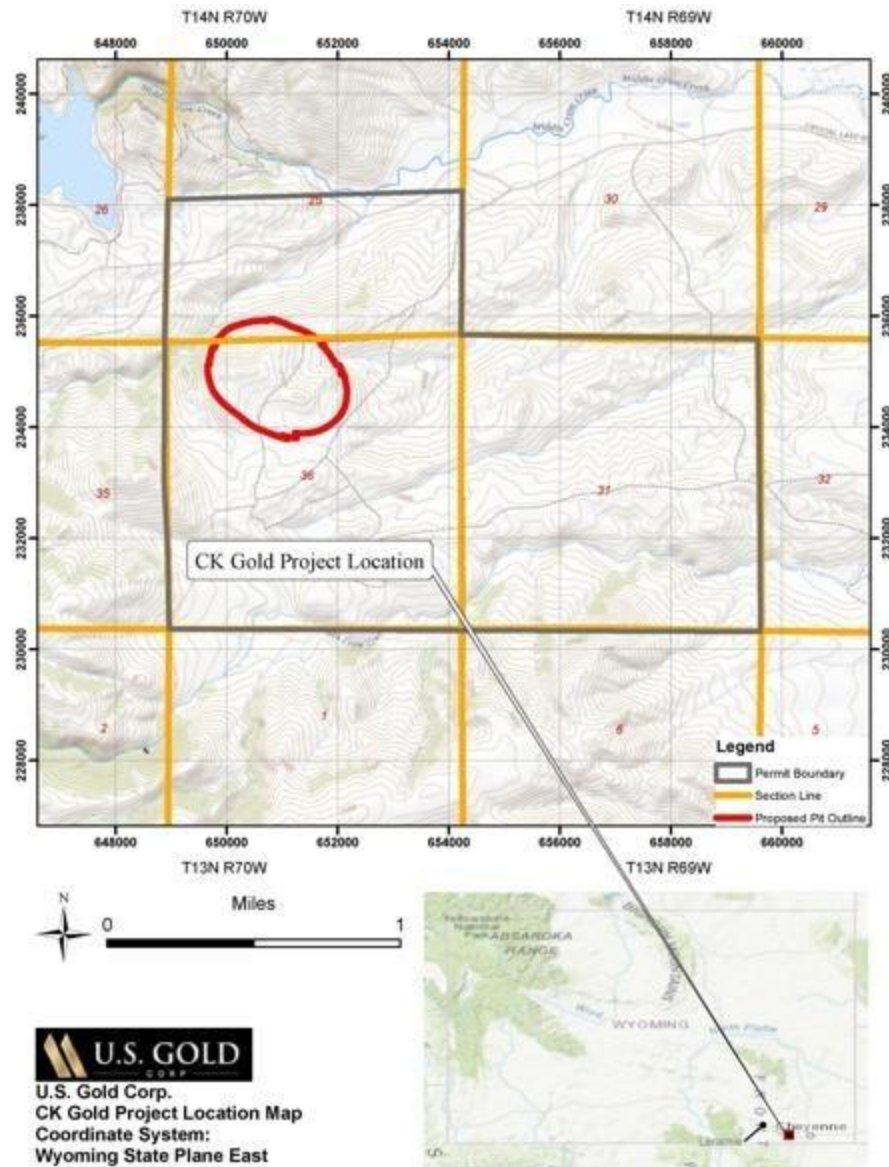


Figure 1 – CK Gold Project Location and Project Boundary

Rights to the CK Gold Project

Our rights to the CK Gold Project arise under two State of Wyoming mineral leases:

- 1) *State of Wyoming Mining Lease No. 0-40828*

Township 14 North, Range 70 West, 6th P.M., Laramie County, Wyoming:

Section 36: All

- 2) *State of Wyoming Mining Lease No. 0-40858*

Township 14 North, Range 70 West, 6th P.M., Laramie County, Wyoming:

Section 25: S/2

Section 35: NE/4

Ownership of the mineral rights remains in the possession of the State of Wyoming as conveyed to the State by the United States, evidenced by 1942 patents for Section 36, and 1989 Order confirming title to Section 25 and 35. The State of Wyoming issued Mineral Leases for the mineral rights to Wyoming Gold Mining Company, Inc. (“Wyoming Gold”) in 2013 and 2014. These leases were assigned to us on June 23, 2014.

Lease 0-40828 is a ten-year lease that was renewed in 2023 and expires on February 1, 2033. Annual rental payments under this lease are \$3.00 per acre. Lease 0-40858 is a ten-year lease that was renewed in 2024 and expires on February 1, 2034. Annual rental payments under this lease are \$3.00 per acre. Each lease is renewable for successive ten-year terms by submitting a renewal application fee and paying a nominal fee of \$50. We anticipate continuing to renew each lease beyond their current expiration dates.

Effective April 6, 2023, the State Board of Land Commissioners of the Office of State Lands and Investments (“OSLI”) approved the recommendation from the staff of the OS LI fixing the production royalty rate at a flat 2.1% of net receipts received by us once the project is in operation. Additionally, once the project is in operation, the State Board of Land Commissioners of the OS LI has the authority to reduce the royalty payable to the State. Additionally, original lease restrictions limiting operations on the lease areas, deemed critical mule deer habitat, were lifted by OS LI after the company came to an arrangement with The Wyoming Department of Game and Fish (“Game and Fish”) to make a compensatory payment to Game and Fish to support habitat and conservation measures. The agreed amount to be paid by the Company to Game and Fish once development and operational impact occur amounts to \$300,000.

Infrastructure

Given the project’s proximity to Cheyenne, the state capital of Wyoming and the Front Range metropolitan area, personnel needs, delivery of consumables, and infrastructure needs are available both locally and regionally. The area has access to both BNSF and Union Pacific railroad lines, intersection of 2 major interstate highways, I-80 and I-25, and a regional airport.

High voltage powerlines are approximately 2.4 km (1.5 mi) from the current project area. A connection to the local power provider and easement for transmission lines has been identified and scoped. While there is a nearby line serving the local population, we anticipate that a new line to the project site, catering to approximately a 30-Megawatt load will be constructed and talks have been conducted with the local power provider (Black Hills Energy, or “BHE”), the designated provider for the area. Indicative rates including the installation of approximately 16-miles of line from a nearby sub-station have been received and incorporated into project engineering studies. Capital construction costs will be recouped by BHE through demand charges during mining.

In February 2023, we entered into a Water Development and Purchase Agreement (“Water Agreement”) with the Board of Public Utilities (the “BOPU”) of the City of Cheyenne. Under this Water Agreement, BOPU will provide a firm supply of up to 600 gallons per minute for the life of the project. It was anticipated that the water to be supplied under this Water Agreement will come from the Lone Tree well field owned by BOPU. In November 2025, our Water Development and Purchase Agreement (“Water Agreement”) with the Board of Public Utilities (the “BOPU”) was amended such that the water supply will be from an infiltration gallery situated in the Crystal Reservoir approximately 1-mile to the north of the project plant site. A connecting pipeline has been engineered, right-of-way terms negotiated, and the change approved by the Cheyenne City Council. The supply and yield analysis by the State Engineers office for this water source was approved in June 2026. Minor water sources have been identified and developed around the project site from monitoring well locations and strategic sites to facilitate construction, and additional deeper well sites drilled and developed with a view to securing an independent water supply in the event of curtailment or supply interruption from the BOPU source.

Permitting

Mine Operating Permit and Closure Plan (“MOP”)

In September 2022, we filed our mine operation and reclamation plan (“MOP”) with the WDEQ – Land Division (the “WDEQ”). In November 2022, we received notification from WDEQ that our MOP was deemed complete and that it was under technical review. In April 2023, we received a first round of technical comments and worked with the WDEQ to fully respond to their initial review. In May 2024, WDEQ issued us a letter of approval for the MOP.

Per WDEQ’s letter of approval, there were three conditions to the MOP: (1) acceptance of a reclamation bond in the amount of \$5,010,000; (2) receipt of a water discharge permit from WDEQ; and (3) receipt of the WDEQ Air Quality Division permit. The Company has now satisfied all three conditions. Specifically, the reclamation bond was accepted, the water discharge permit was obtained, and the WDEQ Air Quality Permit was received in November 2024.

Annual updates have been submitted along with an approved, insignificant boundary modification, and the permit is in good standing.

Industrial Siting Permit (“ISP”)

In February 2023, we submitted our ISP application with the Industrial Siting Division of the WDEQ. An ISP is required for all projects within the state of Wyoming when the projected capital costs are anticipated to exceed \$253.9 million. This threshold includes costs we may incur as well as costs incurred from other parties. The ISP’s intent is to ascertain the regional impacts during construction and mine operation and release state funds to local governments to offset anticipated impacts. Subsequent to the permit submission, a hearing was held with the Industrial Siting Commission in May 2023 whereby our ISP was approved. In June 2023, we received official notification from the state of Wyoming that our ISP was granted. At a May 2026 hearing held with the Industrial Siting Commission (the “ISC”), an extension of the term of the ISP to June 2027 was approved, contemplating a pause in construction that had been initiated by the Company in January 2026, with restart pending demonstration of full project financing adequacy.

History of Prior Operations and Exploration on the CK Gold Project

Limited exploration and mining were conducted on the CK Gold Project’s property in the late 1880s and early 1900s. Approximately 300 tons of material was reported to have been produced from a now inaccessible 160-foot-deep shaft with two levels of cross-cuts. A few small adits and prospect pits with no significant production are scattered throughout the property.

Since 1938, at least nine historic (pre-Strathmore Minerals Corp.) drilling campaigns by at least seven companies plus the U.S. Bureau of Mines have been conducted at CK Gold Project’s property, previously referred to as Copper King. The current project database contains 91 drill holes totaling 37,500 feet that were drilled before Wyoming Gold acquired the property. All but six of the drill holes are within the current resource area. Other work conducted at the CK Gold Project’s property by previous companies has included ground and aeromagnetic surveys as well as induced polarization surveys along with geochemical sampling, geologic mapping, and a number of metallurgical studies.

Wyoming Gold conducted an exploration drill program in 2007 and 2008. Thirty-five diamond core drill holes were completed for a total of 25,500 feet. The focus of that work was to confirm and potentially expand the mineralized body outlined in the previous drill campaigns, increase the geologic and geochemical database leading to the creation of the current geologic model and mineralization estimate, and to provide material for further metallurgical testing. The CK Gold Project’s historic assay database for some 120 holes contains 8,357 gold assays and 8,225 copper assays. At least 10 different organizations or individuals conducted metallurgical studies on the gold-copper mineralization at the request of prior operators between 1973 and 2009.

Gustavson Associates LLC (now WSP USA, Inc.) completed a prefeasibility study in December 2021. The study incorporated data from the Company’s reverse circulation drilling programs, which included two holes drilled in 2017 and eight holes in 2018, totaling 12,040 feet. Both drilling programs were designed to investigate magnetic and induced polarization anomalies identified through geophysical surveys. In addition, the Company conducted a 2020 drilling program comprising 25 drill holes totaling 20,449 feet. The prefeasibility study confirmed favorable project economics, established the first mineral reserve, and recommended advancing the project to a full feasibility study.

In 2023, we contracted with Samuel Engineering Ltd. to advance engineering, which was paused in 2023 pending permitting. Engineering activities resumed in 2024, but the Company delayed completion while alternative technology for flotation equipment was evaluated, which included the collection of samples and additional metallurgical testing. In February 2025, an update to the pre-feasibility study was published, which incorporated adjustments to the project as a consequence of accommodations made to facilitate permit approval and the incorporation of alternative flotation technology for concentrate recovery, which is intended to enhance metal recovery.

In June 2025, we contracted with Micon International Limited to complete feasibility study designs, primarily due to their proven track record of detailed process design for concentrators. Samuel Engineering remained engaged and assisted with project management and review during 2025, and the results of the completed CK Project Feasibility Study (“FS”) were announced in March 31, 2026. The FS incorporated another modification internal to the process plant wherein the filtration equipment was changed for the dry-stack tailings preparation and a relocation of the lean ore stockpile. These modifications do not materially impact the approved permit, and all such modifications will be described in a forthcoming permit update submission.

Geology and Mineralization

The CK Gold Project is underlain by Proterozoic rocks that make up the southern end of the Precambrian core of the Laramie Range. Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks of amphibolite-grade metamorphism are intruded by the 1.4-billion-year-old Sherman Granite and related felsic rocks. Within the project area, foliated granodiorite is intruded by aplitic quartz monzonite dikes, thin mafic dikes and younger pegmatite dikes. Shear zones with cataclastic foliation striking N60°E to N60°W are found in the southern part of the Silver Crown district, including at CK Gold. The granodiorite typically shows potassium enrichment, particularly near contacts with quartz monzonite. Copper and gold mineralization occur primarily in unfoliated to mylonitic granodiorite. The mineralization is associated with a N60°W-trending shear zone and disseminated and stockwork gold-copper deposits in the intrusive rocks. The mineralization style is consistent with a porphyry gold-copper deposit of Paleoproterozoic age. Hydrothermal alteration is overprinted on retrograde greenschist alteration and includes a central zone of silicification, followed outward by a narrow potassic zone, surrounded by propylitic alteration. Higher-grade mineralization occurs within a central core of thin quartz veining and stockwork mineralization that is surrounded by a ring of lower-grade disseminated mineralization. Disseminated sulfides and native copper with stockwork malachite and chrysocolla are present at the surface, and chalcopryrite, pyrite, minor bornite, primary chalcocite, pyrrhotite, and native copper are present at depth. Gold occurs as free gold and within chalcopryrite crystals.

The CK Gold Project's property contains oxide, mixed oxide-sulfide, and sulfide rock types. There is consistent distribution of gold and copper, albeit generally low-grade, throughout this potential open-pit type deposit.

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources

The mineral reserve and resource estimates included in the Technical Report Summary, effective as of March 30, 2026 and included as Exhibit 96.1 to this Form 10-K, were prepared by Mark Shutty, CPG, and Mohsin Hashmi P.Eng, respectively.

Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Statement (Exclusive of Mineral Reserves) Effective Date March 30, 2026 (in accordance with the definitions set forth in SEC Regulation S-K, Subpart 1300)

Parameter	Mass (000' st)	Gold		Copper		Silver		Au Equivalent (AuEq)	
		Au (koz)	Au (oz/st)	Cu (million lbs)	Cu (%)	Ag (koz)	Ag (oz/st)	AuEq (koz)	AuEq (oz/st)
Measured (within Resource Pit Shell, external to Reserve Pit Shell).....	5,124	38	0.0070	13	0.12	278	0.0540	64	0.0130
Measured (within Reserve Pit Shell, below Reserve Cut-Off Grade).....	6,128	43	0.0070	15	0.12	314	0.0510	71	0.0120
Measured (within Resource Pit Shell) ..	11,252	81	0.0070	28	0.12	592	0.0530	135	0.0120
Indicated (within Resource Pit Shell, external to Reserve Pit Shell).....	15,602	137	0.0090	42	0.13	610	0.0390	220	0.0140
Indicated (within Reserve Pit Shell, below Reserve Cut-Off Grade).....	17,786	146	0.0080	46	0.13	681	0.0380	235	0.0130
Indicated (within Resource Pit Shell) ..	33,388	283	0.0080	88	0.13	1,291	0.0390	455	0.0140
Measured + Indicated (within Resource Pit Shell).....	44,640	364	0.0080	116	0.13	1,883	0.0420	590	0.0130
Inferred (within Resource Pit Shell)	47,088	407	0.0090	142	0.15	1,436	0.0300	677	0.0140

1. Mineral Resources are estimated using Ordinary Kriging, constrained by geological domains based on lithology and mineralization controls. The underlying datasets supporting the Mineral Resource Estimate ("MRE"), including drill hole surveys, assay data, and density measurements, have been reviewed, validated, and verified by the qualified person. Database corrections made since the PFS, including downhole survey corrections, were confirmed as non-material through sensitivity analysis; the pre-1997 assay quality assessment is addressed in Section 9 of the FS.
2. Mineral Resources are reported in short tons within an optimized pit shell, using gold equivalent (AuEq) cut-off grades of 0.22 g/t (0.00642 oz/st) for Oxide material, 0.21 g/t (0.00613 oz/st) for Mixed material, and 0.20 g/t (0.00583 oz/st) for Sulfide material. No dilution or mining recovery factors have been applied. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves; Mineral Resources exclusive of reserves are summarized in Table 11.15 and Table 11.16 of the FS.
3. AuEq grades were calculated using metal prices of \$3,000/oz Au, \$4.40/lb Cu, and \$35/oz Ag, after application of a 2.1% NSR royalty, yielding realized prices of \$2,937/oz Au, \$4.31/lb Cu, and \$34.27/oz Ag. Metallurgical recoveries represent mill recovery to concentrate and vary by oxidation domain as follows:

Metal	Oxide	Mixed	Sulfide
Gold	67%	70%	73%
Copper	22%	75%	90%
Silver.....	55%	65%	72%

Smelter payability factors of 98% Au, 97% Cu, and 95% Ag, as detailed in Table 12.2 of the FS, are applied as separate deductions in the reserve economic analysis and are not embedded in the above recovery figures. Domain-specific AuEq conversion factors, derived from the ratio of each metal's NSR contribution to gold's NSR contribution, are: Oxide - Ag 0.009577 g/g, Cu 0.330 g/g; Mixed - Ag 0.010833 g/g, Cu 1.078 g/g; Sulfide - Ag 0.011507 g/g, Cu 1.240 g/g. LoM average recoveries of 72.5% Au, 85% Cu, and 72% Ag, as reported in (Table 14.1 of the FS), reflect the scheduled ore feed mix, which is weighted toward sulfide material, and differ from simple domain averages due to mine sequence.

4. The optimized pit shell was generated using the LG method incorporating metal prices of \$3,000/oz Au, \$4.40/lb Cu, and \$35/oz Ag, operating costs of \$2.50/st mining (strip-adjusted), \$7.00/st processing, \$1.65/st tailings, and \$1.50/st General & Administrative ("G&A") costs, total \$12.65/st, domain-specific metallurgical recoveries as detailed in Footnote 3, a 2.1% NSR royalty, and a 48° slope angle. A theoretical breakeven AuEq cut-off of 0.205 g/t was calculated by dividing total operating costs (\$12.65/st, equivalent to \$13.94/mt) by the NSR per gram of AuEq at average domain recoveries. Reported AuEq cut-offs of 0.20 g/t to 0.22 g/t were validated against a net block value flag incorporating grade-bin and domain-specific recovery schedules; application of the AuEq cut-offs produces M+I resources within 0.2% of contained AuEq ounces compared to the value-flag defined resource, confirming the grade-based cut-offs are a non-material proxy for underlying block economics. A rehandling cost of \$1.00/st applicable to stockpiled ore is excluded from the resource cut-off cost basis as it represents a mine sequencing cost rather than a fundamental extraction cost; this cost is incorporated in the reserve economic analysis.
5. Metal prices of \$3,000/oz Au, \$4.40/lb Cu, and \$35/oz Ag were selected for resource reporting based on 2-year trailing average prices as of February 2026 and comparison to peer company assumptions. These prices were used to evaluate potential resource upside beyond the mineral reserve base (\$2,100/oz Au, \$4.10/lb Cu, and \$27/oz Ag as detailed in Section 12). Resource prices are above the 36-month historical average of \$2,593/oz Au, \$4.28/lb Cu, and \$30.63/oz Ag (calendar years 2023-2025, sources: World Gold Council, London Metal Exchange, London Bullion Market Association).
6. There are no known legal, political, environmental, social, or permitting factors that would materially affect the reported MRE.
7. Mineral Resources are classified in accordance with the definitions set forth in SEC Regulation S-K, Subpart 1300. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Mineral Reserves. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability.
8. Mineral Resources are reported within U.S. Gold's mineral tenure holdings, which include Lease No. 0-40828 and Lease No. 0-40858, as described in Section 3.2.1 of the FS. There are no known encumbrances, liens, or third-party interests that would materially affect U.S. Gold's ability to develop the Mineral Resources reported herein.
9. Rounding of reported figures may result in minor apparent discrepancies in totals of tonnage, grade, and contained metal.
10. There is no certainty that all or any part of the Mineral Resources will be converted into Mineral Reserves. The MRE may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, marketing, or other relevant issues.
11. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% Project basis. U.S. Gold holds 100% interest in the CK Gold Project.
12. The effective date of this MRE is March 30, 2026.
13. Mineral Resources exclusive of Mineral Reserves are reported within an optimized resource pit shell constrained by AuEq cut-off grades of 0.22 g/t (oxide), 0.21 g/t (transitional), and 0.20 g/t (sulfide). Mineral Resources are classified in accordance with SEC Regulation S-K, Subpart 1300. Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves have not demonstrated economic viability. The Measured + Indicated Resources total of 44,640 kt containing 364 koz Au and 590 koz AuEq represents the S-K 1300 reportable exclusive-of-reserves figure; the sub-classifications presented in this table are provided for additional transparency. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% Project basis. The estimation methodology, database verification, and classification criteria are described in the Mineral Resource Statement footnotes to Table 11.13 of the FS.
14. The MRE underlying this table was prepared using the methodology described in the Mineral Resource Statement footnotes
15. To delineate Mineral Resources residing within the reserve pit shell that do not qualify as Mineral Reserves, Measured + Indicated Mineral Resources within the reserve pit shell were identified using proxy AuEq cut-off grades of 0.275 g/t (Oxide), 0.265 g/t (Transitional), and 0.255 g/t (Sulfide). These proxy cut-offs were derived from the reserve economic parameters detailed in Section 12.1.2 of the FS, including metal prices of \$2,100/oz Au, \$4.10/lb Cu, and \$27/oz Ag, smelter payability factors, operating costs, and domain-specific metallurgical recoveries, and were calibrated to closely replicate the reserve tonnage and contained metal reported in Section 12.2 of the FS, with residual differences attributable to the discrete nature of the block model. Application of these proxy cut-offs within the reserve pit shell produces results within rounding of the reported reserve figures. Material within the reserve pit shell that falls below these proxy cut-offs is classified as Measured + Indicated Mineral Resources exclusive of reserves and is reported in the second sub-row for each classification.
16. Mineral Resources reported as "within Resource Pit Shell, external to Reserve Pit Shell" represent Measured + Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources that fall outside the reserve pit shell footprint but within the resource pit shell. These resources are constrained by the resource pit shell optimization described in Section 11.14 of the FS and are not captured within the reserve mine plan. All Inferred Mineral Resources are reported within the resource pit shell and entirely external to the reserve pit shell.
17. AuEq grades and contained AuEq oz are calculated using the resource metal prices, NSR royalty, and domain-specific metallurgical recoveries described in the Mineral Resource Statement footnotes (Table 11.14 of the FS). AuEq conversion factors reflect mill recovery to concentrate and differ from the reserve AuEq basis, which additionally incorporates smelter payability factors. Grades are reported as tonnage-weighted averages derived from contained metal and reported tonnage.
18. Copper is reported in millions of pounds of contained metal. Copper grade is reported as percent (Cu%) of the in-situ material.

Mineral Reserve

Cut-off determination was based on a value per ton (“VPT”) milling cut-off methodology, which assesses the net value of each block after processing, tailings, rehandle, and G&A costs. Mining costs were excluded from the cut-off calculation, consistent with industry practice. A block was classified as ore if its VPT was zero or higher. Updated metal prices (including \$2,100/oz gold, \$4.10/lb copper, and \$27/oz silver) and improved processing assumptions were incorporated into the FS level VPT calculation.

Dilution and ore loss were modeled using a detailed block by block analysis of ore–waste contacts across the pit. Due to large block sizes relative to the mining equipment and the disseminated nature of the mineralization, dilution effects were found to be low. Dilution of 1.25% for low-grade ore and 0.25% for high-grade ore was applied, along with ore loss allowances of 2.0% and 0.5%, respectively. These adjustments reflect expected operational variability without materially impacting on the economic viability of the deposit.

Mineral Reserve Statement Effective Date March 30, 2026 (in accordance with the definitions set forth in SEC Regulation S-K, Subpart 1300)

CK Gold Project – Summary of Gold, Copper and Silver Mineral Reserves at April 30, 2026

	Mass	Gold (Au)		Copper (Cu)		Silver (Ag)		Au Equivalent (AuEq)	
	Tons	Oz	oz/	lbs	%	Oz	oz/	Oz	oz/
	(000's)	(000's)	st	(millions)		(000's)	st	(000's)	st
Proven (P1).....	33,800	582	0.017	129	0.191	1,542	0.046	872	0.026
Probable (P2).....	40,800	433	0.011	130	0.160	1,489	0.037	726	0.018
P1 + P2.....	74,500	1,015	0.014	260	0.174	3,031	0.041	1,598	0.021

1. Reserves tabulated above a “milling cut-off value” per ton (see text).
2. Dilution of 1.25% and 0.25% applied for LG and HG ore material, respectively.
3. Ore loss of 2.0% and 0.5% applied for LG and HG ore material, respectively.
4. AuEq values calculated assuming gold price of \$2,100/oz, silver price of \$27/oz, copper price of \$4.10/lb and metallurgical recovery ranges of 67% to 75% for Au, 50% to 70% Ag and 25% to 92% Cu as described in Table 1.3.
5. Totals may not sum due to rounding.
6. The effective date of this Mineral Reserve estimate is March 30, 2026.

For comparison, below are our mineral resources and mineral reserves at April 30, 2025 (as estimated by Samuel Engineering):

CK Gold Project – Summary of Gold, Copper and Silver Mineral Reserves at April 30, 2025

	Mass	Gold (Au)		Copper (Cu)		Silver (Ag)		Au Equivalent (AuEq)	
	Tons	Oz	oz/	lbs	%	Oz	oz/	Oz	oz/
	(000's)	(000's)	st	(millions)		(000's)	st	(000's)	st
Proven (P1).....	34,500	595	0.017	133	0.192	1,591	0.046	909	0.026
Probable (P2).....	38,800	426	0.011	127	0.164	1,417	0.037	763	0.020
P1 + P2.....	73,200	1,022	0.014	260	0.177	3,008	0.041	1,672	0.023

1. Reserves tabulated above a “milling cut-off value” per ton (See Section 12.1.2 in the Technical Report Summary incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K for value per ton cut-off grade calculation).
2. Note only 3 significant figures shown, may not sum due to rounding

Mineral Reserve Optimization Parameters		
Item	Unit of Measure	Value
Gold (Au) Price	\$US/oz	\$ 1,755.00
Copper (Cu) Price	\$US/lb	\$ 3.77
Silver (Ag) Price	\$US/oz	\$ 23.00
NSR Royalty *	%	2.1%
Concentrate Smelting & Transport - Oxide	\$US/lb Cu recovered	\$ 0.29
Concentrate Smelting & Transport – Mixed	\$US/lb Cu recovered	\$ 0.32
Concentrate Smelting & Transport – Sulfide	\$US/lb Cu recovered	\$ 0.37
Cu Refining Charge	\$US/lb	\$ 0.07
Au Refining Charge	\$US/oz	\$ 5.00
Ag Refining Charge	\$US/oz	\$ 0.45
Oxide Cu Recovery (>0.1% & <0.4%)	%	30%
Oxide Au Recovery (>0.3gpt & <1.3gpt)	%	60%
Oxide Ag Recovery (>0.5gpt)	%	61%
Mixed Cu Recovery (>0.1% & <0.4%)	%	78%
Mixed Au Recovery (>0.27gpt & <1.0gpt)	%	60%
Mixed Ag Recovery (>0.5gpt)	%	61%
Sulfide Cu Recovery (>0.15% & <0.4%)	%	87%
Sulfide Au Recovery (>0.3gpt & <0.65gpt)	%	67%
Sulfide Ag Recovery (>0.5gpt)	%	70%
Smelter Payable - %Cu	%	97%
Smelter Payable – Au oz/st	%	98%
Smelter Payable – Ag oz/st	%	95%
Concentrate Grade %Cu – Oxide	%	23%
Concentrate Grade %Cu – Mixed	%	21%
Concentrate Grade %Cu – Sulfide	%	18%
Mining Cost	\$US/st	\$ 2.50
Process Cost	\$US/st processed	\$ 7.00
Tailings Cost	\$US/st processed	\$ 1.65
Site-Wide General & Administrative Cost	\$US/st processed	\$ 1.50
Pit Slope	Degrees	48°

Variances between the Mineral Resources reported at April 30, 2026 versus April 30, 2025:

The increases in the measured and indicated resources of 12% and inferred resources of 35% from April 30, 2025 to April 30, 2026 were due to the changes noted in the footnotes to the respective Mineral Resources Tables for commodity prices, recoveries and operating costs. There were no changes in the mineral resources from April 30, 2025 to April 30, 2026 due to mining depletion or production. Additionally, there were no changes due to acquisitions or disposals of any property. Please see the table below for a detailed illustration of the variances between April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025.

Mineral Resource Variances	
April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Metals Prices Assumptions	Metals Prices Assumptions
Gold: \$3,000.00/oz	Gold: \$1,860.10/oz
Copper: \$4.40/lb	Copper: \$3.92/lb
Silver: \$35.00/oz	Silver: \$22.52/oz
Metallurgical Recoveries	Metallurgical Recoveries
Gold: 55% Oxide/Mixed, 64% Sulfide	Gold: 55% Oxide/Mixed, 64% Sulfide
Copper: 30% Oxide, 78% Mixed, 87% Sulfide	Copper: 30% Oxide, 78% Mixed, 87% Sulfide
Silver: 61% Oxide/Mixed, 70% Sulfide	Silver: 61% Oxide/Mixed, 70% Sulfide
Operating Costs	Operating Costs
\$7.00/ton processing costs	\$7.00/ton processing costs
\$2.50/ton mining costs	\$2.50/ton mining costs
\$1.50/ton processed General & Administrative costs	\$0.55/ton processed General & Administrative costs
\$1.65/ton processed tailings disposal	\$1.65/ton processed tailings disposal
Royalty – 2.1%	Royalty – 2.1%

Variances between the Mineral Reserves reported at April 30, 2026 versus April 30, 2025:

The 2% increase in Mineral Reserves at April 30, 2025 compared to April 30, 2026 was due to the changes noted in the footnotes to the respective Mineral Reserves Tables for commodity prices, recoveries, operating costs and the NSR royalty rate. There were no changes in the mineral reserves from April 30 2025 to April 30, 2026 due to mining depletion or production. Additionally, there were no changes due to acquisitions or disposals of any property. Please see the table below for a detailed illustration of the variances between April 30, 2026 and April 30, 2025.

Mineral Reserves Variances	
April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Metals Prices Assumptions	Metals Prices Assumptions
Gold: \$1,775.00/oz	Gold: \$1,860.10/oz
Copper: \$3.77/lb	Copper: \$3.92/lb
Silver: \$23.00/oz	Silver: \$22.52/oz
Metallurgical Recoveries	Metallurgical Recoveries
Gold: 55% Oxide/Mixed, 64% Sulfide	Gold: 55% Oxide/Mixed, 64% Sulfide
Copper: 30% Oxide, 78% Mixed, 87% Sulfide	Copper: 30% Oxide, 78% Mixed, 87% Sulfide
Silver: 61% Oxide/Mixed, 70% Sulfide	Silver: 61% Oxide/Mixed, 70% Sulfide
Operating Costs	Operating Costs
\$7.00/ton processing costs	\$7.00/ton processing costs
\$2.50/ton mining costs	\$2.50/ton mining costs
\$1.50/ton processed General & Administrative costs	\$0.55/ton processed General & Administrative costs
\$1.65/ton processed tailings disposal	\$1.65/ton processed tailings disposal
Royalty – 2.1%	Royalty – 2.1%

Recent Activities

On March 31, 2026, we released the results of our FS. The FS was prepared by the Company and Micon International Limited, with an effective date of March 30, 2026.

The following are highlights from the FS:

- **Solid Project returns:** After-tax net present value (“NPV”) 5% of \$632 million (“M”) and 27% after-tax internal rate of return (“IRR”) using base case metal prices of \$3,250 per ounce (“/oz”) gold (“Au”), \$4.50/lb copper (“Cu”), and \$40/oz silver (“Ag”); After-tax NPV₍₅₎ of \$1.30 billion (“B”) and 45% after-tax IRR using recent spot metal prices of \$4,500/oz Au, \$5.50/lb Cu and \$70/oz Ag.
- **Fully permitted:** All required permits to begin construction are in-hand. \$5.0M reclamation bond in place to cover first year of planned construction.
- **Initial 11-yr mine-life:** Current fully permitted mine plan focused on 1.6 million¹ (“Moz”) of contained gold equivalent (“AuEq”) ounces, as stated in Mineral Reserves.
- **Attractive production profile focused on early higher grades:** After 1 year of ramp up, average sales of 102 thousand ounces (“koz”) AuEq from year 2 to 8, with average life of mine (“LOM”) sales of 85 koz AuEq at total cash costs of \$1,748/oz AuEq. Ore body shows low LOM strip ratio of 0.89:1 with minimal pre-stripping.
- **Simple, robust, financeable Project:** Total initial capital cost of \$394 M (excludes \$28 M of preproduction owners’ cost and includes contingency of \$47 million) and sustaining capital of \$35 M over the LOM; well understood regulatory jurisdiction with stability and an exceptional location for infrastructure, manpower and support services.
- **Competitive Project metrics³:** Base case post tax NPV-to-capex ratio of 1.6 and payback of 2.5 years; spot price NPV-to-capex ratio and payback improve to 3.3 and 1.6 years, respectively.
- **Strong free cash-flow profile in early years²:** Excellent profitability after initial ramp up at beginning of mine life; Year 2-8 average after-tax free cash flow of \$160 M; continuation into additional resources and further anticipated resource extensions at depth.

- **Simple, compact Project layout and processing:** ~80-acre open pit is the source of ore and waste rock to mine facilities all within a 1.5-mile haul. The ore is fed to a primary crusher or low-grade stockpile. Primary crushed ore is ground in a semi-autogenous grinding (SAG) - ball mill comminution circuit prior to flotation, regrind of rougher concentrate before final flotation to produce a clean gold rich copper concentrate. Dry-stack tailings enhance the most efficient use of water.
- **Significant benefits to State and local communities:** Excellent local support for Project development built upon years of engagement and 2.1% royalty payments earmarked for grades K-12 education; an average of 198 direct permanent jobs are expected to be created at CK.
- **No cultural impacts revealed:** The surrounding land was settled as the railroad developed 3-miles to the south of the Project in the 1860's. The State mineral and surface leases are surrounded by ranch land currently operated by the fifth generation of the original owners. Archaeological surveys have identified no significant artifacts or sites in the Project area.
- **Significant scarcity value:** CK is one of the few fully permitted large-scale precious metals projects in the U.S. at the Feasibility Study level and is actively being advanced.
- **Visibility on short and long-term growth:** Significant measured and indicated resource material has been excluded from the initial mine plan to avoid impacting a dry drainage channel. With known resources at depth, mine expansion at depth and along strike will be the focus of future plans and expansion to the permitted activity; CK is one of the few permitted undeveloped gold and copper resources in the U.S. with a discernable pathway to expansion.
- **Aggregate Potential:** Additional revenue from aggregate production has largely been excluded from the feasibility study. Anticipate increased aggregate sales into the Rocky Mountain region as the gold and copper mine progresses.
- **Reclamation Savings:** Potential to reduce reclamation costs as the city and state consider the use of the ultimate pit as recreation and water reservoir.
- **Excellent timing:** With the FS now complete and full permits in hand, the Project is positioned to advance in a current gold-copper-silver price environment that is one of the strongest in history, supported by favorable U.S. sentiment toward domestic production and mineral security tailwinds.

- (1) Gold equivalent calculated using mineral reserve reporting criteria metal prices: \$2,100/oz Au, \$4.10/lb Cu and \$27/oz Ag
- (2) See Cautionary Note Regarding Non-GAAP Financial Measures.
- (3) NPV-to-capex ratio calculated as after-tax Project NPV5% divided by total initial capital cost.

The economic projections in the FS are subject to a variety of assumptions and qualifications that are described in more detail in the Technical Report Summary incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K. In summary, the low-grade copper, silver and gold deposit located on Wyoming State Land and under lease to US Gold Corp, is proposed as an open pit mine. The rate of extraction will be sufficient to feed minerals to the process plant at a rate of 20,000 tons per day, involving the removal of surrounding waste material at a similar rate. The process plant serves to crush and grind the ore into a fine particle form in a slurry, whereupon the copper, silver and gold values can be separated from non-mineralized rock into a concentrate using froth flotation. The concentrate will be dried and shipped off site and sold to a smelter for final metal extraction. The waste material will be filtered to recoup and recycle water back to the process plant, and the filtered tailings will be trucked and mechanically stacked onto a tailings pile. The process facility is also on the same Wyoming State section less than a mile away from the mineralized orebody, with the entire operation some 20-miles west of Cheyenne. The metallurgical test work supporting the extraction methodology was initially performed by a previous owner between 2009 and 2012, but the Company has gathered additional representative sample and conducted further extensive test work between 2020 and 2023. The results of that work were incorporated into the PFS. The Company expects to finalize the feasibility study at a later date.

We expense all mineral exploration costs as incurred. Although we have identified proven and probable mineral reserves on our CK Gold Project, development costs will be capitalized when all the following criteria have been met, (a) we receive the requisite operating permits, (b) completion of a favorable Feasibility Study and (c) approval from our Board of Directors (our "Board") authorizing the development of the ore body. Until such time all these criteria have been met, we record pre-development costs to expense as incurred. The current book value of our property is approximately \$3.1 million, which is recorded in mineral properties and reflects the value that was attributed to the purchase of the CK Gold Project. We do not have any costs on our balance sheet related to plant or equipment as we have not incurred any such costs.

A great deal of social outreach has been conducted to familiarize the immediate population and the Wyoming, Cheyenne and Laramie governmental and regulatory agencies. Outreach maintained and participation in local events continues.

Geological Potential of the CK Gold Project

Potential to expand the existing resource exists primarily at depth beyond current drilling depths and to the south of the proposed pit. Numerous drill holes end in significant mineralization. A geophysical anomaly to the southeast supports the trend extending from the proposed open pit as identified by step-out drilling from the current reserve boundary; however, to date exploration has not pinpointed mineralization that might be associated with the anomaly further to the southeast in what is thought to be fairly complex geologic conditions. An additional expanded magnetic survey has been completed and a gravity survey has been initiated in mid-July 2026 with results expected in August 2026. The goal is to use surface mapping, geophysical surveys to identify potential mineralization for future drilling programs.

Keystone Project, Cortez Trend, Nevada

Location

The Keystone Project consists of 601 unpatented lode mining claims situated in Eureka County, Nevada. The claims making up the Keystone Project are situated in Eureka County, Nevada in Sections 2-4 and 9-11, Township 23 North, Range 48 East, and Sections 22- 28, and 33-36 Township 24 North, all Range 48 East of the Mount Diablo Meridian (Figures 2 and 3).

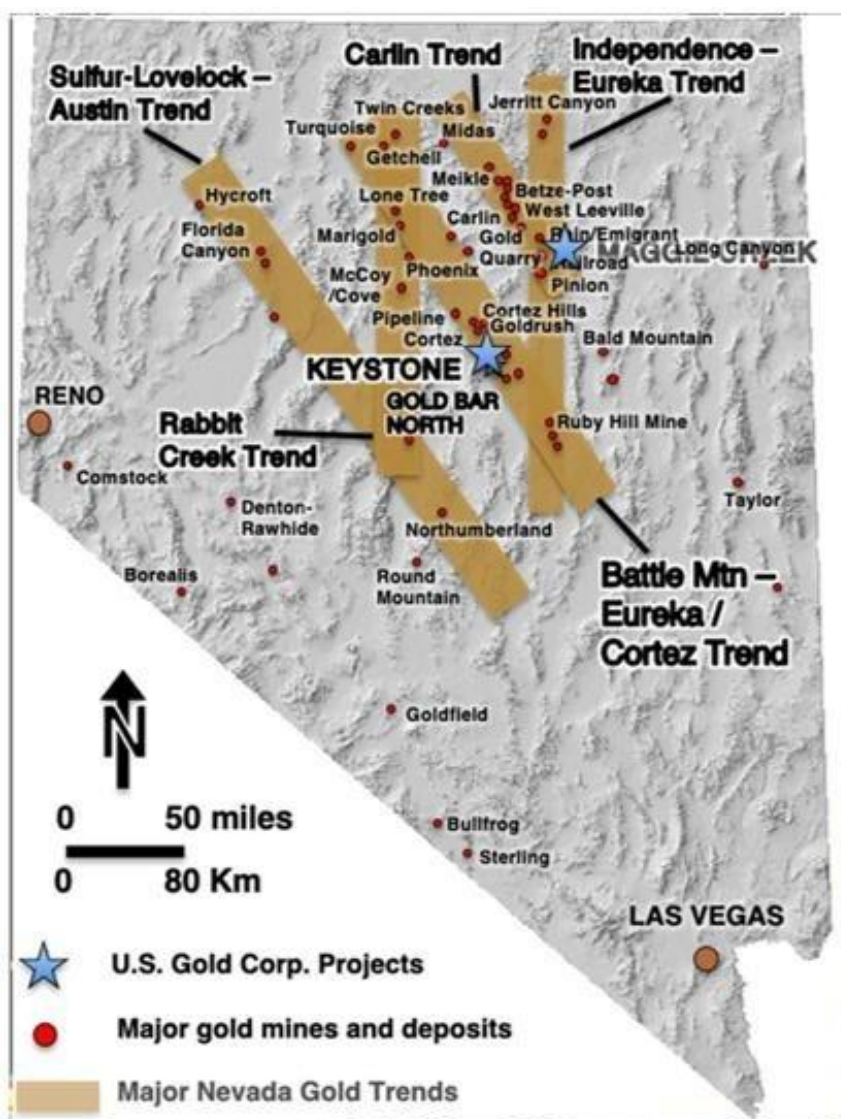


Figure 2 – Location of Keystone Project and Major Gold Trends in Nevada

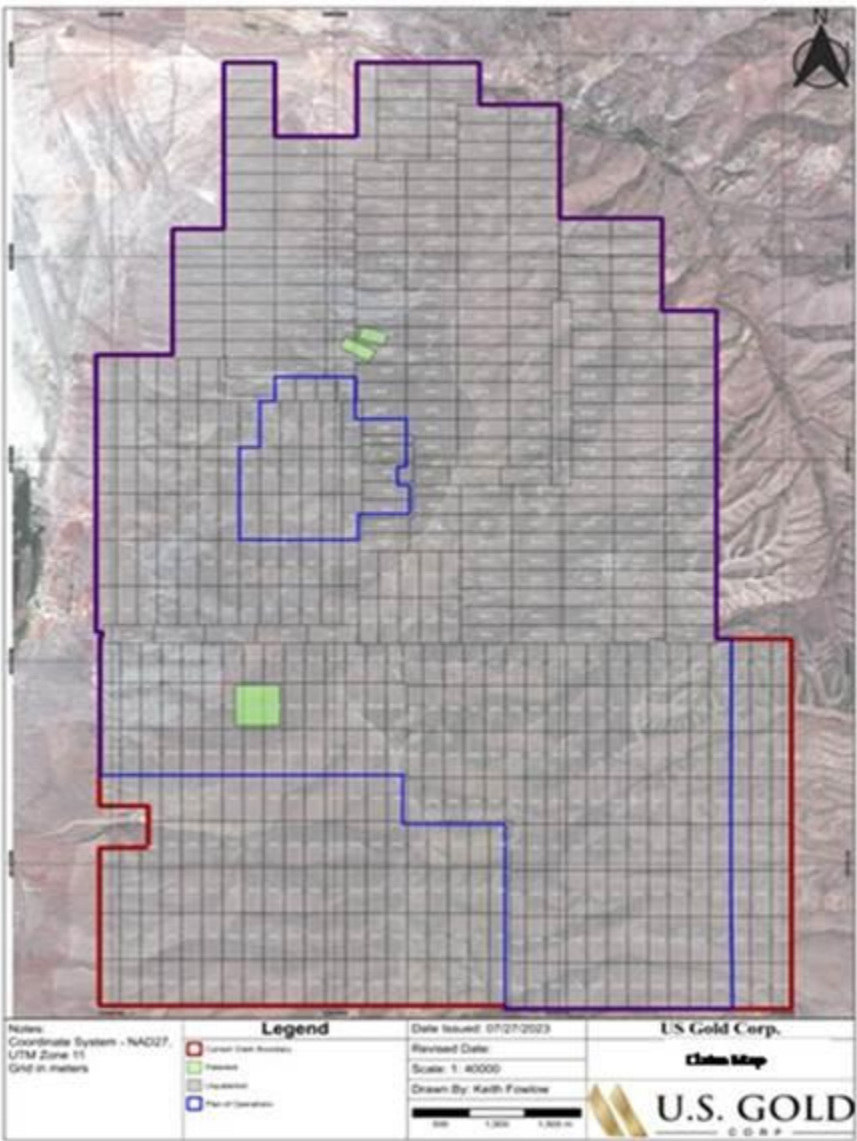


Figure 3 – Keystone Project Claim Boundaries

The Keystone Project is accessible via unpaved roads. Navigation through the interior of the project is by off-road vehicle on exploration tracks.

Title and Ownership for Keystone Project

The Keystone Project consists of unpatented mining claims located on federal land administered by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (“US BLM”). An annual maintenance fee of \$200 per claim per year must be paid to the Nevada Bureau of Land Management (“Nevada BLM”) by September 1 of each year, and failure to make the payment on time renders the claims void. In addition to the annual maintenance fee paid to the Nevada BLM, a \$12 per claim fee is due to the Eureka County (NV) Clerk’s office as a record fee.

We acquired the mining claims comprising the Keystone Project on May 27, 2016 from Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC and Americas Gold Exploration, Inc. (“Americas Gold”). Some of the Keystone claims are subject to pre-existing net smelter royalty (“NSR”) obligations. In addition, Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC retained additional NSR rights of 0.5% with regard to certain claims and 3.5% with regard to certain other claims. The unpatented mining claims comprising the Keystone Project, with applicable NSR obligations, are as follows:

1. Acquired 100% from Americas Gold; subject to a one percent (1%) NSR held by Wolfpack Gold Nevada Corp.; a two percent (2.0%) NSR with respect to precious metals and one percent (1.0%) NSR with respect to all other metals and minerals held by Orion Royalty Company, LLC; and a one-half percent (0.5%) NSR to Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC

27 unpatented lode mining claims situated in Eureka County, Nevada, in Sections 33 and 34, Township 24 North, Range 48 East, and Sections 3, 4, 9, and 10, Township 23 North, Range 48 East, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian.

2. Acquired 100% from Americas Gold; subject to a three and one-half percent (3.5%) NSR to Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC

13 unpatented lode mining claims situated in Eureka County, Nevada, in Sections 27, 28 and 35, Township 24 North, Range 48 East, and Sections 2 and 3, Township 23 North, Range 48 East, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian.

3. Acquired 100% from Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC; subject to a three and one-half percent (3.5%) NSR to Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC

28 unpatented lode mining claims situated in Eureka County, Nevada, in Sections 2 & 11, Township 23 North, Range 48 East, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian.

4. Acquired 50% from Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC, 50% from Americas Gold, subject to a three and one-half percent (3.5%) NSR to Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC

216 unpatented lode mining claims, alphabetically ordered, situated in Eureka County, Nevada, in Sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 & 36, Township 24 North, Range 48 East, Mount Diablo Base Line and Meridian.

Under the terms of the Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated May 25, 2016, under which we acquired the claims, we had the right to buy down 1% of the NSR owed to Nevada Gold Ventures LLC at any time through the fifth anniversary of the closing date, May 25, 2021, for \$2,000,000. In addition, we had the right to buy down an additional 1% of the NSR owed to Nevada Gold Ventures, LLC anytime through the eighth anniversary of the closing date, May 25, 2024, for \$5,000,000. We did not buy down any portion of the NSR.

History of Prior Operations and Exploration on the Keystone Project

No comprehensive, modern-era, model-driven exploration has ever been conducted on the Keystone Project. Newmont drilled 6 holes in the old base metal and silver Keystone mine area in 1967 and encountered low-grade (+/- 0.02 opt) gold intercepts. Chevron staked the property in 1981-1983 and drilled 27 shallow drill holes, continued by an agreement with USMX that drilled an additional 19 shallow holes; significant amounts of low grade and anomalous gold were intersected, but results were considered uneconomic, and the project was dropped. In 1988 and 1989, Phelps Dodge acquired a southern portion of the district and drilled 6 holes, one of which contained gold mineralization in its total depth and was subsequently deepened in 1990 resulting in over 200' of low-grade gold mineralization. About this time, Coral Resources acquired a northern portion of the property and drilled 21 shallow holes to follow-up previous drill intercepts. 1995-1997, Golden Glacier, a junior company, acquired the north end of the district, and Uranerz a portion of the southern area; 6 holes were drilled in the north and only 2 holes in the south, respectively. The entire district was dropped by all parties.

In 2004, with the discovery of Cortez Hills and escalating gold prices, Nevada Pacific Gold, Great American Minerals (Don McDowell), and Tone Resources (Dave Mathewson) competed in claim staking the entire district. Subsequently, Don McDowell, founder of Great American Minerals approached Placer Dome (prior to Barrick acquisition) who discovered Pipeline and Cortez Hills, and who correctly recognized the Keystone district potential. Placer Dome entered into separate joint venture agreements with Nevada Pacific and Great American. The following year Barrick Gold bought Placer Dome and dropped all Placer Dome's Nevada exploration projects and joint ventures, including Keystone. In 2006, Nevada Pacific and Tone were purchased by McEwen Mining. McEwen Mining drilled 35 holes mostly near the north end of the district; targeting the range front pediment and the historic Keystone Mine. McEwen Mining dropped their Keystone claims and quitclaimed them to Dave Mathewson and NV Gold Ventures. NV Gold Ventures and American Gold staked their own additional claims in the district. This expanded group of claims was acquired in the original Keystone Purchase Agreement. We have staked additional claims in the district, such as Potato Canyon, since acquiring the project.

Geology and Mineralization

To date, a technical report summary has not been prepared on the Keystone Project. Keystone is positioned on the prolific Cortez gold trend. The Keystone Project is centered on a granitic intrusion that warped the local Paleozoic stratigraphy into a dome, allowing for exposure of highly favorable Devonian, Carboniferous (Mississippian-Pennsylvania) and Permo-Triassic rocks including key likely host rocks for mineralization, the silty carbonate strata of the Horse Creek Formation and the Wenban limestone, as well as possible sandy clastic units of the Diamond Peak Formation. The Horse Canyon and Wenban rocks are the primary host rocks at the nearby Cortez Hills Mine and Gold Rush deposit currently operated by Barrick Gold.

In 2022, a hyperspectral survey was conducted on the property identifying evidence of potential mineralization. Numerous anomalies often associated with mineralization were identified. Field investigation of the anomalies commenced during the 2023 field season. In September 2023, we announced completion of a hyperspectral study, which yielded the discovery of multiple high priority targets requiring further investigation and adding to the targets identified from the Company's prior work at the project.

Infrastructure and Facilities

The Keystone Project does not currently include any significant facilities. The Keystone Project sits some 10 miles to the southwest of Nevada Gold Mines' Cortez Complex. The Cortez Complex, consisting of surface and underground mines, is served by roads and power, while water in the area is extracted from sub-surface water resources. The Keystone Project is served by paved and unpaved roads, which extend down trend from the Cortez Complex to the north and additional road and infrastructure to the north-east. The whole area is some 30 miles to the south of the I-80 interstate corridor between the towns of Battle Mountain and Winnemucca, with Elko, Nevada being the dormitory town for the majority of the workforce and support services.

The Challis Gold Project, Idaho

Location

The Challis Gold property is situated in the Salmon River Mountains, approximately 40 km (25 mi) southwest of the town of Salmon, Idaho, and 69 km (43 mi) north of the smaller town of Challis (Figure 4). The project area is considered to be within the Cobalt Mining District, as the past-producing Blackbird Cobalt Mine is located 9.3 km (5.75 mi) north-northwest of the property. The nearly-abandoned town of Cobalt, a previous company town for the Blackbird Mine, is along Panther Creek 9.7 km (6 mi) northeast of the property. Meridian Gold's Beartrack Mine, the closest of the larger gold mines in the region, is 24 km (15 mi) northeast of the Challis Gold Project. The central portion of the property is located at approximately 45° 2' North Latitude and 114° 20' West Longitude. The claims are situated in the south-central portion of unsurveyed Township T20N, R18E.

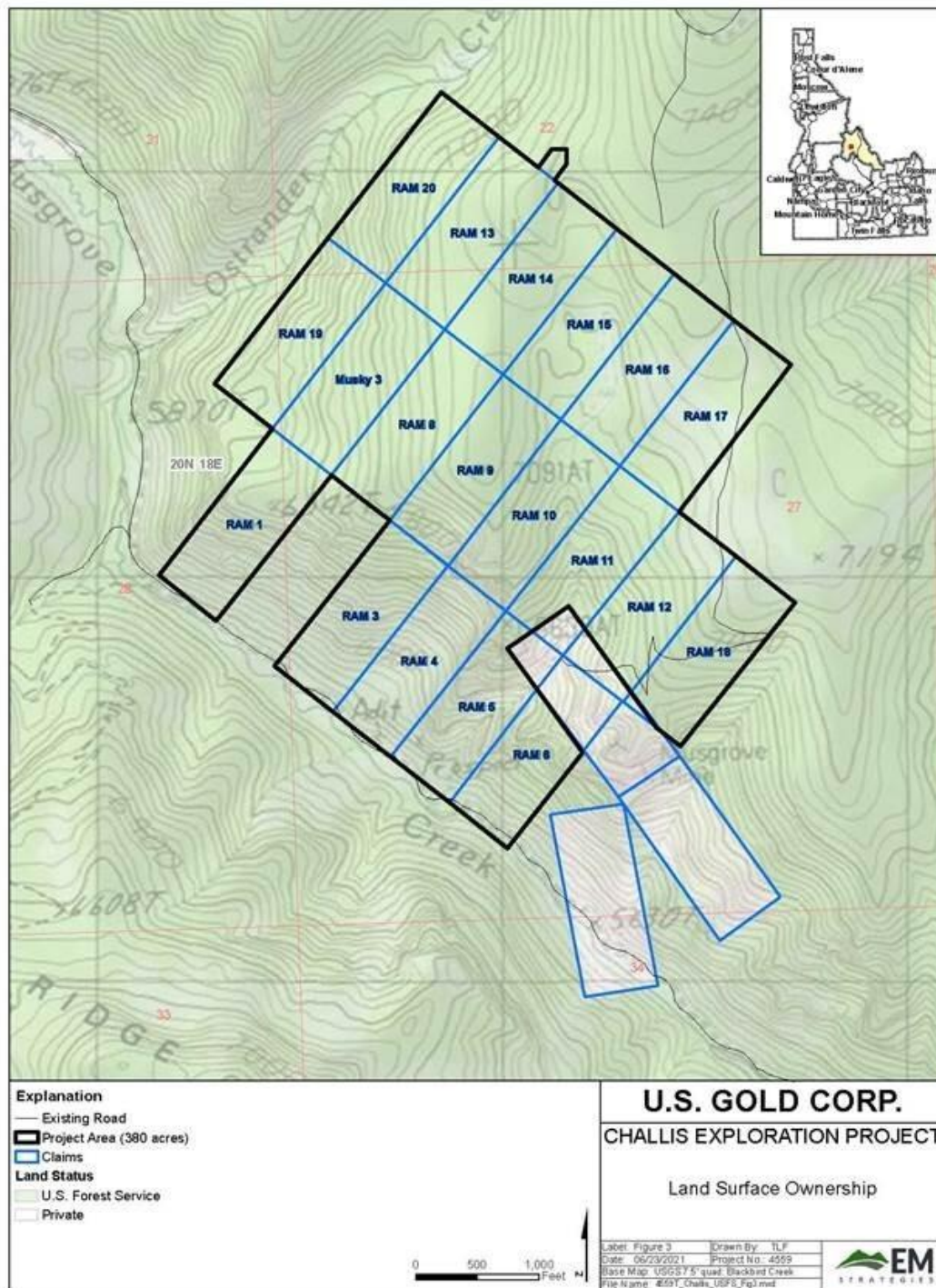


Figure 4: The Challis Gold Project Location in Idaho

Title and Ownership for Challis Gold Project

All of the mining claims comprising the Musgrove property are unpatented lode mining claims that have been recorded in the Lemhi County Court House in Salmon, Idaho and filed with the US BLM office in Boise. An annual maintenance fee of \$200 per claim per year must be paid to the US BLM by September 1 of each year, and failure to make the payment on time renders the claims void. In addition to the annual maintenance fee, \$20 is due to the Lemhi County (ID) Recorder's office as a notice of intent to hold fee.

History of Prior Operations and Exploration

Early mining dates to the late 1880's when gold was discovered at the nearby Yellow Jacket Mine and copper and cobalt was discovered north of the project area at the Blackbird Mine. Small scale intermittent mining was conducted in the project area from 1908 through the 1930's at the Musgrove Mine and at the Smith-Gahan Mine.

In the mid-1980's, alteration and quartz veining was identified along the ridge north of Musgrove Creek. A large block of claims covering the area was staked by an independent geologist and then leased to Atlas Minerals. Atlas completed an extensive sampling program and, in 1991, drilled nine reverse circulation holes resulting in the discovery of significant mineralization at the Johnny's Point deposit.

The project was acquired by Newmont in 1992 as part of the Grassy Mountain Deposit acquisition. Newmont conducted an extensive exploration program between 1992 and the fall of 1995 consisting of mapping and rock chip sampling. Twenty-seven core holes were completed consisting of nine holes in the Johnny's Point area and 18 holes testing targets along strike from Johnny's Point. Newmont concluded that the project did not meet the potential for their size criteria and the project was dropped.

In 1996, Meridian Gold acquired the property and drilled an additional 20 core holes and three reverse circulation drill holes. The property was subsequently returned to the owner due to declining gold prices.

In 2003, Wave Exploration leased the property and completed a GIS compilation of the surface and drill hole data. Wave subsequently commissioned a technical report. In 2004, Wave drilled two confirmation drill holes and two step out holes and completed a soil geochemical program northwest of Johnny's Point.

In 2005, Wave optioned the property to Journey Resources. In 2006 and 2007, Journey drilled nine reverse circulation drill holes and five core holes northwest of Johnny's Point.

There is no documented exploration activity from 2008 until 2018. On September 1, 2018, Journey Resources failed to pay the required claim payments to the US BLM and the claims were forfeited. Subsequently, Northern Panther Resources Corporation located or acquired new claims covering the project. In 2020, we acquired Northern Panther Resources. In 2020, we contracted with Wright Geophysics to conduct a ground magnetic geophysical over the current claim block. This survey identified a prominent low magnetic linear feature that trends from the Musgrove Mine north-northwest for over two miles.

Geology and Mineralization

The project is located within the Trans-Challis Fault System, a prominent NE-trending fault zone which crosscuts central Idaho and hosts numerous gold deposits. Host rocks consist of quartzites and phyllites of the Precambrian Apple Creek Fm with minor mineralization within the Eocene Challis Volcanics. The Musgrove Mine – Johnny's Point mineral trend is within and adjacent to the Musgrove Fault, a northwest-trending fault that brings the Challis Volcanics into contact with the Precambrian rocks. This is a major structural zone that forms the northern edge of the Panther Creek Graben.

Gold mineralization occurs within epithermal quartz veins, quartz vein stockworks, and silicified breccia. The mineralization displays the characteristics of a low sulfidation epithermal gold system. The Musgrove Mine – Johnny's Point mineral trend has been defined by a broad soil and rock chip gold and arsenic anomaly that extends a distance of 3,000 feet and is up to 800 feet wide. Approximately 600 feet of this zone has been drilled with the remainder tested by wide spaced drilling.

Infrastructure and Facilities

The Challis Gold project does not currently include any significant facilities. The Challis property is located in the Salmon-Challis National Forest and is reached by paved and unpaved roads. There are historic workings in the area and there has been recent mining activity in the area. The site is somewhat remote from grid power and power lines would have to be extended into the area, or onsite power generation used to support an eventual operation. There is water in the area from both surface and sub-surface sources. The Bear Track operation, now closed but under renewed exploration, is some 16 miles as the crow flies to the northeast of the property. Historic mining was conducted; however, the facilities have been abandoned decades ago and the nearest habited area is a forest ranger station near Forney some 5 miles from site.

Competition

We do not compete directly with anyone for the exploration or removal of minerals from our property as we hold all interest and rights to the claims. Readily available commodities markets exist in the U.S. and around the world for the sale of minerals. Therefore, we will likely be able to sell any minerals that we are able to recover. We will be subject to competition and unforeseen limited sources of supplies in the industry in the event spot shortages arise for supplies such as explosives or large equipment tires, and certain equipment such as bulldozers and excavators and services, such as contract drilling that we will need to conduct exploration. If we are unsuccessful in securing the products, equipment and services we need, we may have to suspend our exploration plans until we are able to secure them.

Compliance with Government Regulation

We are required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the exploration of minerals in the United States generally. We will also be subject to the regulations of the US BLM and the US Forest Service (“Forest Service”) with respect to mining claims on federal lands.

Future exploration drilling on any of our properties that consist of US BLM or Forest Service land will require us to either file a Notice of Intent (NOI) or a Plan of Operations, depending upon the amount of new surface disturbance that is planned. A Notice of Intent is required for planned surface activities that anticipate less than 5.0 acres of surface disturbance, and usually can be obtained within a 30 to 60-day time period.

The U.S. Forest Service approved a plan of operations to conduct drilling on the project on October 14, 2025. The plan contemplates drilling up to 42 core holes from 14 drill sites. The purpose of the drilling is confirmation of previous drilling, mineralization expansion along trend from Johnny’s Point.

Environmental Permitting Requirements

Various levels of governmental controls and regulations address, among other things, the environmental impact of mineral mining and exploration operations and establish requirements for reclamation of mineral mining and exploration properties after exploration operations have ceased. With respect to the regulation of mineral mining and exploration, legislation and regulations in various jurisdictions establish performance standards, air and water quality emission limits and other design or operational requirements for various aspects of the operations, including health and safety standards. Legislation and regulations also establish requirements for reclamation and rehabilitation of mining properties following the cessation of operations and may require that some former mining properties be managed for long periods of time after mining activities have ceased.

Our activities are subject to various levels of federal and state laws and regulations relating to protection of the environment, including requirements for closure and reclamation of mineral exploration properties. Some of the laws and regulations include the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (“CERCLA”), the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, and related state laws in Nevada. Additionally, much of our property is subject to the federal General Mining Law of 1872, which regulates how mining claims on federal lands are located and maintained.

The State of Nevada, where we focus mineral exploration efforts, requires mining projects to obtain a Nevada State Reclamation Permit pursuant to the Mined Land Reclamation Act (the “Nevada MLR Act”), which establishes reclamation and financial assurance requirements for all mining operations in the state. New and expanding facilities are required to provide a reclamation plan and financial assurance to ensure that the reclamation plan is implemented upon completion of operations. The Nevada MLR Act also requires reclamation plans and permits for exploration projects that will result in more than five acres of surface disturbance on private lands.

The State of Wyoming, where we focus mineral exploration and development efforts at the CK Gold Project, requires exploration and mining projects to obtain permits from the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ), and various other state agencies. New and expanding facilities are required to provide a reclamation plan and financial assurance to ensure that the reclamation plan is implemented upon completion of operations. WDEQ, in granting permits, requires that reclamation plans and permits are in place and that bonds have been secured covering the cost of remediation of disturbances on both state and private land.

Executive Officers of U.S. Gold Corp.

Name	Age	Principal Occupation	Officer/ Director Since
George M. Bee	68	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of U.S. Gold Corp.	2020
Eric Alexander	59	Chief Financial Officer - Principal Financial and Accounting Officer of U.S. Gold Corp.	2020
Kevin Francis	66	Vice President – Exploration and Technical Services	2021

George M. Bee has been serving as a member of our Board since November 2020 and our Executive Chairman from March 2021 to May 2022. He was appointed as our President in August 2020 and become Chief Executive Officer in November 2020. Mr. Bee is a senior mining industry executive, with deep mine development and operational experience. He has an extensive career advancing world-class gold mining projects in eight countries on three continents for both major and junior mining companies. In 2018, Mr. Bee concluded a third term with Barrick Gold Corporation (“Barrick Gold”) (NYSE: GOLD) as Senior VP Frontera District in Chile and Argentina working to advance Pascua Lama feasibility as an underground mine. This capped a 16-year tenure at Barrick Gold, where he served in multiple senior-level positions, including Mine Manager at Goldstrike during early development and operations, Operations Manager at Pierina Mine taking Pierina from construction to operations, and General Manager of Veladero developing the project from advanced exploration through permitting, feasibility and into production. Previously, Mr. Bee held positions as CEO and Director of Jaguar Mining Inc. between March 2014 and December 2015, President and CEO of Andina Minerals Inc. from February 2009 until January 2013 and Chief Operating Officer for Aurelian Resources, Inc. from 2007 to 2009. As Chief Operating Officer of Aurelian Resources in 2007, he was in charge of project development for Fruta del Norte in Ecuador until Aurelian was acquired by Kinross Gold in 2008. Mr. Bee has served on the board of directors of Stillwater Mining Company, Sandspring Resources Ltd., Jaguar Mining, Peregrine Metals Ltd. and Minera IRL. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from the Camborne School of Mines in Cornwall, United Kingdom. He also holds ICD.D designation from the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Eric Alexander is our Chief Financial Officer and Secretary and has been with us since September 2020. He has over 35 years of corporate, operational and business experience, and over 20 years of mining industry experience. Previously he served as Corporate Controller of Helix Technologies, Inc., a publicly traded software and technology company from April 2019 to September 2020. Prior to that, he served as the Vice President Finance and Controller of Pershing Gold Corporation, a mining company (formerly NASDAQ: PGLC), from September 2012 until April 2019. Prior to that, Mr. Alexander was the Corporate Controller for Sunshine Silver Mines Corporation, a privately held mining company with exploration and pre-development properties in Idaho and Mexico, from March 2011 to August 2012. He was a consultant to Hein & Associates LLP from August 2012 to September 2012 and a Manager with Hein & Associates LLP from July 2010 to March 2011. He served from July 2007 to May 2010 as the Corporate Controller for Golden Minerals Company (and its predecessor, Apex Silver Mines Limited), a publicly traded mining company with operations and exploration activities in South America and Mexico. In addition to his direct experience in the mining industry, he has also held the position of Senior Manager with the public accounting firm KPMG LLP, focusing on mining and energy clients. Mr. Alexander has a B.S. in Business Administration (concentrations in Accounting and Finance) from the State University of New York at Buffalo and is also a licensed CPA.

Kevin Francis is our Vice President - Exploration and Technical Services and has been with us since July 2021. Mr. Francis has held many senior roles within the mining industry, including VP of Project Development for Aurcana Corporation, VP of Technical Services for Oracle Mining Corporation, VP of Resources for NovaGold Resources and Principal Geologist for AMEC Mining and Metals. Most recently, he consulted to U.S. Gold Corp. as Principal of Mineral Resource Management LLC, a consultancy providing technical leadership to the mining industry, as well as through his association with Gustavson Associates LLC (a member of WSP Global Inc.) since September 2020. Mr. Francis is a “qualified person” as defined by SEC S-K 1300 and Canadian NI 43-101 reporting standards and holds both an M.S. degree and a B.A. in geology from the University of Colorado.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

RISKS RELATED TO OUR FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

Our management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of April 30, 2025 due to the late filing of the Company's Amendment No. 1 to its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025, which disclosed the Form 10-K Part III information. Failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

As a public reporting company, we are required to establish and evaluate our disclosure controls and procedures, which are our controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Our management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of April 30, 2025, due to the late filing of this Amendment to disclose the Part III information. The Company has taken steps to remediate this ineffectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures and has determined that its disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of April 30, 2026. Nevertheless, the Company cannot be certain that the steps taken to remediate the ineffectiveness will prevent future issues from occurring with the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. If additional issues with our disclosure controls and procedures occur, our ability to accurately and timely report our financial results could be impaired, which could result in additional late filings of our annual and quarterly reports under the Exchange Act, a decline in our stock price, suspension or delisting of our common stock from The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC (the "NASDAQ"), and have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we fail to establish and maintain an effective system of internal control, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or prevent fraud. Any inability to report and file our financial results accurately and timely could harm our reputation and adversely impact the trading price of our common stock and our ability to file registration statements pursuant to registration rights agreements and other commitments.

Effective internal control is necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, we may not be able to manage our business as effectively as we would if an effective control environment existed, and our business and reputation with investors may be harmed. As a result of our small size, any current internal control deficiencies may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operation and access to capital. As of April 30, 2026, management has concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

There is substantial doubt about whether we can continue as a going concern.

To date, we have earned no revenues and have incurred accumulated net losses of \$110.6 million. We have limited financial resources. As of April 30, 2026, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$30.7 million and working capital of \$31.6 million. Therefore, our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our achieving future financings or a strategic transaction. However, there is no assurance that we will be successful pursuing financing or a strategic transaction. Accordingly, there is substantial doubt as to whether our existing cash resources and working capital are sufficient to enable us to continue our operations for the next 12 months as a going concern. Ultimately, in the event that we cannot obtain additional financial resources, or achieve profitable operations, we may have to liquidate our business interests and investors may lose their investment. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that our company will continue as a going concern. Continued operations are dependent on our ability to obtain additional financial resources or generate profitable operations. Such additional financial resources may not be available or may not be available on reasonable terms. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Such adjustments could be material.

We have a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects.

Since our inception, we have had no revenue from operations. We have no history of producing metals from any of our exploration properties. Our properties are exploration stage properties. Advancing properties from the exploration stage requires significant capital and time, and successful commercial production from a property, if any, will be subject to completing feasibility studies, permitting and construction of the potential mine, processing plants, roads, and other related works and infrastructure. As a result, we are subject to all of the risks associated with developing and establishing new mining operations and business enterprises including:

- completion of feasibility studies to verify potential mineral reserves and commercial viability, including the ability to find sufficient mineral reserves to support a commercial mining operation;

- the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of further exploration, preparing feasibility studies, permitting and construction of infrastructure, mining and processing facilities;
- the availability and costs of drill equipment, exploration personnel, skilled labor and mining and processing equipment, if required;
- the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and/or refining arrangements, if required;
- compliance with environmental and other governmental approval and permit requirements;
- the availability of funds to finance exploration activities, as warranted;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, local groups or local inhabitants which may delay or prevent exploration activities;
- potential increases in exploration, construction and operating costs due to changes in the cost of fuel, power, materials and supplies;
- inability to secure fair and reasonable terms associated with mineral leases; and
- potential shortages of mineral processing, construction and other facilities-related supplies.

The costs, timing and complexities of exploration activities may be increased by the location of our properties and demand by other mineral exploration and mining companies. It is common in exploration programs to experience unexpected problems and delays during drill programs and, if ever commenced, development, construction and mine start-up. Accordingly, our activities may not ever result in profitable mining operations, and we may not succeed in establishing mining operations or profitably producing metals at any of our properties.

We will require substantial external financing to develop the CK Gold Project, and there is no assurance that such financing will be available on acceptable terms or at all. Failure to secure project financing could result in indefinite delay or abandonment of the Project.

The Feasibility Study for the CK Gold Project estimates total initial capital costs of approximately \$394 million (excluding \$28 million of pre-production owner's costs), which significantly exceeds our current financial resources. We will need to raise substantial additional capital through one or more financing transactions — which may include debt financing, equity financing, royalty or streaming arrangements, project-level financing, joint ventures, or a combination thereof — in order to fund construction and bring the project into production.

Our ability to secure project financing is subject to significant uncertainty and depends on a number of factors that are largely outside our control, including:

- the price of gold, copper, and silver at the time we seek financing, and investor and lender expectations regarding future metal prices;
- the availability and cost of debt capital in the mining sector, including prevailing interest rates and credit market conditions;
- the willingness of lenders and investors to provide financing to our company;
- our ability to demonstrate to lenders and investors the technical, operational, and economic viability of the project to a level of confidence sufficient to commit capital;
- the results of any additional technical, environmental, or feasibility work that may be required by potential financing parties;
- general market conditions, including conditions in the equity and credit markets for mining companies; and
- macroeconomic conditions, including inflation, geopolitical uncertainty, and fluctuations in currency and commodity markets.

Even if we are able to secure project financing, the terms of such financing may be highly dilutive to existing stockholders, impose significant restrictions on our operations, or require us to grant security interests over our material assets, including the CK Gold Project. Any inability to secure financing on acceptable terms, or at all, would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and the value of our common stock, and could result in the indefinite delay or permanent abandonment of the CK Gold Project.

Our actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions we make to prepare our financial statements, which could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

In connection with the preparation of our financial statements, including the consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-K, our management is required under GAAP to make estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and other factors. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. Although we believe these estimates and assumptions are reasonable under the circumstances, they are subject to significant uncertainties, some of which are beyond our control. If management's estimates and assumptions change or are not correct, our financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

We do not know if our properties contain any gold or other minerals that can be mined at a profit.

Although the properties on which we have the right to explore for gold are known to have historic deposits of gold, there can be no assurance such deposits can be mined at a profit. Whether a gold deposit can be mined at a profit depends upon many factors. Some but not all of these factors include: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; operating costs and capital expenditures required to start mining a deposit; the availability and cost of financing; the price of gold, which is highly volatile and cyclical; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

Most of our projects are in the exploration stage.

Although we have established an estimate of mineral reserves on the CK Gold Project, there are no current estimates of mineral resources or mineral reserves at the Keystone Property or Challis Gold Project. There is no assurance that we can establish the existence of any mineral reserves on those projects in commercially exploitable quantities. If we do not establish the existence of mineral reserves or mineral resources on those projects, we may lose all of the funds that we expend on exploration.

The commercial viability of an established mineral deposit will depend on a number of factors including, by way of example, the size, grade and other attributes of the mineral deposit, the proximity of the mineral deposit to infrastructure such as a smelter, roads and a point for shipping, government regulation and market prices. Most of these factors will be beyond our control, and any of them could increase costs and make extraction of any identified mineral deposit unprofitable.

We have no history of producing metals from our current mineral properties and there can be no assurance that we will successfully establish mining operations or profitably produce precious metals.

We have no history of producing metals from our properties. We do not produce gold and do not currently generate operating earnings. While we seek to advance our projects and properties through exploration, such efforts will be subject to all of the risks associated with establishing new future potential mining operations and business enterprises, including:

- the timing and cost, which are considerable, of the construction of mining and processing facilities;
- the availability and costs of skilled labor and mining equipment;
- compliance with environmental and other governmental approval and permit requirements;
- the availability of funds to finance exploration activities;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, local groups or local inhabitants that may delay or prevent exploration activities; and
- potential increases in construction and operating costs due to changes in the cost of labor, fuel, power, materials and supplies.

It is common in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems and delays. In addition, our management will need to be expanded. This could result in delays in the commencement of potential mineral production and increased costs of production. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our activities will result in any profitable mining operations or that we will ever successfully establish mining operations.

We may not be able to obtain all required permits and licenses to place any of our properties into future potential production.

Our current and future operations, including additional exploration activities, require permits from governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. Companies engaged in mineral property exploration generally experience increased costs, and delays in exploration and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. We cannot predict if all permits which we may require for continued exploration and development activities, will be obtainable on reasonable terms, if at all. Costs related to applying for and obtaining permits and licenses may be prohibitive and could delay our planned exploration activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing exploration operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions.

Parties engaged in exploration operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on our operations and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of exploration activities at our properties or require abandonment or delays in future activities.

The Industrial Siting Permit for the CK Gold Project is subject to an expiration deadline, and our failure to demonstrate adequate project financing and resume construction before that deadline could result in the loss of this key permit and materially delay or prevent development of the project.

In June 2023, we received an ISP from the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Industrial Siting Division authorizing the construction of the CK Gold Project. Construction activities were initiated in 2025 but were paused in January 2026 pending the demonstration of full project financing adequacy. At a May 2026 hearing, the Industrial Siting Commission approved an extension of the ISP through June 2027.

The extended ISP will expire if construction does not resume and continue in a manner consistent with the permit conditions prior to June 2027. There is no assurance that we will be able to secure project financing, satisfy the conditions of the ISP, and resume construction before the ISP expires. If the ISP expires, we would be required to reapply for a new industrial siting permit, which would involve a new application, public notification process, environmental and socioeconomic impact review, and public hearing before the Industrial Siting Commission.

The loss of the ISP would constitute a significant setback for the development of the CK Gold Project and could:

- delay the commencement or resumption of construction;
- increase the overall cost of development due to the cost and time required to reapply for and obtain a new ISP;
- affect our ability to secure project financing, as the existence of a valid ISP is likely to be a condition precedent to any project financing commitment;
- require us to re-engage with the local community, government agencies, and other stakeholders in connection with a new permitting process; and
- trigger conditions or restrictions in existing agreements that depend upon maintaining our permits in good standing.

We are subject to significant governmental regulations, which affect our operations and costs of conducting our business.

Our current and future operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations, including:

- laws and regulations governing mineral concession acquisition, prospecting, exploration and development and operation;
- laws and regulations related to exports, taxes and fees;
- labor standards and regulations related to occupational health and mine safety; and
- environmental standards and regulations related to waste disposal, toxic substances, land use and environmental protection.

Companies engaged in exploration activities often experience increased costs and delays in exploration and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits may result in enforcement actions, including the forfeiture of mineral claims or other mineral tenures, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or costly remedial actions. We may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of our mineral exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of such laws, regulations and permits. Existing and possible future laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation, could have a material adverse impact on our business and cause increases in capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in exploration.

Our business is subject to extensive environmental regulations that may make exploring, or related activities prohibitively expensive, and which may change at any time.

All of our operations are subject to extensive environmental regulations that can substantially delay exploration and make exploration expensive or prohibit it altogether. We may be subject to potential liabilities associated with the pollution of the environment and the disposal of waste products that may occur as the result of exploring and other related activities on our properties. We may have to pay to remedy environmental pollution, which may reduce the amount of money that we have available to use for exploration, or other activities, and adversely affect our financial position. If we are unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, we might be required to suspend exploration operations or to enter into interim compliance measures pending the completion of the required remedy. We have not purchased insurance for potential environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards associated with the disposal of waste products from our exploration activities) and such insurance may not be available to us on reasonable terms or at a reasonable price. All of our exploration will be subject to regulation under one or more local, state and federal environmental impact analyses and public review processes. It is possible that future changes in applicable laws, regulations and permits or changes in their enforcement or regulatory interpretation could have significant impact on some portion of our business, which may require our business to be economically re-evaluated from time to time. These risks include, but are not limited to, the risk that regulatory authorities may increase bonding requirements beyond our financial capability. Inasmuch as posting of bonding in accordance with regulatory determinations is a condition to the right to operate under specific federal and state exploration operating permits, increases in bonding requirements could prevent operations even if we are in full compliance with all substantive environmental laws.

Regulations and pending legislation governing issues involving climate change could result in increased operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A number of governments or governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating regulatory changes in response to the potential impact of climate change. Legislation and increased regulation regarding climate change could impose significant costs on us, our venture partners and our suppliers, including costs related to increased energy requirements, capital equipment, environmental monitoring and reporting and other costs to comply with such regulations. Any adopted future climate change regulations could also negatively impact our ability to compete with companies situated in areas not subject to such limitations. Given the emotion, political significance and uncertainty around the impact of climate change and how it should be dealt with, we cannot predict how legislation and regulation will affect our financial condition, operating performance and ability to compete. Furthermore, even without such regulation, increased awareness and any adverse publicity in the global marketplace about potential impacts on climate change by us or other companies in our industry could harm our reputation. The potential physical impacts of climate change on our operations are highly uncertain and would be particular to the geographic circumstances in areas in which we operate. These may include changes in rainfall and storm patterns and intensities, water shortages, changing sea levels and changing temperatures. These impacts may adversely impact the cost, production and financial performance of our operations.

The values of our properties are subject to volatility in the price of gold and any other deposits we may seek or locate.

Our ability to obtain additional and continuing funding, and our profitability in the event we commence future mining operations or sell the rights to mine, will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold. Gold prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors, all of which are beyond our control. Some of these factors include the sale or purchase of gold by central banks and financial institutions; interest rates; currency exchange rates; inflation or deflation; fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and other currencies; speculation; global and regional supply and demand, including investment, industrial and jewelry demand; and the political and economic conditions of major gold or other mineral producing countries throughout the world, such as Russia and South Africa. The price of gold or other minerals have fluctuated widely in recent years, and a decline in the price of gold could cause a significant decrease in the value of our properties, limit our ability to raise money, and render continued exploration activities of our properties impracticable. If that happens, then we could lose our rights to our properties and be compelled to sell some or all of these rights. Additionally, the future progression of our properties beyond the exploration stage is heavily dependent upon the level of gold prices remaining sufficiently high to

make the continuation of our properties economically viable. A decrease in the price of gold may adversely affect our financial condition and access to capital and result in a decrease in our stock price. The greater the decrease in the price of gold, the more likely it is that our stock price will decrease.

Our property titles may be challenged, and we are not insured against any challenges, impairments or defects to our mineral claims or property titles.

We cannot guarantee that title to our properties will not be challenged. Title insurance is not available for our mineral properties, and our ability to ensure that we have obtained secure rights to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. Our unpatented Keystone claims were created and maintained in accordance with the federal General Mining Law of 1872. Unpatented claims are unique U.S. property interests and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests because the validity of unpatented claims is often uncertain. This uncertainty arises, in part, out of the complex federal and state laws and regulations under the General Mining Law. We have obtained a title report on our Keystone claims but cannot be certain that all defects or conflicts with our title to those claims have been identified. Further, we have not obtained title insurance regarding our purchase and ownership of the Keystone claims. Defending any challenges to our property titles may be costly and may divert funds that could otherwise be used for exploration activities and other purposes. We cannot provide any assurances that there are no title defects affecting our properties. In addition, unpatented claims are always subject to possible challenges by third parties or contests by the federal government, which, if successful, may prevent us from exploiting our discovery of commercially extractable gold. Challenges to our title may increase its costs of operation or limit our ability to explore on certain portions of our properties. We are not insured against challenges, impairments or defects to our property titles, nor do we intend to carry extensive title insurance in the future.

Market forces or unforeseen developments may prevent us from obtaining the supplies and equipment necessary to explore for gold and other minerals.

Gold exploration, and mineral exploration in general, is a very competitive business. Competitive demands for contractors and unforeseen shortages of supplies and/or equipment could result in the disruption of our planned exploration activities. Current demand for exploration drilling services, equipment and supplies is robust and could result in suitable equipment and skilled manpower being unavailable at scheduled times for our exploration program. The recent inflationary environment has also resulted in a significant increase in costs, including fuel. If we cannot find the equipment and supplies needed for our various exploration programs, we may have to suspend some or all of them until equipment, supplies, funds and/or skilled manpower become available. Any such disruption in our activities may adversely affect our exploration activities and financial condition.

Joint ventures and other partnerships may expose us to risks.

We may enter into future joint ventures or partnership arrangements with other parties in relation to the exploration, of a certain portion of the CK Gold, Keystone and Challis Gold properties, in which we have an interest. Joint ventures can often require unanimous approval of the parties to the joint venture or their representatives for certain fundamental decisions such as an increase or reduction of registered capital, merger, division, dissolution, amendments of consenting documents, and the pledge of joint venture assets, which means that each joint venture party may have a veto right with respect to such decisions which could lead to a deadlock in the operations of the joint venture. Further, we may be unable to exert control over strategic decisions made in respect of such properties. Any failure of such other companies to meet their obligations to us or to third parties, or any disputes with respect to the parties' respective rights and obligations, could have a material adverse effect on the joint ventures or their properties and therefore could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial performance, cash flows and the price of the Common Shares.

We may pursue acquisitions, divestitures, business combinations or other transactions with other companies, involving our properties or new properties, which could harm our operating results, may disrupt our business and could result in unanticipated accounting charges.

Acquisitions of other companies or new properties, divestitures, business combinations or other transactions with other companies may create additional, material risks for our business that could cause our results to differ materially and adversely from our expected or projected results. Such risk factors include the effects of possible disruption to the exploration activities and mine planning, loss of value associated with our properties, mismanagement of project development, additional risk and liability, indemnification obligations, sales of assets at unfavorable prices, failure to sell non-core assets at all, poor execution of the plans for such transactions, permit requirements, debt incurred or capital stock issued to enter into such transactions, the impact of any such transactions on our financial results, negative stakeholder reaction to any such transaction and our ability to successfully integrate an acquired company's operations with our operations. If the purchase price of any acquired businesses exceeds the current fair values of the net tangible assets of such acquired businesses, we would be required to record material amounts of goodwill or other intangible assets, which could result in significant impairment and amortization expense in future periods. These charges, in addition to the results of operations of such acquired businesses and potential restructuring costs

associated with an acquisition, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. We cannot forecast the number, timing or size of future transactions, or the effect that any such transactions might have on our operating or financial results. Any potential future transactions will be viewed on their merits by management and ultimately our Board at the time definitive proposals are received by the Company and viewed relative to the current circumstances of the Company and its business. Furthermore, potential transactions, whether or not consummated, will divert our management's attention and may require considerable cash outlays at the expense of our existing operations. In addition, to complete future transactions, we may issue equity securities, incur debt, assume contingent liabilities or have amortization expenses and write-downs of acquired assets, which could adversely affect our profitability.

We may experience difficulty attracting and retaining qualified management to meet the needs of our anticipated growth, and the failure to manage our growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. In addition, we are dependent upon our employees being able to safely perform their jobs, including the potential for physical injuries or illness.

We are dependent on a relatively small number of key employees, including our President and Chief Executive Officer, our Chief Financial Officer and our Vice President – Exploration and Technical Services. The loss of any officer could have an adverse effect on us. We have no life insurance on any individual, and we may be unable to hire a suitable replacement for them on favorable terms, should that become necessary.

Our success is also dependent on the contributions of highly skilled and experienced consultants and contractors. Our ability to achieve our operating goals depends upon our ability to retain such consultants and contractors in order to execute our strategy. There continues to be competition over highly skilled consultants and contractors in our industry. If we lose key consultants, contractors, or one or more members of our senior management team, and we fail to develop adequate succession plans, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be harmed.

Our business is dependent upon our consultants and contractors being able to safely perform their jobs, including the potential for physical injuries or illness. If we experience periods where our consultants and contractors are unable to perform their jobs for any reason, including as a result of illness, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected.

We may have exposure to greater than anticipated tax liabilities.

Our future income taxes could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in jurisdictions that have lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in jurisdictions that have higher statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, or changes in tax laws, regulations, or accounting principles, as well as certain discrete items. We are subject to review or audit by tax authorities. As a result, we may in the future receive assessments in multiple jurisdictions on various tax-related assertions. Any adverse outcome of such a review or audit could have a negative effect on our operating results and financial condition. In addition, the determination of our provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities requires significant judgment, and there could be situations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe our estimates are reasonable, the ultimate tax outcome may differ from the amounts recorded in our financial statements and may materially affect our financial results in the period or periods for which such determination is made.

We are dependent on information technology systems, which are subject to certain risks, including cybersecurity risks and data leakage risks.

We are dependent upon information technology systems in the conduct of our business. Any significant breakdown, invasion, virus, cyberattack, security breach, destruction or interruption of these systems by employees, others with authorized access to our systems, or unauthorized persons could negatively impact our business. To the extent any invasion, cyberattack or security breach results in disruption to our business, loss or disclosure of, or damage to, our data or confidential information, our reputation, business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Our systems and insurance coverage for protecting against cyber security risks may not be sufficient. Although to date we have not experienced any material losses relating to cyberattacks, we may suffer such losses in the future. We may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures. We also may be subject to significant litigation, regulatory investigation and remediation costs associated with any information security vulnerabilities, cyberattacks or security breaches.

The Company could also be adversely affected by system or network disruptions if new or upgraded information technology systems are defective, not installed properly or not properly integrated into operations. Various measures have been implemented to manage the risks related to the system implementation and modification, but system modification failures could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO THE MINERAL EXPLORATION INDUSTRY

Exploring for gold is an inherently speculative business.

Natural resource exploration and exploring for gold in particular is a business that by its nature is very speculative. There is a strong possibility that we will not discover gold or any other resources which can be mined or extracted at a profit. Although we have established the existence of mineral reserves at the CK Gold Project, we may be unsuccessful in bringing it into production on a profitable basis. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected geological formations, geological formation pressures, fires, power outages, labor disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor are just some of the many risks involved in mineral exploration programs and the subsequent expansion of potential gold deposits.

Estimates of mineral reserves and mineral resources are subject to evaluation uncertainties that could result in project failure.

Our exploration and future potential mining operations, if any, are and would be faced with risks associated with being able to accurately predict the quantity and quality of mineral resources or mineral reserves within the earth using statistical sampling techniques. Estimates of mineral resources or mineral reserves on our properties are made using samples obtained from appropriately placed trenches, test pits and underground workings and intelligently designed drilling. There is an inherent variability of assays between check and duplicate samples taken adjacent to each other and between sampling points that cannot be reasonably eliminated. Additionally, there also may be unknown geologic details that have not been identified or correctly appreciated at the current level of accumulated knowledge about our properties. This could result in uncertainties that cannot be reasonably eliminated from the process of estimating potential mineral resources/reserves. If these estimates were to prove to be unreliable, we could implement an exploitation plan that may not lead to any commercially viable operations in the future.

We may be denied the government licenses and permits which we need to explore or mine on our properties.

Exploration activities usually require the granting of permits from various governmental agencies. For example, exploration drilling on unpatented mineral claims requires a permit to be obtained from the US BLM, which may take several months or longer to grant the requested permit. Depending on the size, location and scope of the exploration program, additional permits may also be required before exploration activities can be undertaken. Prehistoric or Native American graveyards, threatened or endangered species, archeological sites or the possibility thereof, difficult access, excessive dust and important nearby water resources may all result in the need for additional permits before exploration activities can commence. As with all permitting processes, there is the risk that unexpected delays and excessive costs may be experienced in obtaining required permits. The needed permits may not be granted at all. Delays in or our inability to obtain necessary permits will result in unanticipated costs, which may result in serious adverse effects upon our business.

Possible amendments to the General Mining Law and other regulations could make it more difficult or impossible for us to execute our business plan.

In recent years, the U.S. Congress has considered a number of proposed amendments to the General Mining Law, as well as legislation that would make comprehensive changes to the law. Although no such comprehensive legislation has been adopted to date, there can be no assurance that such legislation will not be adopted in the future. If adopted, such legislation, if it includes concepts that have been part of previous legislative proposals, could, among other things, (i) limit on the number of millsites that a claimant may use, (ii) impose time limits on the effectiveness of plans of operation that may not coincide with mine life, (iii) impose more stringent environmental compliance and reclamation requirements on activities on unpatented mining claims and millsites, (iv) establish a mechanism that would allow states, localities and Native American tribes to petition for the withdrawal of identified tracts of federal land from the operation of the General Mining Law, (v) allow for administrative determinations that mining would not be allowed in situations where undue degradation of the federal lands in question could not be prevented, (vi) impose royalties on gold and other mineral production from unpatented mining claims or impose fees on production from patented mining claims, and (vii) impose a fee on the amount of material displaced at a mine. Further, such legislation, if enacted, could have an adverse impact on earnings from our exploration operations, could reduce future estimates of any reserves we may establish and could curtail our future exploration activity on our unpatented claims.

Our ability to conduct exploration, and related activities may also be impacted by administrative actions taken by federal agencies.

We may not be able to maintain the infrastructure necessary to conduct exploration and development activities.

Our exploration and development activities depend upon adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important factors which affect capital and operating costs. Climate change or unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect our exploration activities and financial condition.

We compete against larger and more experienced companies.

The mining industry is intensely competitive. Many large mining companies are primarily producers of precious or base metals and may become interested in the types of deposits and exploration projects on which we are focused, which include gold, silver and other precious metals deposits or polymetallic deposits containing significant quantities of base metals, including copper. Many of these companies have greater financial resources, experience and technical capabilities than we do. We may encounter increasing competition from other mining companies in our efforts to acquire mineral properties and hire experienced mining professionals. Increased competition in our business could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable mining properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

We rely on contractors to conduct a significant portion of our exploration operations.

A significant portion of our exploration operations are currently conducted in whole or in part by contractors. As a result, our exploration operations are subject to a number of risks, some of which are outside our control, including:

- negotiating agreements with contractors on acceptable terms;
- the inability to replace a contractor and its operating equipment in the event that either party terminates the agreement;
- reduced control over those aspects of operations which are the responsibility of the contractor;
- failure of a contractor to perform under its agreement;
- interruption of exploration operations or increased costs in the event that a contractor ceases its business due to insolvency or other unforeseen events;
- failure of a contractor to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements, to the extent it is responsible for such compliance; and
- problems of a contractor with managing its workforce, labor unrest or other employment issues.

In addition, we may incur liability to third parties as a result of the actions of our contractors. The occurrence of one or more of these risks could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Our exploration activities may be adversely affected by the local climate or seismic events, which could prevent us from gaining access to our property year-round.

Earthquakes, heavy rains, snowstorms, wildfires and floods could result in serious damage to or the destruction of facilities, equipment or means of access to our property, or may otherwise prevent us from conducting exploration activities on our property. There may be short periods of time when the unpaved portion of the access road is impassible in the event of extreme weather conditions or unusually muddy conditions. During these periods, it may be difficult or impossible for us to access our property, make repairs, or otherwise conduct exploration activities on them.

We may be unable to secure surface access or to purchase required surface rights.

Although we acquire the rights to some or all of the minerals in the ground subject to the mineral tenures that it acquires, or has a right to acquire, in most cases it does not thereby acquire any rights to, or ownership of, the surface to the areas covered by such mineral tenures. In such cases, applicable mining laws usually provide for rights of access to the surface for the purpose of carrying on exploration activities, however, the enforcement of such rights through the courts can be costly and time consuming. It is necessary to negotiate surface access or to purchase the surface rights if long-term access is required. There can be no guarantee that, despite having the right at law to access the surface and carry on exploration activities, we will be able to negotiate satisfactory agreements with any such existing landowners/occupiers for such access or purchase of such surface rights, and therefore we may be unable to carry out planned exploration activities. In addition, in circumstances where such access is denied, or no agreement can be reached, we may need to rely on the assistance of local officials or the courts in such jurisdiction the outcomes of which cannot be predicted with any certainty. Our inability to secure surface access or purchase required surface rights could materially and adversely affect our timing, cost or overall ability to develop any potential mineral deposits we may locate.

Global and regional political and economic conditions could adversely impact the Company's business.

Political and economic shifts, both domestic and international, may create uncertainty and pose risks to the Company's operations. Policies related to populism, protectionism, economic nationalism, and attitudes toward multinational corporations could result in regulatory changes, trade barriers, or investment restrictions. Additionally, international trade disputes-including tariffs, counter-tariffs, export controls, sanctions, and currency regulations-may increase costs and disrupt supply chain, operating model, and customer relationships.

Further, market volatility, driven by shifts in U.S. and foreign trade policies, fluctuating interest rates, or currency controls may affect gold prices, capital availability, and investor confidence. Even the perception of these risks could lead to reduced investment, higher production costs, and operational challenges. If such trends continue, they may have a material adverse effect on the business and financial performance.

RISKS RELATED TO OWNERSHIP OF OUR COMMON STOCK

Certain shares sold under the Controlled Equity OfferingSM Sales Agreement, dated June 9, 2025, with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. (the "Sales Agreement") may trigger certain potential rights, claims and other penalties.

We became aware that we failed to timely file an amendment to the our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025 to include the information required by, and not included in, Part III of such filing because we did not file our definitive proxy statement within 120 days of the end of our fiscal year ended April 30, 2025. As a result, we concluded we were not eligible to use our registration statement on Form S-3 (File No. 333-286946) (the "Registration Statement") for certain isolated sales under the Sales Agreement. Prior to becoming aware of this matter, we sold an aggregate of 38,541 shares of our common stock in two sales on August 27, 2025, and September 2, 2025 (the "Sales"), representing approximately \$525,000 in the aggregate, under the Registration Statement pursuant to the Sales Agreement. On the days traded, these sales represented 2.5% and 8.5%, respectively, of the daily trading volume of our common stock on the Nasdaq. Because we were not eligible to use the Registration Statement at the time the Sales were made, the Sales may not have been made in accordance with the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder. Accordingly, the purchasers of those securities may have certain rights or could be entitled to damages for losses suffered, if any. In addition, we could become subject to enforcement actions or penalties and fines by federal and state regulatory authorities related to such sales. We also agreed to provide Cantor Fitzgerald & Co. with certain indemnification rights under the Sales Agreement. We cannot predict the likelihood of any claims or actions being brought against us or the amount of any penalties or fines in connection with the Sales. Any such claims, actions, penalties or fines could have a material adverse effect on our stock price, results of operations and financial condition.

Our stock price may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including the following:

- results of our operations and exploration efforts;
- fluctuation in the supply of, demand and market price for gold and copper;
- our ability to obtain working capital financing;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- limited "public float" in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for our common stock;
- our ability to execute our business plan;
- sales of our common stock and decline in demand for our common stock;
- regulatory developments;
- economic and other external factors;
- investor perception of our industry or our prospects; and
- period-to-period fluctuations in our financial results.

In addition, the securities markets have from time-to-time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a result, shareholders may be unable to resell their shares of our common stock at a desired price.

Volatility in the price of our common stock may subject us to securities litigation.

As discussed above, the market for our common stock is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management's attention and resources.

There is currently a limited trading market for our common stock and we cannot ensure that one will ever develop or be sustained.

Although our common stock is currently listed on NASDAQ, there is limited trading activity. We can give no assurance that an active market will develop, or if developed, that it will be sustained. If an investor acquires shares of our common stock, the investor may not be able to liquidate our shares should there be a need or desire to do so. There can be no assurance that there will be an active market for our shares of common stock either now or in the future. The market liquidity of our common stock is limited and may be dependent on the market perception of our business, among other things. We may, in the future, take certain steps, including utilizing investor awareness campaigns, press releases, road shows and conferences to increase awareness of our business and any steps that we might take to bring us to the awareness of investors may require we compensate consultants with cash and/or stock. There can be no assurance that there will be any awareness generated or the results of any efforts will result in any impact on our trading volume. Consequently, investors may not be able to liquidate their investment or liquidate it at a price that reflects the value of the business and trading may be at an inflated price relative to our performance due to, among other things, availability of sellers of our shares. If a market should develop, the price may be highly volatile. Because there may be a low price for our shares of common stock, many brokerage firms or clearing firms may not be willing to effect transactions in the securities or accept our shares for deposit in an account. Even if an investor finds a broker willing to effect a transaction in the shares of our common stock, the combination of brokerage commissions, transfer fees, taxes, if any, and any other selling costs may exceed the selling price. Further, many lending institutions will not permit the use of low-priced shares of common stock as collateral for any loans.

Sales, offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

Sales of substantial amounts of the common stock, or the availability of such securities for sale, could adversely affect the prevailing market prices for the common stock. A decline in the market prices of the common stock could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of securities should we desire to do so. In addition, if our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market or upon the expiration of any statutory holding period, under Rule 144, or upon the exercise of outstanding options or warrants, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as an "overhang" in anticipation of which the market price of our common stock could decline. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, also could make it more difficult for us to raise additional financing through the sale of equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

Our issuance of additional shares of common stock or securities convertible into common stock in exchange for services would dilute the proportionate ownership and voting rights of existing stockholders and could have a negative impact on the market price of our common stock.

Our Board may generally issue shares of common stock or securities convertible into common stock without further approval by our stockholders, based upon such factors that our Board may deem relevant at that time. We have also issued securities as payment for services. It is possible that we will issue additional securities to pay for services in the future. We cannot give you any assurance that we will not issue additional shares of common stock or securities convertible into common stock under circumstances we may deem appropriate at the time.

Our articles of incorporation allow for our Board to create new series of preferred stock without further approval by our stockholders, which could adversely affect the rights of the holders of our common stock.

Our Board has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of preferred stock. Board also has the authority to issue preferred stock without further stockholder approval. As a result, our Board could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of our common stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of our common stock. In addition, our Board could authorize the issuance of a series of preferred stock that has greater voting power than our common stock or that is convertible into our common stock, which could decrease the relative voting power of our common stock or result in dilution to our existing stockholders.

Anti-takeover provisions may impede the acquisition of our Company.

Certain provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes have anti-takeover effects and may inhibit a non-negotiated merger or other business combination. These provisions are intended to encourage any person interested in acquiring us to negotiate with, and to obtain the approval of, our Board in connection with such a transaction. However, certain of these provisions may discourage a future acquisition of us, including an acquisition in which the stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares. As a result, stockholders who might desire to participate in such a transaction may not have the opportunity to do so.

The Company does not intend to pay dividends in the foreseeable future.

We anticipate that we will retain any future earnings to support operations and to finance the development of our business and do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. As a result, the success of an investment in our common stock will depend entirely upon any future appreciation in its value. There is no guarantee that our common stock will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which stockholders have purchased their shares.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. We have relatively little research coverage by securities and industry analysts. If no additional industry analysts commence coverage of the Company, the trading price for our common stock could be negatively impacted. If one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrades our common stock or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our stock price would likely decline. If one or more of these analysts cease coverage of us or fail to publish reports on us regularly, demand for our common stock could decrease, which could cause our stock price and trading volume to decline.

We may not meet the continued listing requirements of the NASDAQ, which could result in a delisting of our common stock.

Our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ. We have in the past, and may in the future, be unable to comply with certain of the listing standards that we are required to meet to maintain the listing of our common shares on the NASDAQ.

If NASDAQ delists our common stock from trading on its exchange for failure to meet the listing standards, we and our stockholders could face significant material adverse consequences including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- a determination that our common stock is a “penny stock” which will require brokers trading in our common stock to adhere to more stringent rules, possibly resulting in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our common stock;
- a limited amount of analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

Delisting could also have other negative results, including the potential loss of confidence by employees, the loss of institutional investor interest and fewer business development opportunities.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Our system of internal controls includes consideration of cybersecurity risks. We use technology and control procedures designed to mitigate cybersecurity risks, with our management team working to monitor, identify, assess, and respond to potential cybersecurity incidents that may threaten the Company. The system of controls also focuses on security awareness and training for employees with access to Company systems. Company management periodically reviews system and organization control reports (SOC 1, Type 2) for key outsourced information systems to ensure that third-party data processing is subject to appropriate controls and security measures.

We have engaged with a third-party information technology firm to assess our vulnerabilities and help us mitigate cybersecurity-related risks.

Management is responsible for the operational oversight of company-wide cybersecurity strategy, policy, and standards across relevant departments to assess and help prepare us to address cybersecurity risks. As part of our overall risk management system, we monitor and test our safeguards and train our employees on these safeguards. Personnel at all levels and departments are made aware of our cybersecurity policies through trainings and necessary implementations.

One of the key functions of our Board is informed oversight of our risk management process, including risks from cybersecurity threats. Our Board is responsible for monitoring and assessing strategic risk exposure, and management is responsible for the day-to-day management of any material risks that may arise. Our Board receives periodic updates from management regarding cybersecurity matters and is notified between such updates regarding any significant new cybersecurity threats or incidents, if any. We do not believe that there are currently any known risks from cybersecurity threats that are reasonably likely to materially affect us or our business strategy, results of operations or financial condition.

As of April 30, 2026, we have not identified an indication of a cybersecurity incident that would have a material impact on our business and consolidated financial statements. For further discussion of cybersecurity risks, please refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be involved in claims and legal actions that arise in the ordinary course of business. To our knowledge, there are no material pending legal proceedings to which we are a party or of which any of our property is the subject.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act, issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose specified information about mine health and safety in their periodic reports. These reporting requirements are based on the safety and health requirements applicable to mines under the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977 (the “Mine Act”) which is administered by the U.S. Department of Labor’s Mine Safety and Health Administration (“MSHA”). During the twelve months period ended April 30, 2026, we and our properties or operations were not subject to regulation by MSHA under the Mine Act and thus no disclosure is required under Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our Common Stock is traded on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "USAU."

Holders of Common Stock

On July 27, 2026, we had 91 registered holders of record of our common stock, which number does not reflect beneficial stockholders who hold their stock in nominee or "street" name through various brokerage firms. On July 27, 2026, the closing sales price of our common stock as reported on NASDAQ Capital Market was \$13.37 per share.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

We do not anticipate paying dividends on shares of our common stock in the foreseeable future as our Board intends to retain future earnings for use in our business. Any future determination as of the payment of dividends on our common stock will depend upon our financial condition, results of operations and such other factors as our Board seems relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities.

Between February 2026 and April 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 36,500 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 36,500 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of \$414,020.

The issuances of the above securities were deemed to be exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") in reliance upon Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D promulgated thereunder, as transactions by an issuer not involving any public offering.

Except as noted above, there were no sales of unregistered securities during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026 that were not previously reported on a Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q or a Current Report on Form 8-K. None of the transactions involved any underwriters, underwriting discounts or commissions.

Item 6. [RESERVED].

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Overview

U.S. Gold Corp., formerly known as Dataram Corporation (the "Company," "we," "our," or "us"), was originally incorporated in the State of New Jersey in 1967 and was subsequently re-incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada in 2016. Effective June 26, 2017, the Company changed its legal name to U.S. Gold Corp. from Dataram Corporation. On May 23, 2017, the Company merged with Gold King Corp. ("Gold King"), in a transaction treated as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization, and the business of Gold King became the business of the Company. We are a gold and precious metals exploration company pursuing exploration and development properties. We own certain mining leases and other mineral rights comprising the CK Gold Project in Wyoming, the Keystone Project in Nevada and the Challis Gold Project in Idaho. We have established an estimate of proven and probable mineral reserves under S-K 1300 at our CK Gold Project, where we are conducting exploration and pre-development activities, and all of our activities on our other properties are exploratory in nature.

Summary of Activities for the Fiscal Year Ended April 30, 2026

An overview of certain significant events follows:

Mineral Property Activities

During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, we continued engineering studies towards the completion of a feasibility study for our CK Gold Project. We continued to enhance our understanding of the Keystone Project deposit in Nevada. Specifically:

- In June 2025, we announced that we contracted with Micon International Limited and Halyard Inc. to conduct the next phase of engineering leading to the development of the CK Gold Project.
- In July 2025, we announced that, effective with the U.S. market open on June 30, 2025, we were added to the broad market Russell 2000 Index as part of the 2025 annual reconstitution of the Russell indices.
- In August 2025, we announced that we plan to use Glencore Technology's Jameson Cell Flotation Equipment for enhanced gold and copper recovery for our CK Gold Project in our Feasibility Study and Project Execution Plan.
- Also in August 2025, we announced that we entered into a contract with Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power ("CLFP"), a subsidiary of Black Hills Corp., the first step toward construction of the powerline to serve the CK Gold Project. CLFP is expected to begin pre-construction planning, engineering and procurement activities in preparation for the potential construction of facilities as would be necessary to provide power and energy to the CK Gold Project.
- In October 2025, we received approval from the United States Forest Service of our revised Plan of Operations for mineral exploration at our Challis Gold Project in Idaho.
- In November 2025, we announced that we entered into an agreement to acquire a 10-acre parcel of land in support of our 2026 development of the CK Gold Project. The transaction was completed in January 2026.
- In March 2026, we announced the results of the Feasibility Study for the CK Gold Project, which indicated, among other things:
 - an after-tax net present value of \$632.0 million, based on prevailing metal prices at the time of the study;
 - that all required permits to begin construction have been secured and that a \$5.0 million reclamation bond is in place to cover the first year of planned construction; and
 - an initial 11-year mine life and estimated reserves of 1.6 million gold equivalent ounces of gold, copper and silver.

Sales of Common Shares to raise a total of \$31.2 million in cash

In December 2025, we announced that we closed a private placement of 1,922,159 shares of our common stock at a price of \$16.25 per share (the "Offering Shares") and warrants to purchase 961,077 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$23.00 per share (the "Warrants"), pursuant to a securities purchase agreement entered into with certain investors, resulting in total gross proceeds of approximately \$31.2 million. The Warrants are immediately exercisable and will expire two years after the initial issuance date. Pricing of the Offering Shares was set based on the close price of our common shares on Monday, December 15, 2025, of \$16.91, representing an approximate 4% discount to the close price.

Shareholder Meeting, Appointment of Directors and Corporate Matters

On April 27, 2026, we held our annual meeting of stockholders. At that meeting:

- Our shareholders re-elected to our Board the five incumbent Directors: Mr. Norman, Mr. Bee, Mr. Schafer, Mr. Waldkirch and Ms. Fipke. Each of the elected Directors will hold office until the next meeting of stockholders and until their successors are named and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal.
- The stockholders also ratified the appointment of our audit firm, CBIZ CPAs P.C. as our independent registered public accountant for our fiscal year ended April 30, 2026.
- The stockholders also approved, by a non-binding advisory vote, the compensation of our named executive officers.

We currently plan to return to a more normalized schedule for our annual meeting of stockholders. Accordingly, we anticipate that the next annual meeting of stockholders will be held on October 13, 2026.

Results of Operations

Net Revenues

We are a development-stage company with no operations, and we did not generate any revenues for the years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, as compared to the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025, were approximately \$19,000,000 and \$13,006,000, respectively. The year-over-year increase of approximately \$5,994,000 increase in operating expenses for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, as compared to the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025, is primarily comprised of the following:

- Compensation and related taxes – an increase of approximately \$220,000 primarily due to increase in base salaries in fiscal year 2026 as well as bonuses to our officers and employees, which was partially offset by decrease in stock-based compensation related to RSUs, DSUs and stock option grants to officers and employees.
- Exploration costs - a decrease of approximately \$635,000 in exploration expenses on our mineral properties due to the decrease in exploration activities and related consulting expenses at our CK Gold property.
- Professional and consulting fees - a net increase of approximately \$5,050,000 primarily due to:
 - an increase of approximately \$4,399,000 related to general strategic, permitting and engineering studies and consulting services, including the completion of the Feasibility Study for our CK Gold Project;
 - an increase in legal fees of approximately \$843,000;
 - an increase in accounting fees of approximately \$173,000;
 - a decrease in investor relation fees of approximately \$140,000;
 - a decrease in stock-based consulting expenses of approximately \$62,000; and
 - a decrease in director fees of approximately \$163,000, primarily due to a decrease in stock-based director fees.
- General and administrative expenses – an increase in general and administrative expenses of approximately \$1,359,000 due primarily to increases in:
 - advertising and marketing expenses of approximately \$853,000;
 - travel and conference expenses of approximately \$131,000
 - office expenses of approximately \$106,000;
 - public company expenses of approximately \$78,000;
 - stock option expense of approximately \$76,000
 - insurance expense of \$47,000; and
 - depreciation expense of \$32,000.

Loss from Operations

We reported a loss from operations of approximately \$19,000,000 and \$13,006,000 for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025, respectively.

Other Income (Loss)

We reported other income (loss) of approximately \$1,792,000 and (\$7,554,000) for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025, respectively. We reported a gain (loss) from change in fair value of warrant liability of approximately \$1,495,000 and (\$7,714,000) for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025, respectively. We reported interest income and other income of approximately \$281,000 and \$16,000, respectively, for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, as compared to approximately \$161,000 and \$0, respectively, during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025. The year-over-year increase in interest income is the direct result of having a higher cash balance during the last four months of the most recently completed fiscal year.

Net Loss

We recognized a net loss of approximately \$17,208,000 and \$20,559,000 for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table summarizes total current assets, liabilities and working capital as of April 30, 2026, compared to April 30, 2025, and the changes between those periods:

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025	Increase (decrease)
Current Assets.....	\$ 32,195,838	\$ 8,895,398	\$ 23,300,440
Current Liabilities.....	\$ 619,527	\$ 879,953	\$ (260,426)
Working Capital.....	<u>\$ 31,576,311</u>	<u>\$ 8,015,445</u>	<u>\$ 23,560,866</u>

We are obligated to file annual, quarterly and current reports with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley”) and the rules subsequently implemented by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board have imposed various requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. We expect to spend between \$175,000 and \$250,000 on legal and accounting expenses annually to comply with our reporting obligations and Sarbanes-Oxley. These costs could negatively affect our results of operations.

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting in accordance with U.S. GAAP and have been prepared assuming that we will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business. For the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025, we incurred net losses of approximately \$17,208,000 and \$20,559,000, respectively. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 2026, cash used in operating activities was approximately \$18,213,000. As of April 30, 2026, we had cash of approximately \$30,655,000, working capital of approximately \$31,576,000, and an accumulated deficit of approximately \$110,615,000. Our primary source of operating funds since inception has been equity financing. As of April 30, 2026, we may have sufficient cash to fund our corporate activities, general and administrative costs, and current project related activities related to permitting and engineering studies over the next twelve months. However, in order to advance any of our projects to the developmental stage, we do not have sufficient cash and will need to raise additional funds. These matters raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern for the twelve months following the issuance of these financial statements.

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities totaled approximately \$18,213,000 and \$9,872,000 for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025, respectively, an increase of approximately \$8,341,000. The increase is primarily due to higher operating expenses, as discussed above, as well as year-over-year increases in (i) prepaid expenses and other current assets of approximately \$1,036,000, (ii) an increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of approximately \$468,000, (iii) additional reclamation bond deposits of approximately \$148,000, and (iv) the settlement of stock payable liabilities during the current year.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities during the year fiscal ended April 30, 2026 was approximately \$1,927,000 and relates primarily to the purchase of land and a building adjacent to the CK Gold Project, located in Cheyenne, Wyoming, as compared to \$6,000 for the purchase of property and equipment during the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities totaled approximately \$42,627,000 and \$12,473,000 for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026, and 2025. The current year cash provided by financing activities consisted primarily of proceeds from the December 2025 sale of common stock of approximately \$31,695,000, net of offering costs, as well as proceeds from the exercise of warrants and stock options of approximately \$10,857,000 and \$75,000, respectively.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the year ended April 30, 2025, consisted primarily of proceeds from the sale of our common stock and warrants of approximately \$10,146,000 in December 2024, net of offering costs, and proceeds received from the exercise of stock warrants of approximately \$2,327,000.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of April 30, 2026, we did not have, and do not have any present plans to implement, any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, to the consolidated financial statements for a summary of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet, and revenues and expenses for the period then ended. Actual results may differ significantly from those estimates. Critical accounting estimates are those estimates made in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles that involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. Our critical accounting estimates are discussed below, including, to the extent material and reasonably available, the impact such estimates have had, or are reasonably likely to have, on our financial condition or results of operations.

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation is accounted for based on the requirements of ASC 718, “Compensation—Stock Compensation” (“ASC 718”), which requires recognition in the financial statements of the cost of employee and director services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments over the period the employee or director is required to perform the services in exchange for the award (presumptively, the vesting period). ASC 718 also requires measurement of the cost of employee and director services received in exchange for an award based on the grant-date fair value of the award.

Mineral Rights

Costs of leasing, exploring, carrying and retaining unproven mineral lease properties are expensed as incurred. Where we have identified proven and probable mineral reserves on any of our properties, development costs will be capitalized when all the following criteria have been met, a) we receive the requisite operating permits, b) completion of a favorable Feasibility Study and c) approval from our Board authorizing the development of the ore body. Until such time when all these criteria have been met, we will continue to expense all exploration and pre-development costs as incurred.

When a property reaches the production stage, the related capitalized costs will be amortized on a units-of-production basis over the proven and probable reserves following the commencement of production. The Company assesses the carrying costs of the capitalized mineral properties for impairment under ASC 360-10, “Impairment of Long-Lived Assets”, and evaluates its carrying value under ASC 930-360, “Extractive Activities—Mining”, annually. An impairment is recognized when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the mineral properties. Impairment losses, if any, are measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the mineral properties over its estimated fair value.

To date, the Company has expensed all exploration and pre-development costs as none of its properties have satisfied the criteria above for capitalization.

ASC 930-805, “Extractive Activities—Mining: Business Combinations” (“ASC 930-805”), states that mineral rights consist of the legal right to explore, extract, and retain at least a portion of the benefits from mineral deposits. Mining assets include mineral rights.

Acquired mineral rights are considered tangible assets under ASC 930-805. ASC 930-805 requires that mineral rights be recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. As a result, the direct costs to acquire mineral rights are initially capitalized as tangible assets. Mineral rights include costs associated with acquiring patented and unpatented mining claims.

ASC 930-805 provides that in measuring the fair value of mineral assets, an acquirer should take into account both:

- The value beyond proven and probable reserves (“VBPP”) to the extent that a market participant would include VBPP in determining the fair value of the assets.
- The effects of anticipated fluctuations in the future market price of minerals in a manner that is consistent with the expectations of market participants.

By rule, leases to explore for or use of natural resources are outside the scope of ASC 842, “Leases”.

Warrant Liability

We account for the warrants issued in March 2022 and April 2023, respectively, in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC 815 “Derivatives and Hedging” whereby under that provision these warrants do not meet the criteria for equity treatment and must be recorded as a liability. Accordingly, we classified these warrant instruments as liabilities and recorded them at fair value, as determined by using a Monte Carlo simulation model, at the time they were granted, and adjusted the instruments to fair value at the end of each reporting period. In May 2025, all then-outstanding warrants that qualified for liability treatment were exercised. Accordingly, the then-fair market value of the warrant liability was reclassified to Additional Paid-In Capital, and the remaining balance of the warranty liability was removed, resulting in a \$1,495,000 gain, as presented on our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended April 30, 2026.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

**U.S. GOLD CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2026**

	<u>Page</u>
Index to Consolidated Financial Statements	
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm PCAOB: 199, CBIZ CPAs PC.....	F-1
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm PCAOB: 688, Marcum LLP	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2026 and 2025.....	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations — Years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity - Years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows - Years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	F-7

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
U.S. Gold Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Gold corp. (the “Company”) as of April 30, 2026, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the year ended April 30, 2026, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of April 30, 2026, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended April 30, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanatory Paragraph – Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 3, the Company has a significant working capital deficiency, has incurred significant losses and needs to raise additional funds to meet its obligations and sustain its operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matters

Critical audit matters are matters arising from the current period audit of the financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. We determined that there are no critical audit matters.

/s/ CBIZ CPAs P.C.

CBIZ CPAs P.C.

We have served as the Company’s auditors from 2016 through 2018 and subsequently reappointed as the Company’s auditor in 2019 (such date takes into account the acquisition of the attest business of Marcum LLP by CBIZ CPAs P.C. effective November 1, 2024).

Houston, TX
July 29, 2026

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Marcum LLP)

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
U.S. Gold Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of U.S. Gold Corp. (the “Company”) as of April 30, 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the year ended April 30, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of April 30, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended April 30, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Explanatory Paragraph – Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note 3, the Company has a significant working capital deficiency, has incurred significant losses and needs to raise additional funds to meet its obligations and sustain its operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audit we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ MARCUM LLP

We served as the Company’s auditors from 2016 through 2018 and subsequently reappointed as the Company’s auditor in 2019 through 2025.

Houston, TX
July 29, 2025

U.S. GOLD CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash.....	\$ 30,655,391	\$ 8,168,767
Prepaid expenses and other current assets.....	1,540,447	726,631
Total current assets	32,195,838	8,895,398
NON - CURRENT ASSETS:		
Property, net.....	2,294,199	431,875
Reclamation bond deposit.....	1,256,929	1,134,329
Operating lease right-of-use asset, net.....	96,223	34,410
Mineral rights	14,370,255	14,370,255
Total non - current assets	18,017,606	15,970,869
Total assets	<u>\$ 50,213,444</u>	<u>\$ 24,866,267</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities.....	\$ 495,052	\$ 636,734
Stock payable	65,000	208,809
Operating lease liabilities, current portion.....	59,475	34,410
Total current liabilities	619,527	879,953
LONG- TERM LIABILITIES		
Warrant liability	-	11,631,100
Asset retirement obligation	372,250	338,421
Operating lease liabilities, less current portion.....	36,748	-
Deferred tax liability	430,486	430,486
Total long-term liabilities.....	839,484	12,400,007
Total liabilities	1,459,011	13,279,960
Commitments and Contingencies (see Note 12)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY :		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 50,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding as of April 30, 2026 and 2025	-	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 16,526,163 shares and 12,692,784 shares issued and outstanding as of April 30, 2026 and 2025.....	16,526	12,693
Additional paid-in capital	159,353,210	104,980,837
Accumulated deficit	(110,615,303)	(93,407,223)
Total stockholders' equity.....	48,754,433	11,586,307
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 50,213,444</u>	<u>\$ 24,866,267</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

U.S. GOLD CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025
Net revenues	\$ -	\$ -
Operating expenses:		
Compensation and related taxes - general and administrative	2,418,223	2,198,480
Exploration costs	1,785,461	2,420,193
Professional and consulting fees	9,576,545	4,526,468
General and administrative expenses	5,219,706	3,860,372
Total operating expenses.....	18,999,935	13,005,513
Loss from operations	(18,999,935)	(13,005,513)
Other income (expense):		
Interest income	280,855	160,591
Other income	16,000	-
Change in fair value of warrant liability	1,495,000	(7,714,200)
Total other income (expense)	1,791,855	(7,553,609)
Loss before provision for income taxes	(17,208,080)	(20,559,122)
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net loss	\$ (17,208,080)	\$ (20,559,122)
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (1.15)	\$ (1.80)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	14,978,113	11,429,229

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

U.S. GOLD CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED APRIL 30, 2026 AND 2025

	Common Stock \$0.001 Par Value		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, April 30, 2024	10,732,277	\$ 10,732	\$ 90,297,824	\$ (72,848,101)	\$ 17,460,455
Issuance of common stock, net of offering cost..	1,457,700	1,458	10,144,165	-	10,145,623
Issuance of common stock for exercise of stock warrants	464,668	465	2,326,983	-	2,327,448
Issuance of common stock for services including accrued and prepaid services	30,212	30	119,970	-	120,000
Issuance of common stock for vested restricted common stock unit.....	7,927	8	(8)	-	-
Accretion of stock based compensation in connection with stock option grants	-	-	1,091,032	-	1,091,032
Stock-based compensation in connection with restricted common stock award grants and restricted and deferred common stock unit grants	-	-	1,000,871	-	1,000,871
Net loss	-	-	-	(20,559,122)	(20,559,122)
Balance, April 30, 2025	12,692,784	12,693	104,980,837	(93,407,223)	11,586,307
Issuance of common stock for cash, net of offering cost.....	1,960,700	1,960	31,693,453	-	31,695,413
Issuance of common stock for services including accrued and prepaid services	37,141	37	313,772	-	313,809
Issuance of common stock for exercise of stock options	14,287	15	74,737	-	74,752
Issuance of common stock for exercise of stock warrants	1,508,940	1,509	10,855,577	-	10,857,086
Issuance of common stock for cashless exercise of stock warrants.....	312,311	312	(312)	-	-
Reclassification of warrant liability into equity upon exercise of warrants	-	-	10,136,100	-	10,136,100
Accretion of stock based compensation in connection with stock option grants	-	-	637,921	-	637,921
Stock-based compensation in connection with restricted common stock award grants and restricted and deferred common stock unit grants	-	-	661,125	-	661,125
Net loss	-	-	-	(17,208,080)	(17,208,080)
Balance, April 30, 2026	<u>16,526,163</u>	<u>\$ 16,526</u>	<u>\$159,353,210</u>	<u>\$ (110,615,303)</u>	<u>\$ 48,754,433</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

U.S. GOLD CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (17,208,080)	\$ (20,559,122)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	64,887	32,390
Accretion	33,829	30,764
Amortization of right-of-use asset	58,730	57,485
Stock based compensation	1,366,546	2,146,903
Amortization of prepaid stock based expenses	37,500	22,500
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(1,495,000)	7,714,200
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(813,816)	222,202
Reclamation bond deposit	(122,600)	25,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(141,682)	326,430
Stock payable	65,000	166,309
Operating lease liability	(58,730)	(57,485)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(18,213,416)	(9,872,424)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property and equipment	(3,331)	(6,158)
Purchase of land and building	(1,923,880)	-
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(1,927,211)	(6,158)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Issuance of common stock, net of issuance cost	31,695,413	10,145,623
Proceeds from issuance of common stock for exercise of stock option	74,752	-
Proceeds from issuance of common stock for exercise of stock warrants	10,857,086	2,327,448
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	42,627,251	12,473,071
NET INCREASE IN CASH	22,486,624	2,594,489
CASH - beginning of year	8,168,767	5,574,278
CASH - end of year	\$ 30,655,391	\$ 8,168,767
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Issuance of common stock for accrued services	\$ 208,809	\$ 42,500
Issuance of common stock for prepaid services	\$ 37,500	\$ -
Reclassification of warrant liability into equity upon exercise of warrants	\$ 10,136,100	\$ -
Operating lease right-of-use asset and operating lease liability recorded upon lease modification	\$ 120,543	\$ 21,564

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

U.S. GOLD CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2026

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Organization

U.S. Gold Corp., formerly known as Dataram Corporation (the “Company”), was originally incorporated in the State of New Jersey in 1967 and was subsequently re-incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada in 2016. Effective June 26, 2017, the Company changed its name to U.S. Gold Corp. from Dataram Corporation. On May 23, 2017, the Company merged with Gold King Corp. (“Gold King”), in a transaction treated as a reverse acquisition and recapitalization, and the business of Gold King became the business of the Company. The Company is a gold and precious metals exploration company pursuing exploration and development properties. The Company owns certain mining leases and other mineral rights comprising the CK Gold Project in Wyoming, the Keystone Project in Nevada and the Challis Gold Project in Idaho. The Company has established an estimate of proven and probable mineral reserves under subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (“S-K 1300”) at its CK Gold Project, where the Company is conducting exploration and pre-development activities, and all of its activities on its other properties are exploratory in nature.

The Company’s CK Gold property contains proven and probable mineral reserves and accordingly is classified as a development stage property, as defined in S-K 1300. None of the Company’s other properties contain proven and probable mineral reserves and all activities are exploratory in nature.

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references herein to the “Company” refer to U.S. Gold Corp. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation and principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”), the instructions to Form 10-K, and the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) for financial information, which includes the consolidated financial statements and presents the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries as of April 30, 2026. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated. It is management’s opinion that all material adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) have been made, which are necessary for a fair financial statement presentation.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated balance sheet, and revenues and expenses for the period then ended. Actual results may differ significantly from those estimates. Significant estimates made by management include, but are not limited to, valuation of mineral rights, stock-based compensation, the fair value of common stock, valuation of warrant liability, asset retirement obligations and the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company has adopted ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures” (“ASC 820”), for assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. ASC 820 establishes a common definition for fair value to be applied in accordance with U.S. GAAP, which requires the use of fair value measurements, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure about such fair value measurements.

ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Additionally, ASC 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

These inputs are prioritized below:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for which there are little or no market data, which require the use of the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The Company analyzes all financial instruments with features of both liabilities and equity under the Financial Accounting Standard Board's ("FASB") accounting standard for such instruments. Under this standard, financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company's warrant liability for warrants issued in connection with equity financings in March 2022 and April 2023 (see Note 9) was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model using Level 3 inputs. As the result of the exercise of all warrants classified as liabilities during the year, the Company has no remaining warrant liability as of April 30, 2026.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents are comprised of certain highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. The Company did not have any cash equivalents on hand at April 30, 2026 and 2025. The Company places its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The Company's accounts at these institutions are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC") up to \$250,000. To reduce its risk associated with the failure of such financial institutions, the Company evaluates, at least annually, the rating of the financial institutions in which it holds deposits. At April 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company had bank balances of approximately \$30.4 million and \$7.9 million, respectively, exceeding the FDIC insurance limit on interest bearing accounts.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets of \$1,540,447 and \$726,631 at April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, consist primarily of costs paid for future services which will occur within a year. Prepaid expenses principally include prepayments in cash and equity instruments for consulting, public relations, business advisory services, advertising and marketing, insurance premiums, mining claim fees, easement fees, options fees, and mineral lease fees which are being amortized over the terms of their respective agreements.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is carried at cost. The cost of repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred, unless such repairs materially extend the useful life of the asset; major replacements and improvements are capitalized. When assets are retired or disposed of, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are included in income in the year of disposition

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets. The following are the expected useful lives:

Furniture and office equipment	3 years
Vehicle	5 years
Land	Not depreciated
Building	15 years

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be fully recoverable, or at least annually. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the sum of expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the then-carrying amount of the asset. The amount of impairment is measured as the difference between the asset's estimated fair value and its book value. The Company did not recognize any impairment during the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025.

Mineral Rights

Costs of leasing, exploring, carrying and retaining unproven mineral lease properties are expensed as incurred. The Company expenses all mineral exploration costs as incurred. Where the Company has identified proven and probable mineral reserves on any of its properties, development costs will be capitalized when all the following criteria have been met, a) the Company receives the requisite operating permits, b) completion of a favorable Feasibility Study and c) approval from the Board of director's authorizing the development of the ore body. Until such time all these criteria have been met, the Company expenses pre-development costs as incurred.

When a property reaches the production stage, the related capitalized costs will be amortized on a units-of-production basis over the proven and probable reserves following the commencement of production. The Company assesses the carrying costs of the capitalized mineral properties for impairment under ASC 360-10, "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets", and evaluates their carrying value under ASC 930-360, "Extractive Activities—Mining", annually. An impairment is recognized when the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows is less than the then-carrying amount of the mineral properties.

To date, the Company has expensed all exploration and pre-development costs as none of its properties have satisfied the criteria above for capitalization.

ASC 930-805, "Extractive Activities—Mining: Business Combinations" ("ASC 930-805"), states that mineral rights consist of the legal right to explore, extract, and retain at least a portion of the benefits from mineral deposits. Mining assets include mineral rights.

Acquired mineral rights are considered tangible assets under ASC 930-805. ASC 930-805 requires that mineral rights be recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date. As a result, the direct costs to acquire mineral rights are initially capitalized as tangible assets. Mineral rights include costs associated with acquiring patented and unpatented mining claims.

ASC 930-805 provides that in measuring the fair value of mineral assets, an acquirer should take into account both:

- The value beyond proven and probable reserves ("VBPP") to the extent that a market participant would include VBPP in determining the fair value of the assets.
- The effects of anticipated fluctuations in the future market price of minerals in a manner that is consistent with the expectations of market participants.

Leases to explore for or for the use of natural resources are outside the scope of ASC 842, "Leases".

Share-Based Compensation

Share-based compensation is accounted for based on the requirements of ASC 718, "Compensation—Stock Compensation" ("ASC 718"), which requires recognition in the financial statements of the cost of employee and director services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments over the period the employee or director is required to perform the services in exchange for the award (presumptively, the vesting period). ASC 718 also requires measurement of the cost of employee and director services received in exchange for an award based on the grant-date fair value of the award.

Accounting for Warrants

Warrants are accounted for in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance provided in ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging" ("ASC 815") as either derivative liabilities or as equity instruments, depending on the specific terms of the agreements. The Company classifies as equity any contracts that (i) require physical settlement or net-share settlement or (ii) give the Company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). The Company classifies as assets or liabilities any contracts that (i) require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net-cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the control of the Company) or (ii) give the counterparty a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement). Instruments that are classified as liabilities are recorded at fair value at each reporting period, with any change in fair value recognized as a component of change in fair value of derivative liabilities in the consolidated statements of operations for such period.

The Company assessed the classification of its outstanding common stock purchase warrants as of the date of issuance and determined that such instruments, except for the warrants discussed under Warrant Liability below, met the criteria for equity classification under the guidance in ASC 260, "Earnings Per Share"; ASC 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity"; ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". The Company has no outstanding warrants that contain a "down round" feature under ASC 815-10.

Warrant Liability

The Company accounts for the 625,000 warrants and 870,000 warrants issued in March 2022 and April 2023, respectively, in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC 815 “Derivatives and Hedging” whereby under that provision these warrants do not meet the criteria for equity treatment and must be recorded as a liability. Accordingly, the Company classifies these warrant instruments as liabilities at fair value and adjusts the instruments to fair value at each reporting period. This liability is re-measured at each balance sheet date until the warrants are exercised or expire, and any change in fair value will be recognized in the Company’s statement of operations. The fair value of these warrants is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation model. Such warrant classification is also subject to re-evaluation at each reporting period (see Note 9). During the year ended April 30, 2026, all warrants for which a warrant liability had previously been established were exercised and the fair-market value at the time of exercise (\$10,136,100) of the corresponding liability was reclassified to additional paid in capital resulting in the recognition of a gain of \$1,495,000.

Offering Costs

Offering costs incurred in connection with the issuance of common stock primarily consisted of legal, placement agent fees and other costs that were directly related to registered stock offerings. Offering costs were allocated to the separable financial instruments issued in the registered direct offering based on the same proportion as the proceeds were allocated to the warrants and equity. Offering costs associated with warrant liabilities are expensed as incurred, presented as offering costs related to warrant liability in the consolidated statements of operations. Offering costs associated with the sale of common shares are charged against equity.

Remediation and Asset Retirement Obligation

Asset retirement obligations (“ARO”), consisting primarily of estimated reclamation costs at the Company’s CK Gold and Keystone properties, are recorded in the period incurred and when a reasonable fair value estimate of future reclamation costs can be made. Such obligations, which are initially estimated based on discounted cash flow estimates, are accreted to full value over time through charges to accretion expense, which is included in general and administrative expenses on the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations. Corresponding asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset and depreciated over the asset’s remaining useful life. AROs are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from revisions to the estimated timing or amount of reclamation and closure costs. The Company reviews and evaluates its AROs annually or more frequently at interim periods if deemed necessary.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The reporting and functional currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction dates. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rates prevailing at the balance sheet date with any transaction gains and losses that arise from exchange rate fluctuations on transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency included in the results of operations as incurred. Translation adjustments, and transaction gains or losses, have not had, and are not expected to have, a material effect on the results of operations of the Company and are included in general and administrative expenses.

Leases

The Company accounts for leases in accordance with ASC Topic 842, Leases. Operating lease right of use assets (“ROU”) represent the right to use the leased asset throughout the lease term, and operating lease liabilities are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term as of the lease commencement date. As most leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease commencement date in determining the present value of future payments. Upon any election by the Company to extend a lease for additional years, that election will be treated as a lease modification and the lease will be reviewed for re-measurement. Lease expense for minimum lease payments is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in general and administrative expenses in the statements of operations.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to the provision of ASC 740, “Accounting for Income Taxes” (“ASC 740”), which requires, among other things, an asset and liability approach to calculating deferred income taxes. The asset and liability approach requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the tax bases of assets and liabilities. A valuation allowance is provided to offset any net deferred tax assets for which management believes it is more likely than not that the net deferred asset will not be realized.

The Company follows the provision of ASC 740-10, “Accounting for Uncertain Income Tax Positions” (“ASC 740-10”). When tax returns are filed, there may be uncertainty about the merits of positions taken or the amount of the position that would be ultimately sustained. In accordance with the guidance of ASC 740-10, the benefit of a tax position is recognized in the financial statements in the period during which, based on all available evidence, management believes it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including the resolution of appeals or litigation processes, if any. Tax positions taken are not offset or aggregated with other positions.

Tax positions that meet the more likely than not recognition threshold are measured at the largest amount of tax benefit that is more than 50 percent likely of being realized upon settlement with the applicable taxing authority. The portion of the benefit associated with tax positions taken that exceed the amount measured as described above should be reflected as a liability for uncertain tax benefits in the accompanying balance sheet along with any associated interest and penalties that would be payable to the taxing authorities upon examination. The Company believes its tax positions are all more likely than not to be upheld upon examination. As such, the Company has not recorded a liability for uncertain tax benefits or for any related interest and penalties. In the event that the Company is assessed penalties and/or interest, penalties will be charged to other operating expense and interest will be charged to interest expense.

The Company follows ASC 740-10-25, “Definition of Settlement”, which provides guidance on how an entity should determine whether a tax position is effectively settled for the purpose of recognizing previously unrecognized tax benefits and provides that a tax position can be effectively settled upon the completion and examination by a taxing authority without being legally extinguished. For tax positions considered effectively settled, an entity would recognize the full amount of tax benefit, even if the tax position is not considered more likely than not to be sustained based solely on the basis of its technical merits and the statute of limitations remains open. The federal and state income tax returns of the Company are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and state taxing authorities, generally for three years after they are filed.

Advertising cost

The Company applies ASC 720 “Other Expenses” to account for advertising costs. Pursuant to ASC 720-35-25-1, the Company expenses advertising expenses as incurred. Advertising costs include advertising primarily from social media ads and digital marketing ads. Advertising costs were approximately \$3,284,000 and \$2,430,394 for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively, were included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of operations.

Segment Information

The Company is engaged in the exploration and evaluation of its mineral properties. In accordance with ASC 280 – Segment Reporting, the Company has determined that it operates in one operating and reportable segment. Operating segments are defined as components of an entity where discrete financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker (CODM). This determination is based on the manner in which the CODM, identified as the Chief Executive Officer, makes operating decisions, allocates resources and assesses financial performance.

All activities are related to the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties, and the Company has not commenced commercial operations or generated revenues to date. Internal reporting and decision-making are performed, and all financial results are reviewed on a consolidated basis by the CODM, without differentiation by individual exploration property. The single segment constitutes the entirety of the consolidated entity, and the accompanying consolidated financial statements and the notes to the accompanying consolidated financial statements are representative of such amounts. For the fiscal years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company operated in one operating segment.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by FASB that do not require adoption until a future date are not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements upon adoption. The Company does not discuss recent pronouncements that are not anticipated to impact or are unrelated to its financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

In December 2023, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2023-09, Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (“ASU 2023-09”). The standard enhances income tax disclosure requirements for all entities by requiring specified categories and greater disaggregation within the rate reconciliation table, disclosure of income taxes paid by jurisdiction, and providing clarification on uncertain tax positions and related financial statement impacts. ASU 2023-09 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company adopted ASU 2023-09 in its annual financial statements for the year ended April 30, 2026 using a retrospective approach. The adoption of ASU 2023-09 on its annual disclosures did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

On November 4, 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03 Subtopic 220-40 – Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (“ASU 2024-03”) to improve the disclosures about a public business entity’s expenses and address requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses (including purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, amortization, and depletion) in commonly presented expense captions (such as cost of sales, SG&A, and research and development). ASU 2024-03 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and early adoption is permitted. ASU 2024-03 allows entities to apply the amendment prospectively or elect retrospective application. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2024-03 may have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

On December 8, 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-11 – Interim Reporting (“ASU 2025-11”) which is intended to improve the navigability of the guidance in ASC 270, Interim Reporting, and clarify when it applies. Under the amendments, an entity is subject to ASC 270 if it provides interim financial statements and notes in accordance with GAAP. ASU 2025-11 also addresses the form and content of such financial statements, interim disclosures requirements, and establishes a principle under which an entity must disclose events since the end of the last annual reporting period that have a material impact on the entity. ASU 2025-11 is effective for interim reporting periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027 and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2025-11 may have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

On December 17, 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-12, Codification Improvements. The amendments in this update are to make other incremental improvements to GAAP and facilitate codification updates for a broad range of Topics arising from technical corrections, unintended application of the codification, clarifications, and other minor improvements. The resulting amendments are collectively referred to as Codification improvements. ASU 2025-12 is effective for all entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2025-12 may have on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 — GOING CONCERN

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. As of April 30, 2026, the Company had cash of approximately \$30.7 million, working capital of approximately \$31.6 million, which consists primarily of cash and prepaid expenses and other current assets, and an accumulated deficit of approximately \$110.6 million. The Company recognized a net loss for the year ended April 30, 2026, and reported cash used in operating activities of approximately \$17.2 million and \$18.2 million, respectively. As a result of the utilization of cash in its operating activities, and the development of its assets, the Company has incurred losses since it commenced operations. The Company’s primary source of operating funds since inception has been equity financing. As noted in Note 10, in December 2025, the Company completed an offering which raised total gross proceeds of approximately \$31.2 million before deducting fees and other estimated offering expenses. As of the date of filing the annual report for the year ended April 30, 2026, the Company has sufficient cash to fund its corporate activities and general and administrative costs and has undertaken project activities related to permitting and continued engineering studies. However, in order to advance any of its projects past the aforementioned objectives, the Company does not have sufficient cash and will need to raise additional funds. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern for the twelve months following the issuance of these consolidated financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of asset amounts or the classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 — MINERAL RIGHTS

The Company's CK Gold property contains proven and probable mineral reserves and, accordingly, is classified as a development stage property, as defined in S-K 1300. None of the Company's other properties contain proven and probable mineral reserves, and all activities related to these properties are exploratory in nature.

CK Gold Project

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gold King Corp., a Nevada corporation, owns the Copper King gold and copper development project (the "CK Gold Property"), which is comprised of two State of Wyoming Metallic and Non-metallic Rocks and Minerals Mining Leases covering an area of approximately 1.8 square miles located in the Silver Crown Mining District of southeast Wyoming.

Keystone Project

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, U.S. Gold Acquisition Corporation, acquired the mining claims comprising the Keystone Project. The Keystone Project consists of 601 unpatented lode mining claims situated in Eureka County, Nevada. Some of the Keystone Project claims are subject to pre-existing net smelter royalty ("NSR") obligations.

Northern Panther Merger Agreement

On August 10, 2020, the Company entered into the Merger Agreement with Acquisition Corp., NPRC and the Stockholder Representative named therein, pursuant to which Acquisition Corp. merged with and into NPRC, with NPRC surviving as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Consequently, the Company acquired mineral rights on a gold exploration project in Idaho called the Challis Gold project. The Challis Gold project contains 77 unpatented lode mining claims in Lemhi County, Idaho covering approximately 1,710 acres.

As of the dates presented, mineral properties consisted of the following:

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
CK Gold Project	\$ 3,091,738	\$ 3,091,738
Keystone Project	1,028,885	1,028,885
Challis Gold Project	10,249,632	10,249,632
Total	<u>\$ 14,370,255</u>	<u>\$ 14,370,255</u>

NOTE 5 — PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

As of the dates presented, property consisted of the following:

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Site costs	\$ 203,320	\$ 203,320
Land	1,459,286	352,718
Building	817,311	-
Computer equipment	13,256	9,924
Vehicle	39,493	39,493
Total	<u>2,532,666</u>	<u>605,455</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(238,467)</u>	<u>(173,580)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,294,199</u>	<u>\$ 431,875</u>

For the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, depreciation expense amounted to \$64,887 and \$32,390, respectively, and was included in general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

In September 2025, the Company acquired land and a building located in Cheyenne, Wyoming for a total purchase price of \$1,119,324 (the "Property Acquisition"). Concurrent with the Property Acquisition, the Company entered into a one-year lease agreement (the "leaseback") to lease the property back to the seller (the "seller-lessee"). Accordingly, the Company is the lessor (the "buyer-lessor") in the leaseback arrangement. The leaseback is accounted for as an operating lease under ASC 842.

In accordance with ASC 842-40 (Sale and Leaseback Transactions), the Company evaluated and determined that the contractual leaseback payments are below market rent for comparable properties and terms. ASC 842-40 requires the adjustment of the purchase price of the underlying asset for any off-market terms of sale and leaseback transactions. A buyer-lessor should account for such difference as a prepayment of rent by the seller-lessee, which should be recognized as lease income along with the contractual leaseback payments.

Accordingly, the acquired land and building is recorded at an adjusted cost of \$1,119,324, which consists of the purchase price of \$1,095,336 and the off-market adjustment of \$23,988 of deferred rent representing the value of the below-market leaseback terms. The deferred rent is presented within accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet and is being amortized to other income ratably over the one-year term of the lease agreement. During the year ended April 30, 2026, amortization of deferred rent amounted to \$15,992, and was included in other income as reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

In January 2026, the Company acquired land located in Cheyenne, Wyoming for a total purchase price of \$804,555.

NOTE 6 — ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

In conjunction with various permit approvals allowing the Company to undergo exploration activities at the CK Gold and Keystone projects, the Company has recorded an ARO based upon the reclamation plans submitted in connection with the various permits. The following table summarizes activity related to the Company's ARO liability for the years presented:

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 338,421	\$ 307,657
Retired	-	-
Accretion expense	33,829	30,764
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ 372,250</u>	<u>\$ 338,421</u>

For the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, accretion expense amounted to \$33,829 and \$30,764, respectively, and was included in general and administrative expenses as reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

NOTE 7 – OPERATING LEASE RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS AND OPERATING LEASE LIABILITIES

On May 1, 2021, the Company entered into a lease agreement for a facility in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The initial term of the lease was for a two-year period from May 2021 to May 2023 starting with a monthly base rent of \$1,667. On January 30, 2023, the Company entered into a first lease amendment effective as of May 1, 2023, to extend this lease for a period of one year expiring April 30, 2024. On January 11, 2024, the Company entered into a second lease amendment effective as of May 1, 2024, to extend this lease for another period of one year expiring April 30, 2025, with an option to renew the lease for an additional one-year term. Under the second lease amendment, the monthly base rent was increased from \$1,768 to \$1,821 on May 1, 2024. On January 30, 2025, the Company entered into a third lease amendment effective as of May 1, 2025, to extend this lease for another period of one year expiring April 30, 2026, with an option to renew the lease for an additional one-year term. Under the third lease amendment, the monthly base increased from \$1,821 to \$1,876 on May 1, 2025. The Company accounted for the lease amendments as lease modifications under ASC 842. On January 30, 2023, the effective date of the first lease amendment, the Company recorded an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of \$20,472 based on the net present value of lease payments discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 8%. On January 11, 2024, the effective date of the second lease amendment, the Company recorded an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of \$20,936 based on the net present value of lease payments discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 8%. On January 30, 2025, the effective date of the third lease amendment, the Company recorded an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of \$21,564 based on the net present value of lease payments discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 8%.

On February 18, 2026, the Company entered into a fourth lease amendment effective as of May 1, 2026, to extend this lease for another period of one year expiring April 30, 2027, with an option to renew the lease for an additional one-year term. Under the fourth lease amendment, the monthly base will increase from \$1,876 to \$1,932 on May 1, 2026. On February 18, 2026, the effective date of the fourth lease amendment, the Company recorded an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of \$42,489 based on the net present value of lease payments discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 9.95%.

On September 1, 2021, the Company entered into a lease agreement for another facility in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The initial term of the lease was for a two-year period from September 2021 through August 2023. On October 18, 2023, the Company entered into a lease amendment effective as of September 1, 2023 and extended the lease for a period of two years expiring August 31, 2025. On September 1, 2023, the effective date of the amendment, the Company recorded an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of \$72,672 based on the net present value of lease payments discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 8%. On June 18, 2025, the Company entered into a second lease amendment effective as of September 1, 2025, to extend the lease for a period of two years expiring August 31, 2027. The Company will not have an option to renew the lease past August 31, 2027, unless agreed to by the lessor and the Company. Pursuant to the lease amendment, the monthly base rent will increase from \$3,265 to \$3,600. On June 18, 2025, the effective date of the second amendment, the Company recorded an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and lease liability in the amount of \$78,054 based on the net present value of lease payments discounted using an incremental borrowing rate of 9.95%.

For the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, lease expense of approximately \$80,000 and \$76,000, respectively, was included in general and administrative expenses as reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Right-of- use assets are summarized below:

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Operating leases.....	<u>\$ 96,223</u>	<u>\$ 34,410</u>

Operating Lease liabilities are summarized below:

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Operating lease, current portion.....	\$ 59,475	\$ 34,410
Operating lease, long term portion.....	36,748	-
Total lease liability	<u>\$ 96,223</u>	<u>\$ 34,410</u>

The weighted average remaining lease term for the operating leases is 1.63 years and the weighted average incremental borrowing rate is 9.95% at April 30, 2026.

The following table includes supplemental cash and non-cash information related to the Company's leases:

	Years ended April 30,	
	2026	2025
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities		
Operating cash flows from operating lease.....	\$ 64,370	\$ 61,034
Lease assets obtained upon lease modification.....	\$ 120,543	\$ 21,564

The remaining minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases at April 30, 2026 are as follows:

Year ended April 30, 2027.....	\$ 66,385
Year ended April 30, 2028.....	38,281
Less: imputed interest	(8,443)
Total present value of lease liability	<u>\$ 96,223</u>

NOTE 8 — RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On November 25, 2024, the Company and Luke Norman Consulting Ltd. ("Norman Consulting"), an entity controlled by Luke Norman. Mr. Norman has served as a member of the Company's Board of Directors since May 2018. Pursuant to the terms of the consulting agreement, Mr. Norman agreed to provide services related to investor and strategic introductions for potential mergers and acquisitions and other potential and strategic relationships, in exchange for an annual consulting fee of \$250,000, which is payable in monthly installments. The agreement for an initial term of 12 months and contained an automatic renewal provision unless terminated by the Company. Effective, January 1, 2026, the annual consulting fee was increased to \$265,000. In addition, Norman Consulting is entitled to receive certain payments upon the occurrence of a "transformative transaction" (as defined in the November 2024 Agreement). The Company also agreed to compensate Norman Consulting for its past services to the Company for the period from March 2024 to October 2024 by (i) issuing 19,779 restricted shares of the Company's common stock to Norman Consulting and (ii) paying a lump-sum cash payment of \$65,000 to Norman Consulting. The Company paid consulting fees to Norman Consulting of \$505,000 and \$210,833 in cash during the year ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. The fiscal 2026 payments included a discretionary bonus of \$250,000. The Company issued the 19,779 shares discussed above on June 26, 2025. Additionally, as of April 30, 2026, the Company recorded accounts payable and accrued expenses totaling \$57,294 due to Norman Consulting that was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

NOTE 9 — WARRANT LIABILITY

As of April 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company's warrant liabilities were valued at \$0 and \$11,631,100, respectively. Under the guidance in ASC 815-40, certain warrants did not meet the criteria for equity treatment. These warrants included a clause whereby the warrant holder may be entitled to receive a net cash settlement upon the completion of a "fundamental transaction." A fundamental transaction, as defined in the warrants, includes (a) any merger or consolidation by and between the Company and another Person, (b) the sale or other disposition by the Company of all or substantially all of its assets, (c) the completion of any tender offer or exchange offer pursuant to which the holders of greater than 50% of the Company's outstanding common stock has agreed to tender or exchange their securities, and (d) the consummation of a stock purchase agreement or other business combination whereby another Person acquires more than 50% of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company. In the event of a fundamental transaction, the holder of the warrant has the right to require that the Company purchase the warrant from the holder by paying the holder an amount of cash equal to a valuation based on the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model reflecting an expected volatility equal to the greater of 100% or the 100-day volatility as of the trading day immediately following the public announcement of the applicable fundamental transaction. This volatility input precludes the Company from applying equity accounting as the warrant holder could receive a net cash settlement value that is greater than a holder of the Company's common stock. Accordingly, the Company concluded that liability accounting was required.

The Company utilized a Monte Carlo Simulation model to estimate the fair values of the April 2023 and March 2022 warrants, which incorporated significant inputs that were not observable in the market, and thus represents a Level 3 measurement as defined in ASC 820. The unobservable inputs utilized for measuring the fair value of the contingent consideration reflect management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the contingent consideration. The Company determined the fair value by using the below key inputs to the Monte Carlo Simulation Model.

As such, these warrants are recorded at fair value as of each reporting date with the change in fair value reported within other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as "Change in fair value of warrant liability" until the warrants are exercised, expired or other facts and circumstances lead the warrant liability to be reclassified to stockholders' equity. In May 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 870,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of the 870,000 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$5,359,200. Additionally, in May 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 260,071 shares of common stock upon the cashless exercise of the 625,000 common stock purchase warrants. The then- fair value of the warrant liability on the date of exercise of \$10,136,100 was reclassified into additional paid in capital in May 2025 and the Company recognized a gain from the change of fair value of the warranty liability of \$1,495,000, as reflected on the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended April 30, 2026

Measurement

The Company accounted for the 625,000 warrants issued on March 18, 2022 and the 870,000 warrants issued on April 10, 2023, in accordance with the guidance contained in ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedging" whereby the warrants did not meet the criteria for equity treatment and were recorded as a liability. In May 2025, the fair value of the warrant liability on the date of exercise was reclassified into additional paid in capital (see above).

The key inputs for the warrant liability were as follows as of May 2, 2025 (the valuation date before the date of exercise):

Key Valuation Inputs

Expected term (years)		3.44
Annualized volatility		64.2%
Volatility if fundamental transaction occurs		100.00%
Risk-free interest rate		3.84%
Stock price	\$	9.99
Dividend yield		0.00%
Exercise price	\$	6.16
Probability of fundamental transaction		95%
Date of fundamental transaction		0.25 years to 3.44 years

The key inputs for the warrant liability were as follows as of April 30, 2025:

Key Valuation Inputs

Expected term (years)		3.45
Annualized volatility		64.0%
Volatility if fundamental transaction occurs		100.00%
Risk-free interest rate		3.61%
Stock price	\$	10.97
Dividend yield		0.00%
Exercise price	\$	6.16
Probability of fundamental transaction		95%
Date of fundamental transaction	0.25 years to 3.45 years	

The following table sets forth a summary of the changes in the fair value of the Level 3 warrant liability for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Warrant Liability
Fair value as of April 30, 2024	\$ 3,916,900
Change in fair value of warrant liability	7,714,200
Fair value as of April 30, 2025	11,631,100
Reclassification into equity upon warrant exercise	(10,136,100)
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(1,495,000)
Fair value as of April 30, 2026	\$ -

NOTE 10 — STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

As of April 30, 2026, authorized capital stock consisted of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 50,000,000 shares of “blank check” preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of which 1,300,000 shares are designated as Series A Convertible Preferred Stock, 400,000 shares are designated as Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, 45,002 shares are designated as Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, 7,402 shares are designated as Series D Convertible Preferred Stock, 2,500 shares are designated as Series E Convertible Preferred Stock, 1,250 shares are designated as Series F Preferred Stock, 127 shares are designated as Series G Preferred Stock, 106,894 shares are designated as Series H Preferred Stock, and 921,666 shares are designated as Series I Preferred Stock. The Company’s Board has the authority, without further action by the stockholders, to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series and to fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions granted to or imposed upon the preferred stock.

There were no shares of Preferred Stock outstanding as of April 30, 2026 and 2025.

Common Stock issued for cash

On November 27, 2024, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain investors providing for the issuance and sale by the Company in a registered direct offering (the “Offering”) an aggregate of 1,457,700 shares of the Company’s common stock at a purchase price of \$7.00 per share and warrants to purchase up to 728,850 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$9.50 per share (the “November 2024 Warrants”). Each of the November 2024 Warrants are exercisable six months from their date of issuance and have a term expiring three years after their initial issuance date. The aggregate gross proceeds from the Offering were \$10,203,858, before deducting legal and related offering expenses of \$58,235. The Offering closed on December 6, 2024.

During August and September 2025, the Company issued 38,541 shares of its common stock pursuant to the Controlled Equity OfferingSM Sales Agreement, dated June 9, 2025, with Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., for gross proceeds of approximately \$523,276.

On December 23, 2025, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain investors providing for the issuance and sale by the Company in a non-brokered private placement (the “Offering”) of an aggregate of 1,922,159 shares of the Company’s common stock, at a purchase price of \$16.25 per share, and warrants to purchase up to 961,079 shares of common stock, at an exercise price of \$23 per share (the “December 2025 Warrants”). Each of the December 2025 Warrants are exercisable from their date of issuance and have a term expiring two years after the issuance date. The aggregate gross proceeds from the Offering were \$31,235,084, before deducting legal and related offering expenses of \$62,947. The Offering closed on December 23, 2025.

Common Stock Issued for Exercise and Cashless Exercise of Stock Warrants

In October 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 15,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 15,000 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$67,200.

Between November 2024 and January 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 105,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 105,000 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$508,400.

Between February 2025 and April 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 344,668 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 344,668 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$1,751,848.

In May 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 910,384 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 910,384 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$5,682,272. Out of the 910,384 warrants exercised, 870,000 warrants were accounted for under warrant liability accounting (see Note 9).

Additionally, in May 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 260,071 shares of common stock upon the cashless exercise of 625,000 common stock purchase warrants which were accounted for under warrant liability accounting (see Note 9).

In June 2025 and July 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 128,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 128,000 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$800,740.

Between August 2025 and October 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 266,665 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 266,665 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$1,864,970.

Additionally, between August 2025 and October 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 52,240 shares of common stock upon the cashless exercise of 105,000 common stock purchase warrants.

Between November 2025 and January 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 146,034 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 146,034 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of \$1,892,193.

Between February 2026 and April 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 57,857 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 57,857 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of \$616,912.

Common Stock Issued for Exercise and Cashless Exercise of Stock Options

In May 2025, the Company issued 1,726 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 1,726 stock options and received proceeds of approximately \$13,204. Additionally in May 2025, the Company issued 1,016 shares of common stock upon the cashless exercise of 3,453 stock options.

In September 2025, the Company issued 1,726 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 1,726 stock options and received proceeds of approximately \$13,204.

In January 2026, the Company issued 1,726 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 1,726 stock options and received proceeds of approximately \$13,204.

In February 2026, the Company issued 7,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 7,000 stock options and received proceeds of approximately \$35,140. Additionally in February 2026, the Company issued 1,093 shares of common stock upon the cashless exercise of 2,071 stock options.

Common Stock Issuances, Restricted Stock Awards, and RSUs/DSUs Granted for Services

On September 26, 2024, the Company issued 16,216 shares of common stock to a consultant in connection with a consulting agreement for services to be rendered from March 2024 to March 2025. The 16,216 shares of common stock had a fair value of \$60,000, or \$3.70 per share, based on the quoted trading price on the starting date of the consulting agreement. The Company reduced accrued liabilities by \$7,500 and recognized stock-based compensation of \$52,500 during the year ended April 30, 2025.

On September 26, 2024, the Company issued 7,927 shares of common stock to a former director in connection with vested restricted stock units (RSUs).

On September 30, 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 13,996 shares of common stock to a consultant in connection with a consulting agreement for services rendered from October 2023 to September 2024. The 13,996 shares of common stock had a fair value of \$60,000, or \$4.29 per share, based on the quoted trading prices on the respective monthly valuation dates, which was fully vested and expensed over each monthly service period from October 2023 to September 2024. In connection with this issuance, the Company reduced accrued liabilities by \$35,000 and recognized stock-based compensation of \$25,000 during the year ended April 30, 2025.

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 60,645 RSUs to certain officers and 6,272 RSUs to a director of the Company for services rendered. The aggregate of 66,917 RSUs had a fair value of \$511,917, or \$7.65 per share, based on the quoted trading price on the date of grants, which was fully vested and expensed immediately.

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 43,459 RSUs to certain officers and 6,272 RSUs to a consultant for services already rendered and future services. The aggregate of 49,731 RSUs had a fair value of \$380,444 or \$7.65 per share of common stock based on the quoted trading price on the date of grant. The RSUs vested 25% on the date of issuance, and the remaining shall vest 25% every six months thereafter.

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 36,200 deferred stock units (DSUs) to three directors of the Company for services rendered. The 36,200 DSUs had a fair value of \$276,931 or \$7.65 per share, based on the quoted trading price on the date of grants, which was fully vested and expensed immediately.

On November 25, 2024, the Company issued 8,065 DSUs to a consultant for services already rendered and future services. The 8,065 DSUs had a fair value of \$61,698 or \$7.65 per share of common stock based on the quoted trading price on the date of grant. The DSUs vested 25% on the date of issuance, and the remaining shall vest 25% every six months thereafter.

On June 26, 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 4,998 shares of common stock to a consultant in connection with a consulting agreement for services rendered from October 2024 to May 2025. The 4,998 shares of common stock had a fair value of approximately \$40,000, or \$8 per share, based on the quoted trading prices on the respective monthly valuation dates, which was fully vested and expensed over each monthly service period from October 2024 to May 2025. In connection with this issuance, the Company reduced accrued liabilities by \$35,000 and recognized stock-based compensation of \$5,000 during the year ended April 30, 2026.

On June 26, 2025, the Company issued 7,272 shares of common stock to a consultant in connection with a consulting agreement for services to be rendered from March 2025 to March 2026. The 7,272 shares of common stock had a fair value of approximately \$60,000, or \$8.25 per share, based on the quoted trading price on the starting date of the consulting agreement. The Company reduced accrued liabilities by \$7,500 and recognized stock-based compensation of \$52,500 during the year ended April 30, 2026.

On June 26, 2025, the Company issued 19,779 shares of common stock to a director of the Company for his past consulting services from March 2024 to October 2024 (see Note 8). Accordingly, the Company reduced accrued liabilities by \$151,309 at January 31, 2026.

On January 21, 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 28,440 restricted stock units (RSUs) to certain officers and 7,673 RSUs to a director of the Company for future services. The aggregate of 36,113 RSUs had a fair value of \$694,816, or \$19.24 per share, based on the quoted trading price on the date of grants. The RSUs vests one year from the date of issuance.

On January 21, 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 17,137 RSUs to various consultants for future services. The RSUs had a fair value of \$329,720 or \$19.24 per share of common stock based on the quoted trading price on the date of grant. The RSUs vests one year from the date of issuance.

On January 21, 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 24,937 deferred stock units (DSUs) to three directors and 6,138 DSUs to a consultant of the Company for future services. The aggregate of 31,075 DSUs had a fair value of \$597,885 or \$19.24 per share, based on the quoted trading price on the date of grants, which was fully vested and expensed immediately.

On February 19, 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,745 shares of common stock to a consultant in connection with a consulting agreement for services rendered from June 2025 to January 2026. The 2,745 shares of common stock had a fair value of \$40,000, or \$14.57 per share, based on the quoted trading prices on the respective monthly valuation dates, which was fully vested and expensed over each monthly service period from June 2025 to January 2026. In connection with this issuance, the Company recognized stock-based compensation of \$40,000 during the year ended April 30, 2025.

On February 19, 2026, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,347 shares of common stock to a consultant in connection with a consulting agreement for services rendered from January 2025 to June 2025. The 2,347 shares of common stock had a fair value of \$22,500, or \$9.59 per share, based on the quoted trading prices on the respective monthly valuation dates, which was fully vested and expensed over each monthly service period from January 2025 to June 2025. In connection with this issuance, the Company reduced accrued liabilities by \$15,000 and recognized stock-based compensation of \$7,500 during the year ended April 30, 2025.

Total stock compensation expense for awards issued for services of \$661,125 and \$1,000,871 was expensed for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. As of April 30, 2026, there were 85,683 unvested RSUs and 33,091 unvested DSUs outstanding, with a total unvested compensation expense of \$1,406,790 remaining to be expensed, which will vest upon the occurrence of certain conditions and related vesting terms. Additionally, there were 509,763 vested RSUs and 42,249 vested DSUs that had been awarded but had not yet been converted into common stock. In total, 670,786 RSUs and DSUs, both vested and unvested, remained outstanding as of April 30, 2026.

A summary of the changes in RSUs and DSUs outstanding during the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, is as follows:

	Restricted and Deferred Stock Units		Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value Per Share
Balance at April 30, 2024	433,475	\$	10.31
Granted	160,913		7.62
Vested and converted into common stock	(7,927)		9.34
Balance at April 30, 2025	586,461	\$	9.60
Granted	84,325		19.24
Balance at April 30, 2026	670,786	\$	10.81

Equity Incentive Plan

In August 2017, the Board approved the Company's 2017 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2017 Plan") including the reservation of 165,000 shares of common stock thereunder.

On August 6, 2019, the Board approved and adopted, subject to stockholder approval, the 2020 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2020 Plan"). The 2020 Plan initially reserved 330,710 shares for future issuance to officers, directors, employees and contractors as directed from time to time by the Compensation Committee of the Board. The 2020 Plan was approved by a vote of stockholders at the 2019 annual meeting. With the approval and effectivity of the 2020 Plan, no further grants will be made under the 2017 Plan. On August 31, 2020, the Board approved and adopted, subject to stockholder approval, an amendment (the "2020 Plan Amendment") to the 2020 Plan. The 2020 Plan Amendment increased the number of shares of common stock available for issuance pursuant to awards under the 2020 Plan by an additional 836,385, to a total of 1,167,095 shares of the Company's common stock. The 2020 Plan Amendment was approved by the Company's stockholders on November 9, 2020. On December 16, 2022, the Company's stockholders approved another amendment to the 2020 Plan increasing the number of shares of common stock available for issuance pursuant to awards under the 2020 Plan by an additional 1,252,476 shares, to a total of 2,419,571 shares of the Company's common stock.

Stock options

The following is a summary of the Company's stock option activity during the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance at April 30, 2024	192,750	\$ 5.54	3.44
Granted.....	293,730	7.65	5.00
Exercised.....	—	—	—
Forfeited.....	(27,810)	6.06	—
Cancelled.....	—	—	—
Balance at April 30, 2025	458,670	\$ 6.86	3.77
Granted.....	109,588	19.24	5.00
Exercised.....	(17,702)	6.61	3.42
Forfeited.....	—	—	—
Cancelled.....	(2,500)	7.52	4.79
Balance at April 30, 2026	<u>548,056</u>	<u>\$ 9.34</u>	<u>3.16</u>
Options exercisable at end of year	<u>406,195</u>	<u>\$ 6.80</u>	
Options expected to vest	<u>141,861</u>	<u>\$ 16.60</u>	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year..		<u>\$ 10.73</u>	

As of April 30, 2026 and 2025, the aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable were \$4,189,861 and \$1,886,016, respectively.

On November 25, 2024, the Company granted an aggregate of 104,587 options to purchase the Company's common stock to certain officers and directors of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price of \$7.65 (see table below for the assumptions used). The options are fully vested and were expensed immediately.

On November 25, 2024, the Company granted an aggregate of 79,420 options to purchase the Company's common stock to certain officers and a director of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price of \$7.65. The options vested 25% on the date of grant and the remaining options shall vest 25% every six months thereafter.

On November 25, 2024, the Company granted 50,000 options to purchase the Company's common stock to a consultant of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price of \$7.65. The options are fully vested and were expensed immediately.

Between November 25, 2024 and January 25, 2025, the Company granted an aggregate of 59,723 options to purchase the Company's common stock to an employee and various consultants of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price ranging from \$7.36 to \$7.65. The options vested 25% on the date of grant and the remaining options shall vest 25% every six months thereafter.

On January 21, 2026, the Company granted an aggregate of 38,813 options to purchase the Company's common stock to certain officers and an employee of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price of \$19.24. The options vests one year from the date of issuance.

On January 21, 2026, the Company granted an aggregate of 57,079 options to purchase the Company's common stock to certain directors of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price of \$19.24. The options vest one year from the date of issuance.

On January 21, 2026, the Company granted 13,696 options to purchase the Company's common stock to various consultants of the Company. The options have a term of 5 years from the date of grant and are exercisable at an exercise price of \$19.24. The options vest one year from the date of issuance.

The Company used the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of stock options granted during the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025. In applying the Black-Scholes option pricing model to options granted, the Company used the following assumptions:

	For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025
Risk-free interest rate.....	3.83%	4.17% to 4.43%
Dividend yield.....	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility.....	62%	76% to 77%
Contractual and expected term (in years)	5.0	5.0
Forfeiture rate	0.00%	0.00%

Stock-based compensation for stock options recorded in the consolidated statements of operations totaled \$637,921 and \$1,091,032 for the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. A balance of \$883,520 remains to be expensed over future vesting periods related to unvested stock options issued for services to be expensed over a weighted average period of 0.58 years.

Stock-based expense for stock options were recorded in the following as reflected in the consolidated statements of operations:

	For the Year Ended April 30, 2026	For the Year Ended April 30, 2025
Compensation and related taxes – general and administrative.....	\$ 285,244	\$ 485,528
Professional and consulting fees.....	352,677	605,504
Total	<u>\$ 637,921</u>	<u>\$ 1,091,032</u>

Stock Warrants

The following is a summary of the Company's stock warrant activity during the years ended April 30, 2026 and 2025:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Balance at April 30, 2024.....	4,179,262	\$ 6.66	4.01
Granted.....	728,850	9.50	10.00
Exercised.....	(464,668)	5.01	3.02
Forfeited.....	—	—	—
Canceled.....	—	—	—
Balance at April 30, 2025.....	<u>4,443,444</u>	<u>\$ 7.30</u>	<u>2.93</u>
Granted.....	961,079	23.00	2.00
Exercised.....	(2,238,940)	6.86	1.64
Forfeited.....	—	—	—
Canceled.....	—	—	—
Balance at April 30, 2026.....	<u>3,165,583</u>	<u>\$ 12.38</u>	<u>2.05</u>
Warrants exercisable at end of year.....	<u>3,165,583</u>	<u>\$ 12.38</u>	
Weighted average fair value of warrants granted during the year.....		<u>\$ 23.00</u>	

As of April 30, 2026 and 2025, the aggregate intrinsic value of warrants outstanding and exercisable were \$19,104,178 and \$17,002,347, respectively.

Concurrent with the sales of common stock on November 27, 2024, the Company issued warrants to purchase 728,850 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$9.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable on May 27, 2025 and will expire on November 27, 2027.

In October 2024, the Company issued an aggregate of 15,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 15,000 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$67,200.

Between November 2024 and January 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 105,000 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 105,000 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$508,400.

Between February 2025 and April 2025, the Company issued an aggregate of 344,668 shares of common stock upon the exercise of 344,668 common stock purchase warrants and received proceeds of approximately \$1,751,848.

On December 23, 2025, the Company granted warrants to purchase up to 961,079 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$23 per share in connection with a Securities Purchase Agreement with certain investors providing for the issuance and sale by the Company in a non-brokered private placement (see Note 10 – Common Stock Issued for Cash).

NOTE 11 — NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

Net loss per share of common stock is calculated in accordance with ASC 260, “Earnings Per Share”. Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common stockholder, by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. The following were excluded from the computation of diluted shares outstanding as they would have had an anti-dilutive impact on the Company’s net loss. In periods where the Company has a net loss, all dilutive securities are excluded.

	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Common stock equivalents:		
Restricted and deferred stock units	670,786	586,461
Stock options	548,056	458,670
Stock warrants	3,165,583	4,443,444
Total.....	<u>4,384,425</u>	<u>5,488,575</u>

NOTE 12 — COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Mining Leases

The CK Gold property position consists of two State of Wyoming Metallic and Non-metallic Rocks and Minerals Mining Leases: (1) State of Wyoming Mining Lease No. 0-40828, consisting of 640 acres, and (2) State of Wyoming Mining Lease No. 0-40858 consisting of 480 acres. These leases were assigned to the Company in July 2014 through the acquisition of the CK Gold Project. Leases to explore for or use natural resources are outside the scope of ASU 2016-02 “Leases”.

Lease 0-40828 was renewed in February 2023 for a ten-year term and Lease 0-40858 was renewed for a ten-year term in February 2024. Lease 0-40828 requires an annual payment of \$3.00 per acre starting with the year beginning February 2023 and Lease 0-40858 requires an annual payment of \$3.00 per acre starting with the year beginning February 2024. The Company paid yearly required minimum lease payments of \$3,360 in each of January 2025 and January 2026.

In connection with the Wyoming Mining Leases, production royalties of 2.1% of net receipts are required to be paid to the State of Wyoming, although once the project is in operation, the Board of Land Commissioners has the authority to reduce the royalty payable to the State of Wyoming.

The future minimum lease payments as of April 30, 2026 under these mining leases are as follows, each payment to be made in the fourth quarter of the respective fiscal years:

Fiscal 2027.....	\$	3,360
Fiscal 2028.....		3,360
Fiscal 2029.....		3,360
Fiscal 2030.....		3,360
Fiscal 2031.....		3,360
Fiscal 2032 and thereafter.....		4,800
	<u>\$</u>	<u>21,600</u>

The Company may renew each lease for a fourth ten-year term, which will require annual payments of \$4.00 per acre.

NPRC option:

Pursuant to the Merger, the Company acquired from NPRC a mineral property called Challis Gold located in Idaho pursuant to an option agreement dated in February 2020, which was later amended in June 2020. The Company paid the minimum royalty payment of \$25,000 in June 2024 for fiscal year 2025. The Company paid the minimum royalty payment of \$25,000 in June 2025 for fiscal year 2026.

The annual advance minimum royalty payments as of April 30, 2026 under the option agreement are as follows, each payment to be made on the first anniversary of the effective date of this option agreement and continuing until the tenth anniversary:

Fiscal 2027.....	\$	25,000
Fiscal 2028.....		25,000
Fiscal 2029.....		25,000
Fiscal 2030.....		25,000
Fiscal 2031.....		25,000
Total	\$	<u>125,000</u>

100% of the advance minimum royalty payments will be applied to the royalty credits.

Exploration Access and Option to Lease Agreement

On August 25, 2021 (“Effective Date”), the Company entered into an Exploration Access and Option to Lease Agreement (the “Agreement”) with a private-party landowner (the “Landowner”) whereby the Landowner granted the Company an option (the “Option”) to lease and right of way on a property located in Laramie County, Wyoming. The Company may exercise the Option for five years (“Option Term”) from the Effective Date. During the Option, the Landowner granted non-exclusive rights (the “Exploration Access Rights”) to the Company to use the surface of the property for an annual exploration and access right payment of \$10,000, thirty days after the effective date and each year on the anniversary of the Effective Date during the Option Term until such time the Option is exercised or expires. The Company is also required to pay an annual Option payment of \$35,780 for the lease and \$6,560 for the right of way within thirty days after the Effective Date and each year on the anniversary of the Effective Date during the Option Term until such time the Option is exercised by the Company or expires. The Company paid a total of \$42,340 for each of the periods ended on September 1, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025, pursuant to this Agreement.

At any time during the Option Term, the Company may exercise the Option by providing a written notice to the Landowner and the Company shall pay a one-time right-of-way payment of \$26,240 at closing and shall execute a lease agreement. The exclusive option to lease (the “Lease”) and right of way (the “Right of Way”) is for a term of ten years with the right to extend for an additional ten years and requires an annual lease payment of \$50,000, compensation for loss of grazing of \$40.00 per acre impacted land and annual Right of Way payments of \$13,120. In consideration for the option rights, lease rights and right of way rights under this Agreement, the Company agreed to grant the Landowner shares of the Company’s common stock worth \$50,000, which shares will not vest, or be issued, until the Company executes the Lease.

On March 13, 2026, the Company exercise its Option and paid one-time right of way fee of \$26,240, an annual lease payment of \$50,000, an annual right of way fee of \$13,120, and a loss of grazing fee of \$90 per the Agreement. The annual lease payment of \$50,000 and annual right of way payment of \$13,120 shall be amortized for one year, upon exercise of the Option, the Company agreed to grant the Landowner shares of the Company’s common stock worth \$50,000 as a one-time fee which has been recognized as an option expense and included in general and administrative expenses during the year ended April 30, 2026. The Company has not issued the common stock worth \$50,000 to the Landowner and was recorded in stock payable as reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of April 30, 2026.

Legal Matters

From time to time the Company may be involved in claims and legal actions that arise in the ordinary course of business. To the Company’s knowledge, there are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party or of which any of the Company’s property is the subject.

NOTE 13 — INCOME TAX

The deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are approximated and summarized as follows:

Deferred tax assets:	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Net operating loss carryover	\$ 18,303,000	\$ 14,586,000
Stock-based compensation.....	1,608,000	1,350,000
Exploration costs.....	285,000	345,000
Accrued remediation costs	68,000	56,000
Other	35,000	12,000
Subtotal	20,299,000	16,349,000
Less: valuation allowance	(18,557,000)	(14,619,000)
Total deferred tax assets.....	\$ 1,742,000	\$ 1,730,000

Deferred tax liabilities:	April 30, 2026	April 30, 2025
Acquired mineral rights in excess of tax basis in a tax-free merger.....	\$ (2,152,000)	\$ (2,152,000)
Other	(20,000)	(8,000)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (2,172,000)</u>	<u>\$ (2,160,000)</u>
Net deferred tax assets (liabilities).....	<u>\$ (430,000)</u>	<u>\$ (430,000)</u>

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward for federal tax purposes totaling approximately \$87.2 million at April 30, 2026. Approximately \$11.3 million expires between the years 2029 and 2038, with approximately \$75.8 million net operating losses incurred after December 31, 2017 that do not expire and can be utilized to offset up to 80% of future taxable income. As of April 30, 2023, the Company had identified certain adjustments that were required to past tax return filings, including those related to capitalized exploration expenses and share-based compensation. These adjustments were made to the Company's net operating loss carryforward in the federal tax return for the year ended April 30, 2023. These adjustments are reflected in the carryforward amounts disclosed above. The Company does not have any state net operating loss carryforwards. The Company primarily operates in the states of Wyoming and Nevada which do not impose a corporate income tax. Any minor apportionment that may occur to any other taxable state will be immaterial to current and future operations of the Company. Therefore, the effective state tax rate used in the calculation of the Company's deferred tax is 0%.

On August 10, 2020, the Company acquired mineral rights totaling \$10,249,632 (see Note 4 – Mineral Rights) in a tax-free reorganization pursuant to IRC Section 368. The Company recorded the assets at fair value for financial reporting purposes and retained the seller's tax basis which was zero resulting in a deferred tax liability on the business combination date. As required by ASC 740, the Company has recognized the deferred tax impact of acquiring the mineral rights asset in this transaction, with the amount paid exceeding the tax basis of the asset on the acquisition date. A portion of the deferred tax liability is offset by deferred tax assets recognized by the Company. The remaining portion of the deferred tax liability is not offset by deferred tax assets due to the indefinite life of the mineral rights. As of April 30, 2026, the Company's remaining net deferred tax assets have been offset with a full valuation allowance as management is unable to conclude that it is not more-likely-than-not that the deferred tax assets will expire unrealized.

The differences between the provision (benefit) for federal income taxes and federal income taxes computed using the U.S. statutory tax rate of 21% were as follows:

	Years Ended April 30,			
	2026		2025	
Federal income tax provision (benefit) based on statutory rate	\$ (3,614,000)	21.0%	\$ (4,317,000)	21.0%
State income tax provision (benefit), net of federal taxes.....	—	—%	—	—%
Change in fair value of warrant liabilities.....	(314,000)	1.8%	1,620,000	(7.9)%
Change in prior year estimate	—	—%	(6,000)	—%
Other nondeductible expenses	7,000	(0.1)%	33,000	(0.1)%
Other nontaxable items	(17,000)	0.1%	—	—)%
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance.....	3,938,000	(22.8)%	2,670,000	(13.0)%
Total tax provision (benefit) on income (loss)..<	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—%</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—%</u>

The Company has assessed its tax positions and has determined that it has not taken a position that would give rise to an unrecognized tax liability being reported. In the event that the Company is assessed penalties and/or interest, penalties will be charged to other operating expenses and interest will be charged to interest expense.

The Company operates exclusively in the United States and in various state jurisdictions, primarily the states of Wyoming and Nevada. For both federal and state income tax purposes, the Company's fiscal 2023 through 2026 tax years remain open for examination by the tax authorities under the general three-year statute of limitations. However, due to the Company's federal net operating loss carryforward, the Internal Revenue Service has the ability to adjust this carryforward even if the losses were incurred in years that would otherwise be closed under the statute of limitations.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), which are controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their objectives and management necessarily applies its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

Management previously concluded that as of April 30, 2025, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective due to the late filing of the Company’s Amendment No. 1 to its Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025 to disclose the Part III information required by Form 10-K. To remediate the ineffectiveness of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures, the Company formalized its processes with respect to identifying the filing deadlines for reports required to be filed under the Exchange Act, which included developing disclosure controls and procedures specific to identifying and complying with filing deadlines and expanding training for personnel involved in the preparation and filing of reports required to be filed under the Exchange Act. The Company’s remediation plan had been fully implemented as of April 30, 2026.

Our principal executive officer and principal financial officer evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of April 30, 2026. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including our principal executive and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, at the reasonable assurance level, in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms.

Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (“ICFR”). Our internal control system was designed to, in general, provide reasonable assurance to our management and our Board regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements, but because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of April 30, 2026. The framework used by management in making that assessment was the criteria set forth in the document entitled “2013 Internal Control - Integrated Framework” issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, (“COSO”). Based on that assessment, management concluded that such internal controls and procedures were effective as of April 30, 2026.

This Form 10-K does not include an attestation report of our registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm as we are a smaller reporting company and are not required to provide the report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION**Insider Trading Arrangements and Policies**

During the quarter ended April 30, 2026, none of our directors or executive officers adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or a "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" (as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K).

Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Incorporated by reference from the information in our proxy statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which we will file with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

We have adopted a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to all of our employees, including the principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, and those of our officers performing similar functions. The full text of our code of ethics can be found on the Corporate Governance page on our website. In the event our Board approves an amendment to or waiver from any provision of our code of ethics, we will disclose the required information pertaining to such amendment or waiver on our website.

The Company has adopted an insider trading policy, effective as of June 14, 2021 (the “Insider Trading Policy”), governing the purchase, sale, and/or disposition of its securities by Insiders (as defined in the Insider Trading Policy) that are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and any listing standards applicable to the Company. The foregoing summary of the Insider Trading Policy does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the Insider Trading Policy attached hereto as Exhibit 19.1.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference from the information in our proxy statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders or amendment to this Form 10-K, which we will file with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Incorporated by reference from the information in our proxy statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders or amendment to this Form 10-K, which we will file with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Incorporated by reference from the information in our proxy statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders or amendment to this Form 10-K, which we will file with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Incorporated by reference from the information in our Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders or amendment to this Form 10-K, which we will file with the SEC within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBIT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 2.1 Articles of Merger as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on May 23, 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on May 26, 2017.
- 3.1 Articles of Incorporation dated December 30, 2015 filed with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on January 8, 2016.
 - 3.1.1 Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation dated July 6, 2016. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on July 8, 2016.
 - 3.1.2 Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation dated May 3, 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on May 5, 2017.
 - 3.1.3 Certificate of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation dated March 17, 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on March 20, 2020.
 - 3.1.4 Certificate of Designation of Preferences, Rights and Limitations of Series A Preferred Stock dated December 30, 2015. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on January 8, 2016.
 - 3.1.5 Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of the Company's 0% Series B Convertible Preferred Stock dated January 21, 2016. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on January 21, 2016.
 - 3.1.6 Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of the Company's 0% Series C Convertible Preferred Stock dated May 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on May 26, 2017.
 - 3.1.7 Certificate of Designation of Rights, Powers, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of the Company's 0% Series D Convertible Preferred Stock dated August 3, 2016. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on August 5, 2016.
 - 3.1.8 Certificate of Designation of Rights, Powers, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of the Company's 0% Series E Convertible Preferred Stock dated January 12, 2018. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on January 19, 2018.
 - 3.1.9 Certificate of Designation of Rights, Powers, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of the Company's 0% Series F Convertible Preferred Stock June 19, 2019. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on June 20, 2019.
 - 3.1.10 Certificate of Designation of Rights, Powers, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of the Company's 0% Series G Convertible Preferred Stock March 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on March 30, 2020.

- 3.1.11 Certificate of Designation of Rights, Powers, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of the Company's Series H Convertible Preferred Stock dated August 10, 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on August 13, 2020.
- 3.1.12 Certificate of Designation of Rights, Powers, Preferences, Privileges and Restrictions of the Company's Series I Convertible Preferred Stock dated August 10, 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on August 13, 2020.
- 3.1.13 Articles of Merger, as filed with the Nevada Secretary of State effective as of June 26, 2017. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on June 26, 2017.
- 3.2 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws dated November 1, 2018. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, filed on November 2, 2018.
- 4.1 Description of Securities. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2021 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on July 29, 2021.
- 4.2 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated May 2011. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, filed on May 12, 2011.
- 4.3 Form of Class A Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated June 19, 2019. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266 on June 20, 2019.
- 4.4 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated January 2021. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on January 28, 2021.
- 4.5 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated February 16, 2022. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on February 18, 2022.
- 4.6 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated March 18, 2022. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on March 21, 2022.
- 4.7 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated April 10, 2023. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on April 10, 2023.
- 4.8 Amendment No. 1 to Warrants dated April 10, 2023. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on April 10, 2023.
- 4.9 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated April 2024. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on April 19, 2024.
- 4.10 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated November 27, 2024. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on December 4, 2024.

- 4.11 Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant dated December 23, 2025. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on December 23, 2025.
- 10.1 Assignment and Assumption of Earn-In Agreement dated November 9, 2022. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on November 15, 2022.
- 10.2 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement dated February 14, 2022. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on February 18, 2022.
- 10.3 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement dated March 15, 2022. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on March 21, 2022.
- 10.4 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement dated April 4, 2023. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on April 10, 2023.
- 10.5 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement dated April 15, 2024. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on April 19, 2024.
- 10.6 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement November 27, 2024. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on December 4, 2024.
- 10.7# Employment Agreement dated December 4, 2020 by and between George Bee and U.S. Gold Corp. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC File number 001- 08266, on December 10, 2020.
- 10.8# Employment Agreement dated December 4, 2020 by and between Eric Alexander and U.S. Gold Corp. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC File number 001- 08266, on December 10, 2020.
- 10.9# Employment Agreement dated July 19, 2021 by and between Kevin Francis and U.S. Gold Corp. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC File number 001- 08266, on July 22, 2021.
- 10.10# Consulting Agreement dated March 10, 2021 by and between Luke Norman and U.S. Gold Corp. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on May 24, 2022.
- 10.11# U.S. Gold Corp 2020 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC File number 001-08266, on September 24, 2019.
- 10.11.1# First Amendment to the U.S. Gold Corp. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan dated November 9, 2020. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC File number 001-08266, on November, 10, 2020.
- 10.11.2# Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the U.S. Gold Corp. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on March 16, 2026.

- 10.11.3# Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement under the U.S. Gold Corp. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on December 16, 2019.
- 10.11.4# Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Award Agreement under the U.S. Gold Corp. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on March 16, 2026.
- 10.11.5# U.S. Gold Corp. Amended and Restated 2020 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11.2 to Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on October 10, 2025.
- 10.11.6# Form of Deferred Stock Unit Award Agreement under the U.S. Gold Corp. 2020 Stock Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on March 16, 2026.
- 10.12# Consulting Agreement dated November 25, 2024 between Luke Norman Consulting Ltd. And U.S. Gold Corp. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Amendment No. 1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2025 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on October 10, 2025.
- 10.13 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 15, 2025. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on December 23, 2025.
- 10.14 Form of Registration Rights Schedule dated December 23, 2025. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on December 23, 2025.
- 19.1 Insider Trading Policy effective June 14, 2021. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 30, 2024 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on July 29, 2024.
- 21.1 List of Subsidiaries.
- 23.1 Consent of Marcum LLP.
- 23.2 Consent of CBIZ CPAs P.C.
- 23.3 Consent of Mark Shutty
- 23.4 Consent of Andy Holloway
- 23.5 Consent of Alex Zaitchenko
- 23.6 Consent of Christopher Jacobs
- 23.7 Consent of Ivan Sabaj
- 23.8 Consent of Mohsin Hashmi
- 23.9 Consent of Mike Round
- 23.10 Consent of Justin Knudsen
- 23.11 Consent of Kevin Francis

- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of George Bee.
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Eric Alexander.
- 32.1 * Section 1350 Certification of George Bee (Furnished not Filed).
- 32.2 * Section 1350 Certification of Eric Alexander (Furnished not Filed).
- 96.1 S-K 1300 Technical Report Summary Feasibility Study for the CK Gold Project for U.S. Gold Corp., Wyoming, USA, effective March 30, 2026. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 96.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on May 15, 2026.
- 97.1# U.S. Gold Corp Executive Compensation Clawback Policy effective November 14, 2023. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended April 30, 2024 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, SEC file number 001-08266, on July 29, 2024.

101.INS Inline XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Link base Document

101.LAB Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Link base Document

101.PRE Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Link base Document

101.DEF Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Link base Document

104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

* Furnished herewith

Indicates management or compensating plan or arrangement

Item 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

U.S. GOLD CORP.

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ George M. Bee

George M. Bee
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ Eric Alexander

Eric Alexander
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ Luke Norman

Luke Norman, Director and Chairman

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ George M. Bee

George M. Bee, Director

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ Johanna Fipke

Johanna Fipke, Director

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ Robert W. Schafer

Robert W. Schafer, Director

Date: July 29, 2026

By: /s/ Michael Waldkirch

Michael Waldkirch, Director