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This document contains forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein including, without limitation, statements regarding the anticipated content, commencement, anticipated exploration program results, the timing of exploration due to restrictions related to the COVID-19 outbreak, whether future exploration results, including geophysical surveys, surface sampling and diamond drilling are similar to those documented from historical work and the anticipated business plans and timing of future activities of the Company, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or are those, which, by their nature, refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future results or performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, the state of the financial markets for the Company's equity securities, the state of the commodity markets generally, variations in the nature, quality and quantity of any mineralized zones or mineral deposits that may be located, variations in the market price of any mineral products the Company may produce or plan to produce, the inability of the Company to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required, including CSE acceptance, for its planned activities, the inability of the Company to produce minerals from its properties successfully or profitably, to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies, and other risks and uncertainties. All of the Company's Canadian public disclosure filings may be accessed via www.sedar.com and readers are urged to review these materials, including the technical reports filed with respect to the Company's mineral properties. This document contains information with respect to adjacent or similar mineral properties in the Gregory River District in respect of which the Company has no interest or rights to explore or mine. Readers are cautioned that the Company has no interest in or right to acquire any interest in any such properties, and that mineral deposits, and the results of any mining thereof, on adjacent or similar properties, are not indicative of mineral deposits on the Company's properties or any potential exploitation thereof.

Robert Cinits, P.Geo., a Director of Golden Spike has approved the technical information in this presentation. Mr. Cinits is a "qualified person" as defined in National Instrument 43-101- Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101").

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INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

100% INTEREST IN LARGE LAND PACKAGE IN AN EMERGING VMS BELT

- Prime VMS target area, focusedon critical minerals
- Centered on an 11-km strike length of the highly prospective Gregory River VMS-Target Corridor
- District remains
 underexplored and most
 prospects never drilled

NUMEROUS HIGH-GRADE COPPER-GOLD PROSPECTS

- Several early-stage, **high- grade** VMS prospects and copper + gold veins identified.
- Database of historical work byRio Tinto and Noranda
- 2024 drill program results
 enhance Gregory River's
 untapped potential for new
 VMS discoveries

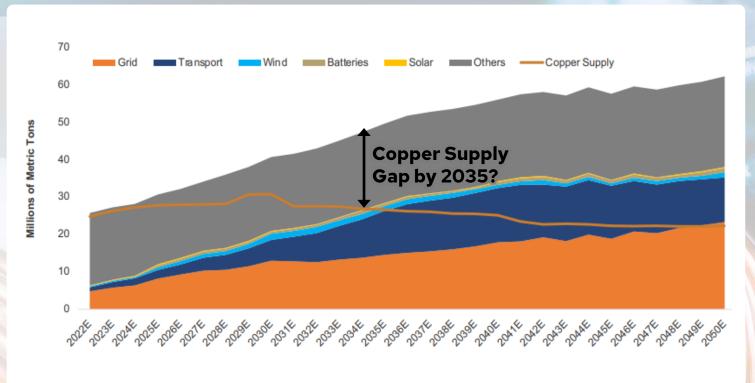
STRATEGIC LOCATION

- Fraser Institute rates
 Newfoundland among world's
 most favorable jurisdictions
 to explore
- **Excellent nearby regional infrastructure** (close to
 tidewater, roads, power, local
 work force)

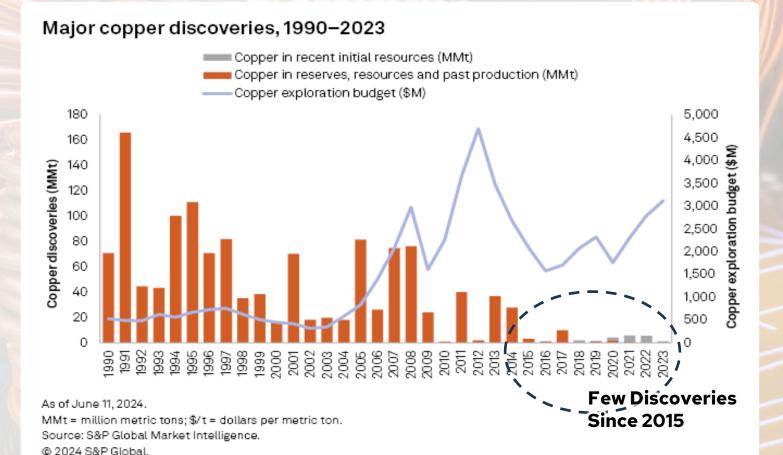


COPPER SUPPLY AND DEMAND

Copper is a critical mineral due to its essential role in modern technologies and the green energy transition. There have been fewer copper discoveries in the past 10 years and a significant supply gap is expected by 2035. Grades of existing, aging mines have dropped approx. 40% since 2000.



Sources: BloombergNEF Transition Metals Outlook 2023. The line represents supply and the shaded area represents demand. Demand is based on a net-zero scenario, i.e., global net-zero emissions by 2050 to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement.

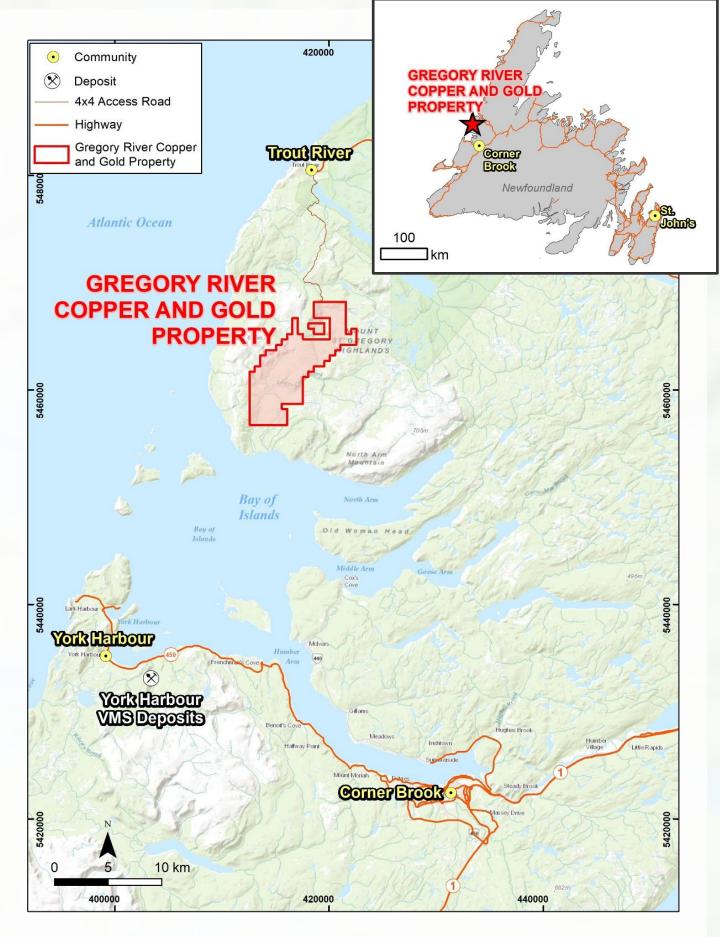




OVERVIEW

- Gregory River provides a unique opportunity to explore for **Critical Minerals** in a highly prospective part of Newfoundland that has been largely overlooked over the past several decades and today remains underexplored.
- Property centered on an 11-km stretch of the Gregory River volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") target corridor that hosts several copper ± gold-zinc-silver VMS prospects, as well as a cluster of high-grade copper + gold veins.
- Golden Spike holds 100% interest in the Property* and have consolidated most of the VMS corridor.
- Several campaigns of early-stage exploration by Golden Spike between 2022 and 2024 have significantly enhanced the potential of the Property and built the framework for **New Discoveries**.

*Subject to a 2% NSR, that Golden Spike has the option to buy back 1% any time by paying \$1.5 M to the vendor





HISTORICAL WORK

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*The Camp Brook/Moose Brook prospect abuts the west boundary of the Property and all historical holes, although collared on the Property, may cross onto an adjacent property at depth.

^{**} Plus 3 holes (one at each target) that failed to reach target depth and were abandoned at shallow depths



1920s: Copper-rich veins first discovered at Gregory River.

1920s – 1950s: High-grade, vein-type, copper-gold prospects discovered at Court A, Hall, Palmer and Mitchell. Short exploration adits completed at Palmer and Mitchell.

1950s: 28 shallow core holes (<100 m average length) drilled at Court A (17 holes) and Hall/Palmer (11 holes) targeting Cu-Au veins.

1980s – 1990s: Exploration focused on VMS mineralization along the Gregory River VMS-corridor; prospects discovered at Gregory River, Lode 9, Camp Brook/Moose Brook*, Steep Brook and others.

1984 - 2006: 8 shallow core holes** (~109 m average) test VMS targets at; Camp Brook/Moose Brook (4 holes*), Lode 9 (3 holes) and Steep Brook (1 holes).

1920s – 2023s: Several hundred rock samples collected, many with high-grade copper and gold values returned, along with anomalous zinc and silver; historical soil surveys over selected target areas – most of the rock and soil anomalies never followed up.

2023 – August 2024: July 2022, Golden Spike acquires Gregory River and complete land acquisition, prospecting, sampling, soil sampling, and IP

October - December 2024: inaugural Golden Spike drill program.

COPPER & GOLD POTENTIAL

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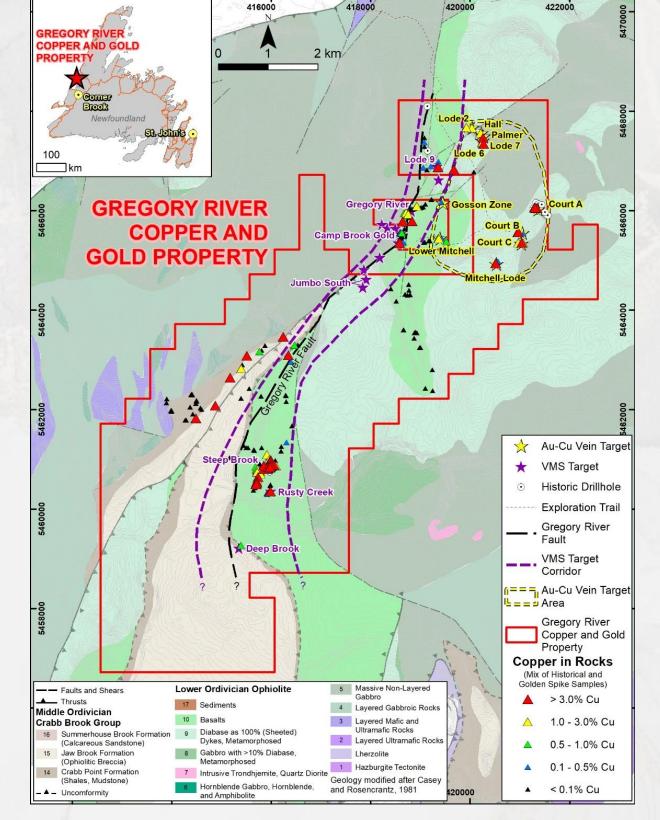
CYPRUS-TYPE VMS TARGETS

- Gregory River VMS Target Corridor: ~11 km long, underexplored trend;
 8 historical drill holes reaching target depth.
- Cyprus-type VMS Deposits: Canadian deposits typically average >3%
 Cu and ~2.5 g/t Au.
- Multiple VMS Targets: Lode 9, Steep Brook, Camp Brook/Moose Brook, Gregory River, Jumbo South, Deep Brook.
- **High Grade:** Historical and recent surface samples average ~1.75% Cu and 0.76 g/t Au, up to 19.6% Cu and 27.4 g/t Au.
- **2024 Exploration:** IP surveys and diamond drilling completed at Steep Brook and Lode 9, resulting in discovery of new mineralized zones.

VEIN TARGETS

- **Vein Zone:** Cluster of high-grade Cu ± Au veins in NE corner of the Property.
- Underexplored: All veins open in all directions; limited drilling.
- **High Grade:** Historical and recent surface samples average ~3.89% Cu and 0.36 g/t Au, up to 25.0% Cu and 3.5 g/t Au.
- **2022-2024 Soil Surveying:** Several NW to SW-trending, multi-element anomalies (Cu ± Zn, Au, Co, As) up to 1,500 m long; most over areas with no outcrop and no previous exploration.
- 2024 Exploration: IP survey produced multiple, high-priority anomalies –
 two holes drilled, one at Court C and one at a new IP anomaly.

The QP has not been able to validate each of these historical sample results, however recent sampling by the Company has returned grades in the general range of the historical results. Companies that completed the historical work were large, reputable companies that would have had sampling and quality control processes in place considered industry standard for the time. Any VMS mineralization potentially discovered on the Property will not necessarily has similar grades to other deposits in Canada. Refer to slide 9 for details on Cyprus-type deposits





CYPRUS-TYPE VMS DEPOSITS

- Cyprus-type (also known as mafic-type) volcanogenic ("VMS") deposits are commonly polymetallic, copper-rich, stratabound mineral deposits, hosted by submarine mafic-volcanic rocks that form on, or near the seafloor at mid-ocean ridges and back-arc basins in an extensional tectonic regime.
- Hydrothermal fluids sourced at depth migrate along feeder zones and precipitate near the seafloor to form mound-like accumulations.
- Mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and sphalerite along with other metals including gold and silver
- The deposits often have metal zoning patterns with copper forming near the centre, closer to the feeder zone, and zinc depositing on the outer margins of the deposit
- Deposition of the massive sulfide deposits is often followed by various stages of deformation, including uplift, basin inversion, compressional deformation, and metamorphism.
- 1. Styles, Textural Evolution, and Sulfur Isotope Systematics of Cu-Rich Sulfides from the Cambrian Whalesback Volcanogenic Massive Sulfide Deposit, Central Newfoundland, Canada, Jonathan Cloutier et. Al
- 2. Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide Deposits, Alan G. Galley, Mark D. Hannington, Ian R. Jonasson
- 3. The Occurrence of Gold in Sulphide Deposits of the TAG Hydrothermal Field, Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Mark D. Hannington, et. al

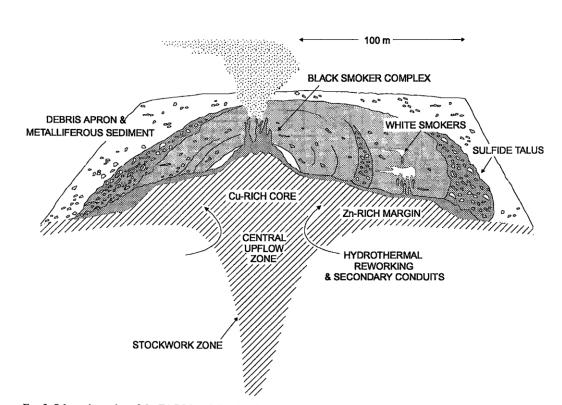
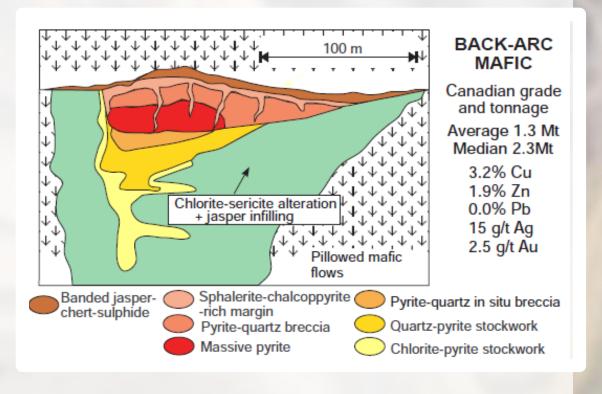


Fig. 3. Schematic section of the TAG Mound showing the distribution of active vent complexes (looking north). Most of the hydrothermal upflow is accommodated by the central black smoker complex, which is capped by multiple spire-shaped chimneys up to 15 m in height. Lower-temperature fluids are currently venting in the white smoker field and are interpreted to have been transported away from the central upflow zone through secondary conduits leading its outer margin. Individual chimneys in the white smoker field are up to 2 m in height. Cooling of hydrothermal fluids at the margins of the upflow zone results in the separation of Cu and Zn in hydrothermal precipitates at the surface and possibly within the mound. Continuous hydrothermal reworking of older sulfides may lead to a gold-enriched zone at the top of the deposit.





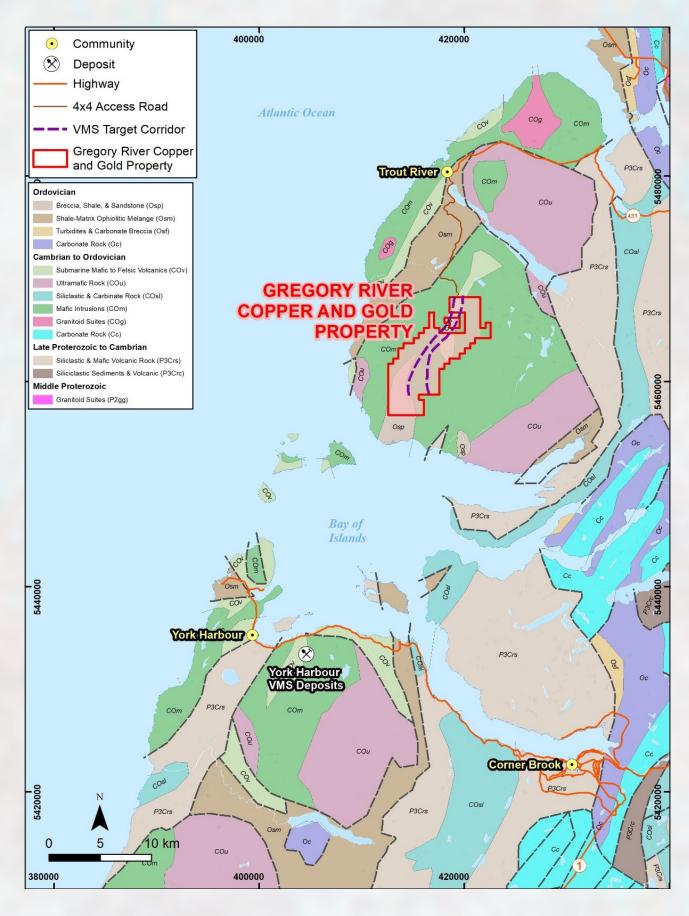
GEOLOGY

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- Property located within the Lower Ordovician Bay of Islands Ophiolite Complex and underlain by a northnortheast trending sequence of ultramafic to mafic intrusive rocks, basaltic lavas and narrow zones of sedimentary rocks.
- Same Ophiolitic Complex hosts the York Harbour VMS deposit, 27 km south.*
- A broad, regional north-northeast trending, gently plunging synform is interpreted to run through the southern part of the Property, with associated local anticlinal fold pairs, and possibly extending further north.
- The north-northeast trending Gregory River Fault transects the western portion of the Property along with numerous associated fault splays and localized zones of shearing and brecciation. Many of the VMS and lode-style prospects on the Property appear to be spatially associated with these structures.
- The VMS-style prospects at Gregory River are believed to be Cyprus-type deposits and are mostly hosted within basaltic units close to the contact with gabbro.

^{*}Mineralization at York Harbour is hosted on an adjacent property and is not necessarily indicative of mineralization hosted on the Company's Property.





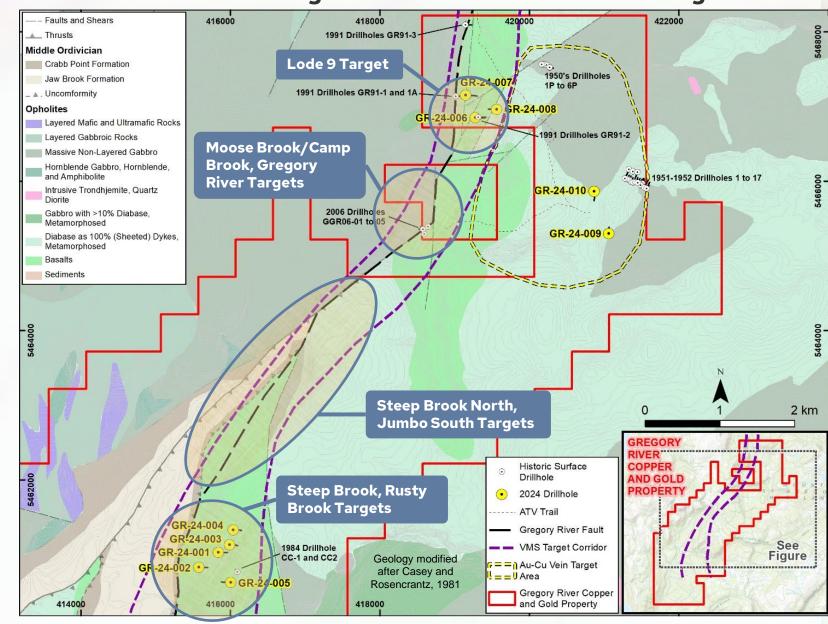
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VMS-STYLE MINERALIZATION (Cu ± Au Zn Ag)

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- Multiple VMS prospects identified along the Gregory River VMS-Corridor
- Hosted in basalt, near contact with gabbro and associated with the Gregory River Fault.
- Stratabound and fracture/veinlet-hosted mineralization; disseminated-to-massive pyrite, chalcopyrite +/- bornite, chalcocite, covellite and sphalerite.
- Main VMS targets: Steep Brook, Lode 9,
 Gregory River, Moose Brook/Camp Brook*,
 Jumbo South, Rusty Brook.
- Limited historical drilling; 8 of 11 drill holes successfully reached target depth – several significant intercepts, but no historical follow-up.
- 2024 Golden Spike initiates reconnaissance drilling at Lode 9 (3 holes, 654 m) and Steep Brook (5 holes, 921 m), intersecting numerous anomalous intervals.

Main VMS Targets and Historical + 2024 Drilling



HISTORICAL DRILL RESULTS

Lode 9: 0.93% Cu, 0.27 g/t Au over 20.2 m (1991 Noranda hole 91-2, 38.0 - 58.2 m), including 2.12% Cu and 0.60 g/t Au over 7.2 m (51.0 - 58.2 m)

Steep Brook: 0.12% Cu over 65.6 m (1984 Duval hole CC-2, 70.6 - 136.2 m), including 0.37% copper over 3.4 m (80.0 - 83.4 m)

Camp Brook/Moose Brook*: 0.33% Cu, 0.45% Zn, 0.54 g/t Au over 21.0 m (2005 Playfair hole GGR-06-04, 5.8 - 28.8 m), including 0.78% Cu, 1.05% Zn and 1.19 g/t Au over 8.3 m (6.3 - 14.6 m)

*The Camp Brook/Moose Brook prospect straddles the west boundary of one of the licences on the Property and portions of the mineralization may occur on an adjacent property. Insufficient drilling has been done to estimate the true widths of the drilled intervals. None of the historical core from Lode 9 and Camp Brook/Moose Brook has been kept and the QP is unable to validate these historical drill results. However, recent surface sampling corresponds with the general grades reported from these earlier drilling campaigns and the QP feels that it is reasonable to report these results as historical, as they provide a useful guide for future exploration. A portion of Steep Brook hole CC-2 was re-sampled by the Company returning copper values in a similar range.

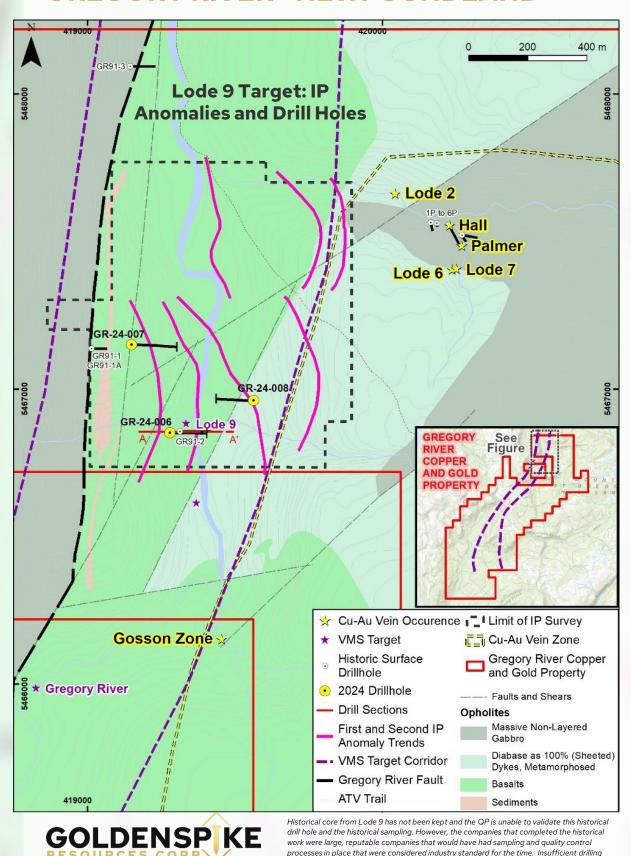


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LODE 9 VMS TARGET (Cu ± Au Zn Ag)

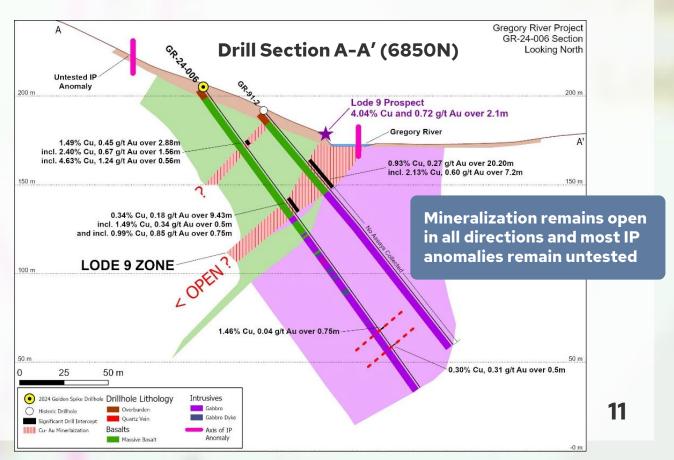
has been completed to determine true width of the mineralization intersected in the drill hole.

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Golden Spike completed an IP Survey (2023), revealing several subparallel **anomaly trends**, one coinciding with the Lode 9 Prospect. Follow-on exploration included three diamond drill holes:

- **DDH GR-24-006:** drilled 50 m below the Lode 9 Prospect, and 25 m below Noranda hole GR-91-2, intersecting 2 zones of copper-gold mineralization:
 - o **1.49% copper, 0.45 g/t gold over 2.88 m** including, 2.40% copper, 0.67 g/t gold over 1.56 m and 4.63% copper, 1.24 g/t gold over 0.56 m
 - 0.34% copper, 0.18 g/t gold over 9.43 m (Lode 9 Zone) including 1.49% copper, 0.34g/t gold over 0.5m and 0.99% copper, 0.85 g/t gold over 0.75 m
- DDH GR-24-007: tested a subparallel IP anomaly to the west intersecting several zones of anomalous zinc +/- copper mineralization, suggesting the possibility of stacked horizons and metal zoning.
- **DDH GR-24-008:** remained in footwall gabbro, only intersecting minor anomalous mineralization.



STEEP BROOK VMS TARGET (Cu-Au-Zn)

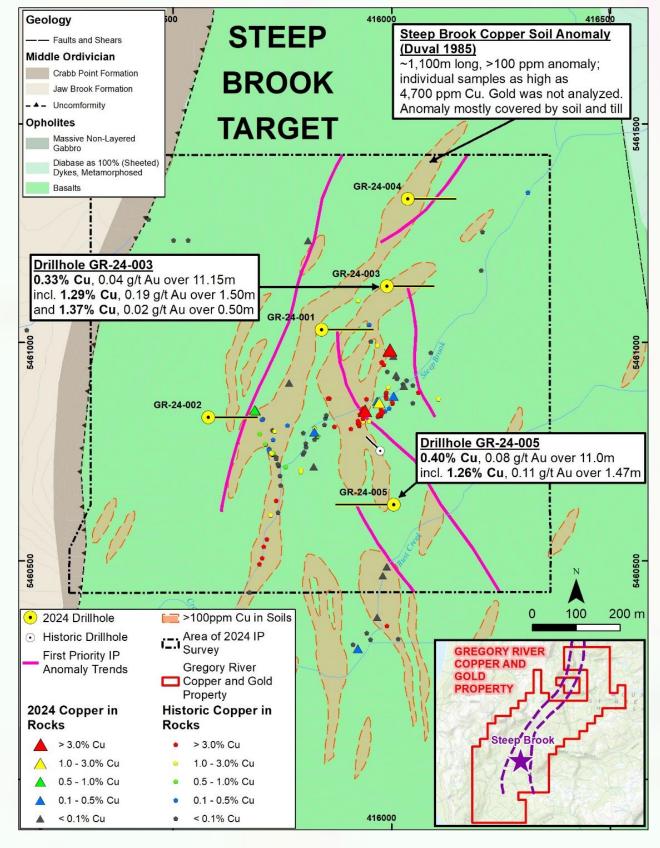
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- Golden Spike completed an IP Survey (2023), revealing several **anomaly trends** coinciding with historical soil and rock sampling anomalies.
- Five reconnaissance drill holes completed during 2024, totaling
 921 m. Drilling tested five different IP anomalies supported by geological interpretations, soil results and rock sampling.
- Each drill hole returned anomalous results, highlighted by:
- 0.33% copper, 0.04 g/t gold over 11.15 m (hole GR-24-003, 69.85m to 81.0 m)
 including, 1.29% copper, 0.19 g/t gold over 1.50 m (69.85m to 71.35m)

□ and 1.37% copper, 0.02 g/t gold over 0.50 m (79.0m to 79.5m)

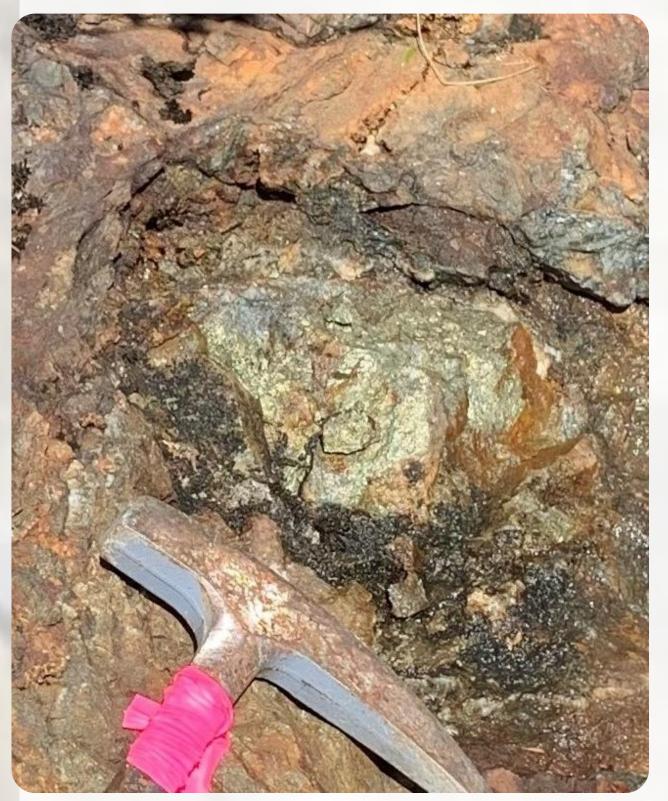
- 0.40% copper, 0.08 g/t gold over 11.0 m (hole GR-24-005, 19.0m to 30.0m)
 □ including, 1.26% copper, 0.11 g/t gold over 1.47 m (27.27m to 28.75m)
- Drilling confirms Golden Spike's VMS target concept and that wide zones (>10 m drilled width) with higher grade intervals (>1.0% Cu) exist at Steep Brook.
- Next steps will be to interpret the layers of data to vector into areas where mineralization could be wider and higher in grade.

Recent Company rock sampling corroborates the historical results. Companies that completed the historical work were large, reputable companies that would have had sampling and quality control processes in place that were considered industry standard for the time and the QP feels that it is reasonable to report these results as historical as they provide a useful guide for future exploration. Historical core from hole CC-2 is stored in a government of Newfoundland core shed and representative portions have been re-sampled by the Company returning an approximate similar range of copper grades. Not enough drilling or surface work has been completed to determine the true width of mineralization at Steep Brook.





VEIN-STYLE MINERALIZATION (Cu-Au)



VEIN ZONE

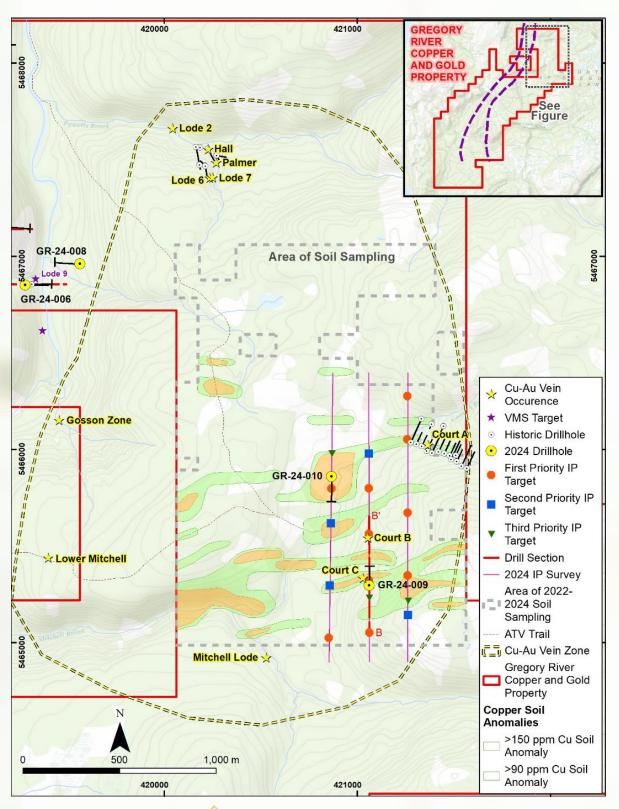
- Cluster of east-trending, **high-grade**, quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins
- Veins ~0.5m to 2m wide, locally as much as 5m 6m with fracture hosted and semi-massive to massive sulphides, ranging between ~1% to 25% copper (average ~2% to 6% copper)
- Historical sampling did not consistently test for gold or other metals. Recent surface sampling shows potential gold values between **0.1 g/t and 3 g/t.**
- Court A vein tested by 17 shallow historical core holes* in the 1950's, tracing vein about 340 m NW, down to vertical depths ~50m; veins open in all directions.
- Historical drillhole sampling only focused on the highest-grade portion of the veins (2 or 3 assays per hole) leaving most of surrounding host rock unsampled.
- Potential exists for wider, mineralized haloes to surround the main veins and for the discovery of new veins hidden below surface soil and till cover.

To test this concept Golden Spike completed soil sampling, rock sampling, IP and two diamond drill holes. Selected historical down-hole intercepts at Court A, include (note: gold was not analysed):

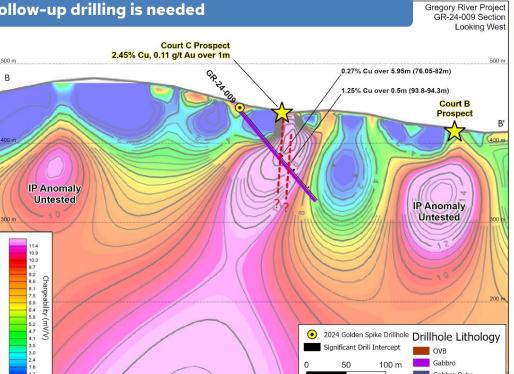
- Hole 1: 2.13% Cu over 6.1 m from 90.5 to 96.6 m
- Hole 5: 4.71% Cu over 1.8 m from 94.2 to 96.0 m
- Hole 6: 4.65% Cu over 1.5 m from 71.3 to 72.8 m
- Hole 10: 9.60% Cu over 2.7 m from 76.2 to 78.9 m
- Hole 13: 4.81% Cu over 1.2 m from 74.4 to 75.6 m



VEIN-STYLE MINERALIZATION (Cu-Au)



- Golden Spike soil sampling revealed several, ENE-trending, >90 ppm copper anomalies (up to 1,080 ppm), reaching 1,500 m long and 50 to 150 m in width.
- Anomalies coincide with Court A, B, and C Prospects, and continue for long distances over soil covered areas with no previous documented exploration
- Three, wide-spaced, north-south IP lines in 2024 returned numerous first and second priority IP anomalies, several coincident with soil anomalies and known Prospects.
- DDH GR-24-009 tested the Court C IP anomaly, intersecting ~40 meters of chlorite altered gabbro with 1-15% disseminated and fracture/veinlet hosted pyrite +/chalcopyrite, coincident with the IP chargeability high.
- Within this alteration, a ~5.95 m interval assayed 0.27% copper (76.05-82.0m) and further down the hole 1.25% copper over 0.5m was returned (93.8-94.3m).
- DDH GR-24-010 had no significant results, but may have been collared too far south
 - Many untested anomalies remain
 - Deep IP anomalies suggest that veins could be sourced from intrusive bodies/structures at depth.
 - Follow-up drilling is needed





2024 DRILLING HIGHLIGHTS

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VMS Prospects

P.:IIII.	Form 4	—		A (- (1)	040/	7 +0/>
Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
Steep Brook	100	44.0.0	6.06	0.04		0.01
GR-24-001	108	114.86	6.86	0.04	0.14	0.01
GR-24-001	167	170	3		0.03	0.24
GR-24-002	84.44	85.2	0.76	1.19	0.02	0.08
GR-24-002	127	134	7	0.01	0.03	0.15
including	127	127.5	0.5	0.01	0.18	1.21
GR-24-003	69.85	81	11.15	0.04	0.33	0.01
including	69.85	71.35	1.5	0.19	1.29	0.01
and	79	79.5	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.01
GR-24-003	92.2	94.95	2.75	0.11	0.22	0.01
GR-24-004	8.83	9.37	0.54	0.06	0.24	0.01
GR-24-004	48.59	50.62	2.03	0.45	0.04	0.05
GR-24-005	10	14	4	0.12	0.43	0.02
GR-24-005	19	30	11	0.08	0.40	0.03
including	27.28	28.75	1.47	0.11	1.26	0.09
GR-24-005	53.6	66.12	12.52	0.04	0.18	0.01
including	53.6	56.22	2.62	0.05	0.37	0.02
GR-24-005	86.3	87.3	1	0.04	0.60	0.01
GR-24-005	93	94.5	1.5	0.04	0.45	0.01
Lode 9						
GR-24-006	38.68	41.56	2.88	0.45	1.49	0.03
including	40	41.56	1.56	0.67	2.40	0.05
including	41	41.56	0.56	1.24	4.63	0.08
GR-24-006	78.9	88.33	9.43	0.18	0.34	0.02
including	81	81.5	0.5	0.34	1.49	0.07
and	87.58	88.33	0.75	0.85	0.99	0.07
GR-24-006	169	169.75	0.75	0.04	1.46	0.04
GR-24-006	180.5	181	0.5	0.31	0.30	0.02
GR-24-007	35.16	43	7.84	0.12	0.08	0.43
including	35.16	39.35	4.19	0.17	0.12	0.62
including	35.16	35.8	0.64	0.31	0.40	1.85
GR-24-007	47.15	50	2.85	0.05	0.02	0.72
GR-24-007	61	67.5	6.5	0.03	0.02	0.13
GR-24-007	77	82	5	0.02	0.03	0.12
GR-24-007	89.66	93	3.34	0.06	0.13	0.44
GR-24-007	101	109	8	0.05	0.02	0.12
GR-24-007	122	130	8	0.25	0.33	0.09
including	122	122.5	0.5	0.47	1.17	0.03
and	127	130	3	0.40	0.45	0.06
GR-24-007	162	164	2	0.05	0.08	0.39
GR-24-007	178	194	16	0.02	0.03	0.10
GR-24-007	203	210.1	7.1	0.02	0.01	0.10
GR-24-008	209	210	1	0.07	0.19	0.03
GR-24-008	203.82	204.75	0.93	0.22	0.26	0.26

Vein Prospects

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)
Vein Zone						
GR-24-009	76.05	82	5.95	0.02	0.27	
GR-24-009	93.8	94.3	0.5	0.03	1.25	0.01
GR-24-009	96	96.5	0.5	0.03	0.20	
GR-24-009	103	105	2		0.14	
GR-24-009	110.3	110.8	0.5		0.30	
GR-24-009	132	133	1		0.23	
GR-24-010	No	Significant	Results			

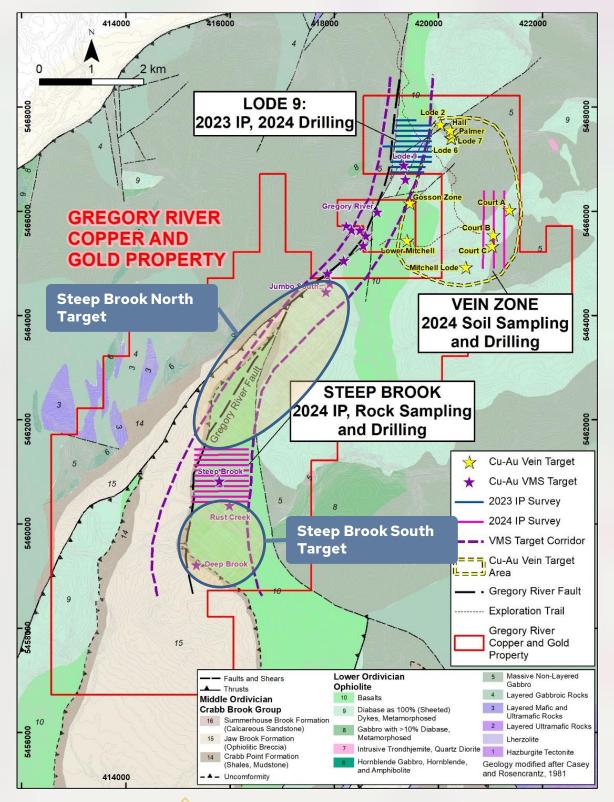
- Wide-spaced, reconnaissance drilling results support Golden Spike's exploration concept for VMS mineralization at Gregory River.
- Vein zone drilling shows that wider zones of copper mineralization are possible at the Vein Zone.
- Many high-priority IP anomalies remain to be tested at the VMS and Vein Zone targets.
- Next steps: integration and technical analysis of the drill results, incorporating surface geochemistry, field mapping and geophysics to develop vectors towards wider and higher-grade mineralization and to identify new exploration targets, followed by additional drilling.





EXPLORATION PLANS

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2024 EXPLORATION SUMMARY

IP/Resistivity survey: 11-line km over the Steep Brook and 4.5 line-km over the Vein Zone.

Rock sampling: Steep Brook and other regional targets.

In-Fill Soil Sampling: over crucial data gaps at the Vein Zone.

IP Modeling and Drill Target Generation: Covering Steep Brook, Lode 9 and Vein Zone.

First Pass Diamond Drilling: 10 wide-spaced holes, totaling 1,927m testing Steep Brook, Lode 9 and the Vein Zone.

Strong copper+/-gold-zinc anomalies returned from most drill holes. Results are being further interpreted and follow up drilling is warranted. Many high priority IP anomalies remain untested.

Lode 9 is open at depth and along strike.

Steep Brook drilling has intersected several new anomalous zones that remain open in all directions.

Vein Zone drilling at Court C has revealed a wide halo of alteration and anomalous copper mineralization coincident with IP chargeability; only two drill holes have tested the many High Priority IP anomalies.

2025 EXPLORATION PLANS

- **Soil Sampling:** Steep Brook North and South Targets, both being prime VMS target areas that have never been thoroughly explored.
- **Prospecting, Sampling, Mapping:** Continued property-wide prospecting and sampling to develop a base for future targeting.
- **Diamond Drilling:** Following up on the 2024 drill results and continuing to test priority IP anomalies

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MANAGEMENT & DIRECTORS

Keith Anderson

CEO & Director

Mr. Anderson has been in the Canadian capital markets business for over 30 years and was an investment advisor with Canaccord Genuity Corp. from 1987 to 2011. Mr. Anderson has extensive knowledge in the structuring and financing of resource companies and has deep industry relationships around the globe.

P. Joseph Meagher

CFO & Director

Mr. Meagher became a Chartered Professional Accountant (CPA, CA) in 2008 and obtained the Chartered Director (C.Dir.) designation from The Directors College in 2017. Mr. Meagher also holds a Bachelor of Commerce from UBC.

Penilla Klomp

Corporate Secretary

Robert Cinits P.Geo

Director

Mr. Cinits has almost 40 years of mineral exploration experience and has been involved in the exploration, development and M&A reviews of precious and base metal projects in approximately 20 countries. He has a strong background in exploration program design and evaluation and execution of M&A opportunities.

Joseph Cullen

Director

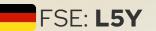
Mr. Cullen has over five years of public market experience primarily focused on the resource and technology sectors. Mr. Cullen has a Business degree from Swansea University and a Postgrad in Economics from University College Cork.



CAPITALIZATION







AS OF APRIL 2025

58,846,666 **SHARES OUTSTANDING**

14,232,039 **WARRANTS**

4,000,000 **OPTIONS**

\$6.5M **MARKET CAP**

WARRANTS

EXPIRY	AMOUNT	PRICE
May 6, 2025	1,000,000	\$0.30
May 13, 2025	1,100,000	\$0.30
Jun 3, 2025	1,500,000	\$0.05
Dec 6, 2025	2,035,000	\$0.10
Jun 21, 2026	2,091,333	\$0.30
Oct 8, 2026	1,474,750	\$0.30
Oct 8, 2026	3,999,999	\$0.33
Nov 1, 2026	570,000	\$0.30
Oct 8, 2027	460,957	\$0.23

OPTIONS

EXPIRY	AMOUNT	PRICE
Mar 17, 2026	600,000	\$0.10
Dec 6, 2027	1,850,000	\$0.25
Jul 16, 2029	1,550,000	\$0.20



