



QUEST FOR  
**COPPER & GOLD**  
AT GREGORY RIVER

**INVESTOR PRESENTATION**

**NOVEMBER 2023**

# FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

The information in this presentation is for informational purposes only. Readers should not rely on the information for any purpose other than to gain general knowledge of Golden Spike. This information is not intended to be, and should not be construed as, part of an offering or solicitation of securities.



# GREGORY RIVER PROPERTY

## NEWFOUNDLAND, CANADA

# INVESTMENT HIGHLIGHTS

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

- Property centered on an 11-km strike length of the highly prospective Gregory River VMS-corridor
- District remains underexplored and most prospects never drilled

## NUMEROUS COPPER-GOLD PROSPECTS

- Several early-stage VMS prospects and several high-grade copper + gold veins identified
- Multiple surface rock samples assaying:
  - > 10% Copper
  - > 5 g/t Gold

## LOCATED IN ONE OF THE BEST JURISDICTIONS

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

# PROPERTY OVERVIEW

- Golden Spike holds 100% interest\* in the Gregory River Property
- Covers 3,425 hectares, centered on an 11-km stretch of the prospective Gregory River volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") corridor; consolidates a significant portion of the corridor under Golden Spike
- Well-located, close to tide water and local infrastructure
- Several Cu-Au-Zn VMS prospects and targets identified as well as multiple high-grade copper + gold veins
- Tremendous opportunity for Golden Spike to explore in such an exciting district that remains largely underexplored, but with high potential 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



1920s

Copper-rich veins first discovered at Gregory River.

1920s – 1950s

Numerous high-grade vein-type copper and gold prospects discovered, clustered in the northeast. Main veins include, Court A, Hall, Palmer and Mitchell. Short exploration adits completed at Palmer and Mitchell.

1950s

38 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 polymetallic (Cu-Au-Zn) stratabound mineralization along the Gregory River VMS-Belt; discovery of early-stage VMS Cu-Au-Zn prospects at Gregory River, Lode 9, Camp Brook/Moose Brook\*, Steep Brook and others.

1984 – 2006

8 shallow core holes\*\* (~109 m average) drilled to test three VMS targets at; Camp Brook/Moose Brook (4 holes\*), Lode 9 (3 holes) and Steep Brook (1 hole).

1920s – PRESENT

Several hundred historical 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 soil anomalies never followed up.

*\*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*

# COPPER & GOLD POTENTIAL

## CYPRUS-TYPE VMS TARGETS

~11 km Gregory River **VMS Target Corridor** largely unexplored.

**Cyprus-type VMS deposits** in Canada are generally copper (“Cu”) and gold (“Au”)-rich, averaging **>3% Cu and ~2.5 g/t Au**.

Six initial VMS targets on the Property (Lode 9, Steep Brook, Camp Brook/Moose Brook, Gregory River, Jumbo South, Deep Brook).

Historical and recent surface samples average **~2.3% Cu and 1.0 g/t Au, up to 19.6% Cu and 27.4 g/t Au**.

Only historical 8 drill holes have been drilled to their target depths over the 11 km corridor.

## VEIN TARGETS

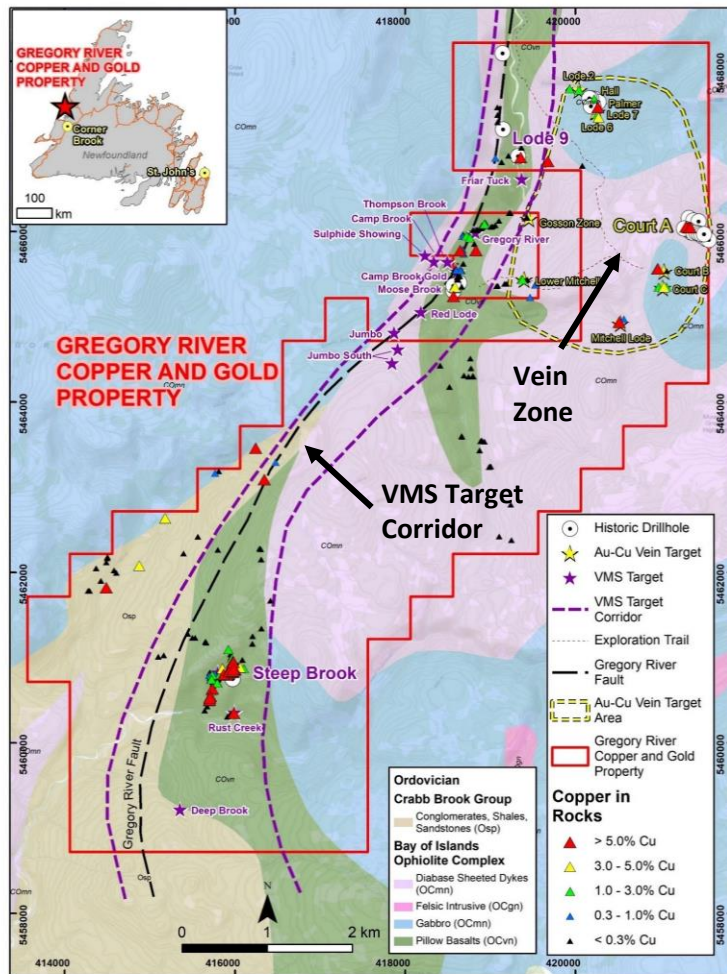
Multiple, high-grade, Cu ± Au veins and structures identified in NE corner of the Property - **Vein Zone**.

All veins remain open in all directions and most never drilled.

Historical and recent surface samples average **~4.0% Cu and 0.34 g/t Au, up to 25.0% Cu and 3.2 g/t Au**.

Recent soil surveying reveals several NW to SW-trending, multi-element anomalies (Cu ± Zn, Au, Co, As) showing potential extensions to the veins over areas with no outcrop and no previous exploration.

*The OP 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. In addition, most of the 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. Any VMS mineralization potentially discovered on the Property will not necessarily have similar grades to other deposits in Canada. Refer to slide 18 for details on Cyprus-type deposits*



# CYPRUS-TYPE VMS DEPOSITS <sup>1 2 3</sup>

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*

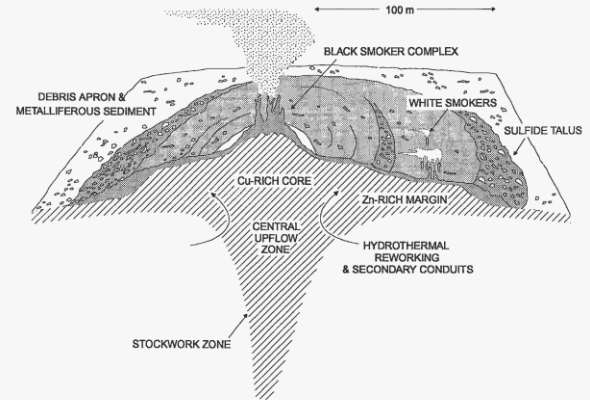
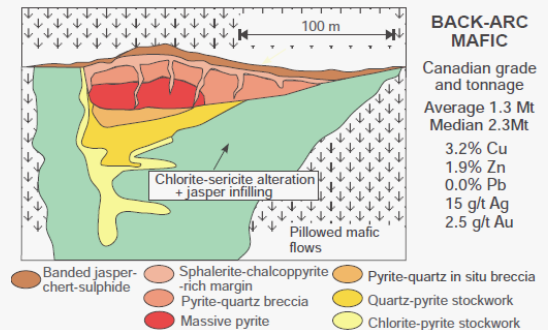


Fig. 3. Schematic section of the TAG Mound showing the distribution of active vent complexes (looking north). Most of the hydrothermal upflow is accommodated by the central black smoker complex, which is capped by multiple spire-shaped chimneys up to 15 m in height. Lower-temperature fluids are currently venting in the white smoker field and are interpreted to have been transported away from the central upflow zone through secondary conduits leading to 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

Property located within the Lower Ordovician Bay of Islands Ophiolite Complex and underlain by a north-northeast trending sequence of ultramafic to mafic intrusive rocks, basaltic lavas and narrow zones of sedimentary rocks.

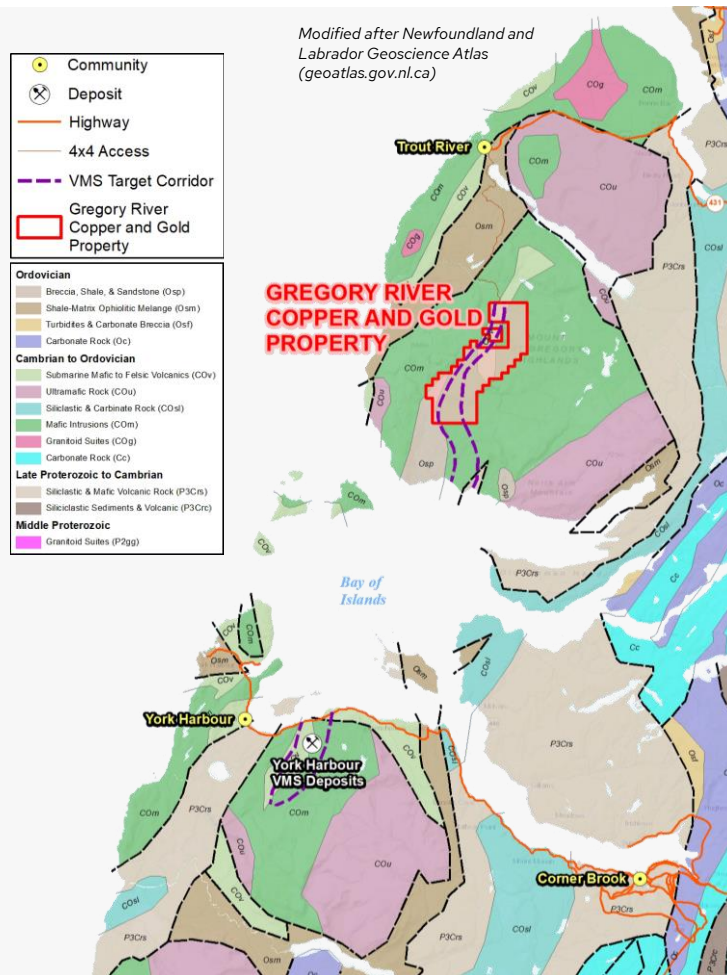
Same Ophiolitic Complex hosts the York Harbour VMS deposit, 27 km south.\*

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.

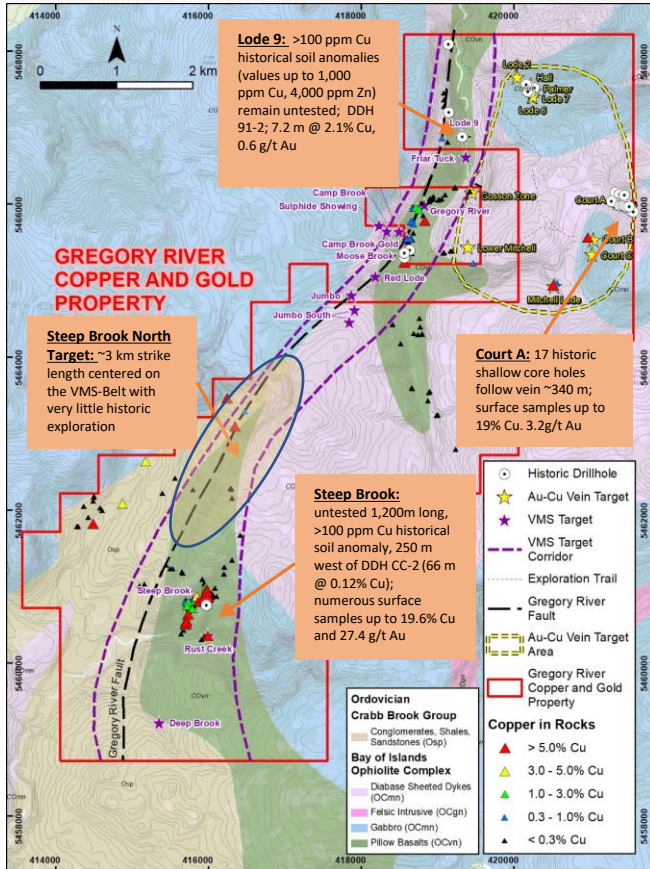
The north-northeast trending Gregory River Fault transects the western portion of the Property along with numerous associated fault splays and localized zones of shearing and brecciation. Many of the VMS and lode-style prospects on the Property appear to be spatially associated with these structures.

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.



# VMS-STYLE MINERALIZATION (Cu Au Zn)



The **Gregory River VMS-Belt:** ~11-kilometer-long corridor very prospective for Cyprus-type-VMS base and precious metal mineralization.

VMS targets are hosted in basaltic volcanics, close to the contact with gabbro and in close proximity to the Gregory River Fault.

Mineralization consists of stratabound disseminated-to-massive pyrite, chalcopyrite and lesser bornite, chalcocite, covellite and sphalerite.

Main VMS targets: Steep Brook, Lode 9, Gregory River, and Moose Brook/Camp Brook\*.

Limited historical drilling; only 8 of the 11 historic drill holes successfully reached target depth - No follow-up was done on the anomalous drill intercepts.

Historical drilling returned the following significant 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.*

# LODE 9 VMS TARGET (Cu-Au-Zn)

Priority VMS target, located within the northern portion of the Property

Historically explored by Rio Tinto (1981/82) and Noranda (1991/92)

Rio Tinto trenched and sampled Lode 9 Prospect, interpreting it as a conformable massive sulphide horizon; selected chip samples included:

- **4.04% Cu and 0.72 g/t Au** over 2.1m
- **2.52% Cu and 0.58 g/t Au** over 1.5m
- **2.04% Cu and 0.41 g/t Au** over 1.2m

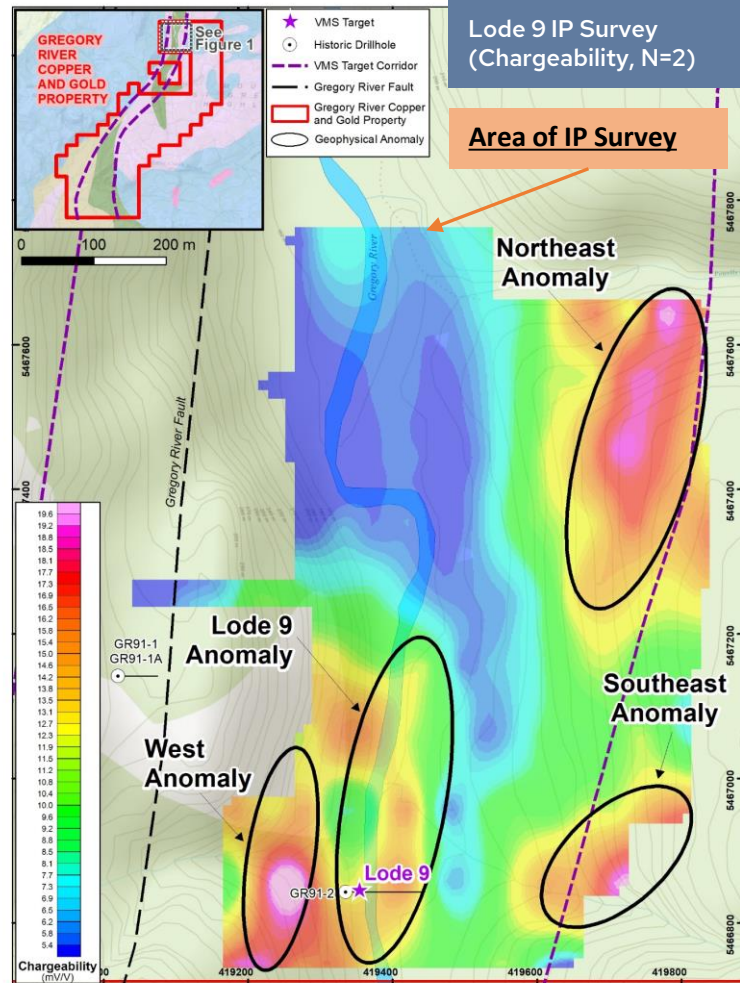
Noranda soil sampling revealed multiple, north-trending >100 ppm Cu (up to 1,000 ppm) anomalies and >100 ppm Zn (up to 4,000 ppm) anomalies over lengths up to 1,200 metres

Noranda drill hole GR91-2 (169.8 m depth) tested below Lode 9 Prospect, intersecting **7.2 m @ 2.12% Cu and 0.60 g/t Au**, starting at 51 m – **No follow-on drilling completed**

Golden Spike (2023) completed an IP Survey, revealing 3 main chargeability anomalies:

- **Lode 9 Anomaly:** 500 m long; appears to strengthen with depth; coincides with Lode 9 Prospect and historic drill hole GR91-2.
- **West Anomaly:** 300 m long; parallel to, and west of Lode 9 Anomaly; open to north; strong associated Cu and Zn soil anomalies; intensifies at depth; never drill tested.
- **Northeast Anomaly:** 500 m long, open to north; hosted on mafic volcanic-gabbro contact; zinc soil anomaly coincident with IP; IP anomaly occurs on edge of survey – therefore no depth information; never drill tested.
- Potential "Southeast" anomaly on edge of survey area remains poorly defined; 2022 rock sample over anomaly assaying 1.22% Cu, 0.10% zinc, 1,350 ppm cobalt in silicified and chloritized volcanics with multiple sulphide bearing quartz veins

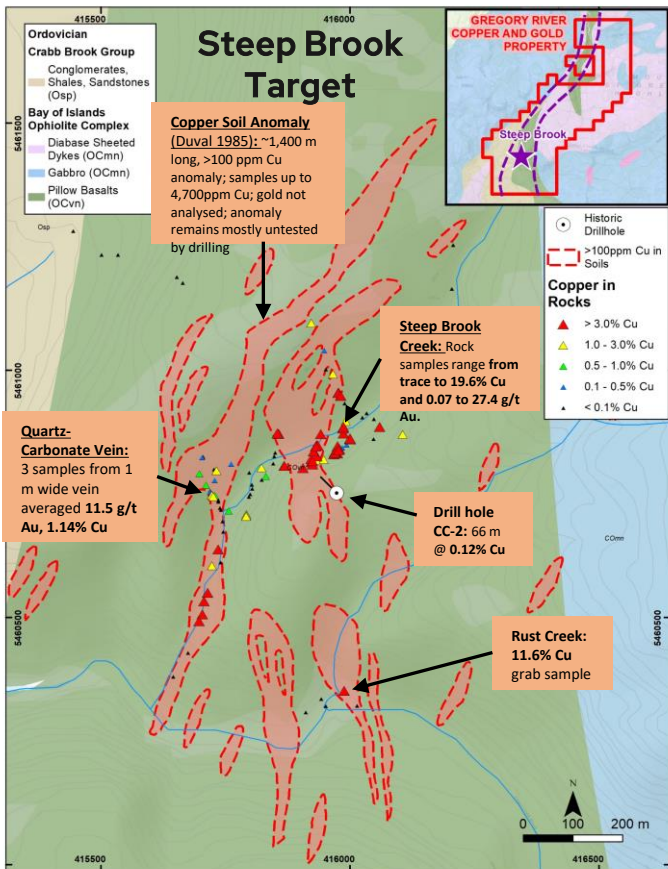
*Historical core from Lode 9 has not been kept and the QP is unable to validate this historical drill hole and the historical sampling. However, the companies that completed the historical work were large, reputable companies that would have had sampling and quality control processes in place that were considered industry standard for the time. Insufficient drilling has been completed to determine true width of the mineralization intersected in the drill hole.*



Lode 9 IP Survey  
(Chargeability, N=2)

Area of IP Survey

# STEEP BROOK VMS TARGET (Cu-Au-Zn)



Priority VMS target, located within the south portion of the Property historically explored by Duval (1985) and Noranda (1991).

Underlain by mafic pillowed basalts of the Bay of Islands Complex – a favourable environment for Cyprus-type VMS deposits.

Intermittent outcrops over ~1 km creek bed display widespread alteration (chloritization, silicification, carbonatization) associated with disseminated to semi-massive chalcopyrite mineralization – **Noranda believed this could represent a footwall Cu-rich stringer zone to a “yet to be discovered” Cu-Zn-Au massive sulphide deposit.**

Noranda soil sampling revealed multiple, NNE-trending >100 ppm Cu (up to 4,700 ppm) anomalies over lengths up to 1,400 metres.

Duval drill hole CC-2 (137 m deep) was collared east of the main soil and rock anomalies, yet still intersected highly anomalous results (**66 m @ 0.12% Cu**) – **the only drill hole drilled at Steep Brook**

115 historically collected outcrop and boulder samples assayed up to:

- **19.6% Cu** (average 3.3%)
- **27.4 g/t Au** (average 1.06 g/t Au)
- **11.1 % Zn** (average 0.23%)
- **20.3 g/t Ag** (average 5.2 g/t Ag)

Rust Creek showing, about 450 m to the southwest, assayed **11.6% Cu** from a zone of stringer-to-massive chalcopyrite in sheared and chloritized andesite.

3 chip samples across a 1 m wide quartz-carbonate vein returned an average grade of **11.5 g/t Au, 1.14% Cu** – **Follow-on work never completed.**

*The OP has not visited this target area and has not been able to validate these historical surface sample results. However, both 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 OP 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 has been completed to determine the true width of mineralization at Steep Brook.*

# VEIN-STYLE MINERALIZATION (Cu-Au)

- Multiple quartz-carbonate-sulphide veins clustered in the NE quadrant of the Property
- Veins strike from NW to SW, dip variably with widths ranging from ~0.5m to 2m, locally as much as 5m - 6m.
- Grades range between **~1% to 25% copper (average ~2% to 6% copper)**
- Historical sampling did not consistently test for gold or other metals. Recent sampling shows gold values between **0.1 g/t and 3 g/t** are locally associated with the copper, along with anomalous zinc, silver and cobalt.
- Historical sampling and drilling only focussed on the highest-grade portion of the veins 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.**
- Court A vein tested by 17 shallow core holes\* in the 1950's, tracing vein about 340 m NW, down to vertical depths ~50m; veins open in all directions.
- Selected down-hole intercepts include (Note that gold was not analysed):

2.13% Cu over 6.1 m  
(hole 1 from 90.5 to 96.6 m)

4.40% Cu over 2.1 m  
(hole 2 from 87.5 to 89.6 m)

4.71% Cu over 1.8 m  
(hole 5 from 94.2 to 96.0 m)

4.65% Cu over 1.5 m  
(hole 6 from 71.3 to 72.8 m)

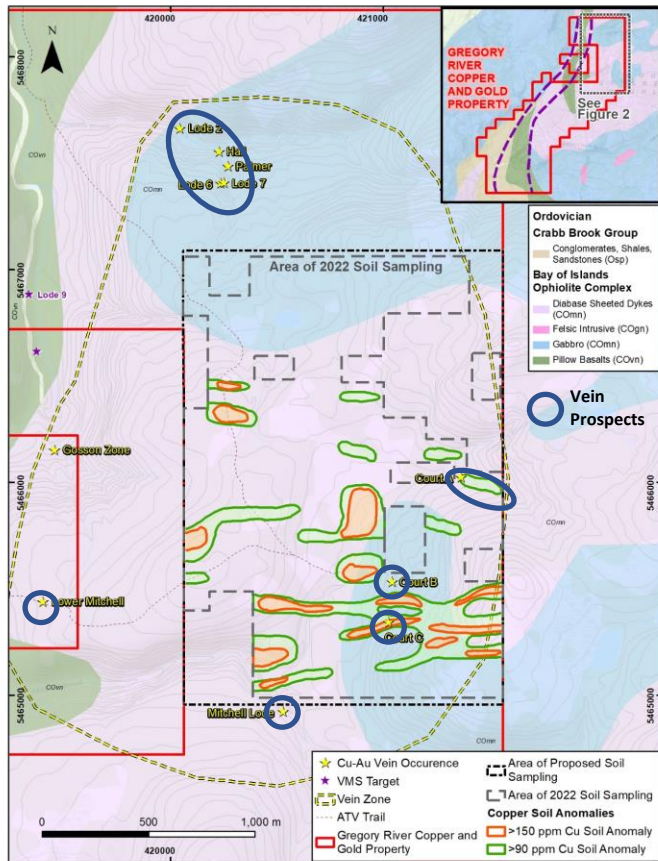
9.60% Cu over 2.7 m  
(hole 10 from 76.2 to 78.9 m)

4.81% Cu over 1.2 m  
(hole 13 from 74.4 to 75.6 m)

*\*None of the historical core from Court A has been kept; the OP is not able to validate these historical drill results. Recent surface sampling corresponds with the general grades reported from these drill holes and the OP feels that it is reasonable to report these results as historical as they provide a useful guide for future exploration. Gold and other elements were not analysed for these holes. True widths are estimated to be approximately 60% of drilled widths.*



# VEIN-STYLE MINERALIZATION (Cu-Au)



2022 Golden Spike soil survey at Vein Zone

Wide-spaced "reconnaissance-style" sampling grid (200m by 50m)

Targeting potential extensions to the veins, which are only exposed in occasional eroded creek beds

Soil survey identified several multi-element (Cu ± Au, Zn, As, Co, Cd) soil anomalies that coincide with, or are adjacent to known vein occurrences

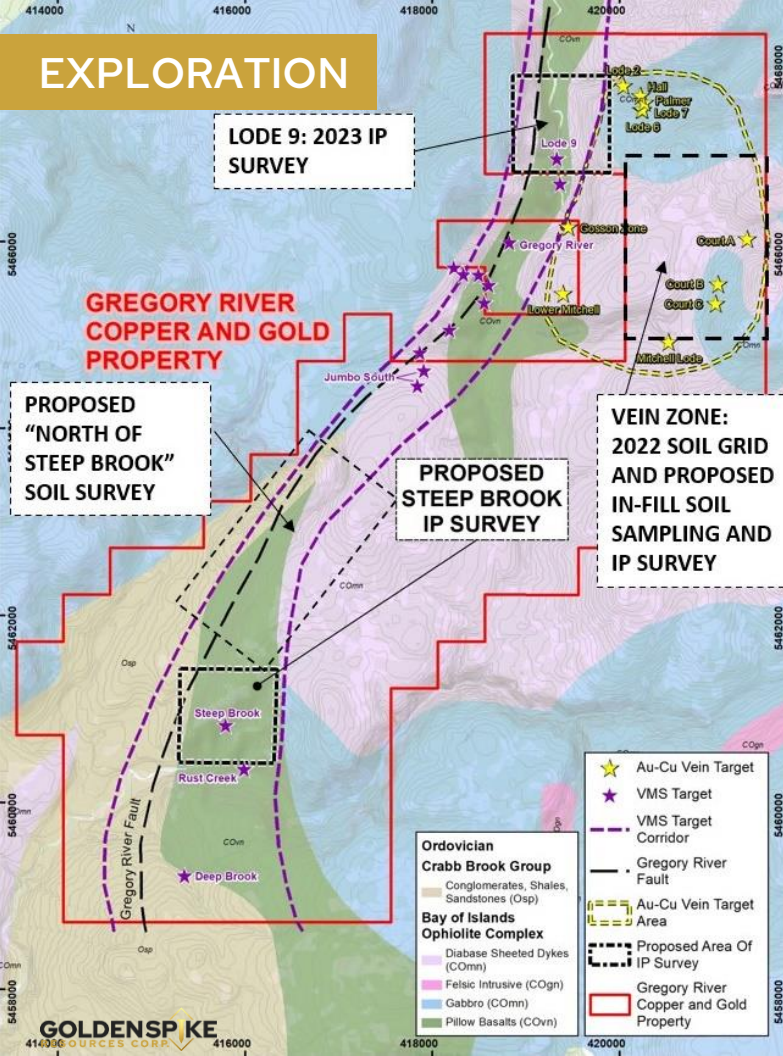
The soil survey was successful in identifying potential continuation of the veins upwards of 1,500m along strike in areas that are mostly covered by a veneer of soil and till

No follow-on exploration ever completed over the potential vein extensions

In-fill soil sampling planned over portions of the grid, followed by an IP survey

**Best targets to be drill tested**

# EXPLORATION



## Winter 2022/2023 – COMPLETE

Initial phases of exploration at Gregory River included:

- **43 reconnaissance rock samples** collected from various VMS and vein targets
  - 15 samples returned values greater than **1% copper, up to 18.7% copper**
  - 8 samples returned values greater than **0.50 g/t gold, up to 5.02 g/t gold**
- **Soil Sampling over Vein Zone** – resulted in multiple NE to NW-trending copper ± gold-zinc (plus pathfinder elements) anomalies, which trace interpreted vein trends – most anomalies never drill tested
- **IP/Resistivity survey:** 7.75-line km over the Lode 9 Target

## Next Steps

Upcoming phases of exploration at Gregory River include:

- **IP/Resistivity:** at both Steep Brook and Vein Zone
- **Soil Sampling:**
  - North of Steep Brook Target; prime VMS target area that has never been explored
  - Infill sampling over the Vein Zone to enhance and extend the anomalies from the 2022 survey
- **Detailed mapping/structural interpretation:** Property-wide mapping and structural interpretation and prospecting, developing a base for future targeting.
- **Diamond Drilling:** to test key anomalies at both the VMS and Vein targets

# PHOTO GALLERY





# CAPITALIZATION

As of November 1st, 2023

CSE: GLDS

OTCQB: GSPRF

FSE: L5Y

36,100,000

SHARES OUTSTANDING

7,100,000

WARRANTS

2,450,000

OPTIONS

\$3.25M

MARKET CAPITALIZATION

## WARRANTS

| EXPIRY       | AMOUNT    | PRICE  |
|--------------|-----------|--------|
| Nov 26, 2024 | 3,500,000 | \$0.05 |
| May 06, 2025 | 1,000,000 | \$0.30 |
| May 13, 2025 | 1,100,000 | \$0.30 |
| Jun 03, 2025 | 1,500,000 | \$0.05 |

## OPTIONS

| EXPIRY       | AMOUNT    | PRICE  |
|--------------|-----------|--------|
| Mar 17, 2026 | 600,000   | \$0.10 |
| Dec 06, 2027 | 1,850,000 | \$0.25 |

# 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 with mining executives and investors from around the world.

## **Robert Cinits** Geologist Director

Mr. Cinits has more than 35 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 and has a strong background in project management and evaluation, exploration program design and evaluation and execution of M&A opportunities.

## **P. Joseph Meager** 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 (a joint venture between McMaster University and The Conference Board of Canada) in 2017. Mr. Meagher holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of British Columbia.

## **Joseph Cullen** Director

Mr. Cullen's career has included over five years of public market experience primarily focused on the resource and technology sectors with an emphasis on investor relations and corporate finance. Mr. Cullen has a Business degree from Swansea University and a Postgrad in Economics from University College Cork.

## **Penilla Klomp** Corporate Secretary



**Golden Spike Resources Corp.**

**CSE GLDS : OTCQB GSPRF : FSE L5Y**

Suite 830 – 1100 Melville Street  
Vancouver, BC, V6E 4A6



+1-604-786-7774



[info@goldenspikeresources.com](mailto:info@goldenspikeresources.com)



[goldenspikeresources.com](http://goldenspikeresources.com)

