



RAYFIELD PROJECT

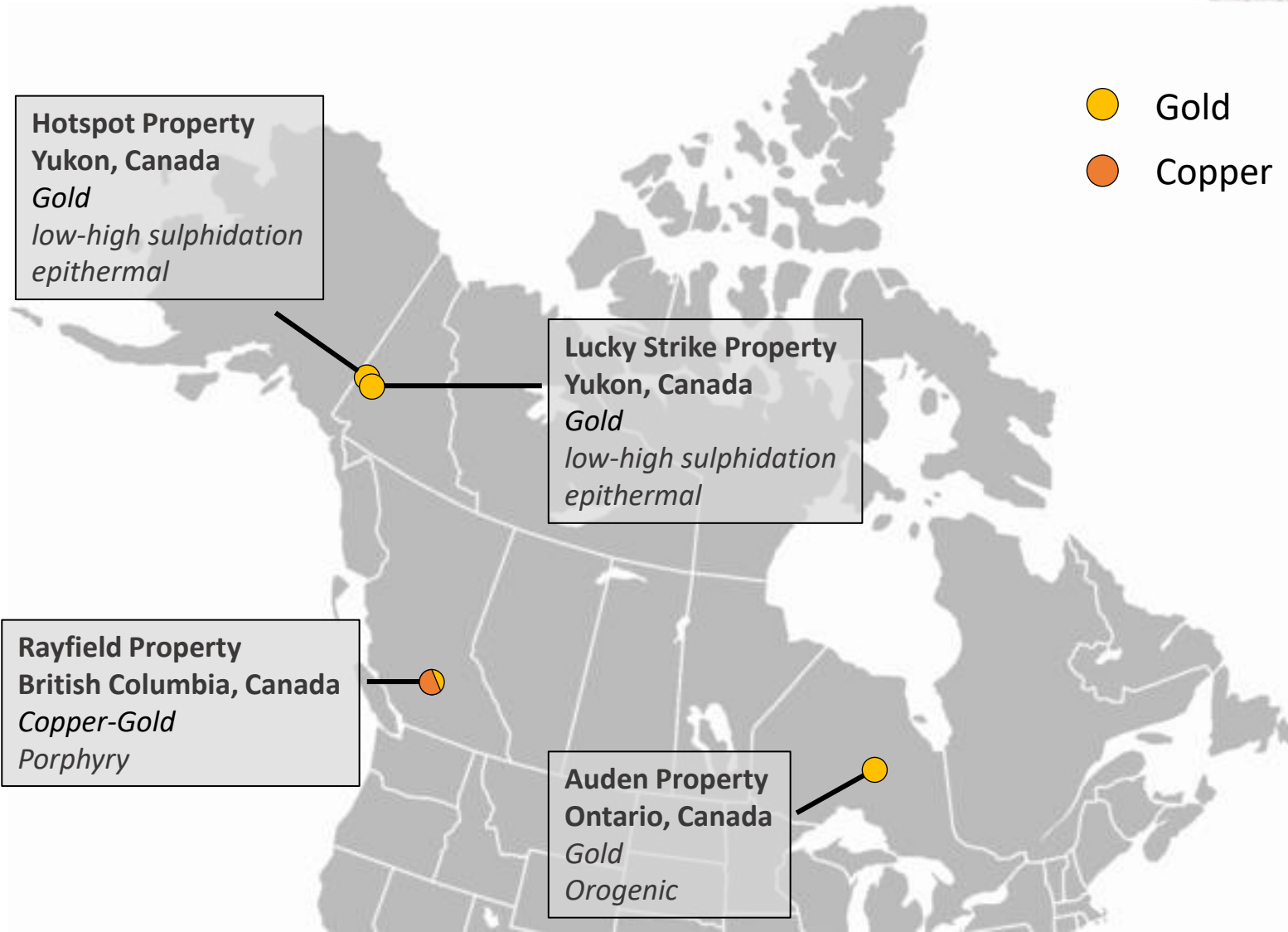
NEW DISCOVERIES AMONG COPPER & GOLD GIANTS



TSX-V: **AUEN**

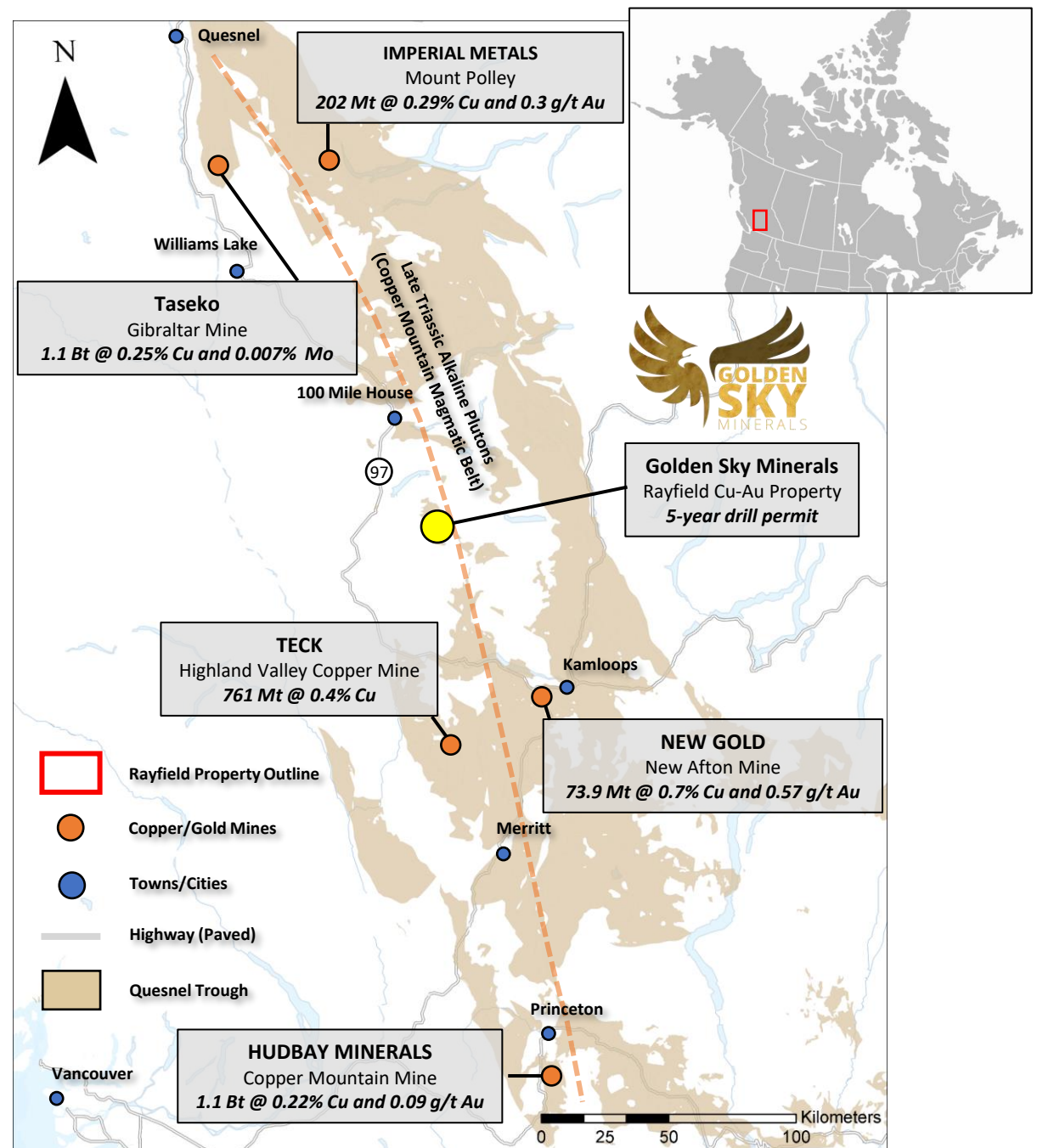
goldenskyminerals.com

Actively Exploring for Gold and Copper in a Tier-1 Jurisdiction



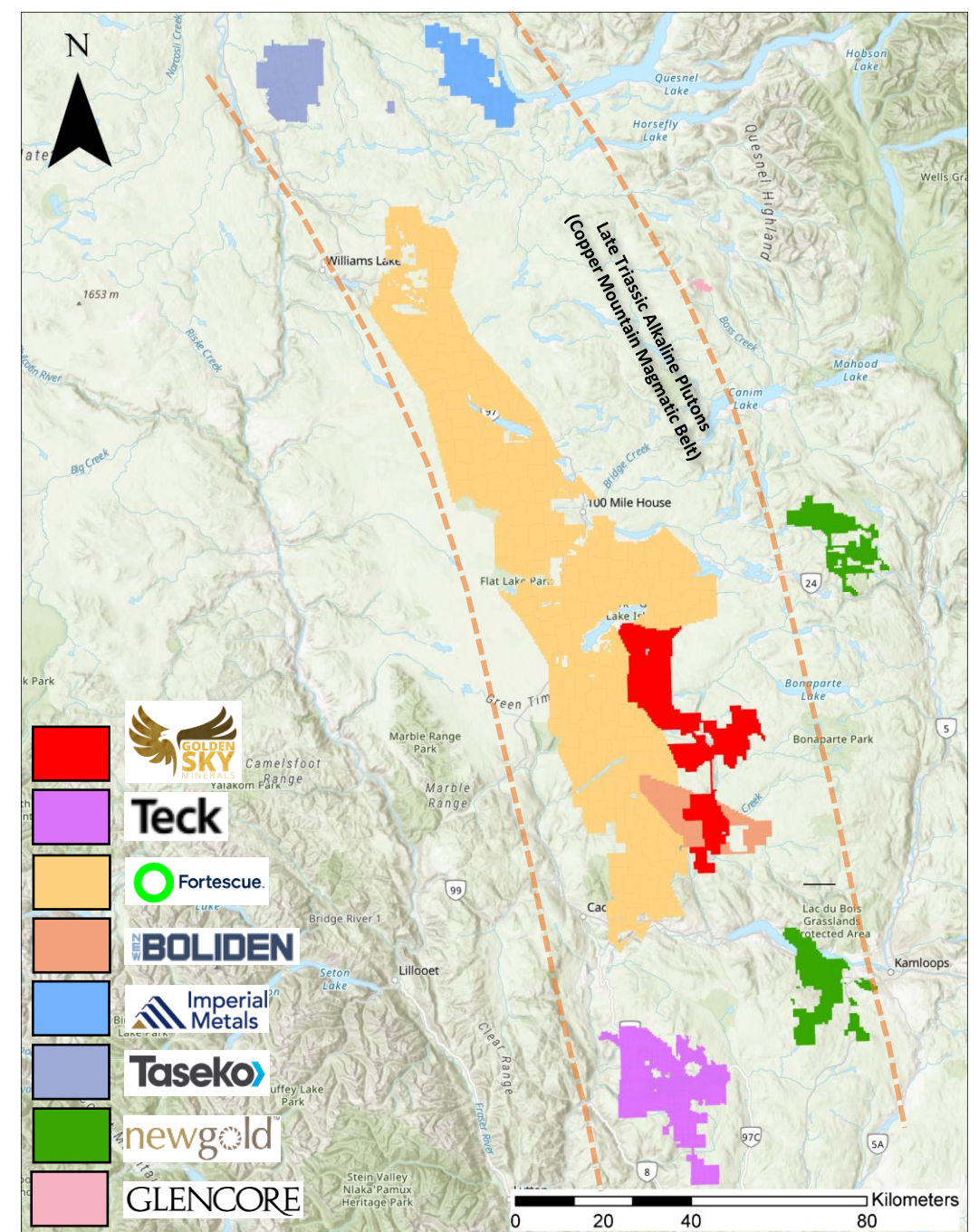
RAYFIELD PROPERTY

- **100% owned** by Golden Sky Minerals with **no underlying royalties or payments**
- Large consolidated land package with **~50,800-hectares (508 km²)**, **no underlying royalties**
- Located in the Quesnel Trough along the Copper Mountain Magmatic Belt, which is **host to some of British Columbia's most prolific copper-gold producing mines**
- **Easily accessible year-round**
 - Close proximity to 100 Mile House and Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada
 - Excellent access via major highways and well-maintained service roads onto the property
 - Cost effective with nearby infrastructure
- **Recently received 5-year drill permit with an end date of December 6, 2028**



AN AREA THAT IS GAINING INTEREST

- Golden Sky has been actively exploring in the area since 2021 and has recently expanded its claims by 20% based on geological interpretation aided by modern exploration techniques
- The area has been largely underexplored due to extensive cover despite its strategic location within the Copper Mountain Magmatic Belt
- Major mining companies have taken notice and are actively staking around the Rayfield property
 - Fortescue Canada Resources (~357,000 ha, acquired in June 2024)
 - Boliden Mineral Canada (~17,000 ha, acquired June 2023)
- As an early-explorer in the region, Golden Sky is strategically positioned over some of the most prospective ground in the area



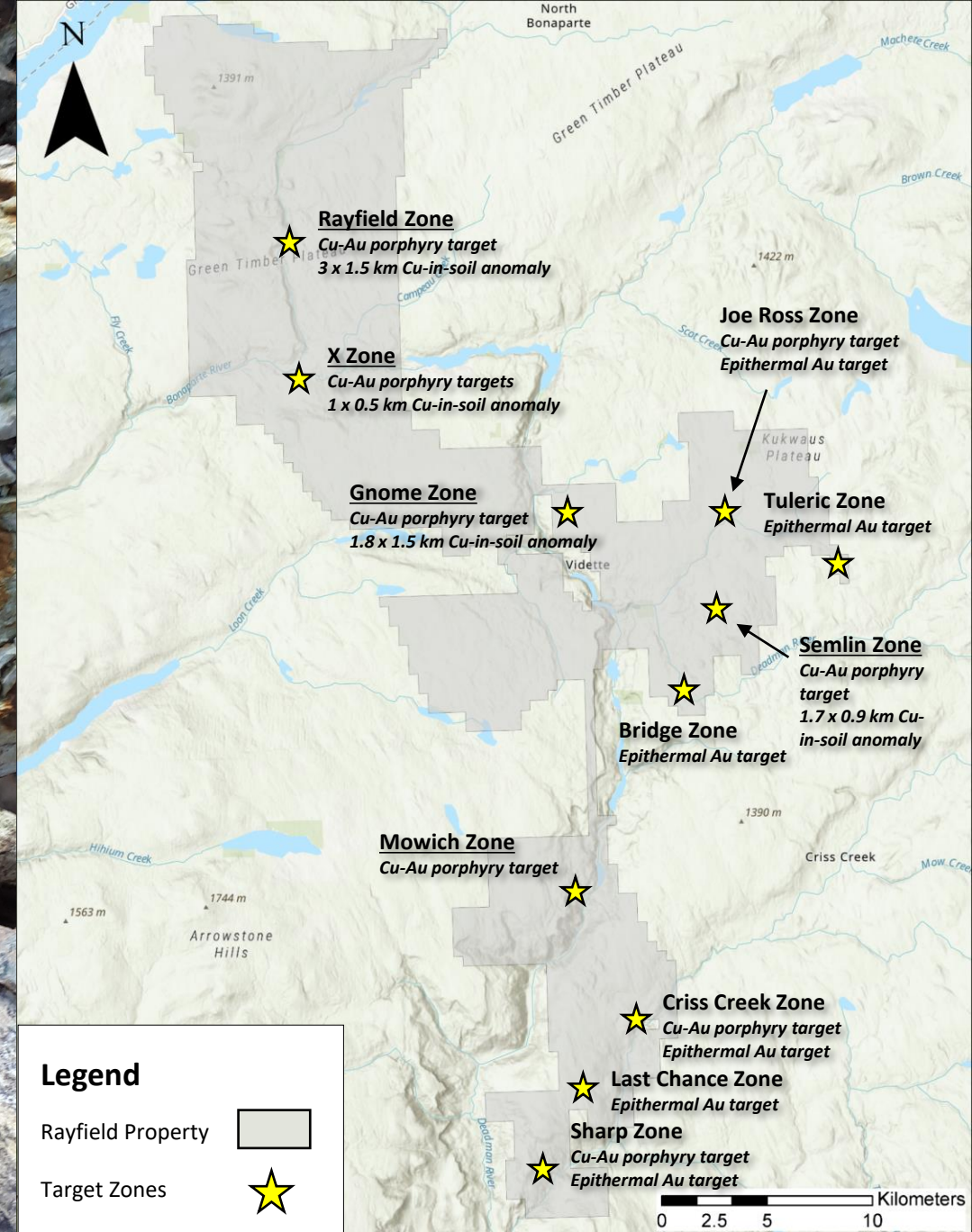
RAYFIELD GEOLOGY & TARGET ZONES

5+ km-scale
copper-gold
porphyry target
zones

6+ copper-gold
prospects
requiring
immediate
follow-up

11+ chances to
find a significant
copper-gold
deposit

- The property is proximal to the convergence of several major NW and NE-trending structures, **which can act as conduits for mineralized hydrothermal fluids**
- Geologically, the property is underlain by **Late Triassic-Early Jurassic syenite, monzonite, and diorites**
- **Similar host rocks as the Copper Mountain, New Afton, and Mount Polley copper deposits**
- The Rayfield zone is the most advanced target and contains a **~3 km mineralized trend that remains open with soil assays up to 0.4% Cu and rocks assaying up to 0.63% Cu and 0.245 g/t Au**

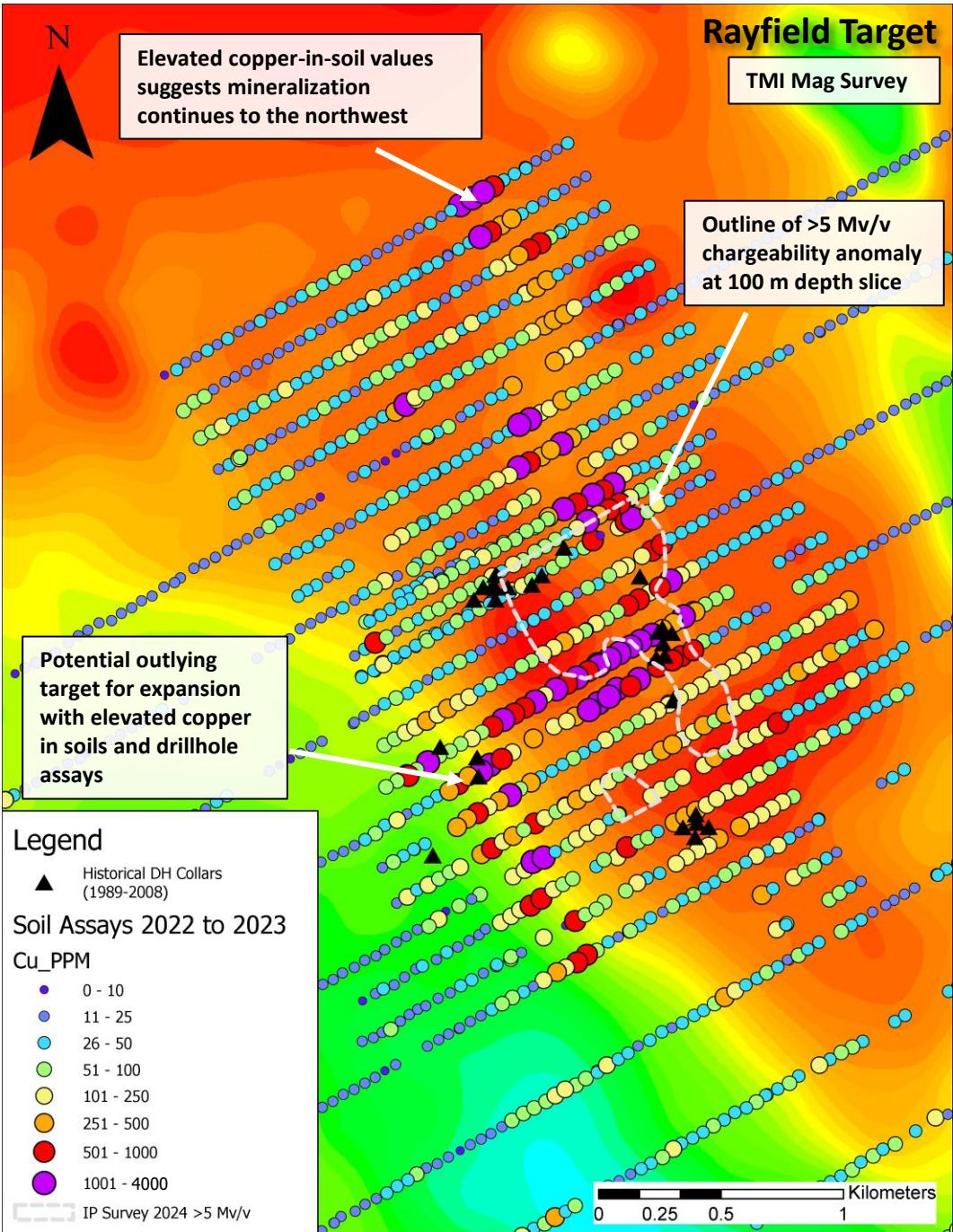


RAYFIELD TARGET ZONE

- Outlined by a 3 km x 1.5 km anomalous copper-in-soil anomaly with values up to 4000 ppm Cu (0.4% Cu). Bedrock mineralization is confirmed by historic drilling, with several drillholes extending from surface to end of hole, indicating that the mineralized porphyry system remains open to depth.
 - Historic drilling from the 1970's to 2000's totals only 60 holes (7,774.2 m). **A total of 31 percussion holes were drilled in 1970 with a highlight intercept of 0.42% Cu over 6.1 m. Only 29 of the 60 historic drillholes extended below 100 m vertical depth (1989, 1990 and 2008 drill programs).**
- The copper-in-soil geochemical anomaly spans ~3.0 km x 1.5 km, **yet only 30% of this area has been tested by the IP survey. This leaves 70% of the anomaly untested, offering substantial room for discovery of additional mineralized zones.**

Table 1: Select diamond drill hole intercepts (see slide 6 for drillhole locations)

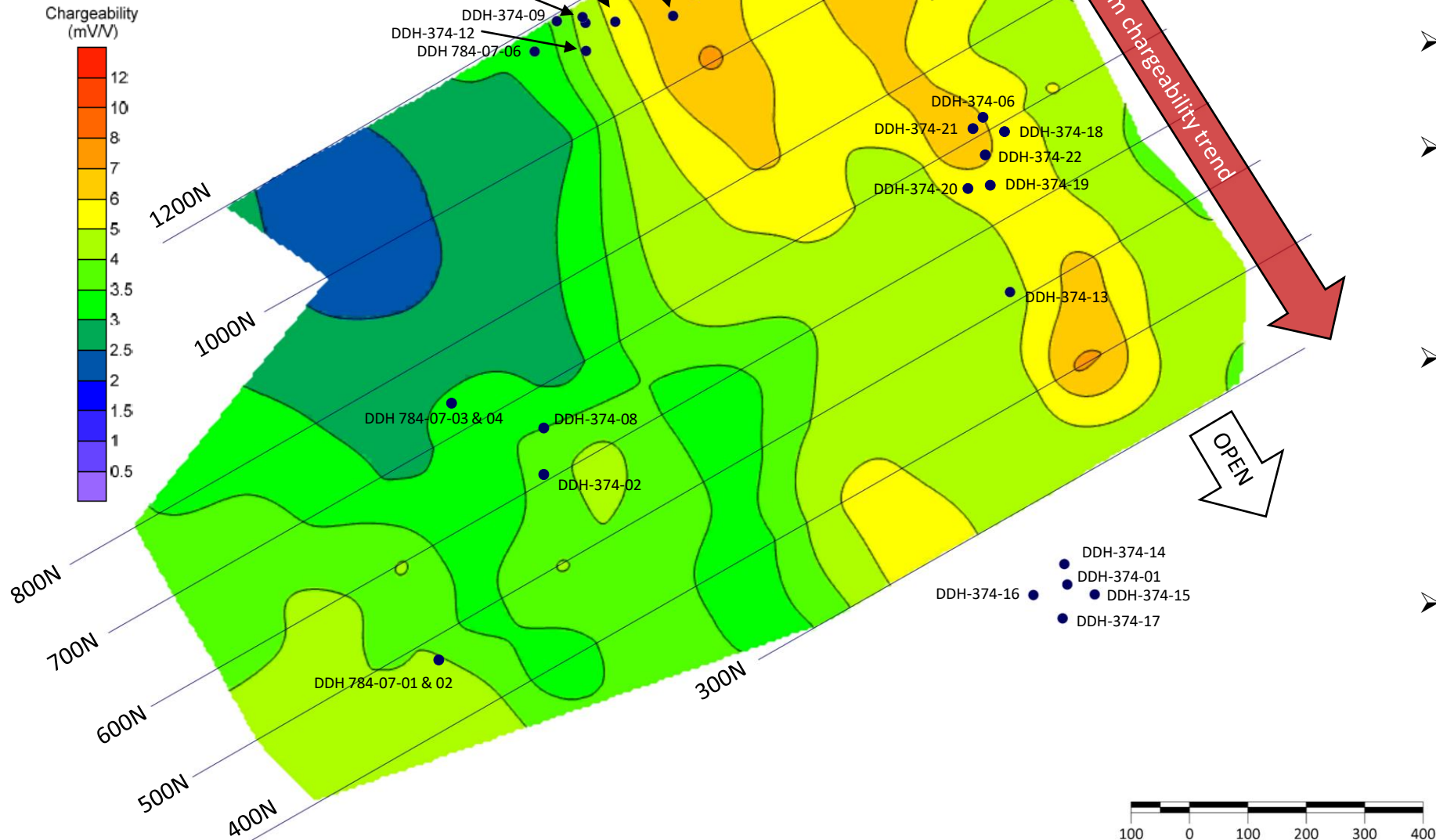
Drillhole ID	Grade
DDH 374-01	0.08% Cu over 151 m incl. 0.13% Cu over 17.9 m
DDH 374-03	0.09% Cu over 167 m incl. 0.18% Cu over 43.4 m
DDH 374-06	0.13% Cu over 164 m
DDH 374-08	0.09% Cu over 151 m incl. 0.14% Cu over 12 m
DDH 374-12	0.11% Cu over 150 m
DDH 374-13	0.12% Cu over 240 m incl. 0.14% Cu over 96 m
DDH 374-16	0.14% Cu over 66 m
DDH 374-20	0.11% Cu over 195 m, incl. 0.195% Cu over 30 m
DDH 374-22	0.11% Cu over 190.5 m, incl. 0.16% Cu over 33 m, incl. 0.19% Cu over 15 m
DDH 784-05	0.13% Cu over 66 m
DDH 784-07	0.08% Cu over 169 m



Rayfield Target

2024 IP Survey

100 m Depth Slice

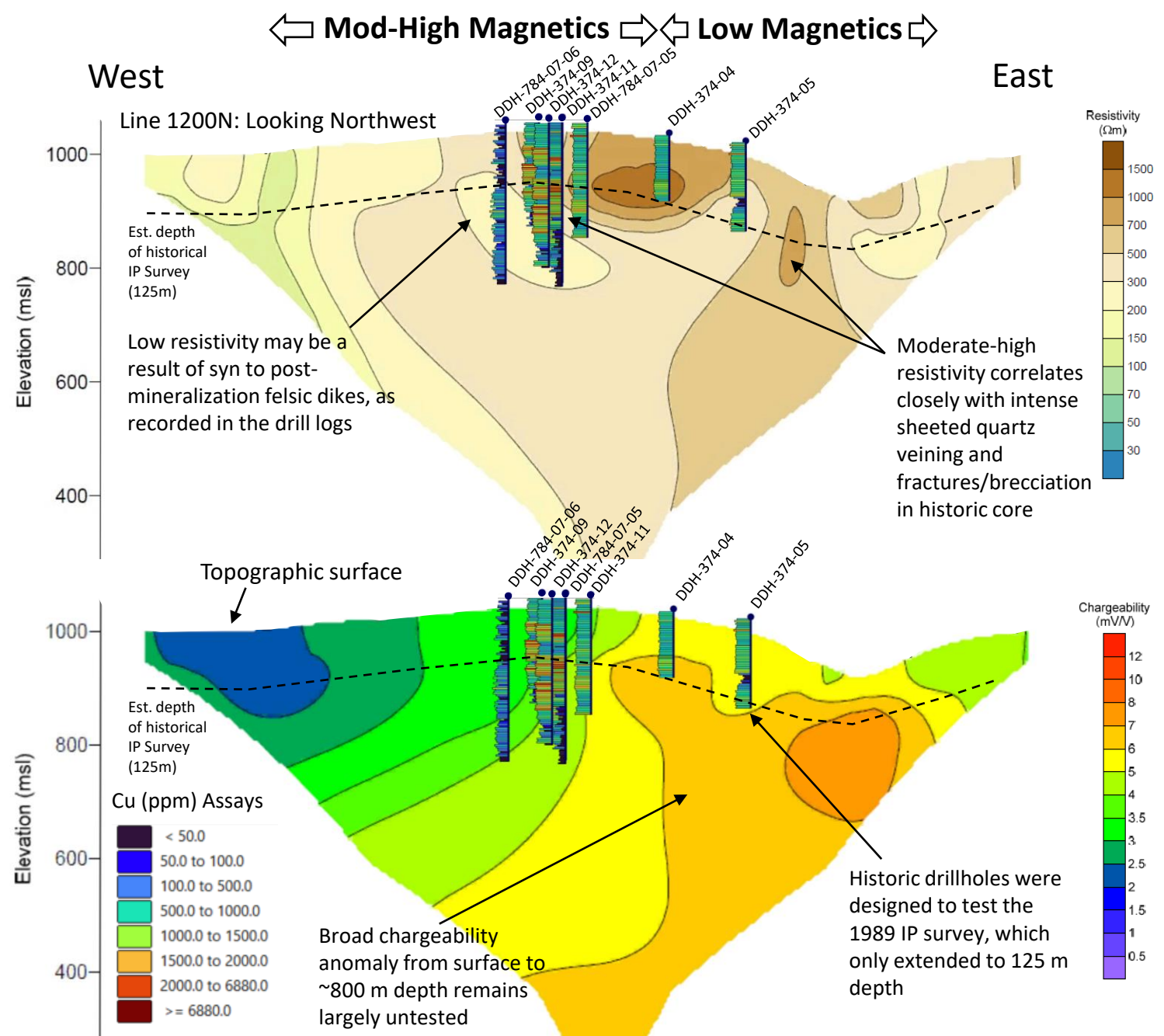


Deepest-Ever Induced Polarization Geophysical Survey Completed in 2024

- 15 line-km's completed over the core of the Rayfield Zone
- A broad chargeability and resistivity geophysical anomaly across the entire ~ 1100 m survey strike-length and extends to 800 m depth
- The geophysical anomalies remain open along-strike and to depth and only covers ~30% of the 3.0 km x 1.5 km copper-in-soil anomaly, suggesting significant untapped potential
- Vertical historic drillholes may have only partially tested the steeply dipping mineralized zones as there would be a risk of paralleling the higher-grade zones

Extending potential Cu-Au mineralization to 800 m depth

- The anomalies sub-vertical to steeply-dipping orientation aligns with the observed surface quartz vein orientations, suggesting a continuity of the mineralized system to a minimum depth of 800 m
- The moderate chargeability associated with moderate to high resistivity likely indicates highly veined, fractured, and brecciated zones, which are typically enriched in copper and gold.
- The associated magnetic low suggests magnetite-destructive alteration and mineralization, a common feature in the core of porphyry systems where hydrothermal fluids alter primary magnetite.



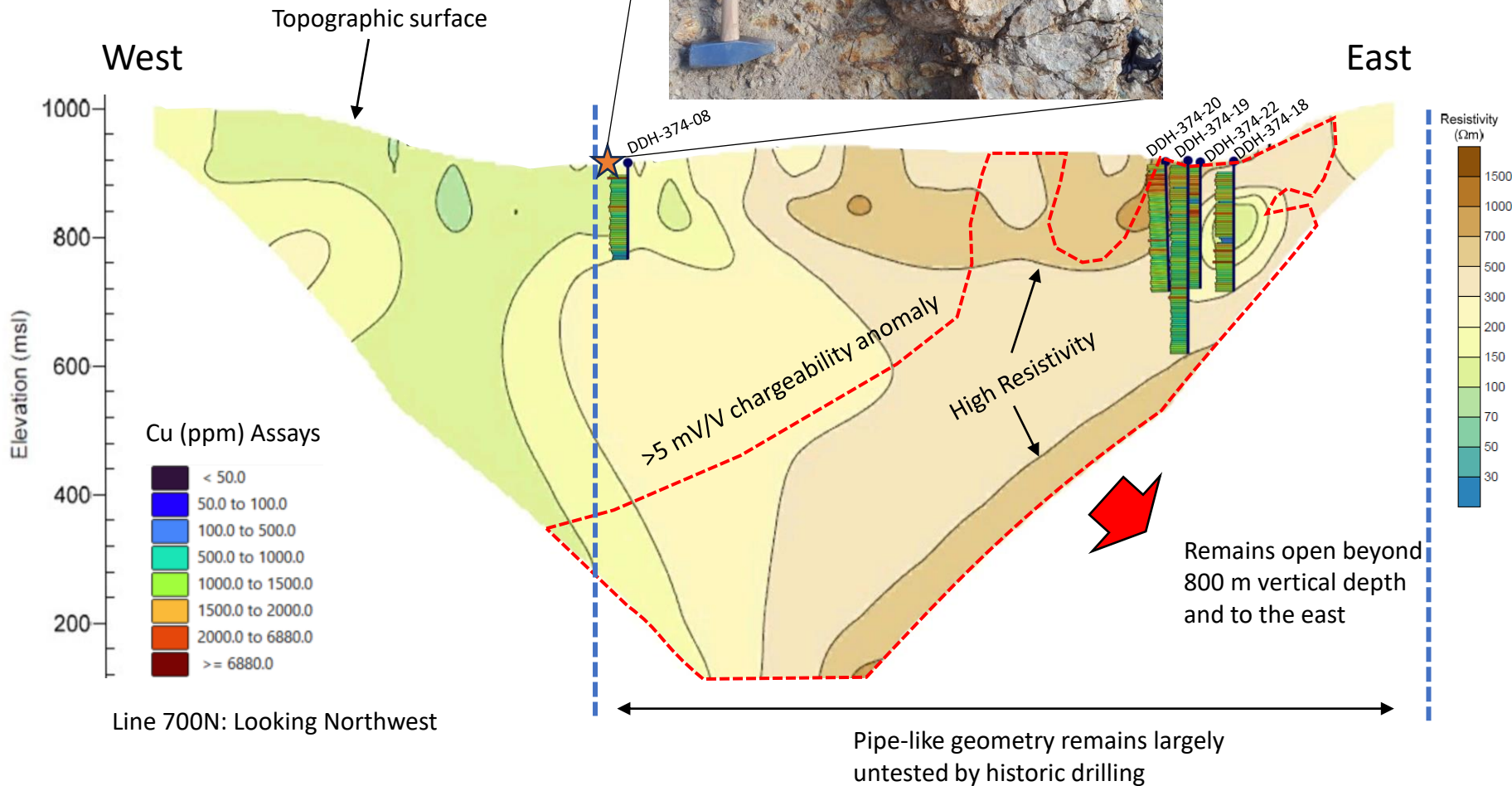
Gaps between historical drillholes provide opportunity for systematic drilling and new discoveries!



Quartz vein stockwork intensifies within the magnetic-low/high resistivity zones



Sample 118806 (2022): Fractures coated with malachite and azurite. Assayed 865 ppm (0.086%) Cu.



Expansion Potential for the Rayfield Zone

➤ Large Geochemical Anomaly:

The copper-in-soil **geochemical** anomaly spans ~3.0 km x 1.5 km, yet only 30% of this area has been tested by the IP survey. This leaves 70% of the anomaly untested, offering substantial room for discovery of additional mineralized zones.

➤ Open Geophysical Anomalies:

The detected chargeability and resistivity anomalies extend over an 1,100 m strike length and down to ~800 m depth, with both dimensions remaining open. This suggests that the mineralized system could extend significantly further along-strike and at depth.

➤ Historical Drilling Gaps:

Historical drilling has been relatively shallow and vertical, with a maximum depth of around 300 m, and has been conducted in clustered locations. This has left much of the chargeability and resistivity anomalies largely untested along-strike and to depth. This presents an opportunity for systematic and deeper exploration to fully understand the extent of the mineralization.

➤ Comparative Potential:

Shallow historical drill intercepts in the Rayfield Zone show grades similar to those in the early exploration phases of neighboring alkalic copper-gold porphyry systems within the Quesnel terrane. These neighboring prospects have demonstrated significant mineral resources, suggesting that the Rayfield Zone could have similar potential.

➤ Untested Depths:

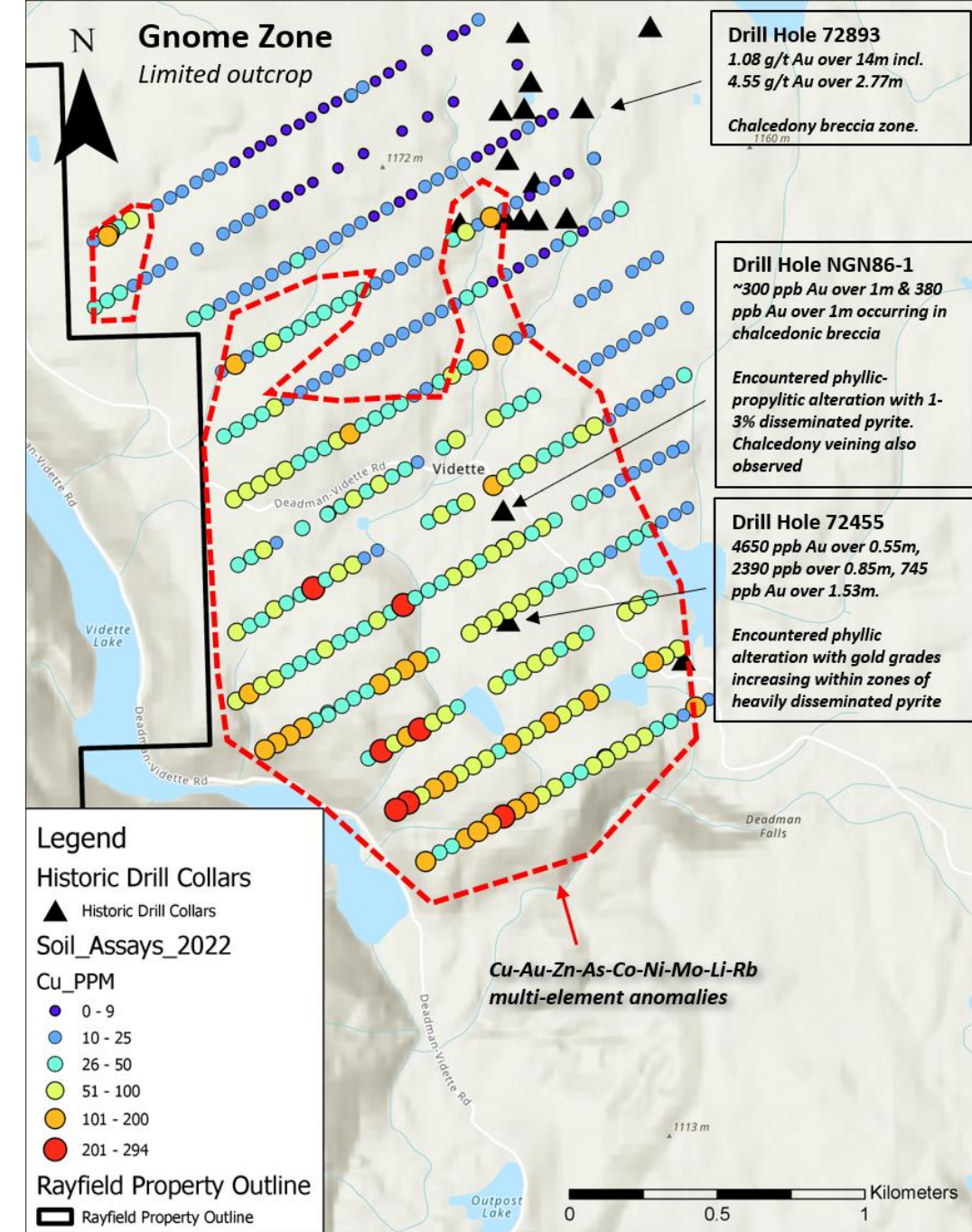
With the deepest anomalies detected to 800 m, and considering that deeper drilling has not yet been conducted, there is considerable potential for discovering mineralization typical of large porphyry systems at depth.

➤ Expansion to the North:

The strongest and widest chargeability anomalies detected on the northernmost line (1200N) remain open to the north, indicating that the mineralized system could extend farther in that direction.

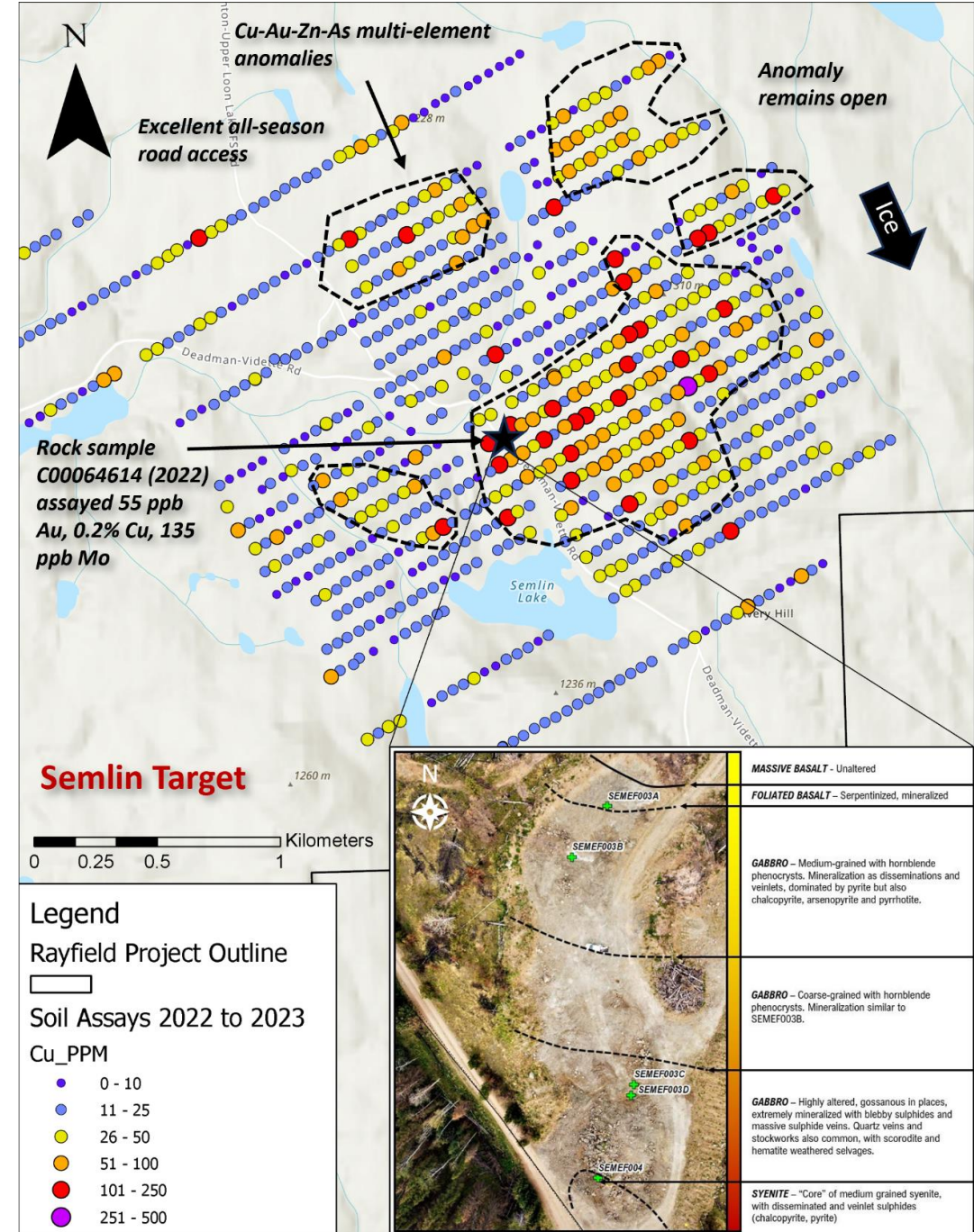
GNOME TARGET ZONE

- Historically explored as a molybdenum prospect, the Gnome Zone is outlined by a multi-element **geochemical anomaly that extends ~1.8 km x 1.5 km**. The Semlin Zone is a new discovery and is outlined by a multi-element **geochemical anomaly that extends 1.4 km x 0.9 km**.
- Phyllic and propylitic alteration has been observed on surface with chalcedonic quartz-carbonate-calcite veins hosting disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. **These veins have returned high Cu and Au values up to 0.35% Cu, 8.9 g/t Ag and 4.8 g/t Au.**
- Very little historical drilling has been conducted at the Gnome Zone (3 drillholes). **Hole 72455 assayed 0.19% Cu over the last 68 m.**
- The copper grade and alteration observed in drill hole 72455 would suggest that the **outer margins of a buried porphyry system** may have been intercepted. **The target zone is also marked by several magnetic, gravity, and radiometric geophysical anomalies that are similar in characteristics to other alkalic copper-gold porphyry systems in the Quesnel terrane**



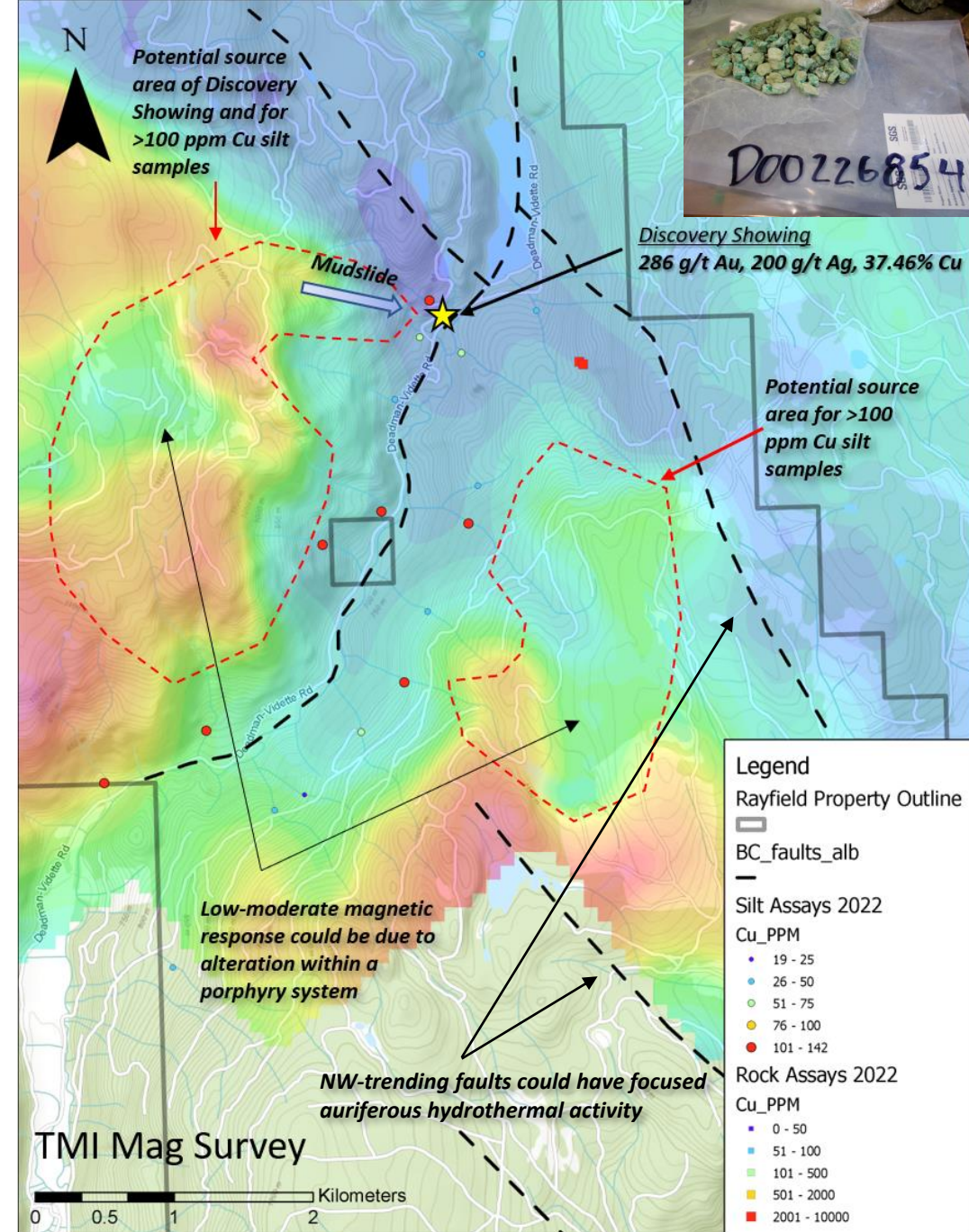
SEMLIN TARGET ZONES

- Historical work is very limited in the area due to extensive overburden. No drilling has ever been conducted at Semlin.
- Mapping in 2022 outlined a syenitic to dioritic intrusion in contact with the Nicola Group basalt. **This outcrop is present on the western edge of a 1.7 km x 0.9 km multi-element geochemical soil anomaly and was reported to contain disseminated chalcopyrite and pyrite**
- Increased mineralization was present in the basalt with up to 10% pyrite and chalcopyrite occurring along fracture surfaces and also as disseminations within quartz-carbonate veins. **Sample C00064614 was of a 4 cm-wide sulphide-rich vein that assayed 55 ppb Au, 0.2% Cu, 135 ppb Mo**
- **It is interpreted that a buried mineralized porphyry system may be the source of the Semlin multi-element geochemical soil anomalies**



MOWICH & CRISS CREEK TARGET ZONES

- Copper-rich float material (sub-mm to >5cm in size) was recovered from the base of a slump in the Mowich Zone. Of the mineralized fragments, **Sample D00226854 returned grades of 286 g/t gold (Au), 200 g/t silver (Ag) and 37.46% copper (Cu)**. Golden Sky geologists interpret these high-grade values to be associated with proximal intrusions, as there is a close correlation with bismuth (Bi).
- Mapping has identified granodiorite, diorite, and syenite intrusive plugs in the area that is often surrounded by brecciated, and intensely quartz veined basalt. **The main minerals are azurite, malachite and chrysocolla, with a high incidence of cinnabar and hyalite, a type of opaline silica.**
- Significant magnetic anomalies border several interpreted major northwest-trending faults that may have concentrated auriferous hydrothermal activity in the area. Importantly, a past-producing placer gold creek (Criss Creek) crosscuts the southeast edge of a mapped unit of mineralized diorite/monzodiorite. **A proximal source is likely, as the gold is coarse grained and has therefore not travelled far downstream.**
- The presence of Cu-Au porphyry-style mineralization and low-sulphidation Au-style mineralization along fault systems makes this area highly prospective**

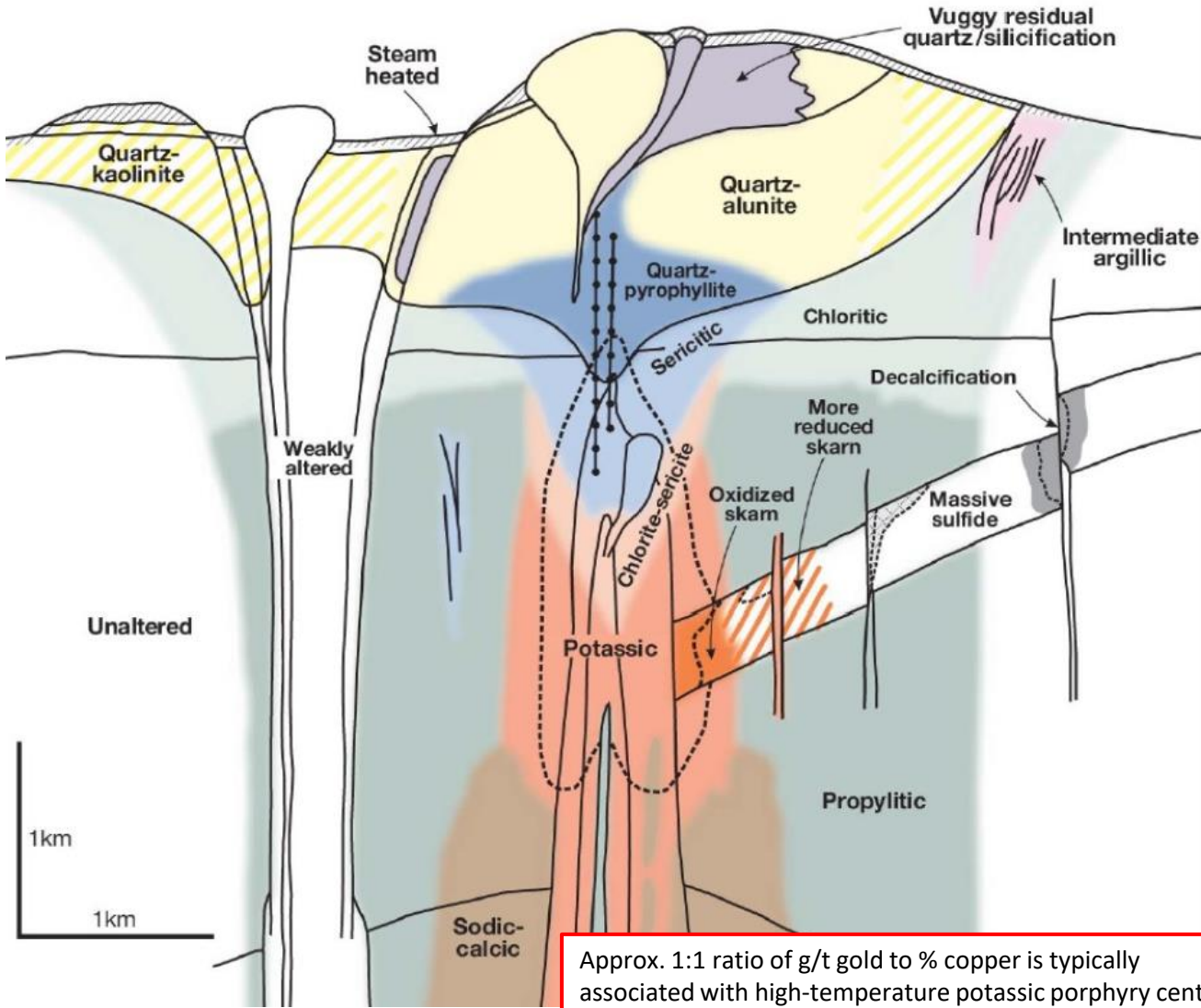


RAYFIELD PROPERTY

COPPER-GOLD PORPHYRY

CHECKLIST

DEPOSIT FEATURES	COMMON CHARACTERISTICS	Rayfield
Surface Footprint	Broad zone of alteration and low-grade mineralization	✓
Host Lithology	Alkalic porphyry	✓
Rock Textures	Fractured, brecciated and veined	✓
Alteration	Potassic, chlorite, epidote, hematite	✓
Geochemistry	Strong copper - gold correlation	✓
Pathfinder Elements	Pb, Zn, Mo, Cu, Au, & As	✓
Structural Geology	Hosted along or nearby to a significant fault	✓
Sulphides	Chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, native copper	✓
Copper Grades	Low grade envelope around potential high-grade core (1 Cu:1 Au ratio)	✓



Generalized alteration-mineralization zoning pattern for porphyry copper deposits (Holiday and Cooke, 2007) after Sillitoe and Thompson (2006)

For additional information on any of these properties
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