

Exploring Our Vast Land Position On The

# CARLIN TREND NEVADA



**GSV** Gold Standard  
VENTURES CORP.



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All scientific and technical information contained within this presentation has been prepared by, or under the supervision of, Steve R. Koehler, Gold Standard's manager of projects, BSc Geology, and CPG-10216, a qualified person as defined by NI43-101 standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects.

Information in this presentation contains descriptions of our mineral deposits that may not be comparable to similar information made public by US companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under US federal securities laws and regulations. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Mineral Resource Estimates” in the AIF.



- Control of 208 km<sup>2</sup> on the Carlin Gold Trend
- World class technical team with the right experience
- Existing resources and target-rich exploration environment
- Treasury ~ C\$17.7M CDN (August 31, 2019)
- Market Cap ~ C\$369M CDN
- Major corporate investors
  - OceanaGold = 14.7%
  - Newmont/Goldcorp = 12.9%
  - FCMI = 11.1%
- Dual program Exploration/Development drilling in 2019; complete PFS ~Q3 2019.



<b>Total Reserve Ore Tons</b>	<b>47.344 M Tonnes</b>
<b>Average Grade</b>	<b>0.82 g/t Au / 4.70 g/t Ag (Pinion)</b>
<b>Contained Ounces</b>	<b>1,248,000 Au / 2,705,000 Ag</b>
<b>Payable Metal</b>	<b>931,000 Au / 1,040,000 Ag</b>
<b>Average Recovery</b>	<b>75% Au / 39% Ag</b>
<b>Average Annual Metal Placement</b>	<b>156,000 oz Au / 541,000 oz Ag (Pinion)</b>
<b>Average Annual Metal Production</b>	<b>116,000 oz Au/205,000 oz Ag (Pinion)</b>
<b>Strip Ratio (waste : ore)</b>	<b>3.1:1</b>
<b>Initial Capex</b>	<b>\$194.0 million</b>
<b>Average LOM Mining Costs</b>	<b>\$1.93 / Tonne</b>
<b>Average LOM Processing Costs</b>	<b>\$1.83 / Tonne ROM \$4.87 / Tonne HPGR</b>
<b>G &amp; A</b>	<b>\$0.71/ore Tonne</b>
<b>Contingency</b>	<b>15%</b>
<b>Total By-Product Cash Cost (\$/oz Au)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$582</b>
<b>All-In Sustaining Cost ("AISC") (\$/oz Au)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$657</b>
<b>Pre -Tax - Net Present Value (5%)</b>	<b>\$302.1 million</b>
<b>Pre-Tax Internal Rate of Return (5%)</b>	<b>32.4%</b>
<b>After-Tax - Net Present Value (5%)</b>	<b>\$241.5 million</b>
<b>After-Tax Internal Rate of Return (5%)</b>	<b>27.8%</b>
<b>Payback</b>	<b>2.7 years</b>
<b>Mine Life</b>	<b>8 years</b>

<sup>1</sup> See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" at the end of this presentation for a discussion of these measures.

All dollars in USD

The PFS was conducted using assumed metal prices of \$1,400/oz gold and \$17.11/oz silver. The mineral reserve estimate that provides the basis for the PFS was conducted at assumed metal prices of \$1,250/oz gold and \$15.30/oz silver

## CONSIDERATIONS

- Located in Nevada – a low-risk, supportive mining jurisdiction
- Delivers excellent free cash flow as a result of the very low cash and AISC costs<sup>1</sup>, even in low gold price environments
- The free cash flow and opportunities for expansion provide the opportunity for project expansion with minimal shareholder dilution
- PFS addresses the project's environmental impacts and includes the cost of mitigations in the model economics
- The mining and processing are proven technology that has been utilized in many North America mining operations to treat high-silica ore types

## OPPORTUNITIES

- High probability to extend mine life given current resource base
- Free cash flow and significant opportunities for expansion of resources and reserves provide the opportunity for project expansion with minimal shareholder dilution.
- Future trade-off and de-risking studies could lower capital and operating costs, increase recoveries and enhance project economics and further reduce project risk
- High probability to extend mine life with additional exploration around known resource base

<sup>1</sup> See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” at the end of this presentation for a discussion of these measures.

	Base +150	Base +100	Base +50	Base	Base -50	Base -100	Base -150
Gold Price	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,450	<b>\$ 1,400</b>	\$ 1,350	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,250
Silver Price	\$ 18.94	\$ 18.33	\$ 17.72	<b>\$ 17.11</b>	\$ 16.50	\$ 15.89	\$ 15.28
Pre Tax Cash Flow (\$M)	\$ 549.499	\$ 502.887	\$ 456.276	<b>\$ 409.665</b>	\$ 363.054	\$ 316.442	\$ 269.831
Pre Tax Cash Flow Net Present Value (5%) (\$M)	\$ 417.643	\$ 379.122	\$ 340.602	<b>\$ 302.081</b>	\$ 263.560	\$ 225.040	\$ 186.519
IRR (%)	40.5%	37.9%	35.2%	<b>32.4%</b>	29.5%	26.5%	23.4%
Payback (Years)	2.4	2.5	2.5	<b>2.6</b>	2.6	2.7	2.8
After Tax Cash Flow (\$M)	\$ 448.117	\$ 411.150	\$ 374.181	<b>\$ 337.113</b>	\$ 299.765	\$ 261.495	\$ 222.851
After Tax Cash Flow Net Present Value (5%) (\$M)	\$ 333.234	\$ 302.671	\$ 272.105	<b>\$ 241.474</b>	\$ 210.609	\$ 178.974	\$ 147.045
After Tax IRR (%)	34.7%	32.5%	30.1%	<b>27.8%</b>	25.3%	22.7%	19.9%
After Tax Payback (Years)	2.5	2.6	2.6	<b>2.7</b>	2.7	2.8	2.9

All dollars in USD

The PFS base case was run on \$1,400/oz Au and \$17.11/oz Ag and evaluated on \$50 increments above and below the base case to identify potential upside/downside effects on the South Railroad Project based on metal price. For every \$50 increase or decrease in the price of gold and corresponding silver price (using 81.83 ratio), the after tax NPV changes by approximately  $\pm 10$  percent.



<b>Dark Star</b>	<b>K Tonnes</b>	<b>g Au/t</b>	<b>K Ozs Au</b>
Proven	5,434	1.39	243
Probable	24,023	0.83	641
P & P	29,456	0.93	884

<b>Pinion</b>	<b>K Tonnes</b>	<b>g Au/t</b>	<b>K Ozs Au</b>	<b>g Ag/t</b>	<b>K Ozs Ag</b>
Proven	1,081	0.66	23	5.48	191
Probable	16,806	0.63	341	4.64	2,514
P & P	17,887	0.63	364	4.69	2,705

### Consolidated Gold Reserves

<b>Total</b>	<b>K Tonnes</b>	<b>g Au/t</b>	<b>K Ozs Au</b>
Proven	6,515	1.27	266
Probable	40,829	0.75	982
P & P	47,344	0.82	1,248

#### Notes

1. All dollars in US
2. Pinion contains silver, Dark Star does not have silver reserves. Ore tonnes for gold reflect both deposits, while ore tonnes for silver reflect Pinion.
3. Measured mineral resource in the mine production schedule were converted to proven mineral reserve and indicated mineral resource in the mine production schedule was converted to probable mineral reserve.
4. Columns may not sum exactly due to rounding.
5. Mineral reserves were developed using prices of \$1,250 gold and \$15.30 silver.
6. Operating costs of \$1.93/t mined, \$1.83/t ROM processed, \$4.87/t HPGR processed, \$0.71/ore tonne G&A, and 1.24% royalty were used to design reserve pits.
7. Gold and silver are 99% and 98% payable respectively, refining costs are \$0.10/ ore tonne.
8. Variable cutoff grades were used based on oxidation, silicification, and barite content. Cutoff grades used are as follows:
  - 0.17 g Au/t for all Dark Star ore (oxide and transition);
  - 0.17 g Au/t for all Pinion oxide ore;
  - 0.21 g Au/t for low-silica Pinion transition ore;
  - 0.29 g Au/t for high-silica and high-barite Pinion transition ore;
  - 0.18 g Au/t for Mississippian Tripon hosted Pinion transition ore;
  - 0.19 g Au/t for remaining Pinion transition ore;
  - 1.17 g Au/t for Dark Star sulfide ore considered for toll processing.

# Resources (\$1,500 USD Table)

Deposit	Category	Cut-off g Au/t	Tonnes	g Au/t	Contained Oz Au	g Ag/t	Contained Oz Ag
Dark Star	Measured	Variable	5,857,000	1.31	246,000		
	Indicated	Variable	26,860,000	0.78	675,000		
	Measured and Indicated	Variable	32,717,000	0.88	921,000		
	Inferred	Variable	2,479,000	0.70	56,000		
Pinion	Measured	0.14	1,304,000	0.64	27,000	5.15	216,000
	Indicated	0.14	27,621,000	0.58	517,000	4.18	3,713,000
	Measured and Indicated	0.14	28,925,000	0.58	544,000	4.22	3,929,000
	Inferred	0.14	10,810,000	0.64	224,000	3.80	1,322,000
Jasperoid Wash	Inferred	0.14	10,569,000	0.33	111,000		
North Bullion	Indicated Oxide	0.14	2,920,000	0.96	90,100		
	Inferred Oxide	0.14	3,360,000	0.43	46,600		
	Inferred Near Surface Sulfide	1.25	2,050,000	2.60	171,400		
	Inferred Underground Sulfide	2.25	5,550,000	3.29	587,700		
	Total Inferred	Variable	10,970,000	2.28	805,800		
Railroad Project Total	Measured and Indicated		64,562,000	0.78	1,555,100	4.22	3,929,000
	Inferred		34,828,000	1.72	1,196,800	3.80	1,322,000

## Notes:

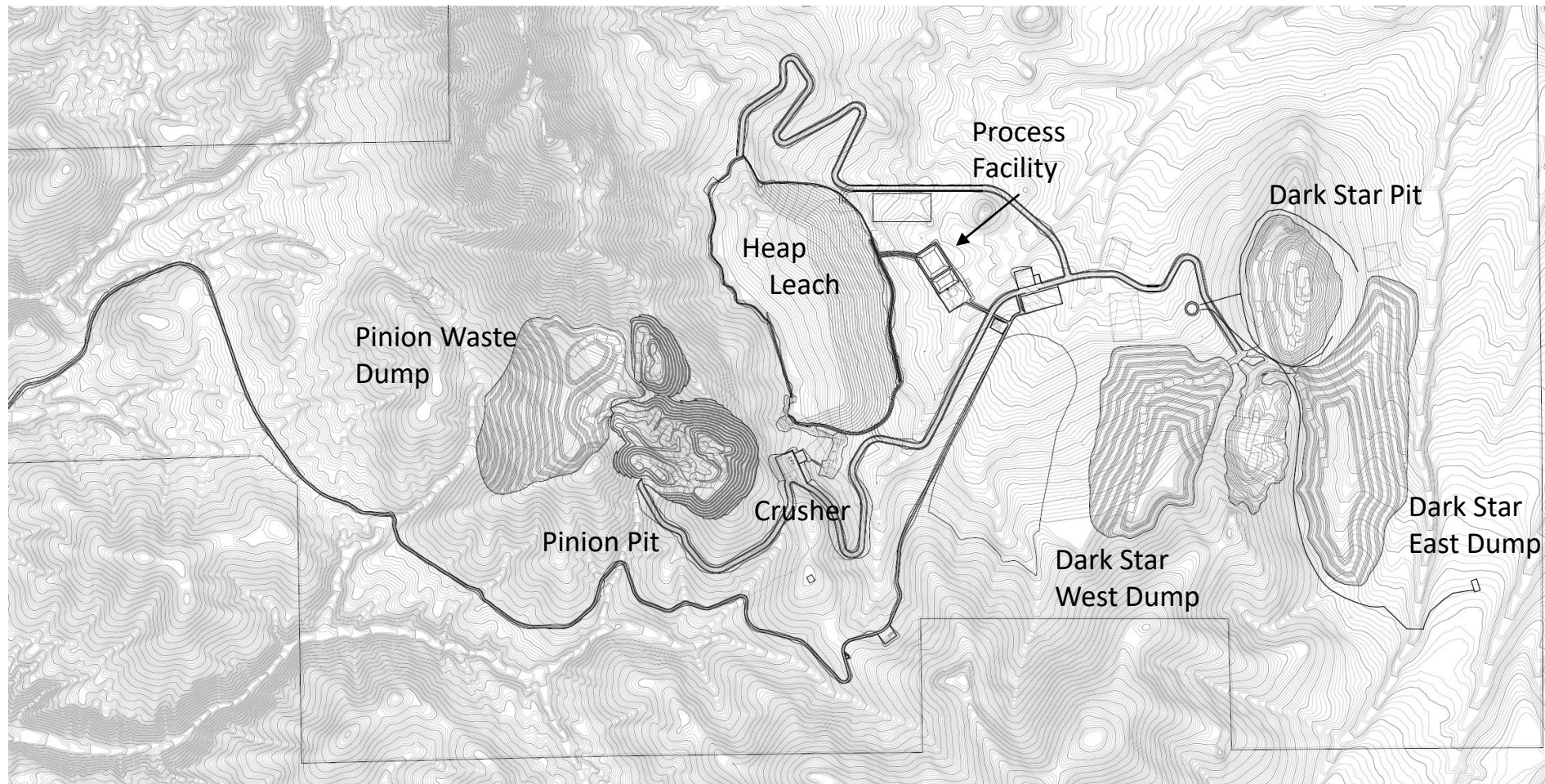
- Mineral resources are not Mineral reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the Inferred Mineral Resources tabulated above as an Indicated or Measure Mineral Resource. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources discussed herein will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future.
- North Bullion reported resources have been constrained within a \$1,350/ounce of gold optimized pit shell and/or an underground mining scenario utilizing a 2.25 g/t Au lower cutoff. North Bullion includes Sweet Hollow and Pod Oxide resources. No measured resource at North Bullion. The assumptions and inputs used for this mineral resource estimate are the same as those used in the amended and restated technical report entitled "Technical Report Maiden Resource Estimate North Bullion and Railroad Project, Elko County, Nevada, USA" dated February 16, 2018.
- Dark Star, Pinion, and Jasperoid Wash reported resources have been constrained within a \$1,500/ounce of gold optimized pit shell. Dark Star cut-off grade, 0.14 g Au/t for Heap Leach material (oxide and transitional, <0.5% sulfide). 1.0 g Au/t for sulfide material. Sulfide material accounts for <1% of total at Dark Star. Operating costs of \$1.93/t mined, \$1.83/t ROM processed, \$4.87/t HPGR processed, \$0.71/ore tonne G&A, and 1.24% royalty.
- The mineral resources are inclusive of mineral reserves.
- Gold Standard controls 100% of the ground occupied by the resources.
- An inferred mineral resource has a lower confidence then that applying to an indicated mineral resource and must not be converted to a mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resource with continued exploration.
- Columns may not sum exactly due to rounding.

# High Level Overview

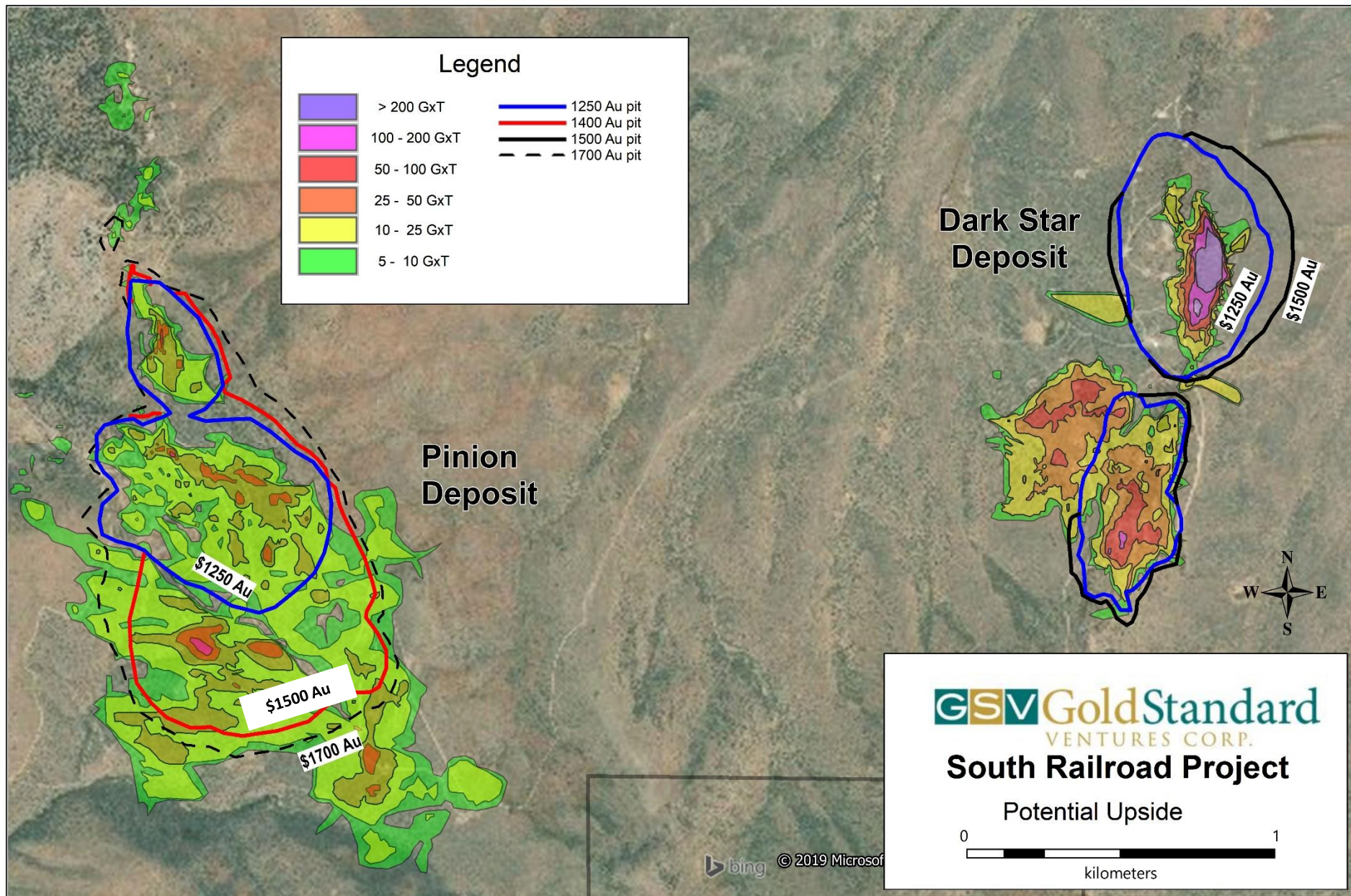
Project	PFS Optimization \$1250 Reserve (oz) Au	\$1500 Resource (oz) Au
Dark Star Oxide	884,000 Proven and Probable	921,000 MI 56,000 Inferred
Pinion	364,000	544,000 MI 224,000 Inferred
Jasperoid Wash	0	111,000 Inferred
Pod Oxides		90,100 Indicated 46,600 Inferred
Total Contained Au Oz Measured and Indicated Inferred	<b>1,248,000 Proven and Probable</b>	<b>1,555,100 MI</b> <b>437,600 Inferred</b>

- PFS Optimization contains proven and probable reserves based on pit designs at \$1250 USD Au price
- \$1500 resource contains measured, indicated, and inferred resource constrained with LG Cones. Resources are inclusive of reserves

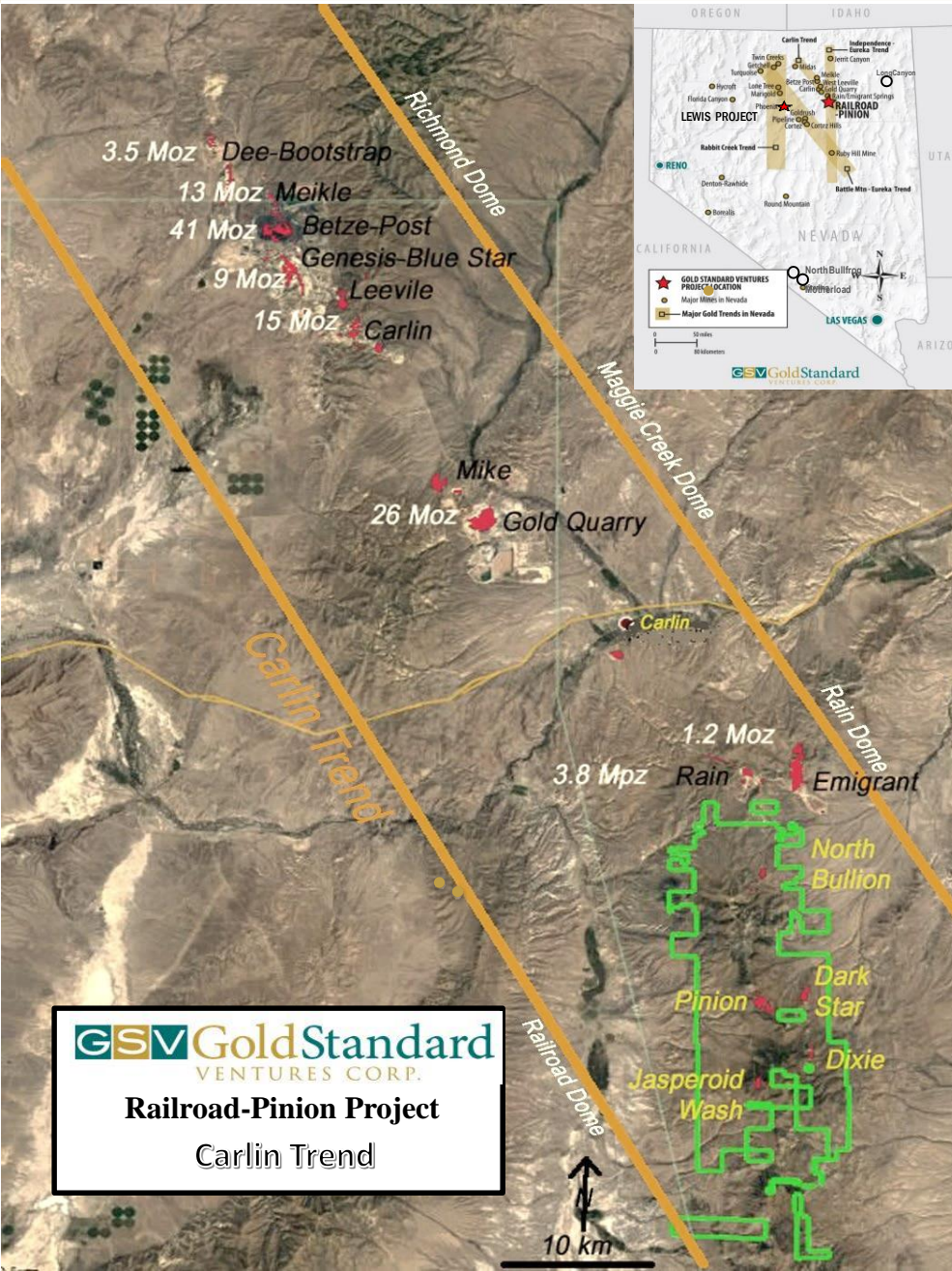












## Nevada

- 5.5M oz of gold produced in 2016 > 80% of U.S. gold production<sup>1</sup>
- Numerous >20M oz gold deposits
- > 224M oz of gold mined through to 2016<sup>1</sup>
- Pro-mining environment & geopolitical stability
- Major infrastructure - over 22 processing facilities

## Carlin Trend

- Most prolific gold mining belt in the Western Hemisphere
- >88Moz of gold mined from 1965 to 2016<sup>2&3</sup>
- Contributes 20% of annual gold production for Barrick/Newmont mines<sup>3</sup>
- GSV's technical team - significant contributors to discoveries, building and production on the Carlin Trend: Leeville, Turf, Emigrant, Arturo, Pete Bajo & Gold Quarry
- The Trend consists of four Eocene-age igneous Domes/Windows. The project covers the last known dome on the Trend

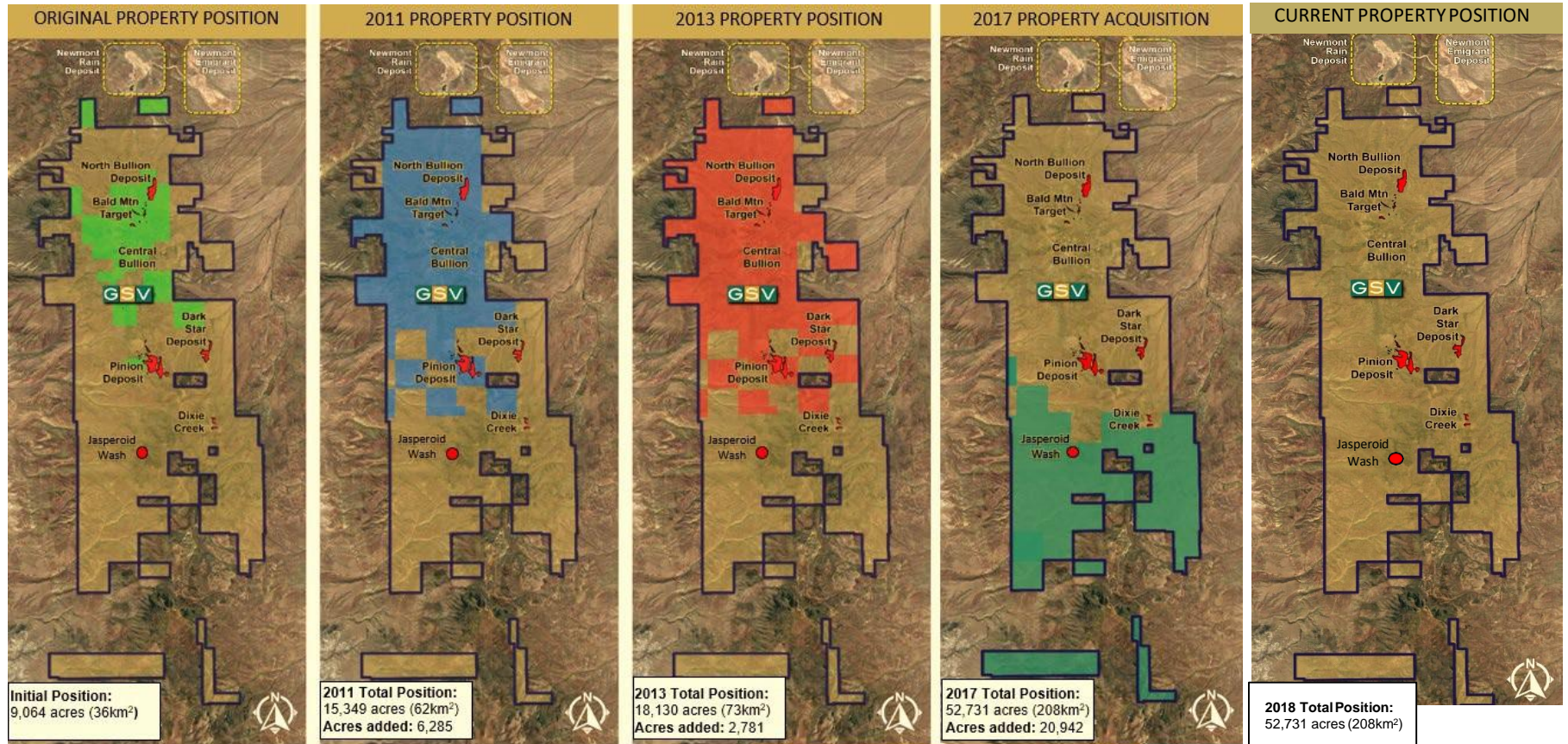
<sup>1</sup> Rich Perry & Mike Visser 2016, "Major Mines of Nevada 2015, Mineral Industries in Nevada's Economy."

<sup>2</sup> Muntean, J.L. 2016. Overview - The Nevada Mineral Industry 2014 in Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology Special Publication MI-2014, Mackay School of Earth Sciences and Engineering, College of Science, University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada, USA, p 3-12.

<sup>3</sup> See 2016 Annual Reports for Barrick Gold Corp. & Newmont Mining Corp.

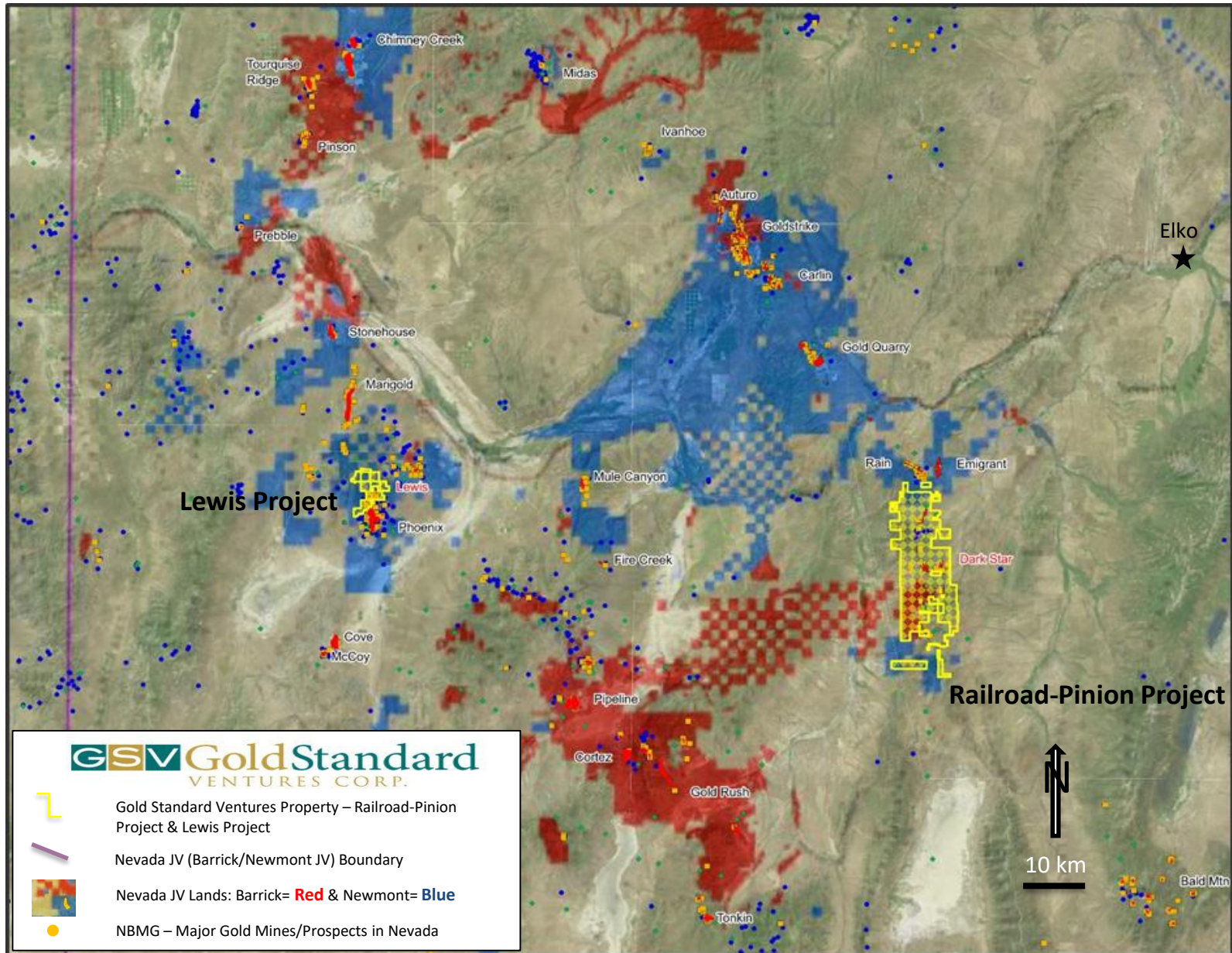


## Strategic Acquisitions

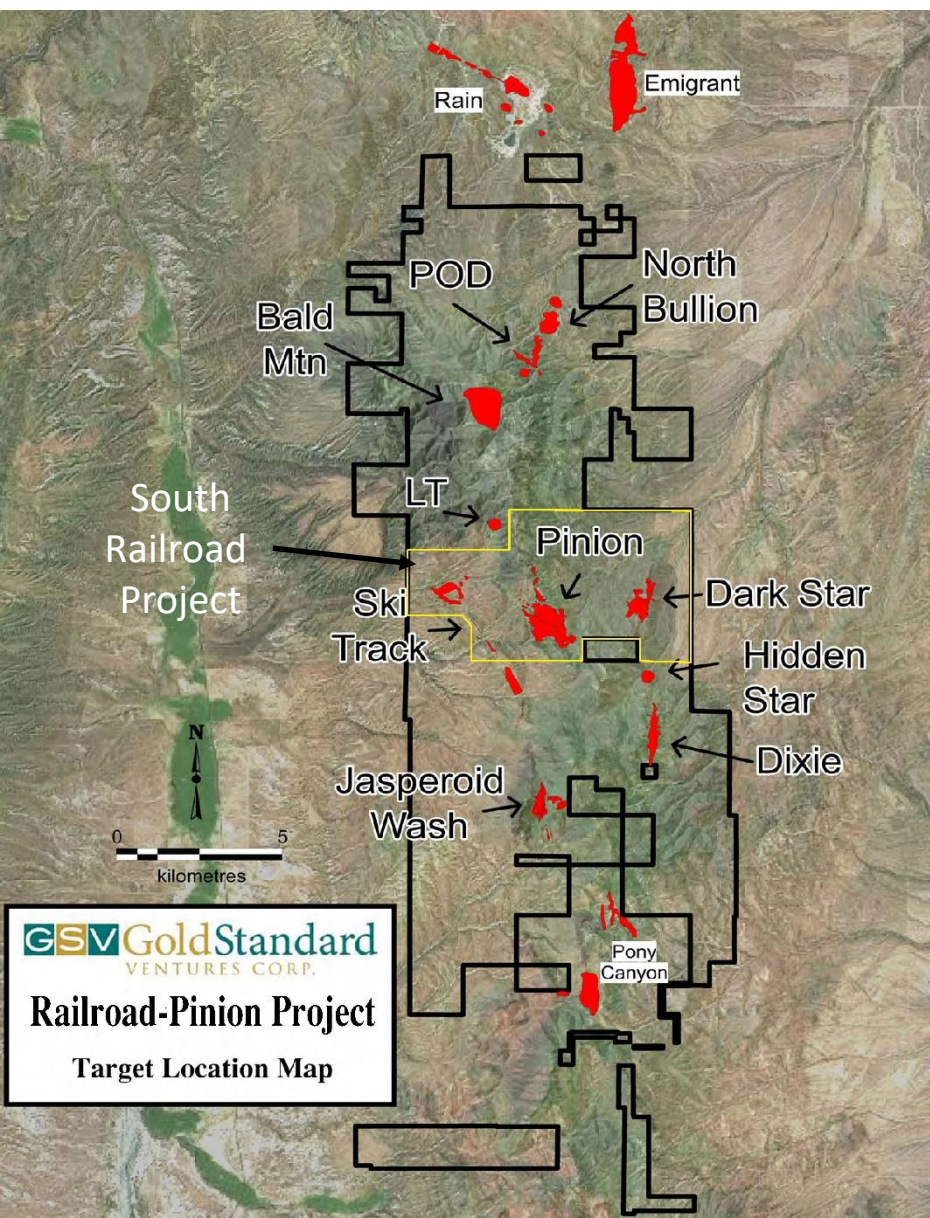


\* Partial and controlling interests are both represented









## The Railroad – Pinion Project

- **208 km<sup>2</sup>** (53,769 acres, 80 mi.<sup>2</sup>) previously not consolidated or systematically explored.
- Oxide-gold resources defined at the **Dark Star**, **Pinion** and **POD** deposits with maiden resource for Jasperoid Wash in progress.
- The **North Bullion** and **Deep Dark Star** deposits contain open, high-grade, sulphide gold mineralization
- Multiple early to advanced stage targets and discoveries occur throughout the property

## South Railroad Project (PFS)

- Economic study in progress to include oxide resources from **Dark Star and Pinion** deposits.
- 97-99% **measured** and **indicated** resource and reserve category converted with 2017-2019 drilling.
- Favorable metallurgical test work indicates **Heap Leach** processing; **HPGR** testing to increase recoveries in process.
- Project has good access and close to major mining infrastructure.



## 2018-2019 (Q1) Program

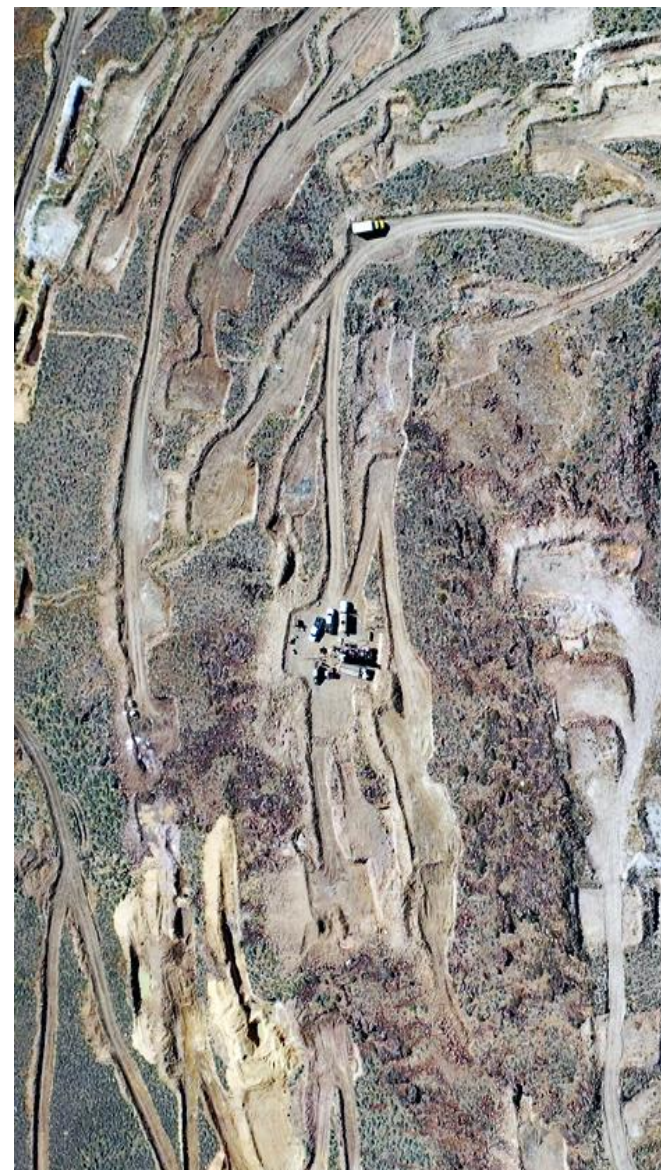
- \$27.8 Million (US)
- 435 holes completed for 78,602 meters: 92 exploration holes for 28,105 m (2018) & 343 infill / step out holes for 50,497 m (2018 & 2019)
  - **Development Work**
    - Update resource: Maximize additional ounces by drilling out open mineralization, convert resource to measured and indicated, improved understanding of grade continuity, oxide/sulfide boundaries, and structural information
    - Baseline environmental activities: Groundwater model, Material Characterization, and Biological/cultural studies
    - Engineering studies: Geotechnical slope, water Balance, fragmentation, met testing, infrastructure and process metallurgy
    - Permitting activities:
  - **Exploration Work**
    - Drilling at Jasperoid Wash and Dixie advanced exploration targets
    - Scout drilling at Arcturus, Ski Track and Elliot Dome
    - 3 seismic lines (21.3 line-km) over the North Bullion area

## 2019 Q3/Q4 Development Drilling

- 25 holes for 4,152 m
- Pinion core (for plant design) & Dark Star Development/Stepout

## 2019 Q3/Q4 Exploration Drilling (Phase 1)

- 28 holes for 10,798 m
- 7 target area: Deep Dark Star, Hidden Star/South Dixie, North of North Dark Star, Ski Track, LT, and North Bullion.



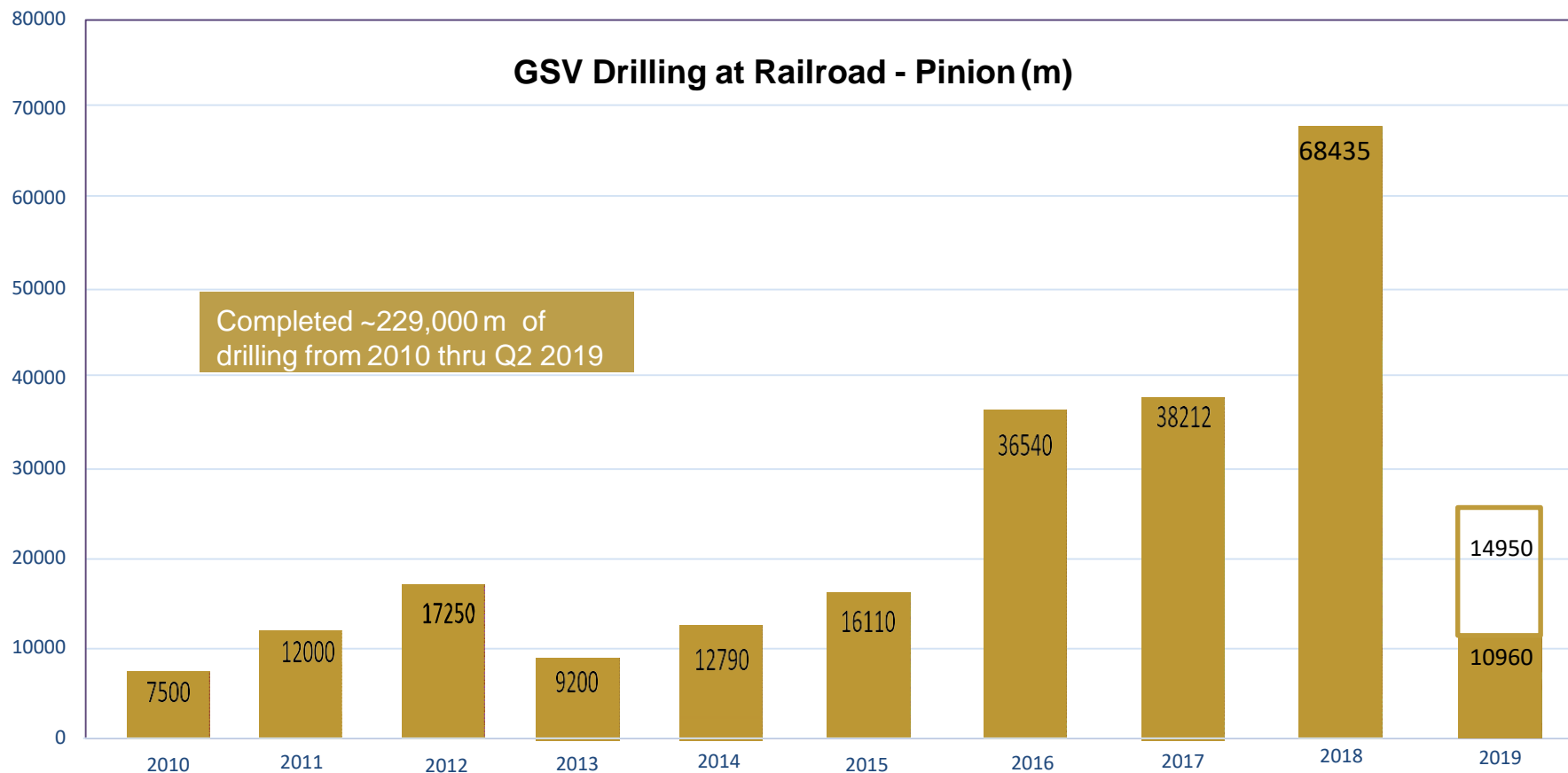
Deep North Dark Star Drilling

## 72 holes for 10,960 meters completed in Q1 2019

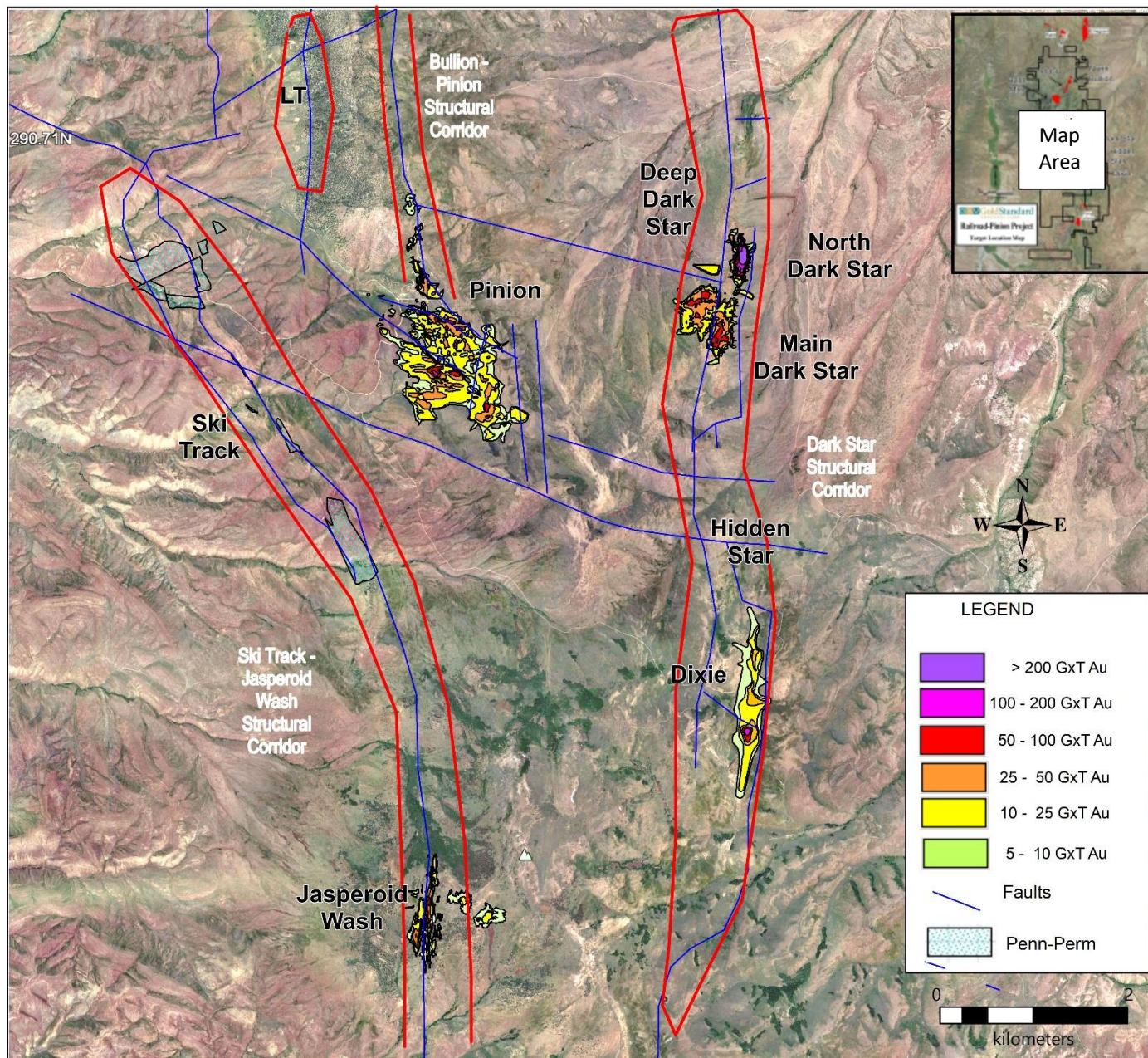
- Exploration 4% - Development 96%

## 53 holes for 14,950 meters proposed for Q3/Q4 2019

- Exploration 72% - Development 28%



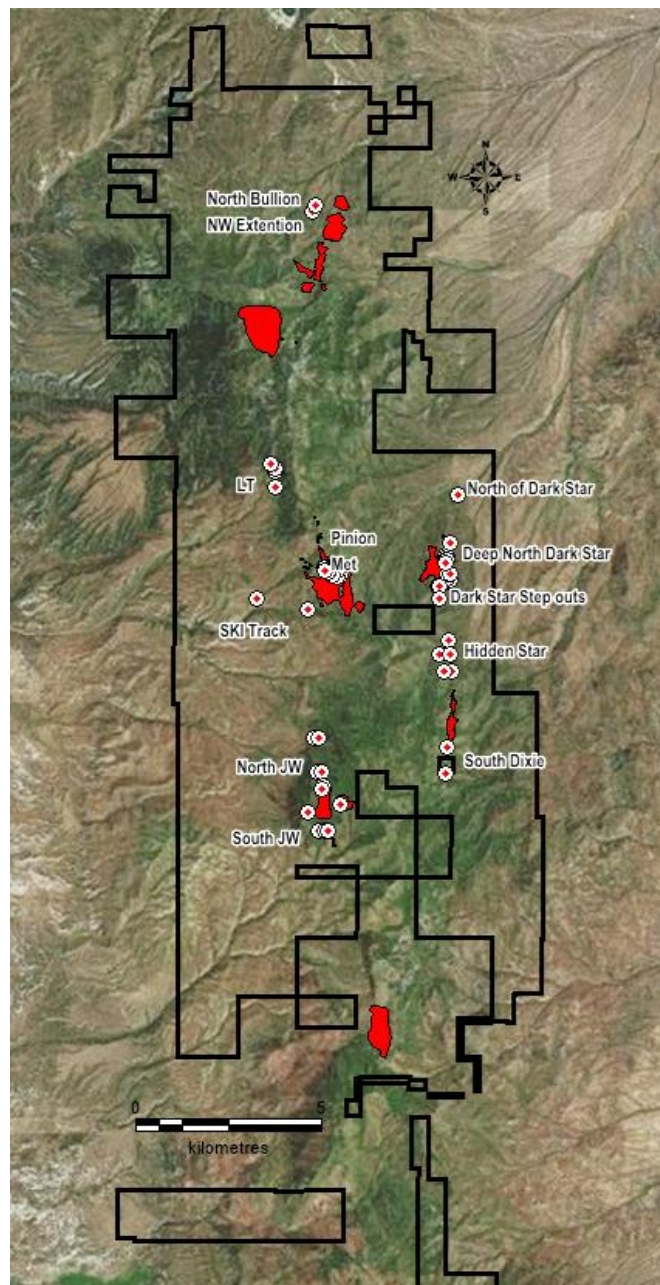




## Emerging New District on the Carlin Trend

- Multiple Deposits
- Near Surface
- Mostly Oxide
- Mineralization Open
- Good Access and Infrastructure

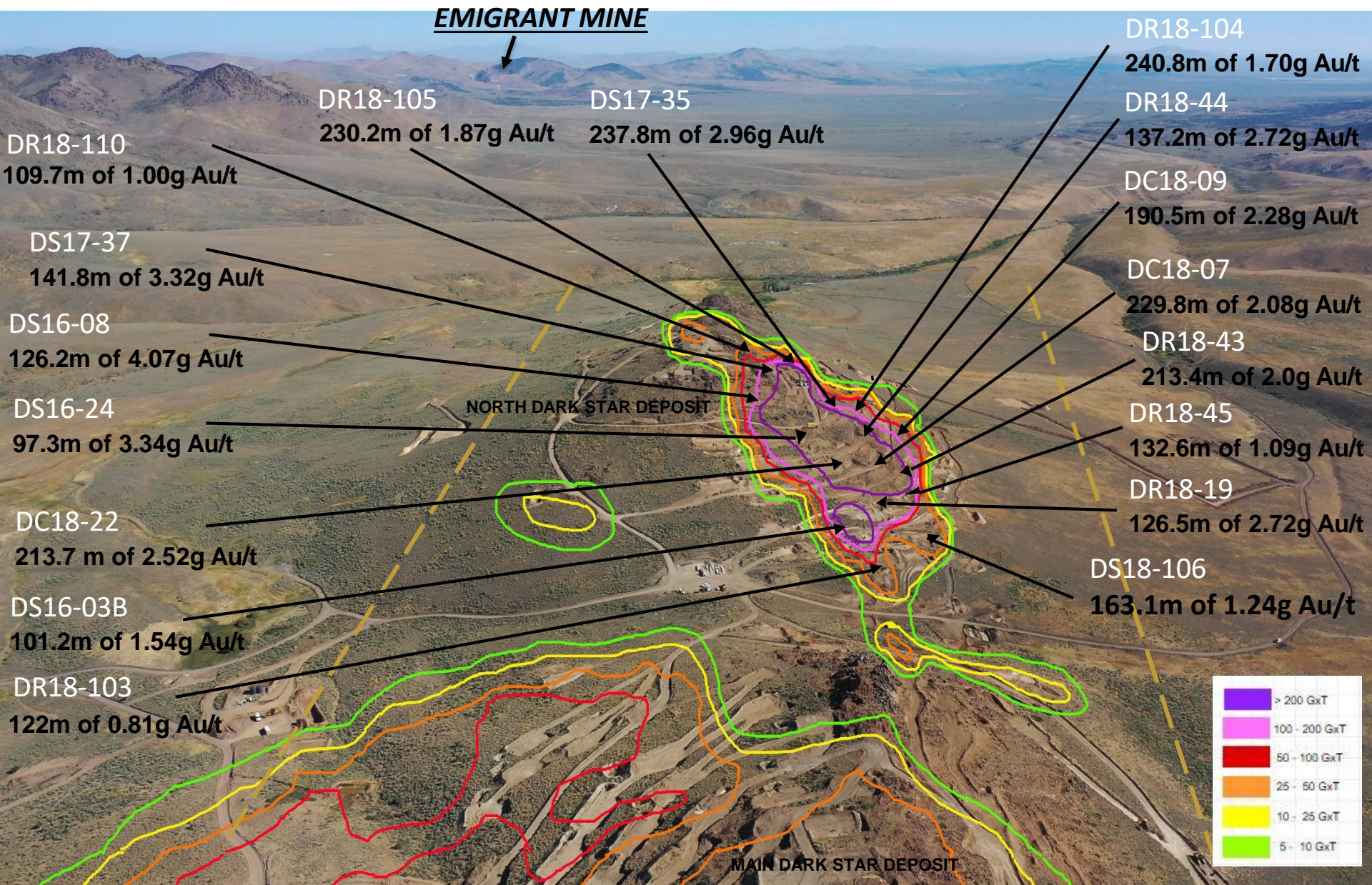




## 2019 Drilling Program

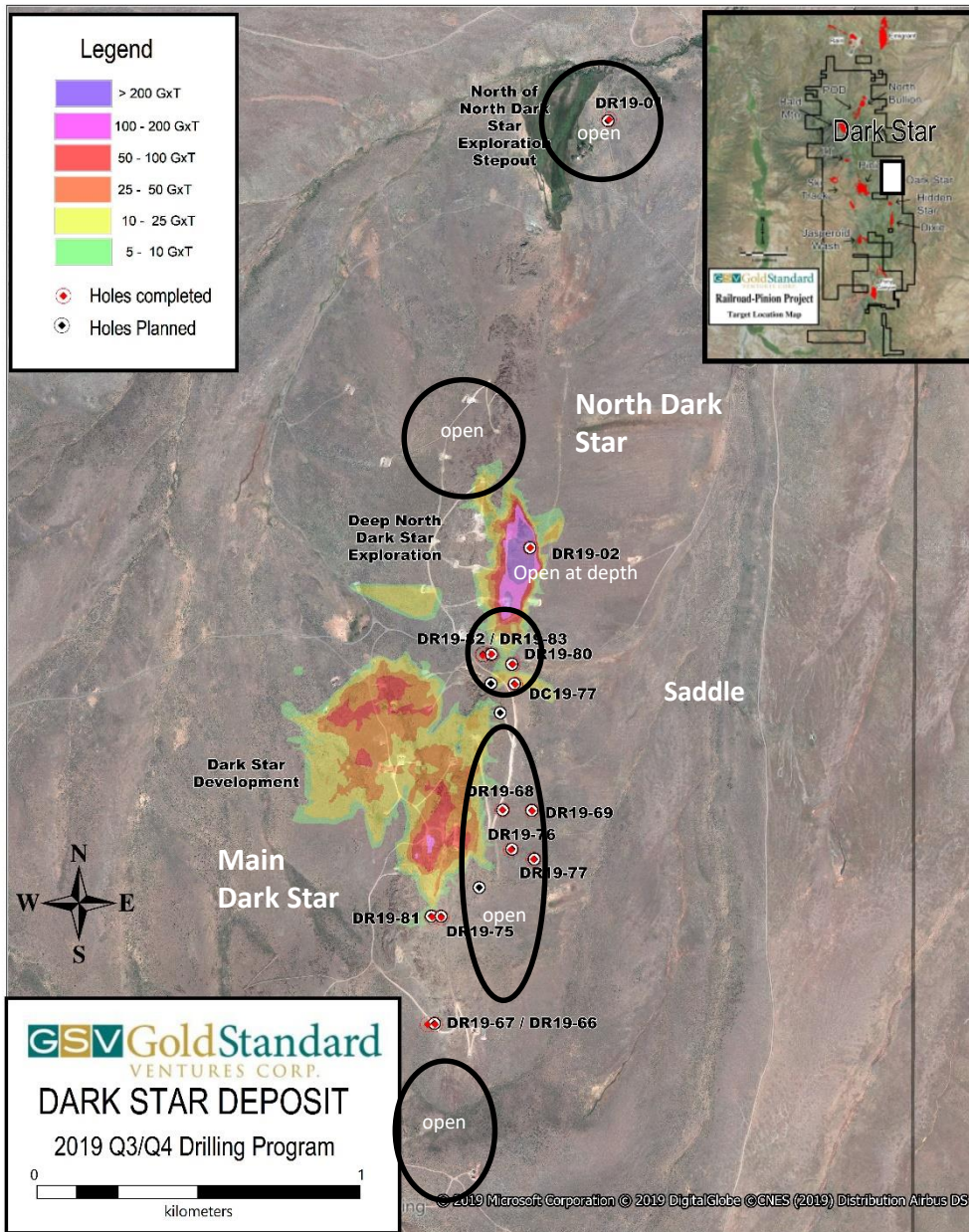
- Deep North Dark Star
- Main Dark Star Stepouts
- Pinion Metallurgical Drilling
- Hidden Star
- North of Dark Star
- South Dixie
- South Jasperoid Wash
- North Jasperoid Wash
- Ski Track
- LT
- North Bullion NW Extension





Dark Star - photo viewing North. Dark Star Main Zone to the Emigrant Mine = 16km

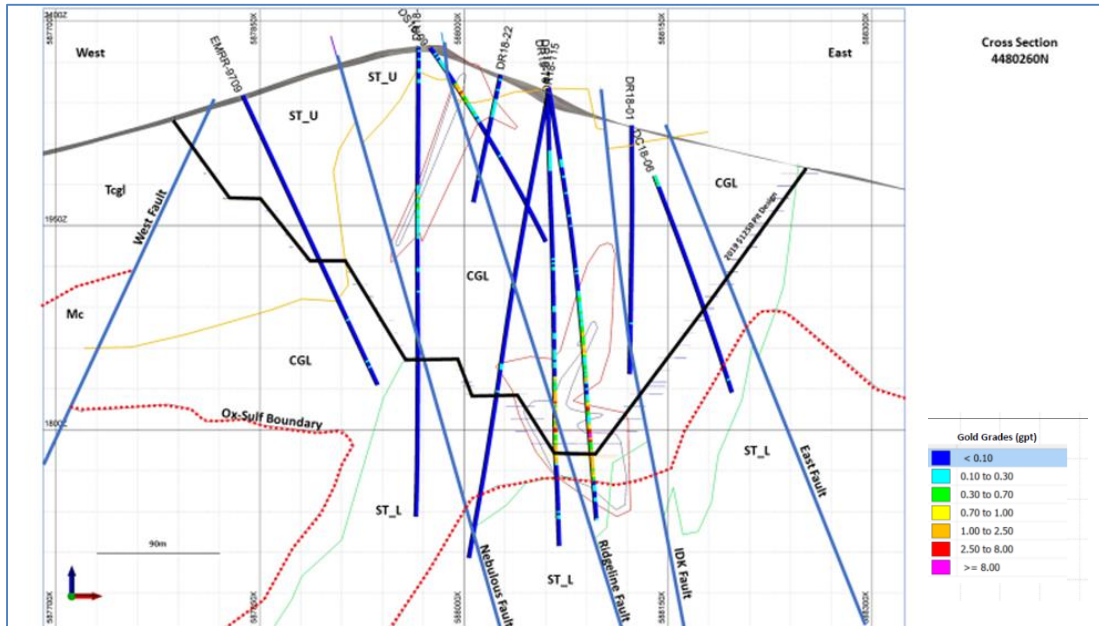




## Dark Star Upside

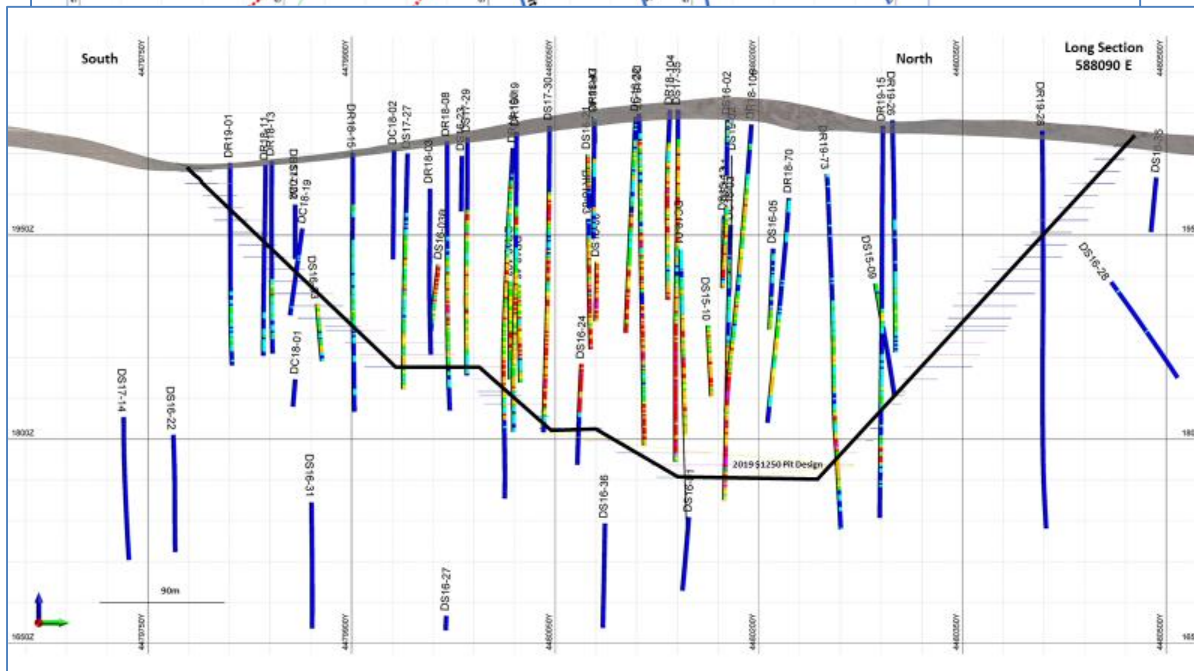
- North Dark Star remains open to the north and at depth
- Main Dark Star is open to the south and east
- Connection between North and Main needs additional drilling
- Deposit footprint has expanded outward and at depth from the 2017 resource
- 97-99% Measured and Indicated for both resource and reserve
- 72 holes for 10,960m completed in Phase 1 2019; 15 holes for 3,060m budgeted in next Phase 2019





## Deep Dark Star

- Permissive host rocks, alteration and mineralization continue at depth.
- Most of the open pit resource is oxide, with oxide and sulfide extensions at depth.
- Potential for deeper mineralization exists with the recognition of hydrothermal breccias in the lower parts of Deep Dark Star.





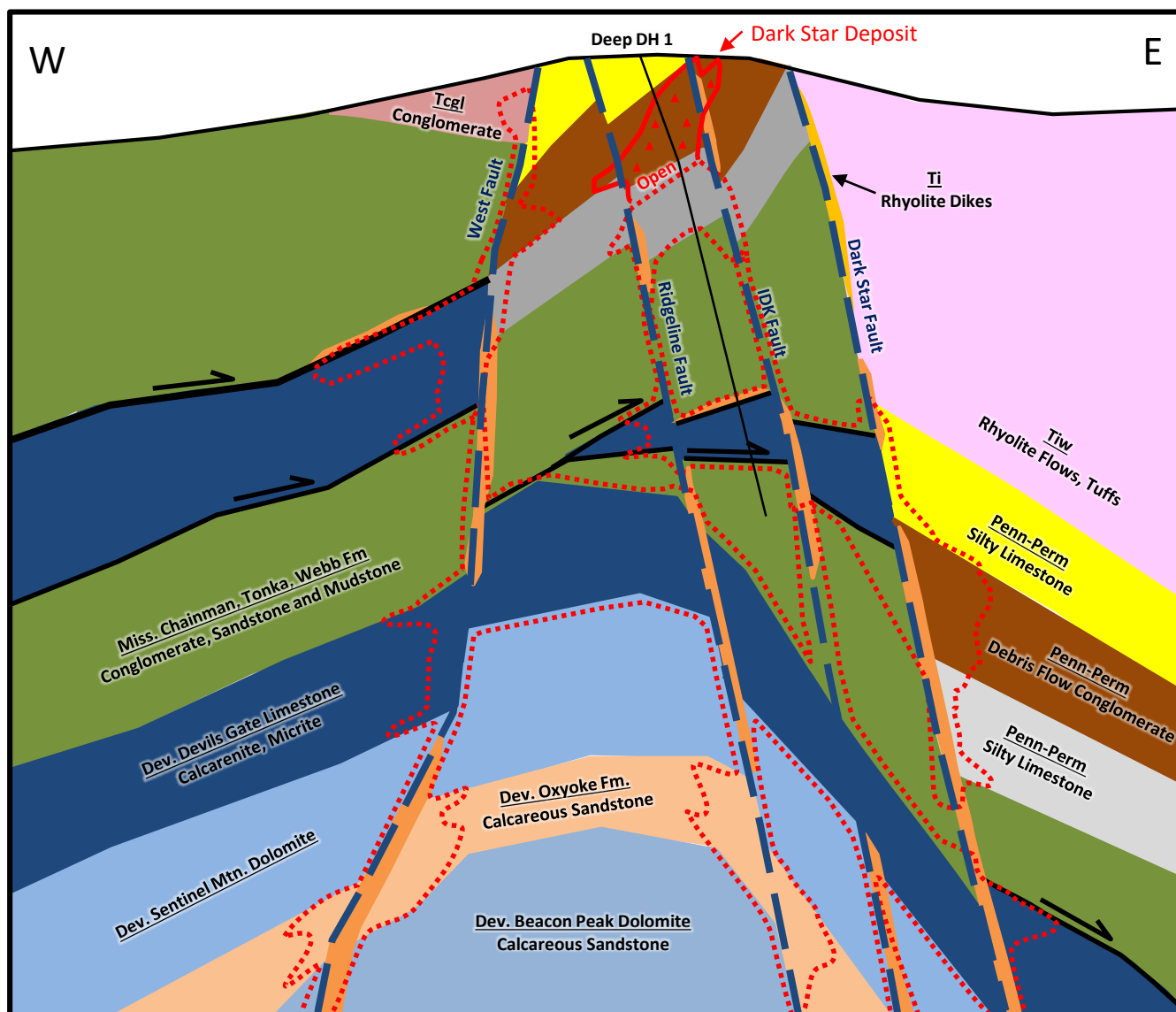


Deep Star Deposit  
36.2 g Au/t

Dark Star Deposit  
6.84 g Au/t

Cortez Hills Deposit  
237.0 g Au/t (top)  
146.5 g Au/t (lower)

Meikle Deposit  
30.11 g Au/t



## Dark Star Deep Target Schematic Cross Section

(looking north)

Based on current drill holes to 1,000' and seismic data

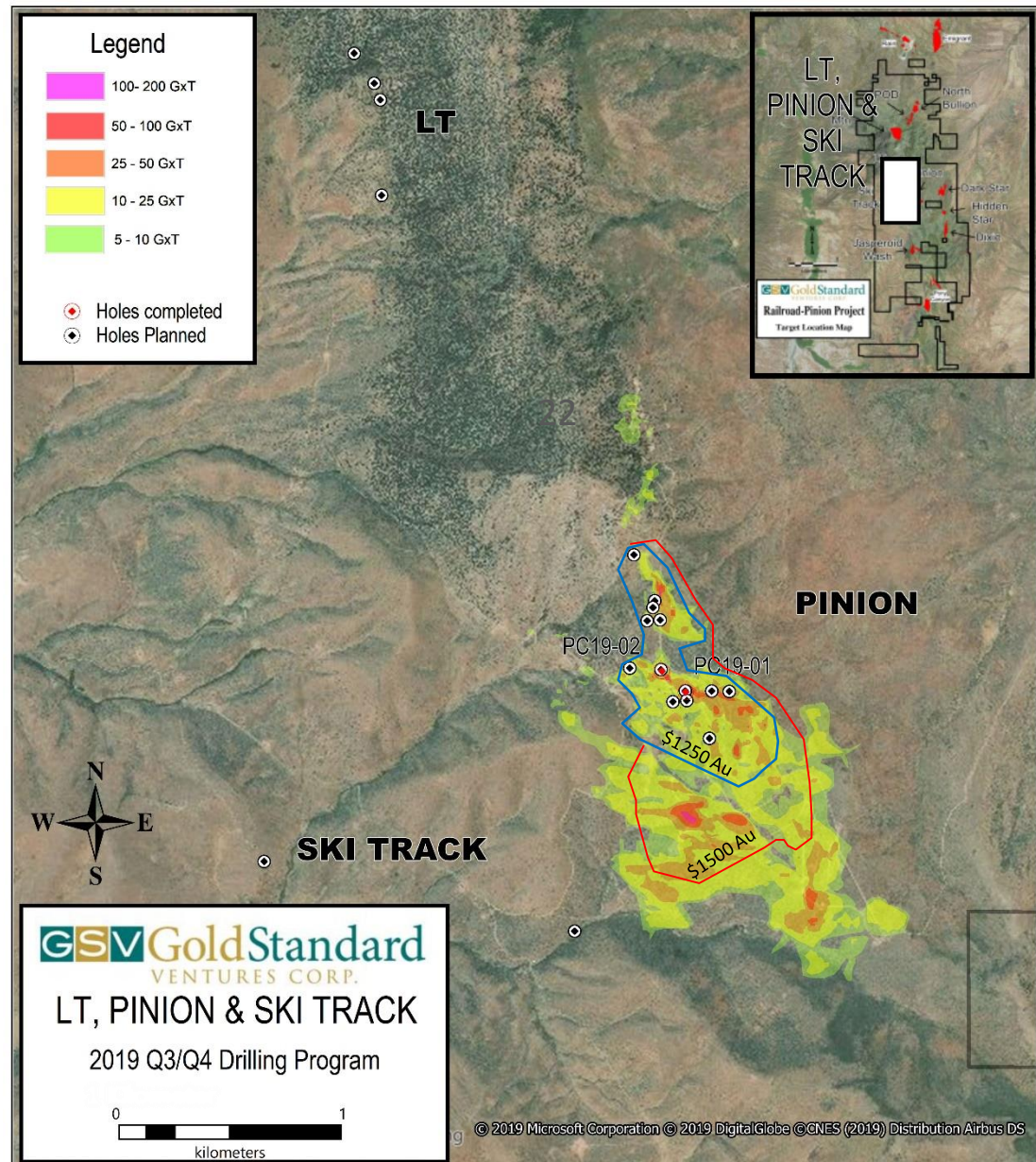
### Permissive Targets

- Anticline focuses gold system and dikes
- Structural Feeder Zone along Ridgeline and IDK Faults
- Anticline and dike corridors are primary drivers along entire Carlin Trend
- 2D seismic back up concept



## Pinion Deposit

- Analogous geology to Nevada Gold Mines Rain & Emigrant mines<sup>1</sup>
- Defined near-surface, oxide gold deposit
- Deposit is open to the east (deeper/thicker gold zones) and west (near surface oxide)
- Additional potential for expansion to the north
- Drilling at Pinion planned to collect additional samples for HPGR test design work



<sup>1</sup> The existence of mineral reserves/resources at Newmont's Emigrant mine is not necessarily indicative of the gold mineralization in the Pinion deposit.



## Exploration Targets

### Dark Star

Penn-Perm Host Rock

### Dark Star Corridor (Hidden Star)

Penn-Perm hosted targets along dike filled N-S structural trend where it is intersected by WNW and NE trending faults

Penn-Perm Section under thrustured Mississippian Tonka Fm.

### Dixie Target

Up dip test of Dixie Au footprint testing for debris flow conglomerate, the main host at Dark Star

### Pinion

Webb-Devil's Gate contact collapse breccia

### LT Target

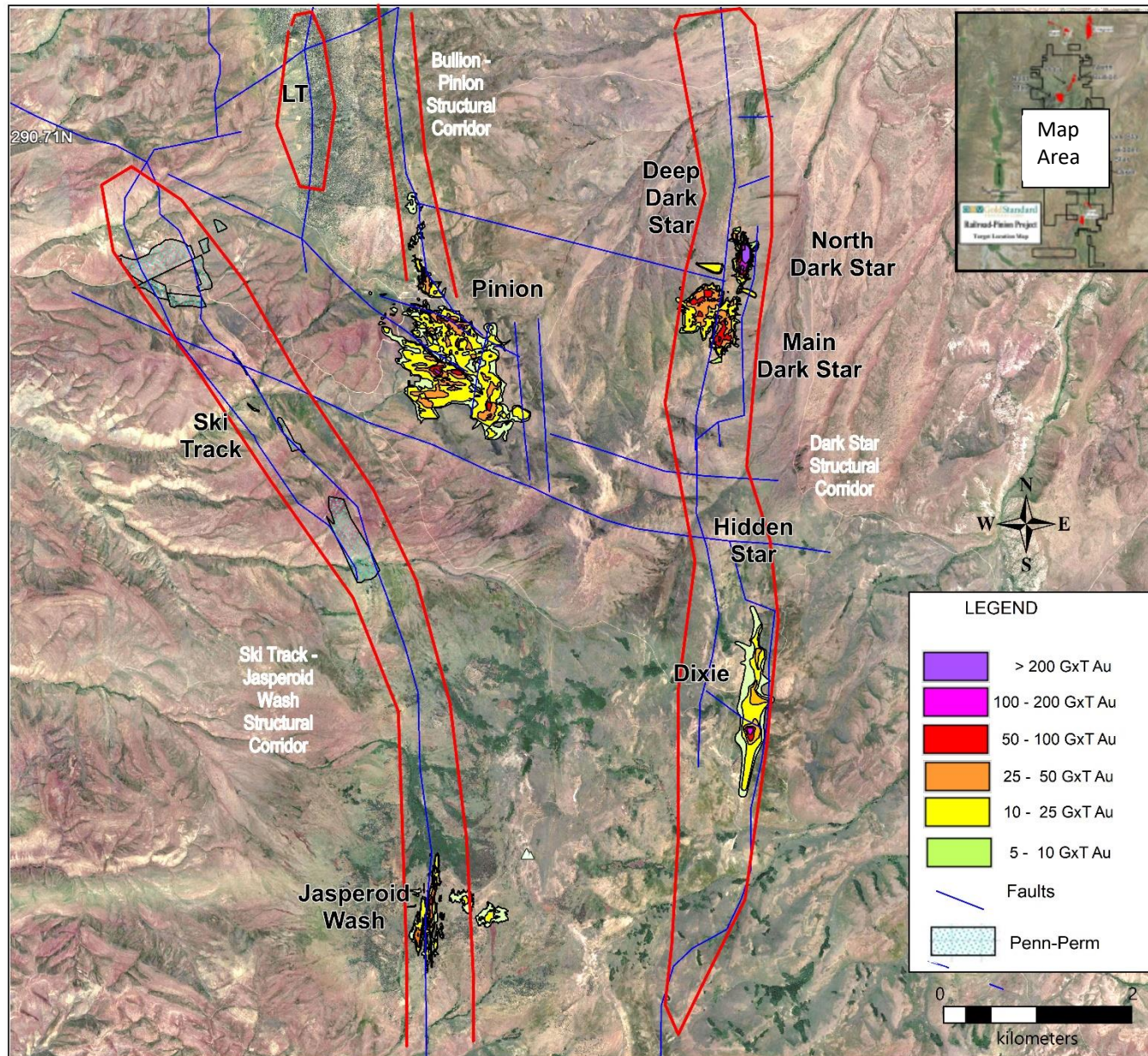
Webb-Devil's Gate contact collapse breccia with surface rock samples that range from 4.50 g Au/t to 12.90 g Au/t

### Jasperoid Wash

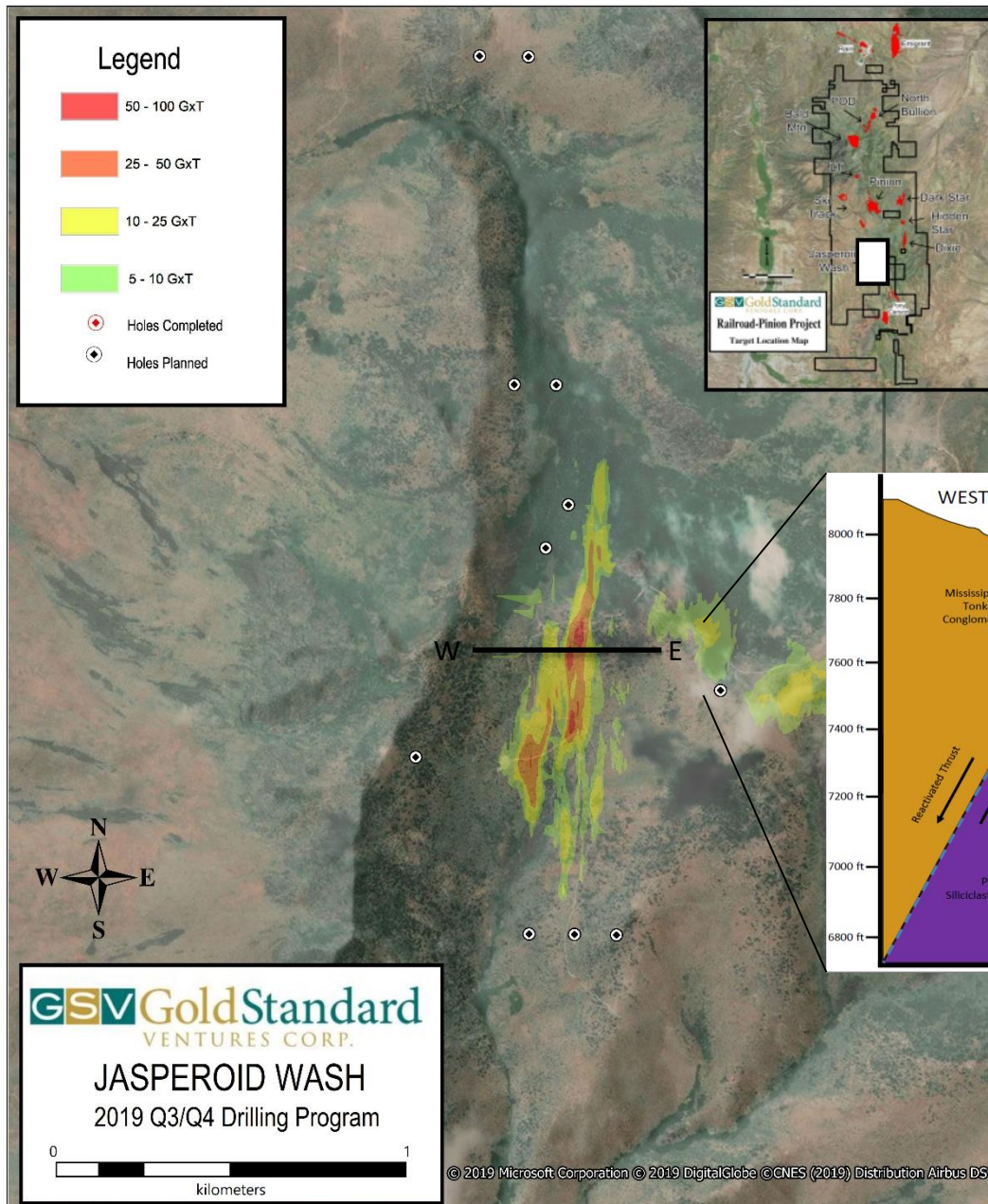
Penn-Perm Host

### Ski Track

Section of Penn-Perm host rocks with highly anomalous gold and alteration exposed below thrust fault







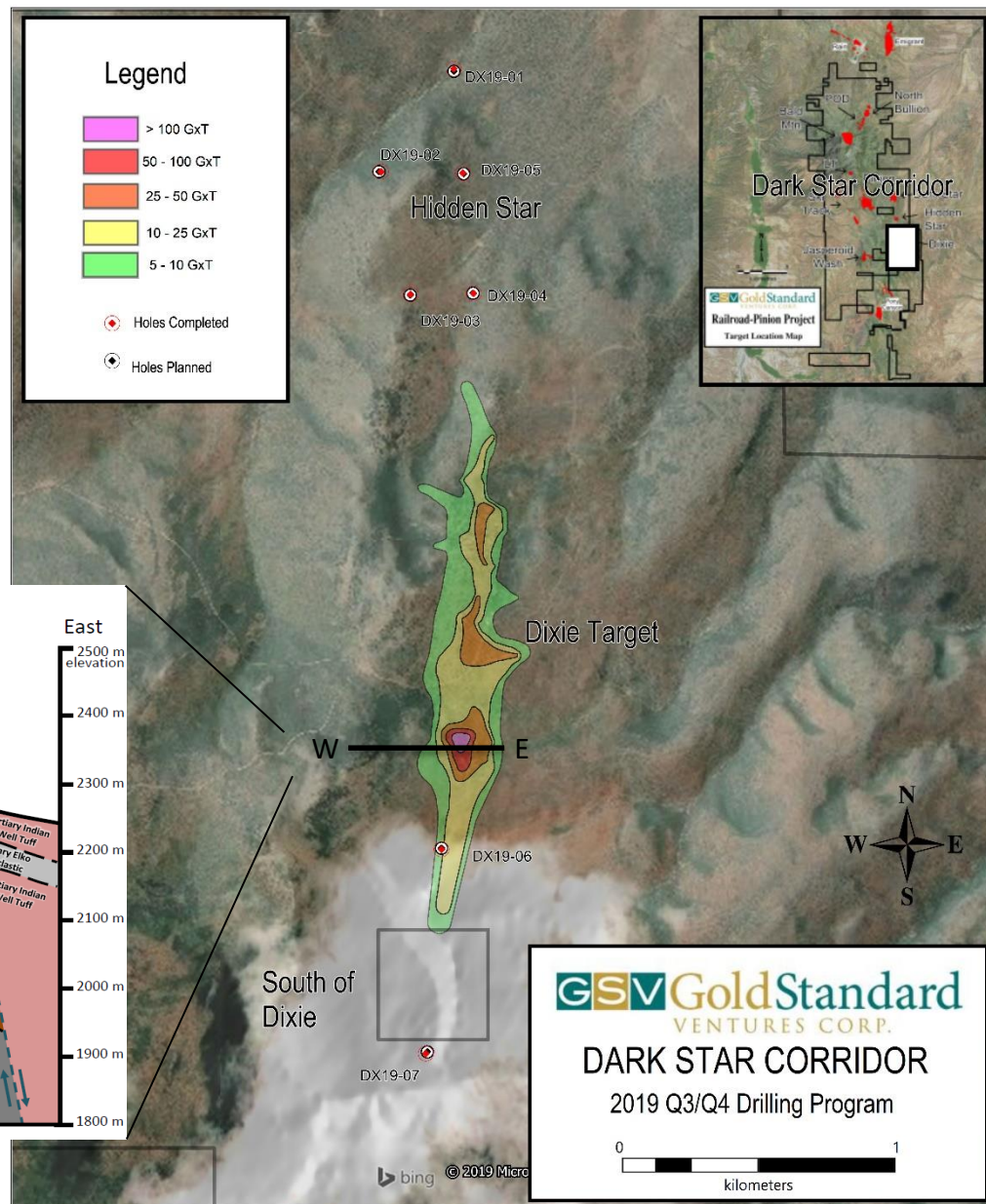
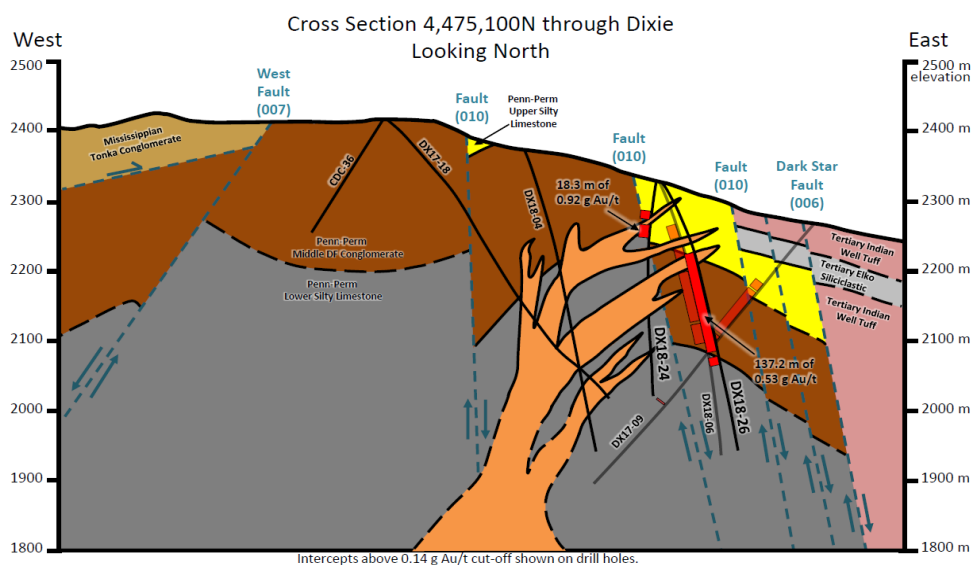
## Jasperoid Wash

- Exploration drilling to follow structural corridor both north and south of current resource area.



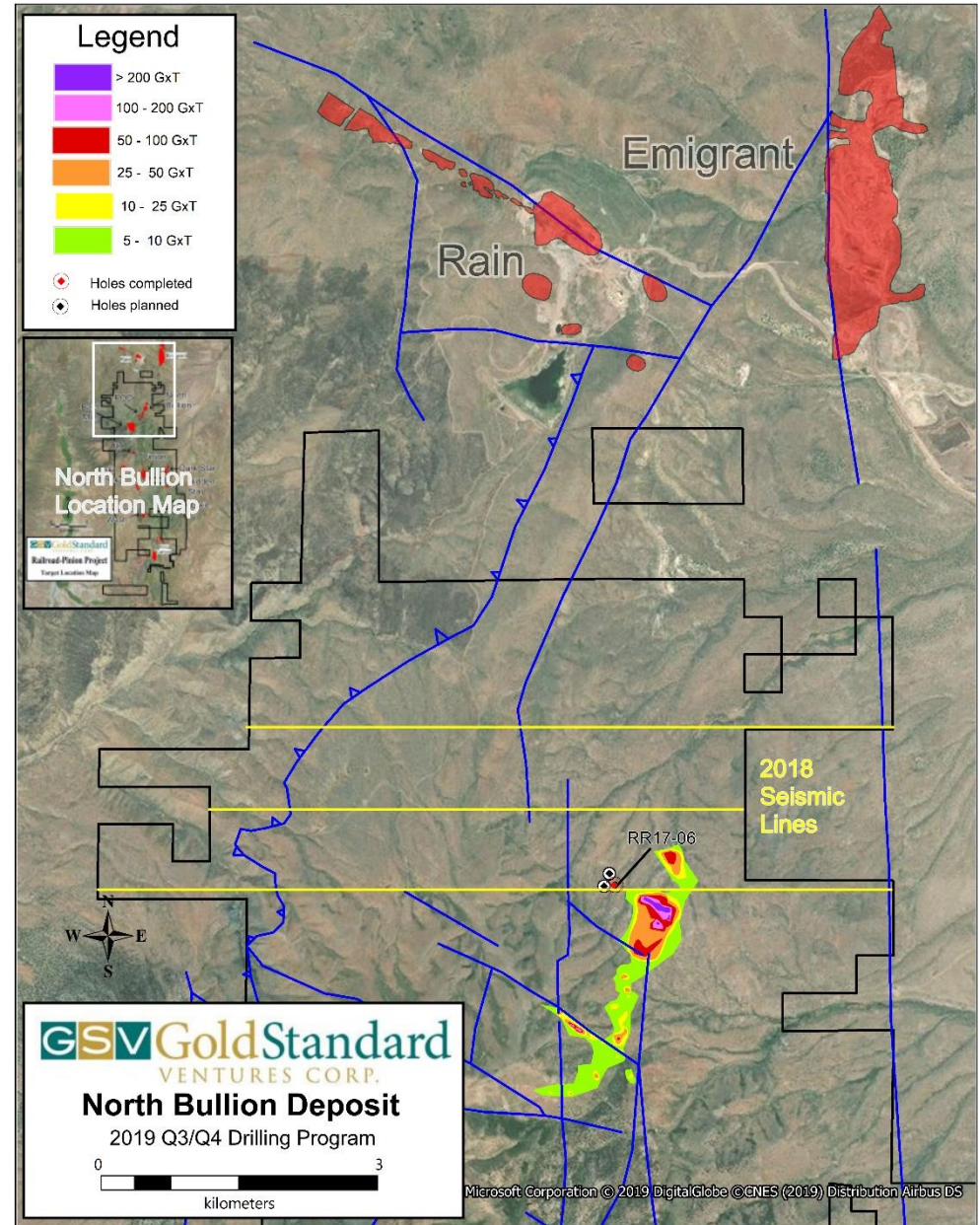
## Dixie - Dark Star Corridor

- Exploration drilling to follow structural corridor both north and south of current resource area.

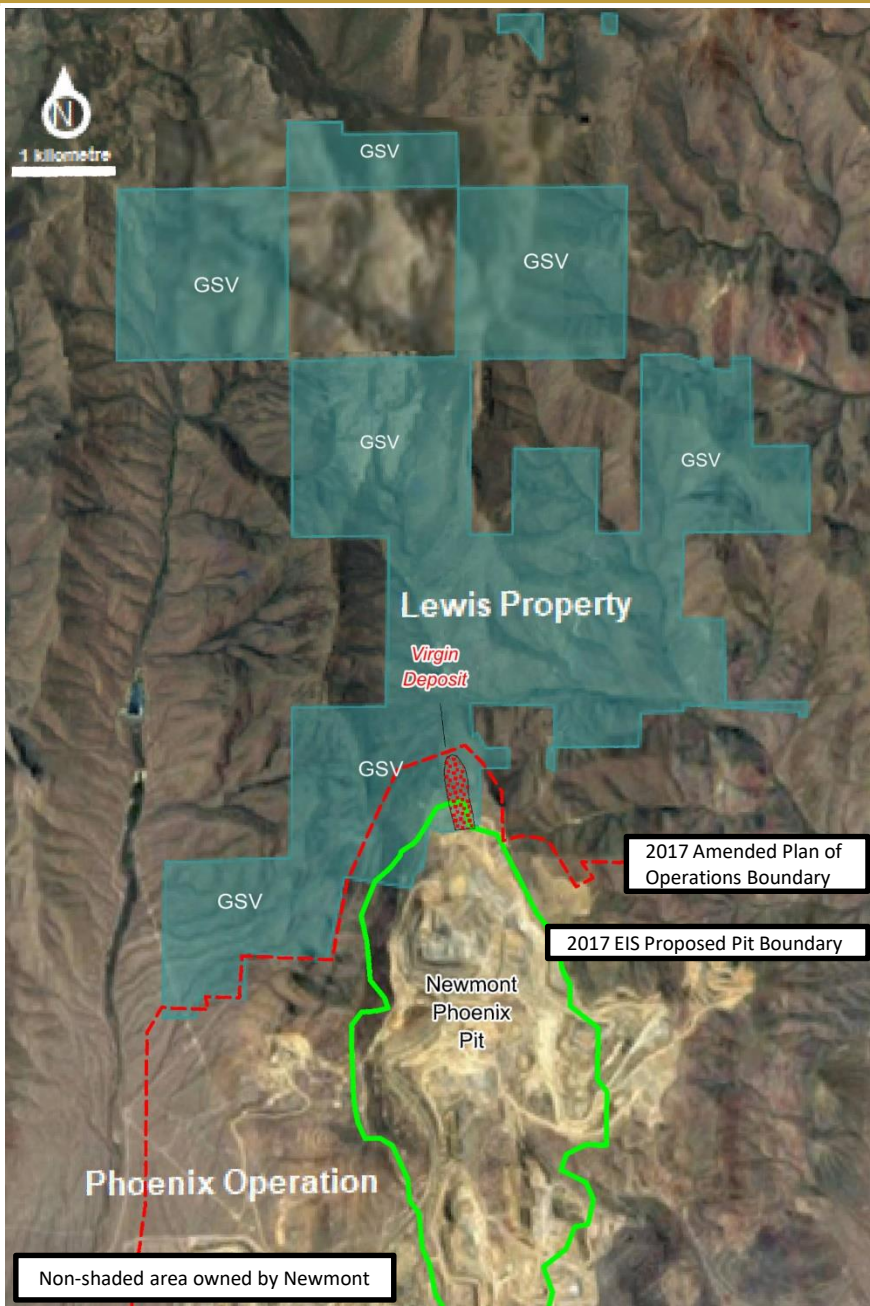


## North Bullion Deposit

- Classic Carlin-style, high-grade collapse breccia hosted deposit
- Maiden Resource completed in 2017
- Potential open pit oxide (POD & Sweet Hollow), sulphide open pit and underground
- 2019 drilling to test the NW extension identified in RR17-06: 47.1m of 1.91 g Au/t including **7.6 m of 6.32 g Au/t**
- **3** seismic lines (21.3 line-km) completed and are being processed looking for structural corridor extensions







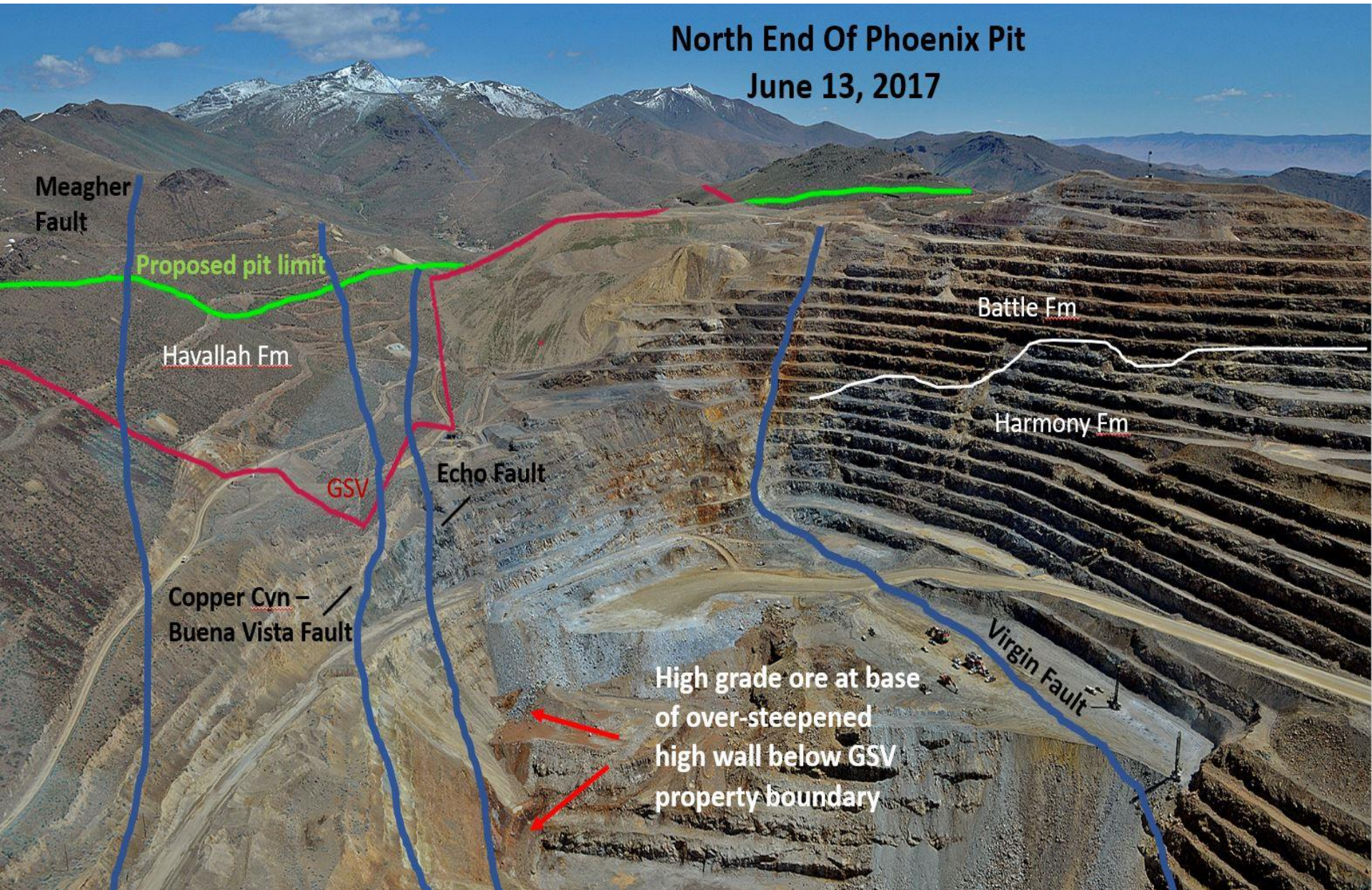
## The Lewis Project

- Lewis Project has exploration potential with significant strategic value
- 21.6 km<sup>2</sup> (5,340 acres) on the Battle Mountain – Eureka mineral trend, adjacent to the Nevada Gold Mines active Phoenix mine.
- High value targets exist in the Buena Vista – Meagher Corridor and the Virgin Deposit footwall
- Historic drill intercepts include:
  - MAD-83: 21m of 7.94 g/t Au and 64.3 g/t Ag at 76 to 97m
  - MAD-20: 79.2m of 3.06 g/t Au and 13.3 g/t Ag at 44.2 to 123.4m
- Initial NI43-101 compliant resource estimate for the Virgin Deposit scheduled for Q3/Q4



## North End Of Phoenix Pit

June 13, 2017





# Capital Structure & Financial Information

## Shares\*

Shares outstanding	277.5 million
Options	10.5 million
RSU's	1.1 million
Warrants	0.0 million
Fully Diluted	289.1 million
Cash	~ C\$ 17.7million

\* All figures above are approximations

## Major Shareholders\*

Institutional ownership	39.2%
▪ Van Eck Associates	
▪ Black Rock	
▪ Ingalls	
▪ Fidelity	
▪ CI	
▪ JP Morgan	
▪ Tocqueville	
▪ Franklin	
OceanaGold Corporation	14.7%
Newmont/GoldCorp Inc.	12.9%
FCMI	11.1%
Retail	17.3%
Insider and associates	4.9%

\* All figures above are approximations.

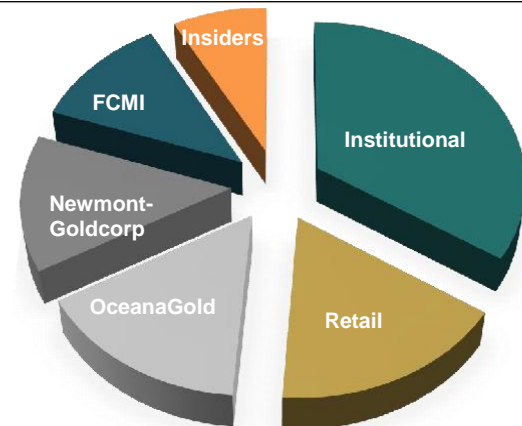
## Current Analyst Coverage

Tyron Breytenbach	Cormark Securities Inc.
Andrew Mikitchook	BMO Capital Markets
Bhakti Pavani	Euro Pacific Capital
David Stewart	GMP Securities L.P.
Chris Thompson	PI Financial Corp.

## Gold Standard Ventures Corp

Listing	NYSE American & TSX
Symbol	GSV
52 week lo-hi (TSX)*	C\$ 1.08– 2.40
52 week lo-hi (NYSE American)*	US\$ 0.81 – 1.86
Combined 3 month avg. trading daily volume*	~0.5M

\* As of Sept 3 2019.



\* As of Sept 3, 2019.



## Directors & Management - Proven Access to the Capital Markets

<b>Jonathan Awde</b>	Director – President & CEO / Co-Founder
<b>William E. Threlkeld, MSc Econ. Geol.</b>	Director
<b>Ron Clayton</b>	Director
<b>Jamie Strauss</b>	Director
<b>Robert McLeod, P.Geo</b>	Director
<b>Bruce McLeod, P. Eng</b>	Director
<b>Alex Morrison</b>	Director
<b>Zara Boldt</b>	Director
<b>Michael Waldkirch</b>	Chief Financial Officer
<b>Glenn Kumoi</b>	VP General Counsel & Corporate Secretary
<b>Bill Gehlen, MSc Geology</b>	Manager of Corporate Development, CPG

## The Technical Team - Proven Ore Finders and Developers in Nevada

<b>Don Harris, MSc Geology</b>	General Manager, QP 43-101
<b>Mac Jackson, MSc Geology</b>	Chief Geologist, QP 43-101
<b>Steven Koehler, BSc Geology</b>	Manager of Projects, Senior Geologist, QP 43-101
<b>Mark Laffoon, BSc Mining Engineering</b>	Project Director, QP 43-101
<b>Craig Mach, PhD Economic Geology</b>	Senior Geologist
<b>Melanie Newton, MSc Geology</b>	Staff Geologist
<b>Jesse Heavin</b>	Drilling Services Manager
<b>James Wright, MSc Geophysics</b>	Senior Geophysical Consultant
<b>Gary Simmons, BSc Metallurgical Engineering</b>	Senior Metallurgical Consultant

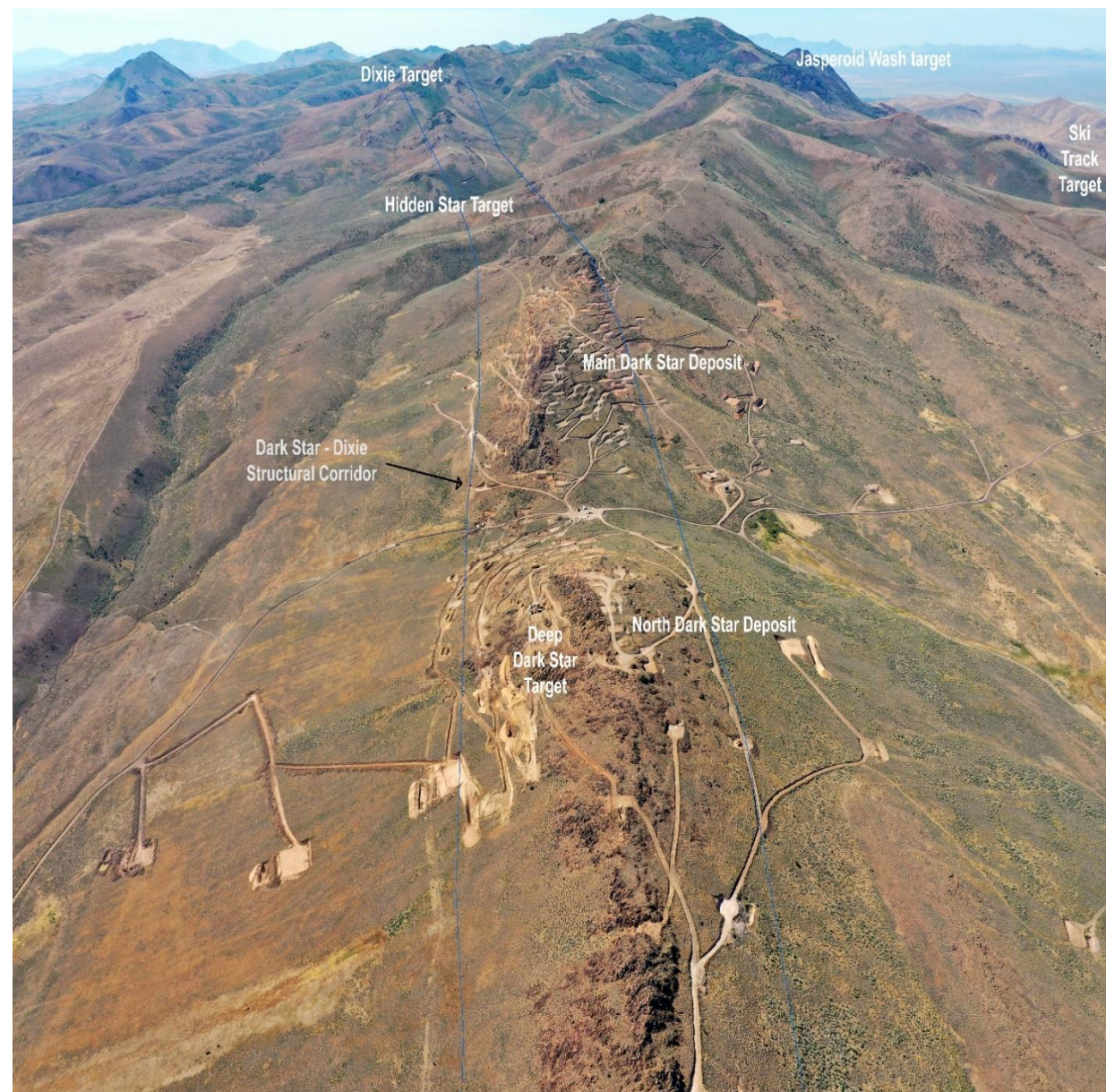


Dark Star Deposit



## Why Now?

- Scarcity of district scale, Tier 1 assets in favorable jurisdictions
- Positive Prefeasibility Study
- Carlin Trend – potential for multi-million ounce discoveries and continued project growth
- Unparalleled 208 km<sup>2</sup> land package - premiums paid for the Carlin Trend
- Successful technical team with discovery, mine development and permitting expertise on the Carlin Trend
- Significant treasury and corporate investors



Dark Star – Dixie Structural Corridor

- Dark Star and Pinion resource updates
- Positive Prefeasibility Study
- Drilling results on exploration targets and open development areas
- Finalize and submit applications to the Bureau of Land Management for an environmental impact statement (EIS).
- Lewis Virgin Deposit NI43-101 compliant resource estimate (Q3/Q4)
- New discoveries.....





## **Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

The Company has included certain non-GAAP financial measures in this presentation, including cash costs and all-in sustaining costs (AISC) per ounce of gold sold. These non-GAAP financial measures do not have any standardised meaning. Accordingly, these financial measures are intended to provide additional information and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

### **Cash Costs**

Cash costs are reflective of the cost of production. The Company reports cash costs on an ounces of gold sold basis. Other companies may calculate these measures differently and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. Cash costs reported by Gold Standard includes mining, processing, transport, refining, general administration costs of the mine operations and royalties, but are exclusive of amortization, reclamation, capital and exploration costs and net of any value of the by-products.

### **All-in Sustaining Costs**

This presentation refers to expected AISC per ounce which is a non-GAAP measure however is a measure the Company believes more fully-defines the total costs associated with producing gold. This measurement has no standardized meaning under IFRS, accordingly there may be some variation in method of computation of “all-in sustaining costs” as determined by the Company compared with other mining companies. AISC reported by Gold Standard includes mine cash costs, land access payments, royalties, and sustaining capital expenditures, but excludes non-sustaining capitalized stripping and end of life reclamation costs. The life of mine AISC of \$657/oz USD increases to \$686/oz USD if end of mine life reclamation costs are included in accordance with the World Gold Council guidance on AISC.



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