

Dixie Comstock Gold Mine

Churchill County, NV

August 2024



GETCHELL
GOLD CORP.



CSE: **GTCH**



OTCQB: **GGLDF**



FWB: **GGA1**

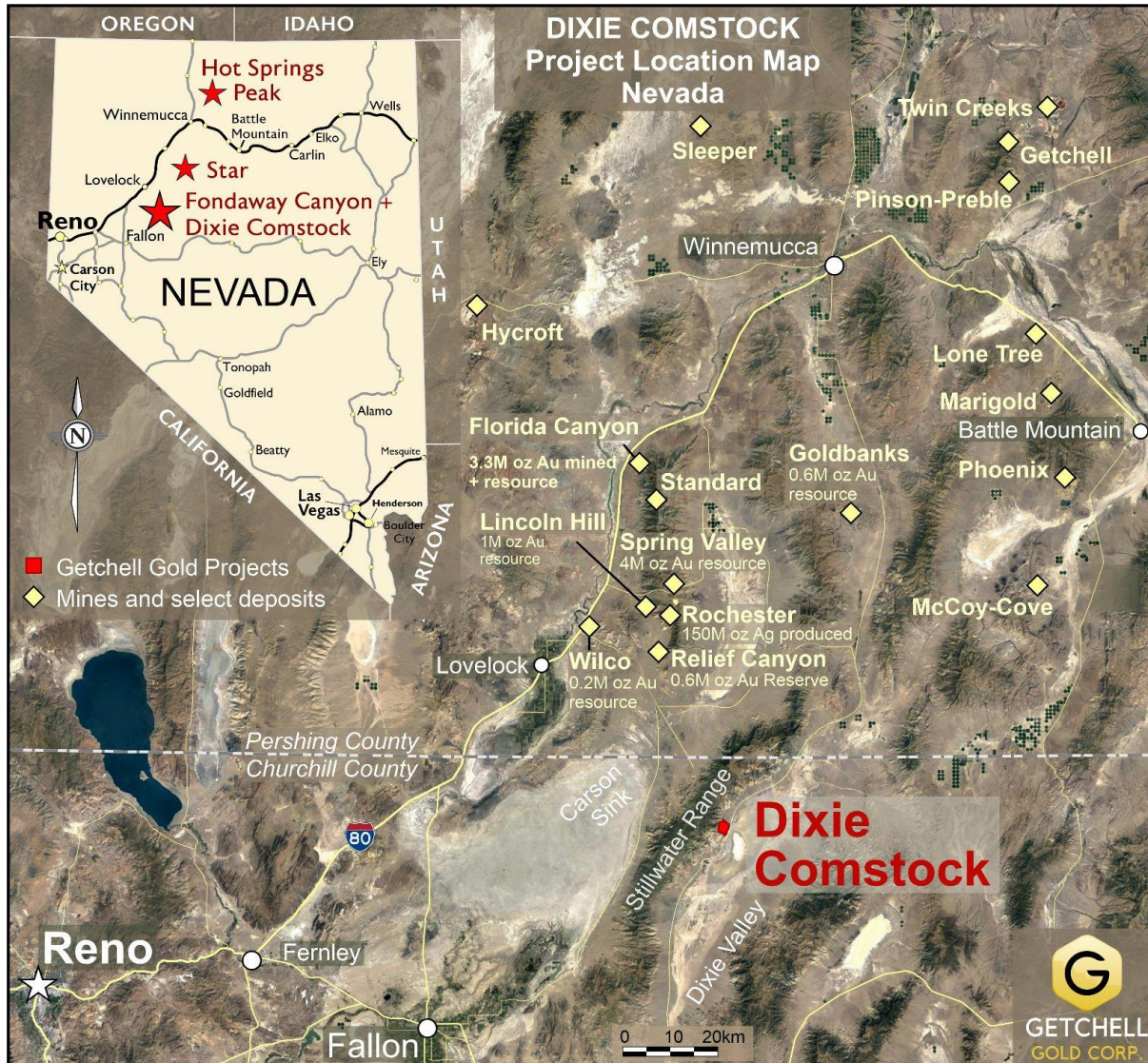
Forward Looking Statements



Certain of the statements made and information contained herein are “forward-looking information”. These statements relate to future events or the Company's future performance. Statements, other than statements of historical fact, may be forward-looking statements. Generally, these forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “anticipates”, “plans”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “continue”, “estimates”, “forecasts”, “expect”, “is expected”, “project”, “propose”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intends”, “believes” or variations of such words and phrases or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “might”, or “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved” or the negative connotation thereof. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements. The Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that these expectations will prove to be correct and such forward-looking statements included in this presentation should not be unduly relied upon by readers, as actual results may vary. In particular, this presentation contains forward-looking statements, pertaining to the following: capital expenditure programs, development plans, treatment under governmental and taxation regimes, expectations regarding the Company's ability to raise capital, expenditures to be made by the Company on its properties and work plans to be conducted. With respect to forward-looking statements, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things: uncertainties relating to receiving mining, exploration and other permits; the impact of increasing competition; unpredictable changes to the market prices for gold, copper, and other minerals; exploration and developments costs for its properties; the availability of additional financing and farm-in or joint-venture partners; anticipated results of exploration and development activities; and the Company's ability to obtain additional financing on satisfactory terms. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this presentation: volatility in the market price for minerals; uncertainties associated with estimating resources; geological, technical, drilling and processing problems; liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks, inherent in mineral operations; fluctuations in currencies and interest rates; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions; unanticipated results of exploration activities; competition for, amongst other things, capital, undeveloped lands and skilled personnel; lack of availability of additional financing and farm-in or joint venture partners; and unpredictable weather conditions. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

The technical information in this document, excluding statements relating to the Fondaway Canyon Mineral Resources Estimate (“MRE”), has been reviewed by Scott Frostad, P. Geo., who is a non-independent Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Dixie Comstock Location



Acquired 100% Ownership
through exercise of earn-in option January 2024

- 160 km (100 miles) East of Reno
- Excellent Location and Access
- Close to Fallon field office and core facility



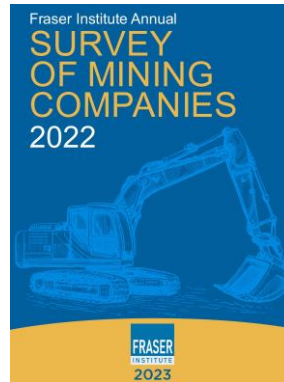
Nevada: World-Class Gold Mining Jurisdiction



Nevada: Impressive Gold Stats*

- 23 major gold mines
- Ranked 5th in the world for gold production
- 4.5 M oz of gold produced annually valued at ~USD 9 billion (at today's gold price)

Ranked the #1 Mining Jurisdiction in the World



Dixie Comstock Mine - History 1934 to 1975

1934 Gold Discovered

1935-1942

Development

- 4 mining levels, vertical shafts, and 200-foot decline
- Mill with flotation circuit and cyanide plant constructed

Reported Production and Recoveries

- 17,880 tons of ore mined (0.8 opt Au equivalent grade)
- 4,182 ounces of Au recovered
- 6,737 ounces of Ag recovered

1942 mining shut down by federal government war edict

1952-1974 Exploration (surface and underground sampling, trenching, metallurgy, etc.)

1975 High-Grade Small-Scale Mining

- 86 tons of ore shipped to ASARCO smelter grading:
- 2.3 opt Au (88% recovery for 172 ounces of Au)
- 2.4 opt Ag (70% recovery for 161 ounces of Ag)

All production has taken place within 100 feet of surface



Dixie Comstock Mine - Recent Drilling Campaigns

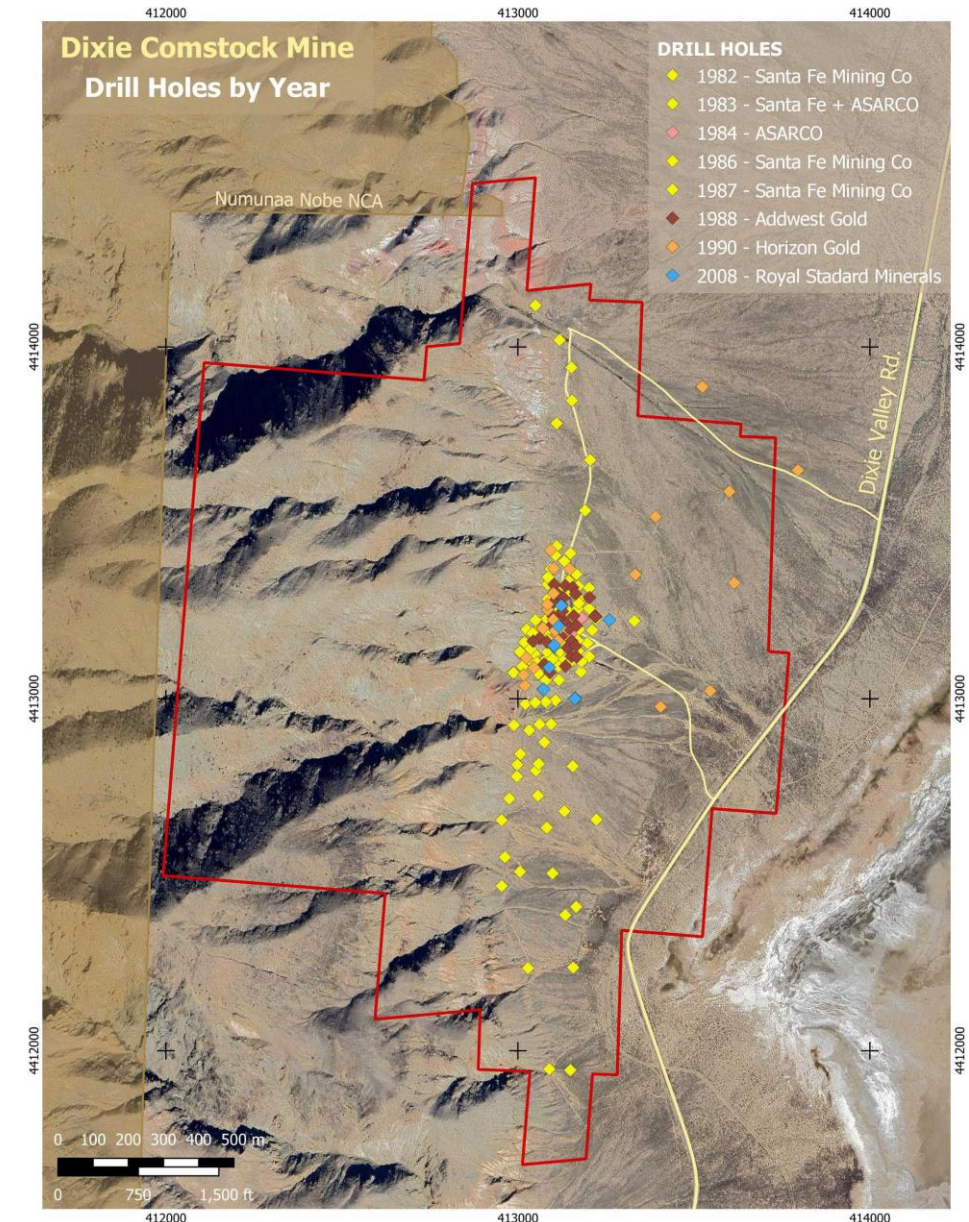


1982-83	Santa Fe Mining Co:	23 RC holes
1983-84	ASARCO Inc.:	7 RC + 3 core hole
1986-88	Santa Fe Mining Co:	92 RC holes
1988	Addwest Gold:	28 RC holes
1990-91	Horizon Gold Corp.:	26 RC holes
2008	Royal Standard Minerals:	8 core holes
		187 drill holes

Hole 2008-02
40 – 55 feet

11.8 g/t Au over 4.6 m

0.34 opt Au over 15 ft



Dixie Comstock Mine - Geology and Mineralization



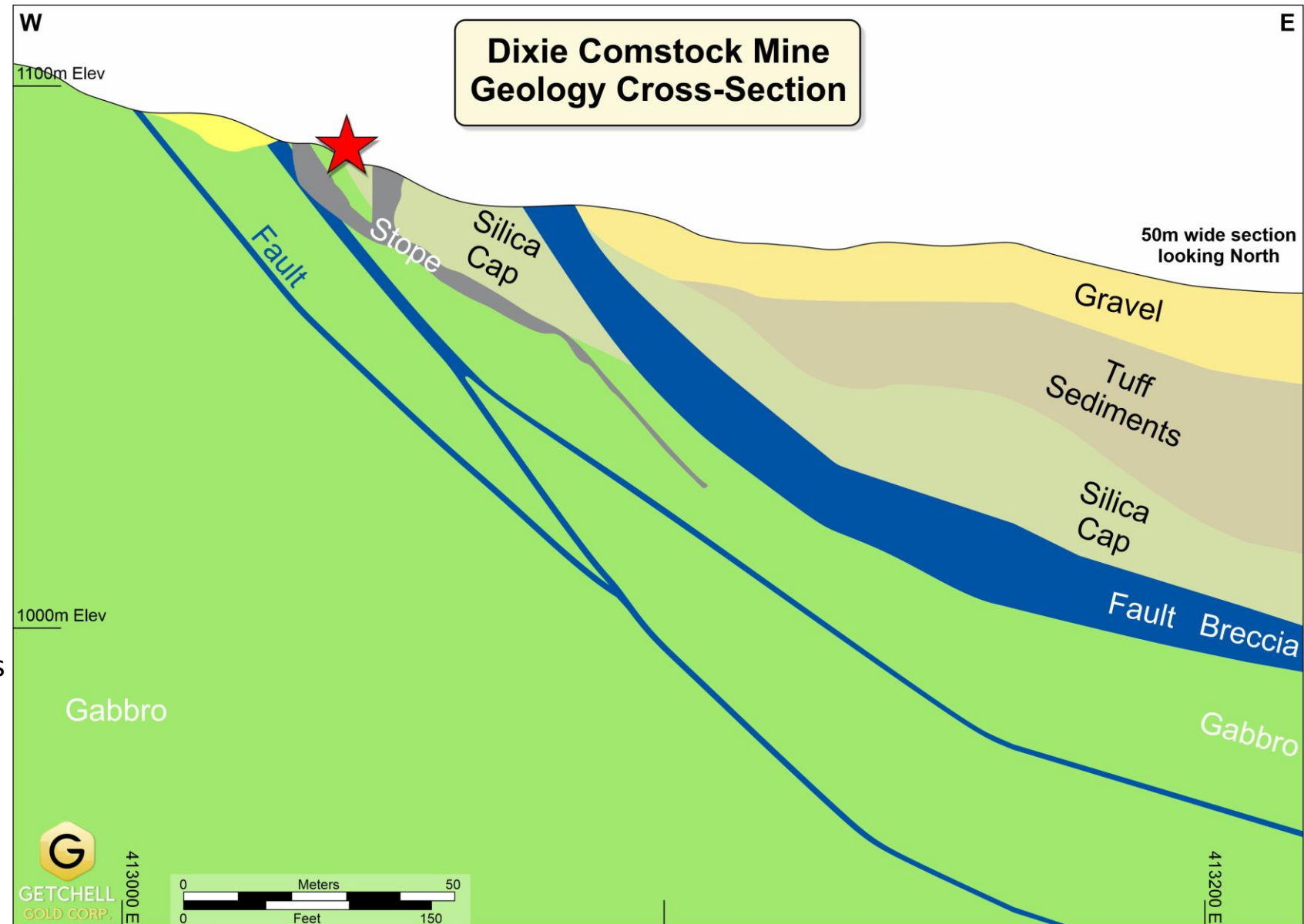
- ◆ Dixie Comstock is a low-sulfidation, epithermal gold system localized along a moderately east-dipping range-front normal fault

◆ Mineralization is hosted in:

- Gabbro in the footwall of the fault;
- Silicified fault breccia;
- Mafic silica cap; and
- Hanging wall tuffaceous sediments

◆ Gold Mineralizing Events

1. Pre-mineralization event:
Large N-S striking Dixie quartz vein;
2. Multiple episodes of stockwork by gold bearing fluids utilizing N30°E fault zones and quartz veining as conduits and traps;
3. Hot Springs ascending fluids and silicification create large low-grade halo



Dixie Comstock Mine - Geology and Mineralization

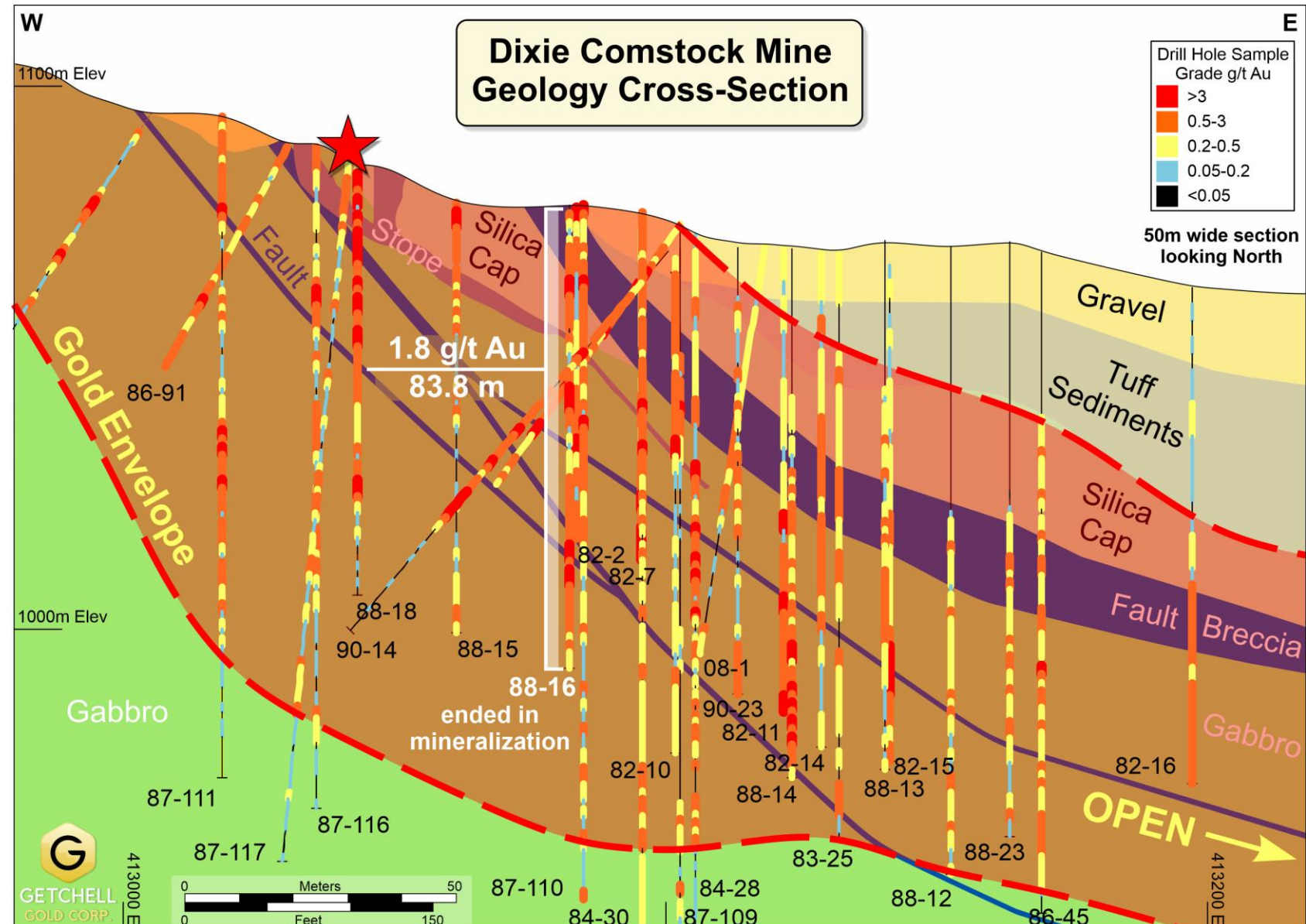


- Mineralization Starts at Surface
- Drilling has delineated:
 - A shallowly dipping zone of gold mineralization to the East;
 - 300m L x 200m W x 100m thick

OPEN Down-Dip to the East

Select Drill Hole Composites

Hole	Au (g/t)	Interval (m)
87-111	1.26	70.1
84-28	1.16	94.5
82-11	2.17	61.0
08-02	1.97	68.6
88-16	1.82	83.8
83-26	1.58	100.6
88-14	2.30	70.1
90-14	3.37	59.4
88-18	3.95	62.5
82-15	3.94	70.1
86-37	4.88	59.4
86-43	4.50	68.6



Dixie Comstock Mine - Historic Resources*

- In 1991 Mineral Development Associates (“MDA”) generated estimates of the Geologic Resource and Mineable Resource

Historic Geologic Resource*

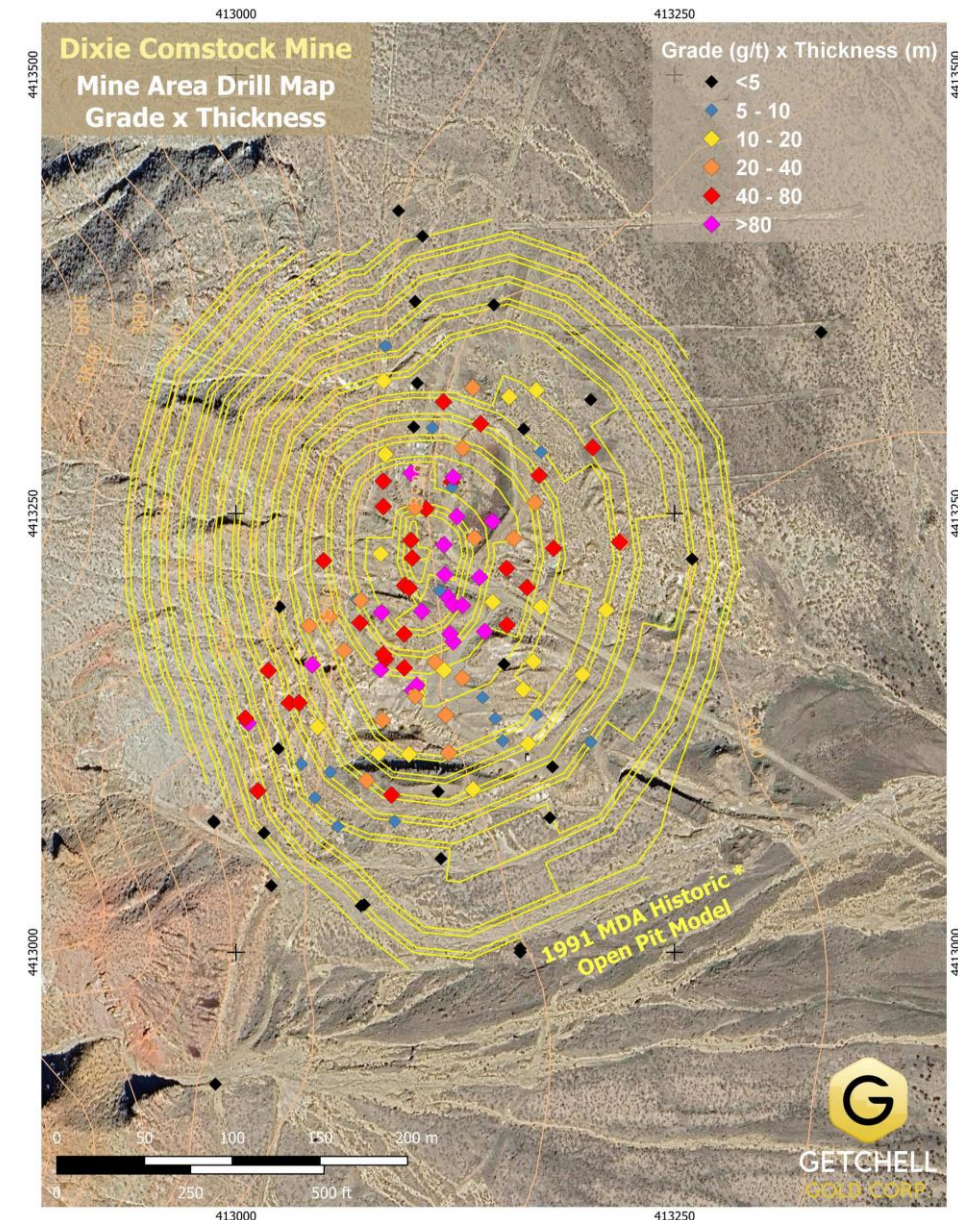
Cut-Off (opt)	Cut-Off (g/t)	M tons	Au (opt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
0.010	0.343	4.71	0.031	1.06	146,000
0.015	0.514	2.47	0.048	1.65	118,000
0.020	0.686	1.68	0.065	2.23	109,000

Historic Mineable Resource*

Cut-Off (opt)	Cut-Off (g/t)	M tons	Au (opt)	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)
0.010	0.343	2.39	0.041	1.41	98,000

- Open pit mine model with 50° overall slope angle and 20-foot benches
- 28 months ‘Life of Mine’ at a stripping ratio of 2.6 : 1

* The historical mineral resources are considered historical in accordance with NI 43-101. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves, and the issuer is not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves. The issuer cautions the reader and directs the reader to the following page regarding important disclosure regarding the historical estimates.



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Dixie Comstock Mine - Historic Resources Disclosure



In accordance with Section 2.4 of National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43 - 101"), and despite section 2.2, an issuer may disclose an historical estimate, using the original terminology, if the disclosure identifies the following:

Getchell Gold Corp. - Dixie Comstock Mine, Churchill County, NV

Source and date of the historical estimate, including any existing technical report	Geologic & Mineable Reserve Study on the Dixie Comstock Property, Churchill County, Nevada, USA prepared by Mine Development Associates Inc. of Reno Nevada with an effective date of March, 1991 (the "1991 MDA Report").
Relevance and reliability of the historical estimate	The 1991 MDA Report historical estimates was based on 64,563 feet of drilling, consisting of 179 reverse circulation, core, and rotary drill holes, with an average spacing of 50-70 feet. Down hole sampling was conducted on 5 foot increments except for one series of 27 drill holes that were sampled on 10 foot increments. Supporting resource data were subjected to quality control by the responsible Qualified Person. The Company believes that the historical estimates are relevant in assisting the Company in its exploration and advancement of the Project, but is unable to comment on the reliability of the historical estimates as insufficient work has been done to make this determination.
Key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimate	East-west and north-south sections were constructed showing drill-hole assays and geology. Review of the sections indicated several zones of mineralization that should be modeled separately: High-grade mineralization (>0.03 opt Au), Low-grade mineralization (0.008 to 0.03 opt Au), and Hot Springs Mineralization consisting of Alluvial areas that were mineralized by hot springs activity with an average grade ranging between 0.020 and 0.030 opt Au. Mineralized zones were extended on the edges of sections a maximum of 1/2 of the thickness of the drill-hole mineralized zone intercept. The composites falling within the three mineralized zones were selected for statistical study and variography. Variograms looking northeast with a 30 degree dip were employed in the mineral resource model. Three methods were used to compute in-place resources: Sectional Polygonal Model, Inverse Distance Squared Block Model, and Kriged Block Model. The Kriged Block Model was constructed based on a N45E major axis direction with a 30 degree dip. Block grades were calculated by ordinary kriging and created by first interpolating the high-grade, low-grade and hot springs areas, and then combining the models into one file per bench. Density tests by Welsh Engineering resulted in the following in-place density for the various rock units: Gabbro at 12.5 cu. ft/ton, Hot Springs at 19 cu. ft/ton, and Alluvium at 16.5 cu. ft/ton. The geologic resource was estimated using 0.01, 0.015, and 0.02 opt Au cutoff grades. MDA used the kriged model for mine planning. The open pit mine model was designed using a 50° overall slope angle for the Gabbro and a 45° overall slope angle for Hot Springs and the Alluvium. The pit was designed with 20 foot benches and a catch bench every 40 feet. A cut off grade of 0.010 opt was use to obtain mineable reserves. A life of mine schedule was generated at a mining rate of 90,000 tons of ore and 285,000 tons of waste per month. The economic model comprised Processing Costs: Gabbro \$4.50/ton and Hot Springs \$3.50/ton; Mining Costs: Gabbro ore and waste at \$1.00/ton, Hot Springs ore and waste at \$0.80/ton, Alluvium \$0.80/ton; \$400/oz gold price; and gold recoveries: Gabbro = 70% and Hot Springs = 60%
Resource categories used	The resource categories used, "Geologic Resource" and "Mineable Resource", are not in accordance with NI 43 - 101 terms "mineral resource", "inferred mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "mineral reserve", "probable mineral reserve", and "proven mineral reserve", as ascribed to those terms by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, as the CIM Deinition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by CIM Council, as amended.
More recent estimates or data available to the issuer	Eleven core holes were drilled, subsequent to the 1991 MDA Report, in 2008. These holes were never included in a resource estimate, and it does not appear that including them would significantly impact the 1991 MDA Geologic Resource estimate.
Work that needs to be done to upgrade or verify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves;	The Company believes verification of the historical estimates is required to upgrade the historical estimates to current mineral resources. The Company expects such verification will require, among other things: (i) additional diamond drilling and core density sampling; (ii) detailed modelling on ore controls, deposit structural setting, and lithology; (iii) metallurgical studies for gold recovery factors to determine processing methodology; and (iv) open pit mining scoping and optimization studies to determine the optimal cut-off grade, pit geometry, and appropriate mining methods.

Getchell Gold Corp. states with equal prominence that a Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Dixie Comstock Mine - Summary

- ◆ The Dixie Comstock Mine is a past producer with reported production of:
 - 1935-1942: **17,880 tons mined (0.8 opt Au equivalent grade)** with 4,182 ounces of Au recovered; and
 - 1975: 86 tons of ore shipped to ASARCO smelter grading **2.3 opt Au (88% recovery)**
- ◆ Drilling has established a consistently mineralized, shallowly dipping, 300m x 200m x 100m zone that remains open down-dip to the East
- ◆ Gold mineralization starts at surface with a geometry that is highly amenable to open pit mining
- ◆ Horizon Gold Corp. commissioned Mineral Development Associates to estimate the mineral resources and develop a mine plan in 1991
- ◆ Mine commissioning did not proceed primarily due to a Wilderness Survey Area (“WSA”) that partially overlay the Project, constraining development and negatively impacting the economics. The WSA was released in Dec. 2022, completely removing the barrier and opening the greater area to mining and development
- ◆ There has been no attempt to develop the deposit since 1991 (over 30 years)
- ◆ The Dixie Comstock Mine is an excellent opportunity waiting to be realized





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CNSX : GTCH OTCQB : GGLDF FWB : GGA1