

# 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE AURA PROPERTY

SOUTH WESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Property is located on BC TRIM Mapsheet No.s 92H045 and 92H055. The approximate geographic centre of the property is UTM 5486500N and 643500E NAD 83 Zone 10.

Prepared for  
PROJECT ONE RESOURCES LTD.

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Note: Figure 9 and 10 included in Section 6 shows the plan view and interpretation of the Aura Breccia Zone IP Survey completed by Longacre in 2011 and show the location of the mineralized outcrop and 75 meter sample profile reported by Noranda in 1989 and the location of the verification and validation samples submitted for analysis in 2018.

## Item 1: Summary

Project One Resources (“Project One”) holds a 100% interest in the Aura Property (“the Property”) located in south western B.C. approximately 10 km east of the Coquihala Highway 25 kilometers northeast of the community of Hope. The Property currently comprises five mineral tenures (2,705.56 hectares) which were acquired by direct purchase and staking with no underlying option payments or Royalties. The Property could potentially be accessed by extensions of existing forest service roads along the Tulameen River Valley approximately two kilometers to the east of the Property however, the simplest way to access the project area for exploration work is by helicopter from commercial helicopter bases near Hope.

Previous exploration work by Noranda in the late 1980’s identified a gold bearing, silicified, breccia zone that was interpreted as a high level epithermal type occurrence (referred to as the Aura Breccia or Aura gold prospect) in the south eastern part of the current Property. Mineralization is exposed on a moderately steep slope however, contacts and potential extensions are overburden covered and the geometry of the zone has not been determined. Preliminary sampling by Noranda in 1990 indicated that the breccia zone was consistently mineralized and returned gold values ranging from several hundred ppb to 1,830 ppb (equivalent to 1.830 g/t gold). According to Noranda, 51 continuous 1.5 meter samples (collected along the trend of the zone) returned an average grade of 0.503 g/t gold over a length of 75 meters including a 13.5 meter section that averaged 1,034 ppb (equivalent to 1.034 g/t).

The geology of the project area is relatively simple. Tertiary aged volcanic rocks (Coquihalla Volcanic Complex) lie unconformably on the Cretaceous aged Eagle Granodiorite plutonic complex. Reconnaissance scale geological mapping, soil geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys completed by Noranda indicated the Aura Breccia Zone is localized along a contact between volcanic rocks and intrusive rocks and indicated potential for extensions of the zone. Follow-up drill testing was recommended in 1990 by Noranda but was not carried out and the claims were allowed to lapse.

Since the 1990’s the Property has been held intermittently by various private interests however the only significant exploration work that has been completed was carried out by Longacre Resources. During 2011, Longacre Resources carried out an exploration program designed to confirm the results reported by Noranda and determine if additional exploration work is warranted. Systematic rock sampling was carried out to verify the anomalous results reported by Noranda from the exposed mineralized breccia zone. Soil geochemical surveys were completed to assess the potential for strike extensions of the zone and a three dimensional induced polarization survey (“3D IP survey”) was completed to determine if the observed mineralized zone has a distinctive chargeability response and to assess potential depth extensions of the observed mineralization.

Results of the exploration work completed by Longacre Resources were encouraging. Assay results of the systematic rock sampling program returned consistently anomalous values ranging from 0.100 g/t to 1.925 g/t gold and have confirmed that the Aura Breccia Zone is consistently mineralized. Soil geochemical surveys confirmed there are potential extensions of the zone along strike and the 3DIP

survey confirmed there are chargeability responses associated with the known mineralization and at depth. According to SJ Geophysics the geophysical anomaly identified at depth appears to be larger than the response associated with the observed mineralization and is open along strike to the northeast.

Based on the results published by Noranda and Longacre, Project One acquired the Property and completed a follow up program designed to assess the potential for discovery of additional mineralized breccia zones. The Company carried out a follow up exploration program consisting of 315 line kilometers of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, satellite image analysis and digital elevation modelling and a systematic evaluation of available stream, soil and rock geochemical data for the project area.

Results of these programs are encouraging. The airborne geophysical survey identified a cluster of three high priority target areas centred approximately 1.5 kilometers north of the Noranda Target and identified a series of magnetic lineaments interpreted as possible structurally controlled mineralization localized at or near the bedrock - overburden interface approximately 2.5 kilometers west of the Noranda Target. Satellite imaging and alteration analysis and results of the compilation studies show that the cluster of new targets to the north of the Noranda target are overburden covered but are localized upslope of a strong “gold in stream” anomaly (117 ppb or 0.117 g/t gold) reported by the BCGS. The series of magnetic lineaments reported to the west of the Noranda Target exhibit sericite – illite alteration responses in satellite imagery and are localized along the projected extension of a northwest trending series of precious and base metal, vein type occurrences (reported by the BCGS Minfile database) located on mineral tenures controlled by unrelated third parties.

It is recommended that the next stage of exploration work (Stage 1) at the Aura Property consist of stream sampling and conventional, grid or contour based, soil geochemical surveys and geological mapping designed to assess the three high priority target areas centred approximately 1.5 kilometers north of the Noranda Target. It is also recommended that reconnaissance scale geochemical surveys and geological mapping be carried out to assess the series of magnetic lineaments interpreted as possible structurally controlled mineralization localized at or near the bedrock - overburden interface approximately 2.5 kilometers west of the Noranda Target. These programs are considered low impact and do not require permitting. The total estimated cost of the proposed follow up program is \$110,000.

In the event that additional, gold bearing, silicified breccia zones are identified during Stage 1 follow up IP surveys and drilling would be warranted however the costs of these programs can not be estimated at this stage. This type of follow up work will require permitting through the Ministry of Mines and consultation with affected First Nations.

## **Item 2: Introduction**

The Author was retained by the Board of Directors of Project One Resources to review historic technical reports related to the Aura Property, design and supervise a preliminary exploration program to further evaluate the project- and, if warranted, outline recommendations for a follow-up exploration program. Project One Resources intends to utilize this technical report in support of an application to the CSE Exchange for an Initial Public Offering.

The available technical data for the Aura Property consists of regional geological information compiled by the BCMEM and documentation regarding field investigations completed within the project area by various previous operators including Noranda during the late 1980's and by Longacre Resources during 2011. Sources are listed in the References section of this Report and are cited where appropriate in the body of the Report.

This Report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The Qualified Person who is the Author of this Report supervised the exploration work carried out by Longacre and has visited the Aura Property several times since 2011. The authors most recent site visit was November 30, 2017. The scope of the site visit was to assess the potential of using the existing forest service roads along the Tulameen River for exploration access. Early snow cover precluded an examination of the Aura Breccia Zone and any material geological work at the time of the site visit.

## **Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts**

The Author has prepared this report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The technical reports listed in the References section of this Report appear to have been completed by professional geologists without any promotional or misleading intent and the Author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

The Author conducted an online title search on August 31, 2018 to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Aura Property are registered in the name of Project One Resources and are in good standing with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines ("BCMEM").

To the best of the Author's knowledge at the time of writing this Report, the Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances. To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

#### Item 4: Property Description and Location

In 2018 Project One Resources acquired a 100% interest in five adjoining mineral tenures comprising 2,705.56 ha. located approximately 25 kilometers northeast of Hope, in south western BC. All of the claims which comprise the Aura Property were staked pursuant to the BCMEM MTO system (Mineral Titles Online System). The earliest expiry date of the current claim package is December 30, 2018. The location of the Property relative to other mining claims, local communities, and access roads is shown in Figure 1. The individual claim tenure numbers are shown in Figure 3. The Property is located on BC TRIM Mapsheet No.s 92H045 and 92H055. The approximate geographic centre of the property is UTM 5486500N and 643500E NAD 83 Zone 10.

Project One Resources holds an undivided 100% interest in the Property and there are no underlying option payments or Royalties payable by Project One Resources in respect of any of the mineral tenures which comprise the Aura Property.

The Property comprises an irregular shaped block of ground (2,705.56 ha.) located approximately 10 kilometers east of the Coquihalla Highway. At present there are no existing access roads on the property and the simplest way to access the project area is by helicopter. The mineral cell title claim statistics are summarized in Table 1; note that this claim information is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the Author's review of the government of the British Columbia Mineral Rights inquiry website (BC Mineral Titles, August 31, 2018). The mineral claims do not have to be legally surveyed since they are BC Government established cell claims.

Table 1. List of mineral tenures

Tenure Number	Owner	FMC Number	Good To Date	Area (ha)
841693	Project One (100%)	285240	2020/Dec/30	104.87
841698	Project One (100%)	285240	2020/Dec/30	104.86
841690	Project One (100%)	285240	2020/Dec/30	104.89
1058608	Project One (100%)	285240	2020/Dec/30	1,635.87
1060411	Project One (100%)	285240	2019/May/03	755.05

To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

There are no existing exploration permits issued by the Ministry of Mines for the Aura Property however the proximity to the former Carolin Mine and Treasure Mountain Mine suggest the area is available for exploration and mining work. No permits are required to carry out the proposed exploration program.

## BC Mines Requirements

Prior to July 1, 2012 BC Ministry of Mines regulations required that title to the claims be maintained through the performance of annual assessment work filings and payment of required fees. For the first three years after a claim was staked a minimum of \$4.00 per hectare in eligible exploration and development expenditures needed to be incurred. In subsequent years, a total of \$8.00 per hectare in eligible exploration expenses needed to be incurred. Effective July 1, 2012 new regulations came into effect that changed the requirements from a 2-tier system to a 4-tier system and have significantly increased the minimum exploration expenditures that are required to maintain mineral tenures in good standing. Under the new regulations all mineral tenures are deemed to be in their first anniversary year and the new minimum exploration expenditures will be \$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2, \$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4, \$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6, and \$20.00 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Prior to July 1, 2012 holders of mineral tenures had the option of making payments equivalent to the minimum exploration and development expenditures (referred to as PIED) required by the Ministry of Mines instead of incurring the required expenditures. Under the old regulations a minimum of one day and a maximum of one year of PIED could be applied to mineral tenures. Under the regulations which come into effect July 1, 2012 the holders of mineral tenures will still have the option of making payments instead of exploration and development work however, the new PIED rate will be set at double the value of the minimum exploration and development expenditures required. In addition to the changes in the PIED rate tenure holders who elect to make payments instead of incurring expenditures will need to pay for a minimum of 6 months which under the new regulations will be equivalent to the minimum expenditures for an entire year. Similar to the assessment work requirements, if a recorded holder wishes to register PIED, the claim will also be treated as if it is in its first anniversary year for the purpose of calculating the assessment requirement, as of the date of implementation (July 1, 2012).

To the best of the Author's knowledge government permits are not required to carry out the proposed Stage 1 exploration program but will be required to carry out any follow up drilling or access road construction recommended after completion of this program. These programs will require application to the BCMEM for permits and Project One Resources may be required to post security equivalent to the estimated costs of any reclamation work which will be required after completion of the proposed exploration work. To the best of the Author's knowledge, approval from local First Nations communities may also be required to carry out the proposed Stage 2 exploration program. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that Project One Resources will be able to obtain approval from local First Nations. However, the Author is not aware of any problems encountered by other junior mining companies in obtaining approval to carry out similar programs in nearby areas nor is the Author aware of any instances where local First Nations communities have objected to exploration work in the general project area.



## **Item 5: Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography**

The Aura Property is located in the New Westminster Mining Division in south-western British Columbia. The nearest community is Hope, B.C. located approximately 25 km to the southwest. The nearest major road is the Coquihalla Highway located approximately 10 km west of the Property. There are currently no useable access roads onto the Property.

The Aura Property comprises an irregular shaped block surrounding Coquihalla Mountain. The claim block is approximately 5 km long and 5 km wide. The center of the Property is at UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83) at approximately 642,406m East and 5,487,027m North. The southern part of the Property straddles Jim Kelly Creek which drains southeasterly into the Tulameen River approximately two kilometers east of the Property. Access to the Treasure Mountain Property owned by TSX listed Nicola Mining is via an existing logging road that traverses the Tulameen River located approximately 2 kilometers to the east of the Property. The Property could potentially be accessed by extensions of existing forest service roads to the east of the Property however, the simplest way to access the project area for exploration work is by helicopter from the commercial helicopter bases near Hope.

The Property is located in rugged, mountainous terrain that is subject to severe winter weather conditions. Temperatures are moderate with annual rainfall recorded at Hope BC of 177 cm and annual snowfall recorded at 170 cm. Exploration work should be carried out between May and October to avoid potential problems due to weather conditions. Overall relief is 880 meters, from 1,280 meters a.s.l. at Jim Kelly Creek in the southern part of the Property to 2,160 meters a.s.l. on the peak of Coquihalla Mountain. Vegetation is alpine to sub-alpine at elevations above 1,615 meters, and is conifer forest at lower elevations. The main work area within the Property is located in the east central part of the claim area as shown in Figure 4.

There are abundant water sources within and adjacent to the Property. At present there are no power sources available at the Property; however, it may be technically feasible at some point in the future to construct road access from existing logging road access along the Tulameen River approximately 2 kilometers to the east. No engineering studies have been undertaken to determine costs or potential environmental impacts.

To the best of the Author's knowledge, the surface rights to the Property are currently held by the Province of British Columbia. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified, an application that includes detailed environmental impact studies must be made to the BC Land Title and Survey Authority (LTSA) for surface rights prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. No detailed assessment has been undertaken to determine if there are areas within the Property that could be used for tailings and or waste disposal. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the Property.

## Item 6: History

The earliest reports of exploration work in the project area were documented in the early 1900's. Gold-bearing quartz veins were reportedly worked on in the upper reaches of Jim Kelly Creek located in the southern part of the Property. According to the BCMEM database, these veins were being worked for gold in 1914 (BCDMAR 1914 p. K232). It is important to note that these vein type occurrences are believed to be located immediately south of the Christa – Aura Property. Figure 1 and 2 show the location of several BCMEM Minfile Showings which are believed to be the approximate location of the reported gold and silver veins.

A reconnaissance program targeting the Tertiary Coquihalla Volcanic Complex that is exposed within the property was implemented by Noranda Exploration during the 1988 summer field season. Grab samples from several outcrops were collected, and returned weakly to highly anomalous gold values. From August 6 to August 27, 1989 Noranda completed a work program of grid establishment, soil sampling, rock geochemistry, geophysics, petrography and geologic mapping. In total 11.6, line km of grid were established, 420 soils were collected, 172 rocks were analyzed, 7.8 km of ground magnetometer work was completed, and a preliminary geologic map was produced (Erdman, 1989). Mineralization is exposed on a steep slope over a length of approximately 100 meters however contacts and potential extensions are overburden covered and the geometry of the zone has not been determined. Fifty-one continuous 1.5 meter chip samples collected along the trend of the anomalous outcrop of quartz breccia returned consistently anomalous levels of Au and Ag. The average over 76 meters was 514 ppb Au (equivalent to 0.514 g/t gold) and 5.4 ppm Ag, including a 13.5 m section of 1034 ppb Au (equivalent to 1.034 g/t gold) and 9.6 ppm Ag. Soil geochemistry defined a 400 m long linear trend of weakly anomalous gold values, located south and sub-parallel to the breccia outcrop. In 1990 the grid was extended to the east and a total of 202 additional soil samples were collected from the grid.

During August and September of 2011 Longacre Resources carried out an exploration program designed to confirm the results reported by Noranda and determine if additional exploration work is warranted. Systematic rock sampling was carried out to verify the anomalous results reported by Noranda from the exposed mineralized breccia zone and a three dimensional induced polarization survey ("3D IP survey") was completed to determine if the observed mineralized zone has a distinctive chargeability response and to assess potential depth extensions of the observed mineralization.

The location of the Aura Breccia Zone, the soil geochemical surveys completed by Noranda and the location of the IP survey lines completed by Longacre Resources are shown in Figure 4. The approximate location of the 76 meter interval sampled by Noranda is shown in Figure 9 below. All of the areas worked on and sampled by Noranda are located within the boundaries of the Aura Property.

According to SJ Geophysics the Aura Project 3DIP survey consisted of five lines (two receiver lines and three transmitter lines) in a 600 m x 200 m grid elongated to the northwest shown in Figure 4. The results of the 3DIP survey are consistent with the geologic mapping in that a zone of anomalously high

chargeability (~15 ms) in the shallow subsurface matches the mineralized zone mapped at the surface. SJ Geophysics provided the following summary of the 3DIP survey and results. The 3DIP survey succeeded at resolving interesting resistivity and chargeability anomalies in the subsurface. Importantly, a small near-surface area of anomalously high chargeability was identified which matches the location of a mineralized outcrop mapped at the surface. A much larger zone of high chargeability was identified at depth; if this is similarly mineralized, it would be a worthwhile drilling target (see Figure 10 on following page). Figure 9 below shows the plan view of the Aura breccia Zone IP Survey and shows the location of the mineralized outcrop and 75 meter sample profile reported by Noranda and the location of the verification and validation samples submitted for analysis in 2018.

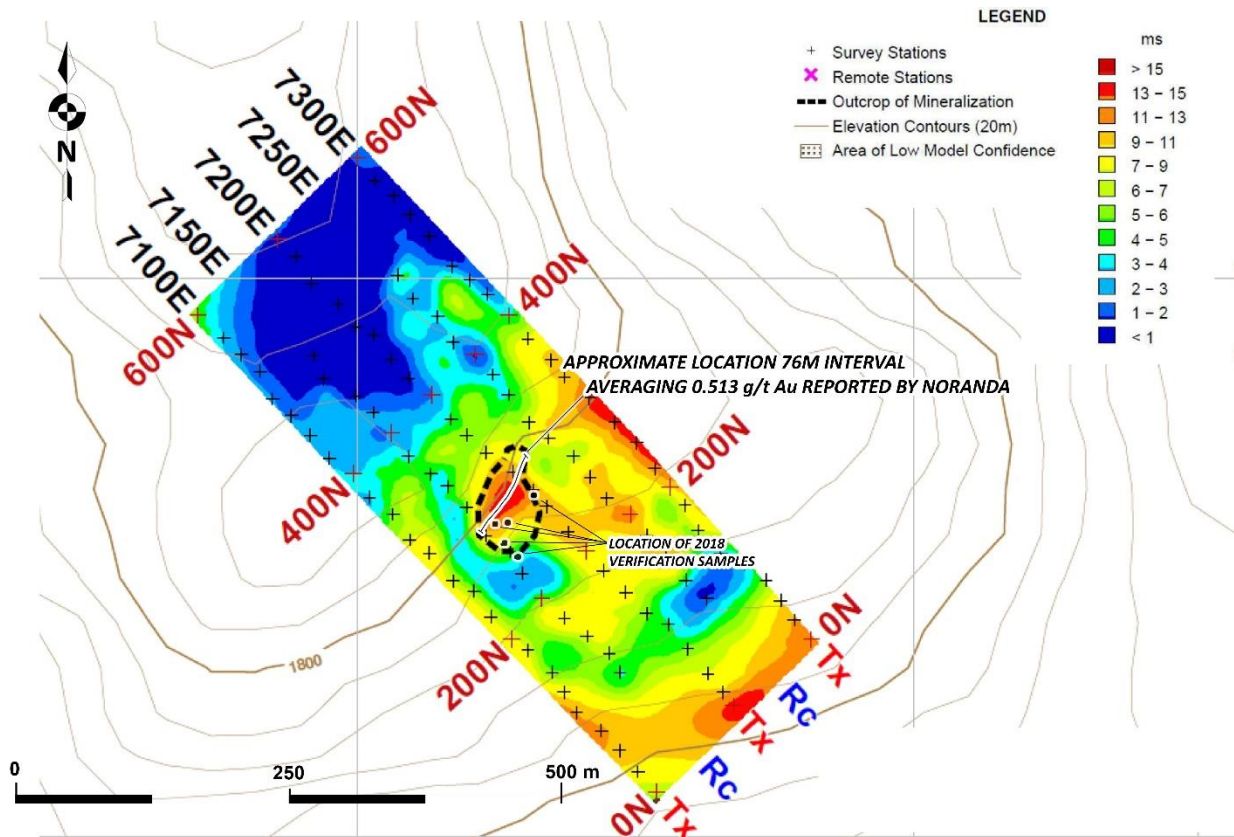
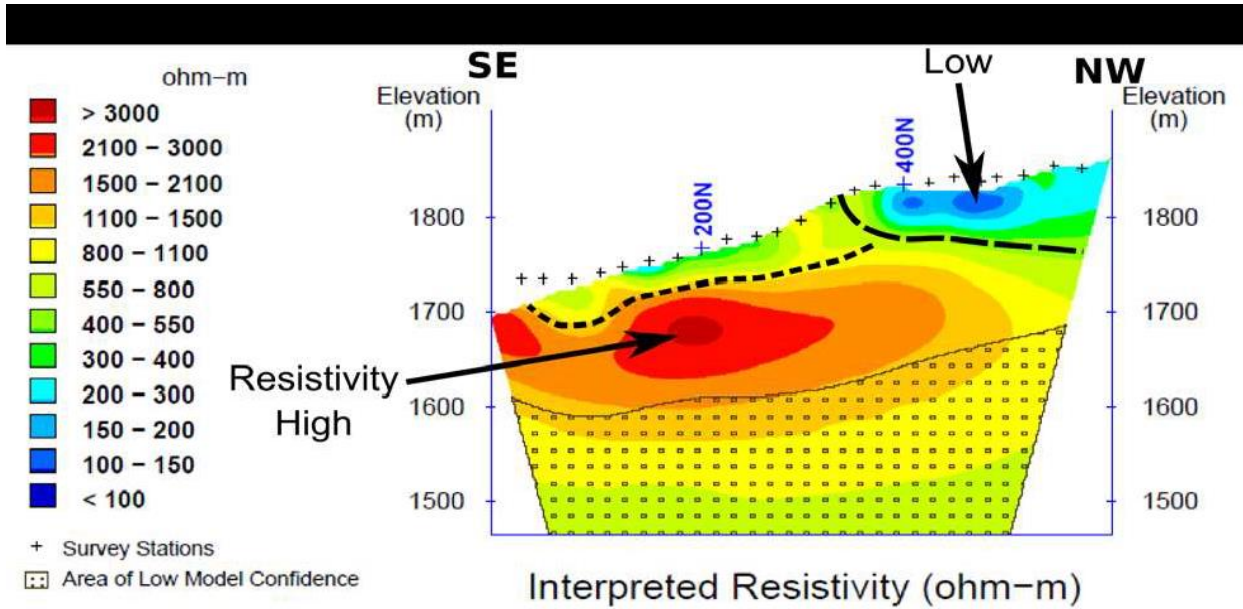


Figure 9: Map view of the geophysical grid at the Aura project showing the interpreted chargeability at a depth of only 15 m below topography. The near-surface chargeability high (red body near centre of grid) corresponds well with the mineralized outcrop mapped at the surface (black dashed line).



## Cross-sections along Line 7200E

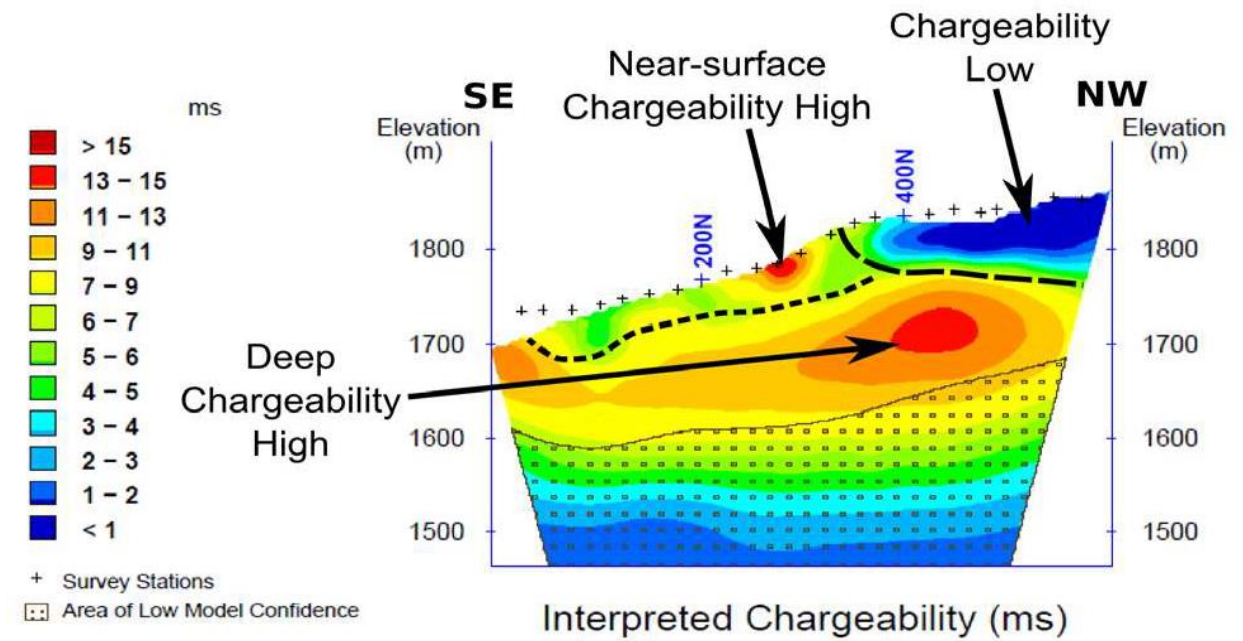


Figure 10: Cross-sections along survey line 7200E for resistivity (top panel) and chargeability (bottom panel). View looking to the southwest. Regions of anomalously high and low resistivity/chargeability are identified. The locations of inferred lithologic contacts are shown as dashed lines.

## **Item 7: Geological Setting and Mineralization**

### **Regional geology**

The Tertiary aged Coquihalla Volcanic Complex occurs in the northern part of the Cascade Mountains; near the physiographic boundaries with the Coast Mountains on the west and the Interior Plateau on the east. The eastern boundary roughly corresponds to the tectonic division between the Coast Plutonic Complex and the Intermontane Belt. The Tertiary Volcanic Complex lies un-conformably on the Cretaceous Eagle plutonic complex on all sides except to the southwest, where it is in fault contact with Eocene clastic rocks (Grieg, 1988). The Volcanic Complex covers approximately 30 km and is exposed at elevations between 840 m and 2160 m. It is composed of calc-alkaline acid to intermediate extrusive and intrusive rocks. Avalanche breccias and minor amounts of epiclastic conglomerate and sandstone are also present.

The Eagle plutonic complex is a large body of gneissic granodiorite, muscovite granite and heterogeneous gneiss (Grieg, 1988). It is the southern part of the Mount-Lytton Eagle Complex, an elongate north northwest trending plutonic complex that has a length of over 200 km.

### **Property Geology**

The area covered by the Aura Property is primarily underlain by rocks of the Tertiary Coquihalla Volcanic Complex. These were mapped in detail by Berman (1979) and by Erdman (1989). Rocks of the Eagle Granodiorite are exposed in outcrop in the southern part of the Property.

According to Noranda, the Tertiary igneous rocks are sub-divided into seven map units based on textural and mineralogical properties. Two of the seven members are, extrusive, the remaining five are all intrusive, emplaced with the extrusive members. An acidic pyroclastic tuff has the greatest aerial extent and is present throughout most of the claim block. Intrusive into this are a flow banded rhyolite (possibly a remnant of a rhyolite dome), a dioritic to quartz dioritic stock, pyroxene and hornblende andesites, and a hornblende dacite. The andesite and dacite members take the form of dykes, sills and domes. The youngest extrusive has a limited extent, and is identified by Berman (1979) as an explosion breccia.

The eighth member of the Tertiary Coquihalla Volcanic Complex is an avalanche breccia, formed by large scale avalanching into the subsiding Coquihalla basin (Berman, 1979). This unit is similar to breccias described by Lambert (1974) at the Bennett Lake Caldera Complex.

The contact between the muscovite granite and gneiss complex is not well defined in the field due to lack of outcrop. It was decided that the most eastern outcrops of gneiss established the position of the contact, despite the fact that outcrops of non-pegmatitic muscovite granite do appear west of this line. According to Greig (1988) the muscovite bearing granite is the youngest phase within the Eagle Plutonic Complex and has mixed intrusive relationships at its contact with the older intrusive phases.

At the contact with the overlying volcanic tuff these 2 phases of the Eagle Complex show a breccia texture. These breccias have angular to subangular, monolithologic, tightly packed fragments within a matrix of the same lithologic material, making it difficult to distinguish the brecciation without careful observation. The zone of brecciation lies adjacent and parallel to the contact with the overlying tuff, and varies from 30 meters to 125 meters in width. It appears to continue to the southwest beyond the limit of mapping, but dies out towards the east, away from the plutonic- volcanic contact. Difficult access to the north trending plutonic- volcanic contact prevented mapping of this breccia zone at this location.

## **Mineralization**

Previous exploration work by Noranda in the late 1980's identified an outcropping, gold bearing, silicified, breccia zone (referred to as the Aura Breccia) interpreted as a high level epithermal type occurrence. Mineralization is exposed on a steep slope over a length of approximately 100 meters however contacts and potential extensions are overburden covered and the geometry of the zone has not been determined. Preliminary sampling by Noranda in 1990 indicated that the breccia zone was consistently mineralized and returned gold values ranging from several hundred ppb to 1,830 ppb (equivalent to 1.830 g/t gold). According to Noranda, 51 continuous 1.5 meter samples (collected along the trend of the zone) returned an average grade of 0.503 g/t gold over a length of 75 meters including a 13.5 meter section that averaged 1,034 ppb (equivalent to 1.034 g/t gold).

The mineralized quartz breccia outcrop forms a cliff 3 meters to 7 meters in height, approximately 100 meters in length oriented at 024/25 degrees. Most of the outcrop is comprised of clear to milky quartz fragments in a siliceous matrix. However, minor portions of the outcrop do not exhibit breccia textures. At these locations the rock is a highly silicified-sericitized host containing a quartz stockwork. This latter rock type is gradational into the breccia. In the brecciated portions of the outcrop fragments are angular to sub-rounded and vary from a few mm to 30 cm in size. In general the larger fragments are less angular than the smaller fragments. The breccia is poorly sorted with fragment density ranging from 50% to 80%. Locally thin (>5 mm) quartz veins are present cutting through both the fragments and matrix, in other locations veins are present within the fragments only. Thicker milky white quartz veins cut across the thinner clear quartz veins indicating at least 2 generations of quartz veining. There are no visible sulfides, but the outcrop is variably coloured white to orange. The orange tint is not a surface coating, but is pervasive throughout the breccia.

Mapping, rock sampling, soil geochemical surveys and geophysical surveys completed by Noranda and by Longacre Resources have confirmed the presence of a significant mineralized zone (Aura Breccia) and found several smaller outcrops of similar quartz breccia, both to the southwest and northeast along strike, as well as higher in elevation. All of these have similar strikes and dips, suggesting a series of stacked sub-parallel silicified breccia zones with a possible strike length of 335 meters. Figure 4 shows the location of the geochemical survey grids and the location of the mineralized zone referred to as the Aura Breccia.

## **Item 8: Deposit Types – High level Epithermal Gold – Silver Deposits**

Based on historic and current technical data the observed gold mineralization within the Aura Property is classified as a high level, epithermal type prospect. This type of deposit is described by Panteleyev, (1996): Hot-spring Au-Ag, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles, Volume 2 - Metallic Deposits, Lefebure, D.V. and Høy, T., Editors, British Columbia Ministry of Employment and Investment, Open File 1996-13, pages 33-36.

**EXAMPLES (British Columbia (MINFILE #) - Canada/International:** Cinola (uppermost part, [103F 034](#)), Clisbako ([093C 016](#)), Wolf ([093F 045](#)), Trout ([093F 044](#)); McLaughlin (California, USA), Round Mountain (Nevada, USA).

**GEOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS:** Auriferous chalcedonic or opaline silica and fine-grained quartz form veins, stockworks and matrix filling in breccias hosted by volcanic and, less commonly, sedimentary rocks. These are the uppermost parts of epithermal systems which develop mineralized siliceous caps a few metres to hundreds of meters below surface with subaerial siliceous sinter deposits at the water table and explosion breccias above.

**TECTONIC SETTINGS:** Continental margin rifting and district-scale fracture systems with associated bimodal or low volume mafic to intermediate volcanism. Commonly in regions of strike-slip faulting with transform faults and transtensional basin margins. Also extensional tectonism with related caldera development and resurgence, flow-dome complexes and high-level subvolcanic intrusive activity.

**DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT / GEOLOGICAL SETTING:** Shallow parts of fossil geothermal systems. Hotsprings deposit silica near the paleo groundwater table and as subaerial, ponded precipitates. Deeper fluids are channelled by permeable stratigraphic units, hydrothermal breccia bodies and faulted/fractured rocks. Subaerial volcanic centres including flow-dome or caldera complexes and related radial and ring fracture systems.

**AGE OF MINERALIZATION:** Tertiary and Quaternary are most common; some currently active hotsprings. Hotspring sinters as old as Late Devonian have been described (Cunneen and Sillitoe, 1989).

**HOST/ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES:** Intermediate or bimodal basaltic-rhyolitic volcanics including volcanic flows, flow domes, tuffs and breccias; hydrothermal breccias and siliceous sinters. Any type of permeable or structurally prepared country rock can be mineralized, most commonly ash flow units and caldera-fill sediments. In some cases, serpentinized ultramafic and mafic rocks in major fault zones in areas of post-faulting volcanic activity are mineralized. Sedimentary rocks occur at Cinola and many other deposits.

**DEPOSIT FORM:** Near-surface, lensoid hotspring deposits and planar lithologic replacement zones. Individual zones are up to hundreds of metres in two dimensions and tens of metres in the third. Underlying these are cone or wedge-like hydrothermal feeder systems with quartz stockworks and veins

centred on regional-scale fault and fracture zones, or their splays. Locally phreatic and phreatomagmatic explosion pits formed at the paleosurface.

**TEXTURE/STRUCTURE:** Generally very fine grained disseminated sulphides in silicified (opalized and chalcedonic) country rocks and silica sinter; hydrothermal breccias, quartz stockworks and banded to vuggy, sheeted, multiple-generation quartz- chalcedony veins. Hydrofracturing textures are common.

**ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):** Pyrite, marcasite, gold, electrum; stibnite, sulphosalt minerals, realgar, cinnabar (cinnabar only near tops of deposits).

**GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):** Quartz, chalcedony; opal, calcite, dolomite, barite. Strong silicification with quartz, chalcedony and opal in crustified, banded veins, sheeted veins and stockworks is characteristic in ores. Silica in some deposits contains abundant hydrocarbons that impart a characteristic brownish colour to the quartz.

**ALTERATION MINERALOGY (Principal and subordinate):** Multiple episodes of silicification to form veins and stockworks, and pervasive silicified hostrocks adjacent to them, is typical. Country rocks containing the silicified zones have argillic and, less commonly, advanced argillic assemblages with quartz-kaolinite and rarely alunite. They are flanked, or underlain, by propylitic rocks with chlorite, Fe oxides, zeolites and minor adularia. Selenite, alunite and other sulphate minerals and native sulphur can be abundant locally near surface.

**ORE CONTROLS:** A key element at the McLaughlin deposit was the superposition of multiple generations of auriferous veinlets each carrying a small amount of gold (Lehrman, 1986).

**GENETIC MODEL:** Hydrothermal breccias and multiple generations of veins with calcite replacement by silica attest to boiling of hydrothermal fluids as an important ore-depositing mechanism. The boiling levels are related to the paleosurface and commonly have a surficial expression as active or paleo-hotspots. The deeper hydrothermal fluid systems, generally within 500 meters of surface (paleosurface for older deposits), can be developed along active, regional high-angle faults and other volcanic and subvolcanic intrusion-related structures. The structures commonly cut or flank domes in flow-dome complexes.

**COMMENTS:** Many deposits currently being exploited throughout the world have grades between 1 and 2 g/t Au and range from a few to tens of millions of tonnes in size. They are viable generally because the rocks are commonly strongly oxidized and the gold can be recovered by heap leaching methods. The siliceous sinters formed at or very near to the surface rarely contain economic mineralization. These deposits have a greater depth extent than hot spring mercury deposits. In their deeper parts they may grade into precious metal bearing and base metal epithermal veins.

**EXPLORATION GUIDES / GEOCHEMICAL SIGNATURE:** Au, Sb, As, Hg, Tl near surface, increasing Ag, Ba at depth; locally Ni, B, Li and W. The Ag/Au ratio varies from 1:1 at surface to 30:1 at a depth of a few



hundred metres. Mineralized rocks can be strongly leached at surface. Notably absent are: Se, Te, F, Mo, Sn and Mn. Base metal content is relatively low, for example, common amounts are Cu <60 ppm, Pb <5 ppm and Zn <450 ppm.

**ECONOMIC FACTORS / TYPICAL GRADE AND TONNAGE:** Mineralization tends to be low grade. Economically attractive bulk-mineable deposits contain >10 Mt of 1 to 2 g/t Au, or greater. High-grade veins and stockworks within the larger mineralized zones can be exploited by underground methods. Reserves for Cinola deposit in BC are about 31 Mt with 2.19 g/t Au; the deposit has a feeder zone at depth that contains material containing in excess of 100 g/t Au.

### **Item 9: Exploration work completed in 2018**

Based on the results published by Noranda and Longacre, Project One acquired the Aura project and completed a follow up program designed to assess the potential for discovery of additional mineralized breccia zones. During 2018, the Company completed a follow up exploration program consisting of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, satellite image analysis, digital elevation modelling and a systematic evaluation of available stream, soil and rock geochemical data for the project area. The total cost of these programs was \$81,597.21. Of this amount \$9,590.00 was incurred by Ron Shenton, a principal of the Company prior to incorporation of the Company and the remainder, \$72,007.21 was incurred directly by the Company.

Results of these programs were encouraging. The airborne geophysical survey identified a cluster of three high priority target areas centred approximately 1.5 kilometers north of the Noranda Target and identified a series of magnetic lineaments interpreted as possible structurally controlled mineralization localized at or near the bedrock - overburden interface approximately 2.5 kilometers west of the Noranda Target. Satellite imaging and alteration analysis and results of the compilation studies show that the cluster of new targets to the north of the Noranda target are overburden covered but are localized upslope of a strong “gold in stream” anomaly reported by the BCGS. The series of magnetic lineaments reported to the west of the Noranda Target exhibit sericite – illite alteration responses in satellite imagery and are localized along the projected extension of a northwest trending series of precious and base metal, vein type occurrences (reported by the BCGS Minfile database) located on mineral tenures controlled by unrelated third parties.

The airborne magnetic survey results and interpretations are shown in Figure 5. The primary targets recommended for follow-up work are circled on the maps in magenta and are located at approximately 642860E 5487900N, 63200E 5488940N, and 642330E 5489150N (Figure 7 and 8).

**Item 10: Drilling**

No diamond drilling was carried out by Project One Resources on the Property. According to published historic technical reports no previous operators have completed any drilling within the current Property.

**Item 11: Sample preparation, Analysis and Security**

As noted in the Exploration section of this Report Noranda and Longacre Resources completed detailed, systematic rock sampling of the Aura Breccia Zone and completed. Soil geochemical surveys to assess the potential for strike extensions of the zone.

In the author’s opinion, the sample security employed by the field personnel involved in the sample collection and analytical procedures employed by Noranda, Longacre, ACME Labs and ALS Chemex were adequate for the exploration programs that were carried out by Noranda and Longacre on the Property.

**Item 12: Data Verification**

To verify the historic results reported by Longacre and Noranda the author submitted five pulp samples of mineralization from the Aura Breccia Zone that had been submitted for analysis by Longacre Resources during 2014. The results were consistent with the results reported by Longacre. Three of the samples contained gold and two samples returned negligible gold values. The results confirmed the presence of gold in three of the submitted pulp samples and gold assay results were within 10% of the values reported in 2015.

Sample Id	ALS Certificate VA18146129	ALS Certificate VA14199475
Area E	0.078 g/t gold	0.086 g/t gold
Area F	0.644 g/t gold	0.631 g/t gold
Area G	0.164 g/t gold	0.168 g/t gold

All assay results reported by ALS Chemex in 2018 (VA18146129) are consistent with the results reported by Longacre in 2015. Results for rock samples are also generally consistent with the results reported by Noranda and it is concluded that the results reported by Noranda and Longacre are accurate.

**Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing**

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on samples from the Property.

**Item 14: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates**

No defined body of potentially commercial mineralization has been identified to date on the Property and therefore no resource or mineral reserve estimate has been completed.

**Item 15 -22: Advanced Property Disclosure**

(NOT REQUIRED)

### **Item 23: Adjacent Properties**

Nicola Mining currently owns an advanced, high grade vein type silver deposit (referred to as the Treasure Mountain Project) located approximately 5 kilometers south of the Aura Property. Access to the Treasure Mountain Property is via an existing forest service road that traverses the Tulameen River located approximately 2 kilometers to the east of the Property as described in Item 5. The Treasure Mountain Project is currently on care and maintenance.

### **Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information**

There is no other relevant data or information available for the Property. There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

### **Item 25: Interpretation and Conclusions**

Previous exploration work by Noranda in the late 1980's identified an outcropping, gold bearing, silicified, breccia zone interpreted as a high-level epithermal type occurrence (referred to as the Aura Breccia). Preliminary sampling by Noranda in 1990 indicated that the breccia zone was consistently mineralized and returned gold values ranging from 0.100 to 1.500 g/t gold. According to Noranda, 51 continuous 1.5 meter samples (collected along the trend of the zone) returned an average grade of 0.503 g/t gold. Mineralization is exposed on a steep slope over a length of approximately 100 meters however contacts and potential extensions are overburden covered and the geometry of the zone has not been determined. During 2011 Longacre verified the rock sampling results reported by Noranda and completed a 3D IP survey to test the potential for extensions of the exposed mineralization at depth below the exposed mineralization.

Based on the results published by Noranda and Longacre, Project One acquired the Aura project and completed a follow up program designed to assess the potential for discovery of additional mineralized breccia zones. During 2018, the Company completed a follow up exploration program consisting of 315 line kilometers of airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, satellite image analysis, digital elevation modelling and a systematic evaluation of available stream, soil and rock geochemical data for the project area. The total cost of these programs was \$81,597.21.

Results of these programs were encouraging. The airborne geophysical survey identified a cluster of three high priority target areas centred approximately 1.5 kilometers north of the Noranda Target and identified a series of magnetic lineaments interpreted as possible structurally controlled mineralization localized at or near the bedrock - overburden interface approximately 2.5 kilometers west of the Noranda Target. Satellite imaging and alteration analysis and results of the compilation studies show that the cluster of new targets to the north of the Noranda target are overburden covered but are localized upslope of a strong "gold in stream" anomaly (117 ppb or 0.117 g/t gold) reported by the BCGS. The series of magnetic lineaments reported to the west of the Noranda Target exhibit sericite – illite alteration responses in satellite imagery and are localized along the projected extension of a northwest trending series of precious and base metal, vein type occurrences (reported by the BCGS

Minfile database) which are located on mineral tenures immediately south of the property that are controlled by unrelated third parties.

### **Item 26: Recommendations**

It is recommended that the next stage of exploration work (Stage 1) at the Aura Property consist of stream sampling and conventional, grid or contour based, soil geochemical surveys and geological mapping designed to assess the three high priority target areas centred approximately 1.5 kilometers north of the Noranda Target. It is also recommended that reconnaissance scale geochemical surveys and geological mapping be carried out to assess the series of magnetic lineaments interpreted as possible structurally controlled mineralization localized at or near the bedrock - overburden interface approximately 2.5 kilometers west of the Noranda Target. These programs are considered low impact and do not require permitting. The total estimated cost of the proposed follow up program is \$110,000.

In the event that additional, gold bearing, silicified breccia zones are identified during Stage 1 follow up IP surveys and drilling would be warranted however the costs of these programs can not be estimated at this stage. This type of follow up work will require permitting through the Ministry of Mines and consultation with affected First Nations.

#### Proposed Stage 1 Exploration Program

Engineering and project supervision, reports	\$ 15,000
Field costs, vehicle rentals, helicopter charter	20,000
Field personnel (2 man crew) reconnaissance soil surveys geological mapping (allow 20 days @ \$2,500 incl.)	
-allowance for mapping and sample collection	50,000
-soil and rock sample assays (approx. 500 samples)	15,000
Contingency	<u>10,000</u>
Total estimated cost of Stage 1	\$110,000

## Item 27: REFERENCES

B.C. Department of Mines Annual reports (and successor publications): 1914 pp K232 – K233, 1937 pp D-21 – D22, 1966 p. 174

Berman, R.G., and Armstrong, R.L., 1980: Geology of the Coquihalla Volcanic complex, Southwestern British Columbia, Can. Journal of Earth Sciences 17, pp 985-995.

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Longe, R.V., 1982: Coquihalla Project -Geochemical Soil sampling for Clifton Resources Ltd., Minequest Explorations Associates Ltd., ARIS Report No.10868

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Precision GeoSurveys Inc., 2018, Geophysical Interpretation Report – Aura Survey Block for project One Resources Ltd., June 2018

Von Einsiedel, C., Review of Technical Information and Proposed Exploration Program for the Christa Aura Property, dated May 30, 2012 and amended January 9, 2013.

Witter, J and Rastad, S., 2011, Interpretation Memorandum on the 3DIP Survey for the Aura Project dated November 24, 2011 (private report prepared for Longacre Resources by SJ Geophysics)

## DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

### CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON, CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL

I, Carl A. von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

- 1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at #3206-610 Granville St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6C-3T3.
- 2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.
- 3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC – License no. 21474).
- 4) I have worked as a geologist for over 30 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico. I have both epithermal and intrusion related gold deposit exploration experience in Mexico, British Columbia and the Yukon.
- 5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
- 6) I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "43-101 TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR THE AURA PROPERTY" prepared for Project One Resources Ltd. dated August 31, 2018 (the "Technical Report"). I visited the Property several times between 2011 and 2017.
- 7) I have had prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of the Technical Report. I personally supervised the exploration work carried out by Longacre Resources during 2011.
- 8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.
- 9) I am fully independent of Project One Resources Ltd. in applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
- 10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
- 11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report with the British Columbia Securities Commission, and the Alberta Securities Commission, any stock exchange and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including SEDAR filings and electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to extracts from, or a summary of, the Technical Report in the written disclosure being filed, by Project One Resources Ltd., in public information documents so being filed including any offering memorandum, preliminary prospectus and final

prospectus provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

- 12) As of the date of this Certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

**“Carl von Einsiedel”**

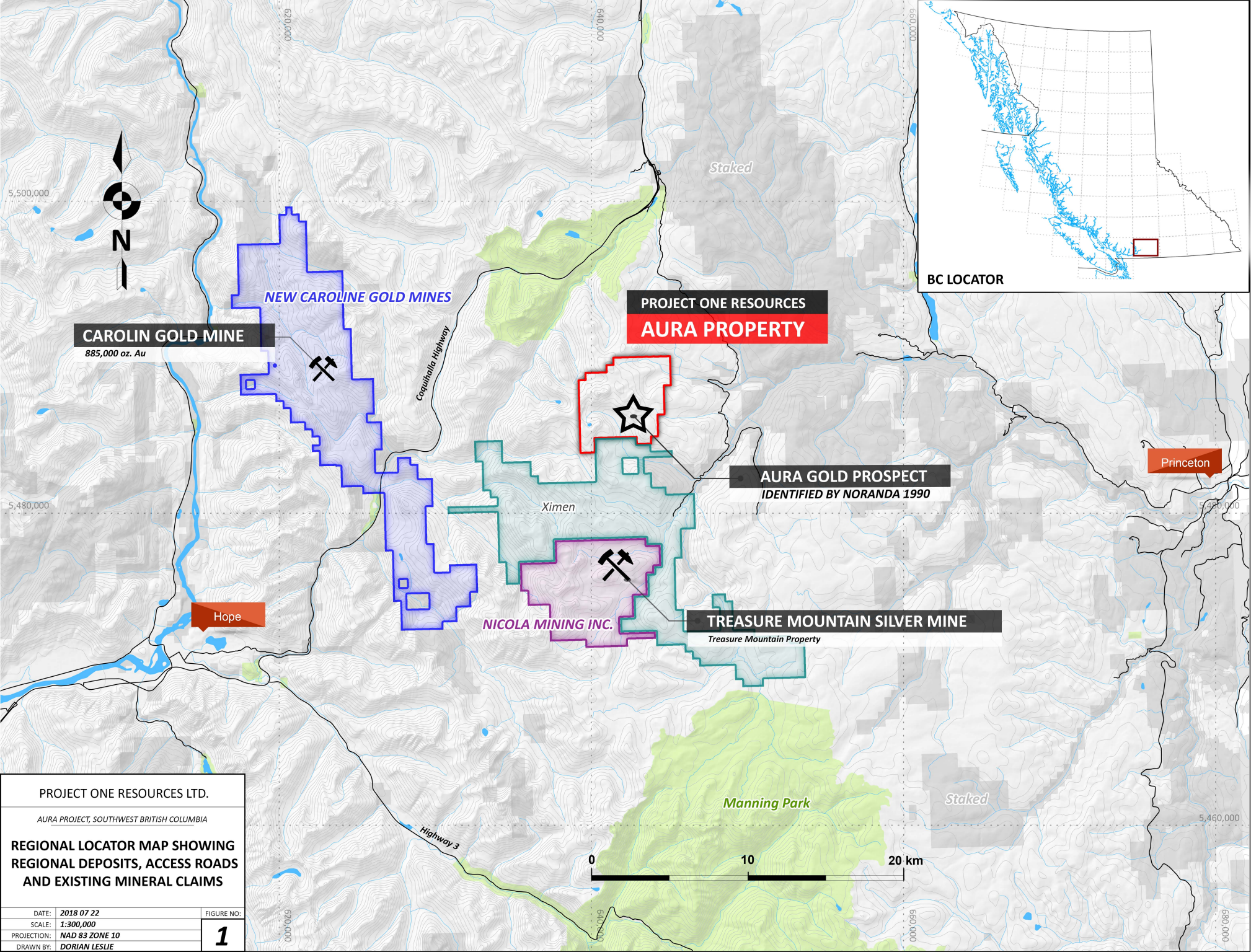
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Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geol.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 31<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2018

- Fig 1 Regional Locator Map Showing Project Location, Access Roads, Existing Mineral Claims and Minfile Occurrences (1:300,000 scale)
- Fig 2 Regional Geological Map Showing Minfile Occurrences (1:300,000 scale)
- Fig 3 Project Area Topographic Map Showing Mineral Tenures (1:50,000 scale)
- Fig 4 Project Area Index Map Showing Historic Noranda claim boundaries, historic gold geochemical data compilation, Aura Breccia Zone and 2011 3DIP survey lines; and, area covered by 2018 airborne geophysical survey (1:50,000 scale)
- Fig 5 Project Area Compilation Map Showing historic gold geochemical data compilation, Aura Breccia Zone and 2011 3DIP survey lines; and, 2018 airborne magnetic survey with interpreted target areas (1:50,000 scale)
- Fig 6 Project Area Satellite Image Showing Aura Breccia Zone, Primary Target Areas identified by the 2018 Airborne Survey, RGS Gold in Stream Anomaly (1:50,000 scale)
- Fig 7 Detail Area Topographic Map Showing Aura Breccia Zone, Historic Geochemical Anomalies and Primary Target Areas identified by the 2018 Airborne Survey (1:15,000 scale)
- Fig 8 Detail Area Satellite Image Showing Aura Breccia Zone, Historic Geochemical Anomalies and Primary Target Areas identified by the 2018 Airborne Survey (1:15,000 scale)





BC LOCATOR

**CAROLIN GOLD MINE**  
885,000 oz. Au

NEW CAROLINE GOLD MINES

PROJECT ONE RESOURCES  
**AURA PROPERTY**

**AURA GOLD PROSPECT**  
IDENTIFIED BY NORANDA 1990

NICOLA MINING INC.

**TREASURE MOUNTAIN SILVER MINE**  
Treasure Mountain Property

PROJECT ONE RESOURCES LTD.

AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

**REGIONAL LOCATOR MAP SHOWING  
REGIONAL DEPOSITS, ACCESS ROADS  
AND EXISTING MINERAL CLAIMS**

DATE: 2018 07 22

SCALE: 1:300,000

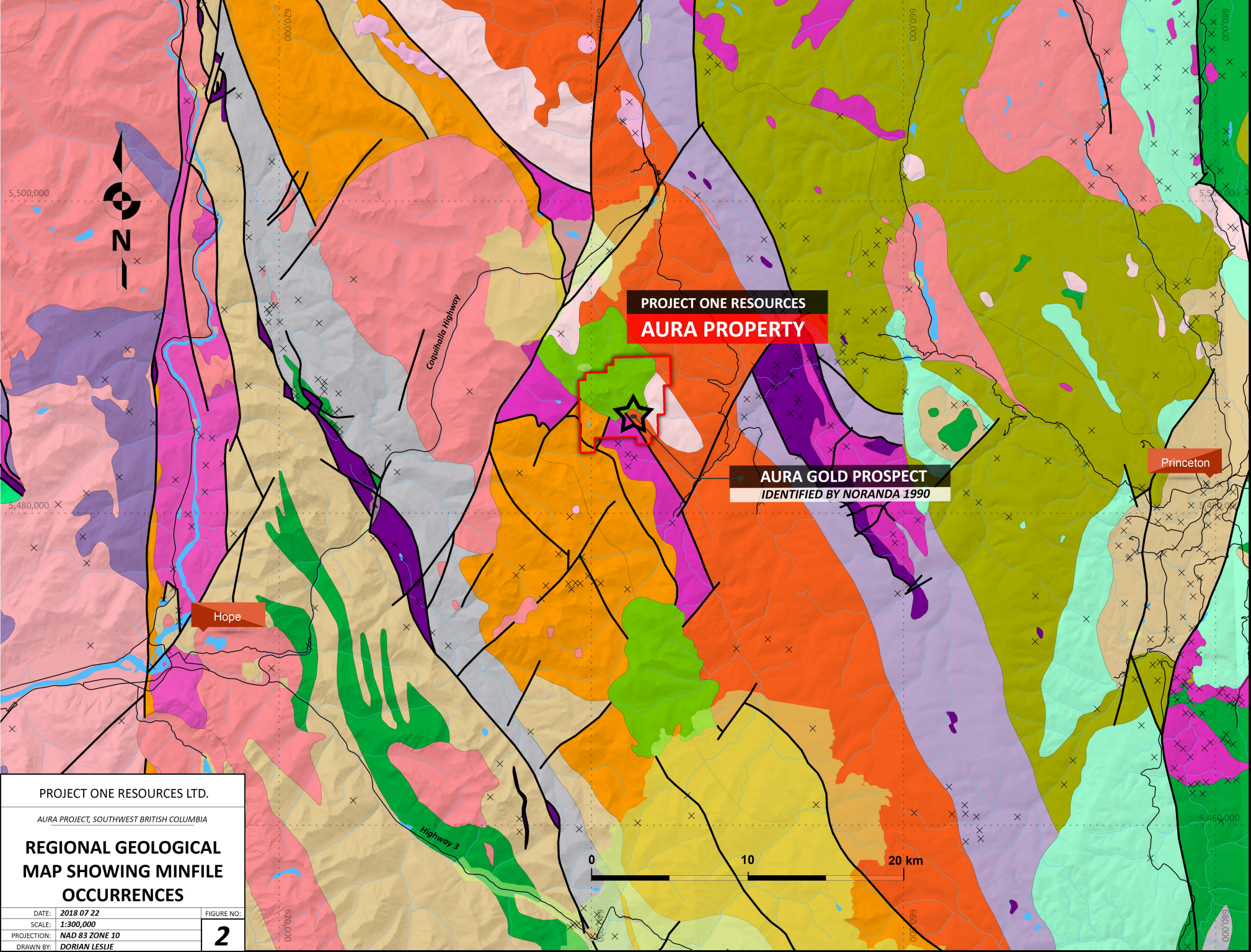
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

**1**





**PROJECT ONE RESOURCES**  
**AURA PROPERTY**

**AURA GOLD PROSPECT**  
*IDENTIFIED BY NORANDA 1990*

Princeton

Hope

Cape Mudge Highway

Highway 3

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AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

**REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL  
MAP SHOWING MINFILE  
OCCURRENCES**

DATE: 2018 07 22

SCALE: 1:300,000

PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

**2**



- PzMzCS - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Cogburn Schist greenstone, greenschist metamorphic rocks
- PzMzum - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Unnamed ultramafic rocks
- OIMigd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- LKgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- MKgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- KTmm - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Unnamed mid amphibolite/andalusite grade metamorphic rocks
- EPra - Cenozoic - Princeton Group coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- MKqd - Mesozoic - Unnamed quartz dioritic intrusive rocks
- KTCu - Mesozoic to Cenozoic - Custer Gneiss orthogneiss metamorphic rocks
- Migd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- ETgd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- ImJLa - Mesozoic - Ladner Group mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- PJHvb - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Hozameen Complex basaltic volcanic rocks
- PJHs - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Hozameen Complex undivided sedimentary rocks
- uJTh - Mesozoic - Thunder Lake Sequence coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- Egd - Cenozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- ImJLaD - Mesozoic - Ladner Group - Dewdney Creek Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- ImJLaD - Mesozoic - Dewdney Creek Formation coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- OIMiCo - Cenozoic - Coquihalla Formation calc-alkaline volcanic rocks
- PrPzY - Proterozoic to Paleozoic - Yellow Aster Complex dioritic intrusive rocks
- PJum - Paleozoic to Mesozoic - Unnamed ultramafic rocks
- MKgr - Mesozoic - Unnamed granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- TrSP - Mesozoic - Spider Peak Formation basaltic volcanic rocks
- MLJdr - Mesozoic - Unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks
- LJto - Mesozoic - Unnamed tonalite intrusive rocks
- KP - Mesozoic - Pasayten Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- ETg - Cenozoic - Unnamed intrusive rocks, undivided
- LTrJdr - Mesozoic - Unnamed dioritic intrusive rocks
- KPW - Mesozoic - Pasayten Group - Winthrop Facies coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- LTrJum - Mesozoic - Unnamed ultramafic rocks
- uTrNml - Mesozoic - Nicola Group lower amphibolite/kyanite grade metamorphic rocks
- uTrN - Mesozoic - Nicola Group undivided volcanic rocks
- KPv - Mesozoic - Pasayten Group - Virginia Ridge Facies coarse clastic sedimentary rocks
- IKJ - Mesozoic - Jackass Mountain Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- EPrb - Cenozoic - Princeton Group andesitic volcanic rocks
- uTrNE - Mesozoic - Nicola Group - Eastern Volcanic Facies basaltic volcanic rocks
- uTrNsf - Mesozoic - Nicola Group mudstone, siltstone, shale fine clastic sedimentary rocks
- Kgr - Mesozoic - Unnamed granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
- MiPiCvb - Cenozoic - Chilcotin Group basaltic volcanic rocks
- EPr - Cenozoic - Princeton Group undivided sedimentary rocks
- IKSb - Mesozoic - Spences Bridge Group undivided volcanic rocks
- Ks - Mesozoic - Unnamed undivided sedimentary rocks
- LTrJgd - Mesozoic - Unnamed granodioritic intrusive rocks
- uTrNC - Mesozoic - Nicola Group - Central Volcanic Facies andesitic volcanic rocks

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AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

## LEGEND TO ACCOMPANY REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP

DATE: 2018 07 22

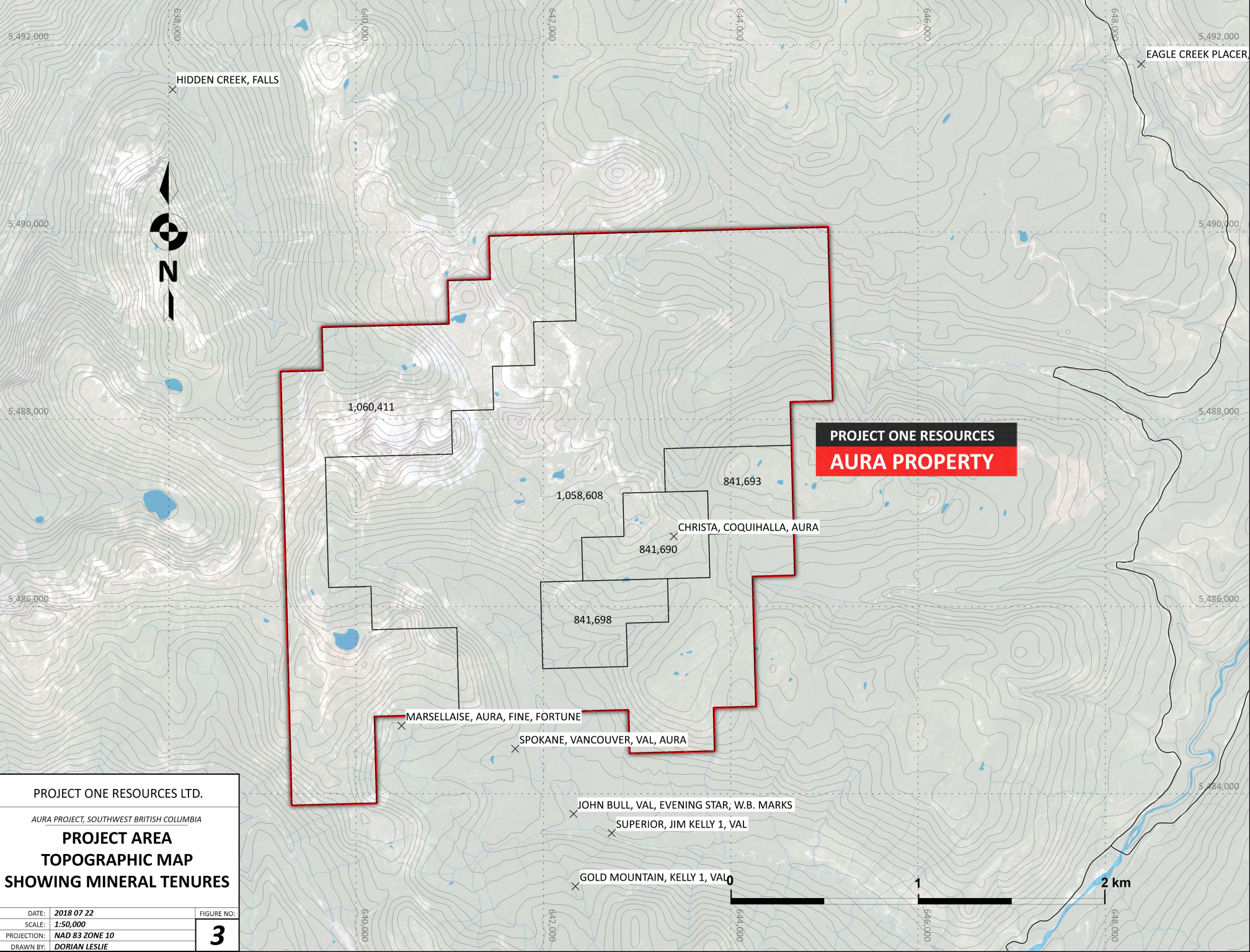
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PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

**2A**



HIDDEN CREEK, FALLS

EAGLE CREEK PLACER



**PROJECT ONE RESOURCES**  
**AURA PROPERTY**

1,060,411

1,058,608

841,693

CHRISTA, COQUIHALLA, AURA

841,690

841,698

MARSELLAISE, AURA, FINE, FORTUNE

SPOKANE, VANCOUVER, VAL, AURA

JOHN BULL, VAL, EVENING STAR, W.B. MARKS

SUPERIOR, JIM KELLY 1, VAL

GOLD MOUNTAIN, KELLY 1, VAL

2 km

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AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

**PROJECT AREA  
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP  
SHOWING MINERAL TENURES**

DATE: 2018 07 22

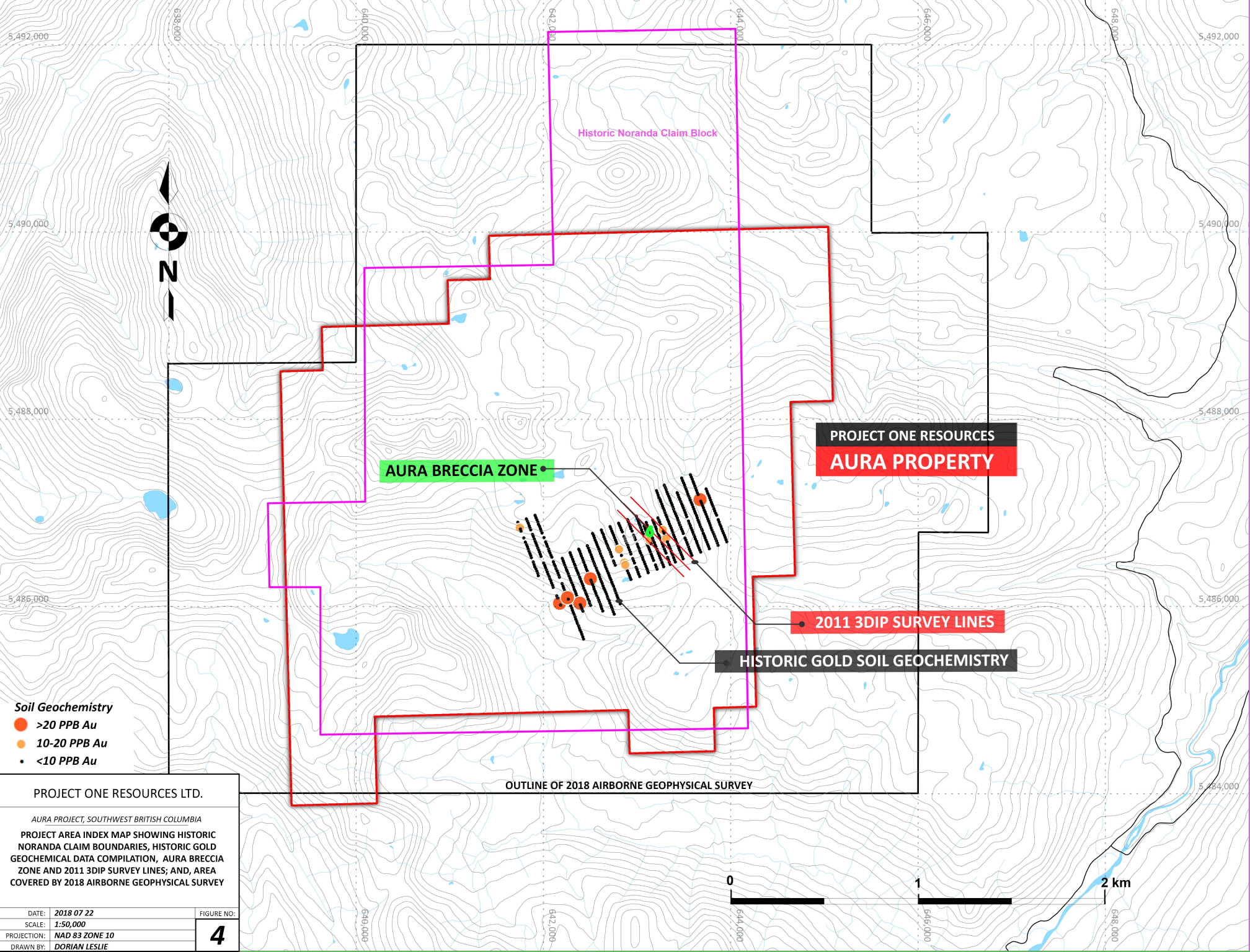
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PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10

DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:

**3**



- Soil Geochemistry**
- >20 PPB Au
  - 10-20 PPB Au
  - <10 PPB Au

**PROJECT ONE RESOURCES LTD.**

AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 PROJECT AREA INDEX MAP SHOWING HISTORIC NORANDA CLAIM BOUNDARIES, HISTORIC GOLD GEOCHEMICAL DATA COMPILATION, AURA BRECCIA ZONE AND 2011 3DIP SURVEY LINES; AND, AREA COVERED BY 2018 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

DATE: 2018 07 22  
 SCALE: 1:50,000  
 PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10  
 DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE

FIGURE NO:  
**4**

**PROJECT ONE RESOURCES  
 AURA PROPERTY**

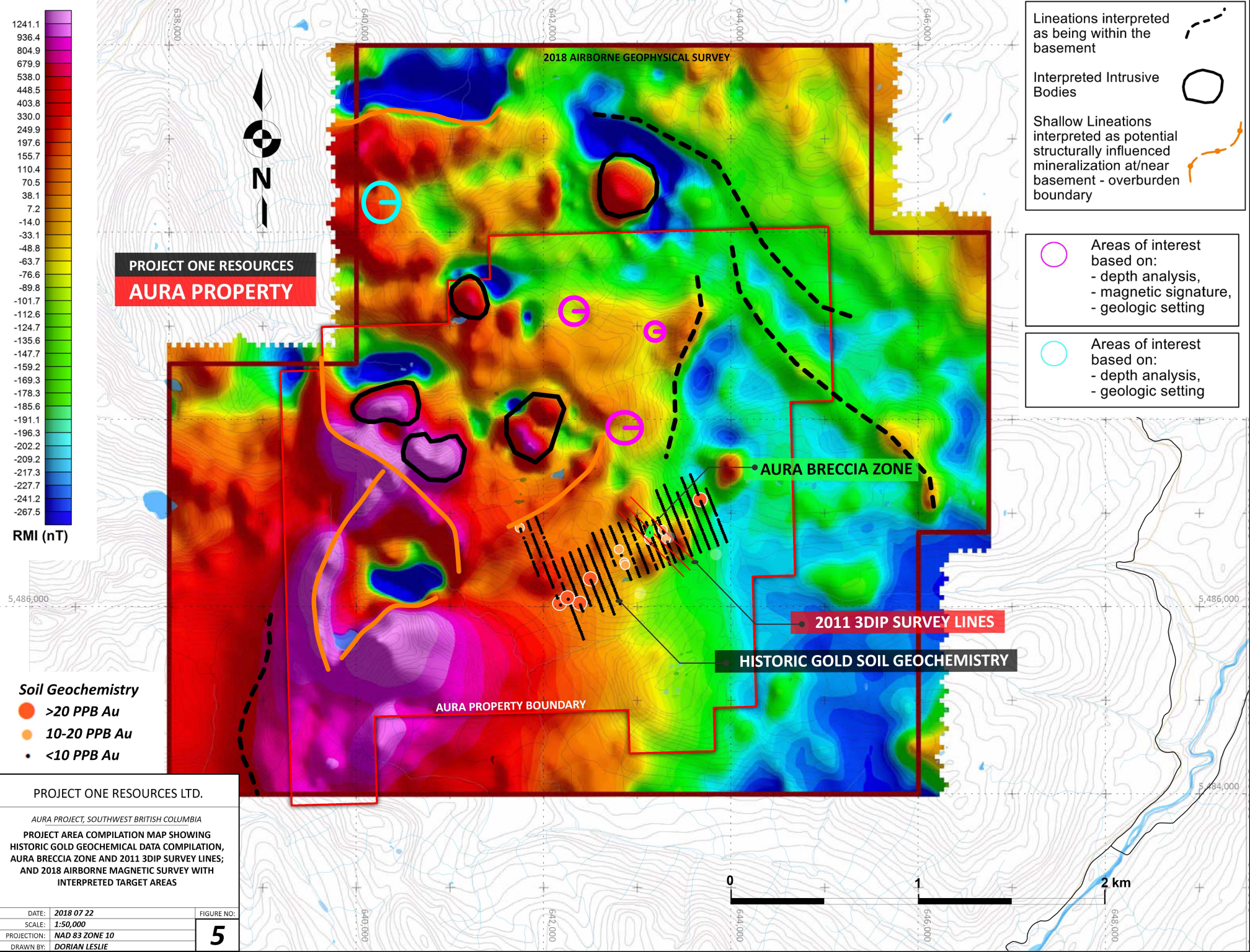
**AURA BRECCIA ZONE**

**2011 3DIP SURVEY LINES**

**HISTORIC GOLD SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY**

**OUTLINE OF 2018 AIRBORNE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY**

0 1 2 km



Lineations interpreted as being within the basement

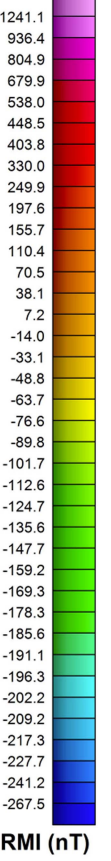
Interpreted Intrusive Bodies

Shallow Lineations interpreted as potential structurally influenced mineralization at/near basement - overburden boundary

Areas of interest based on:  
 - depth analysis,  
 - magnetic signature,  
 - geologic setting

Areas of interest based on:  
 - depth analysis,  
 - geologic setting

**PROJECT ONE RESOURCES**  
**AURA PROPERTY**



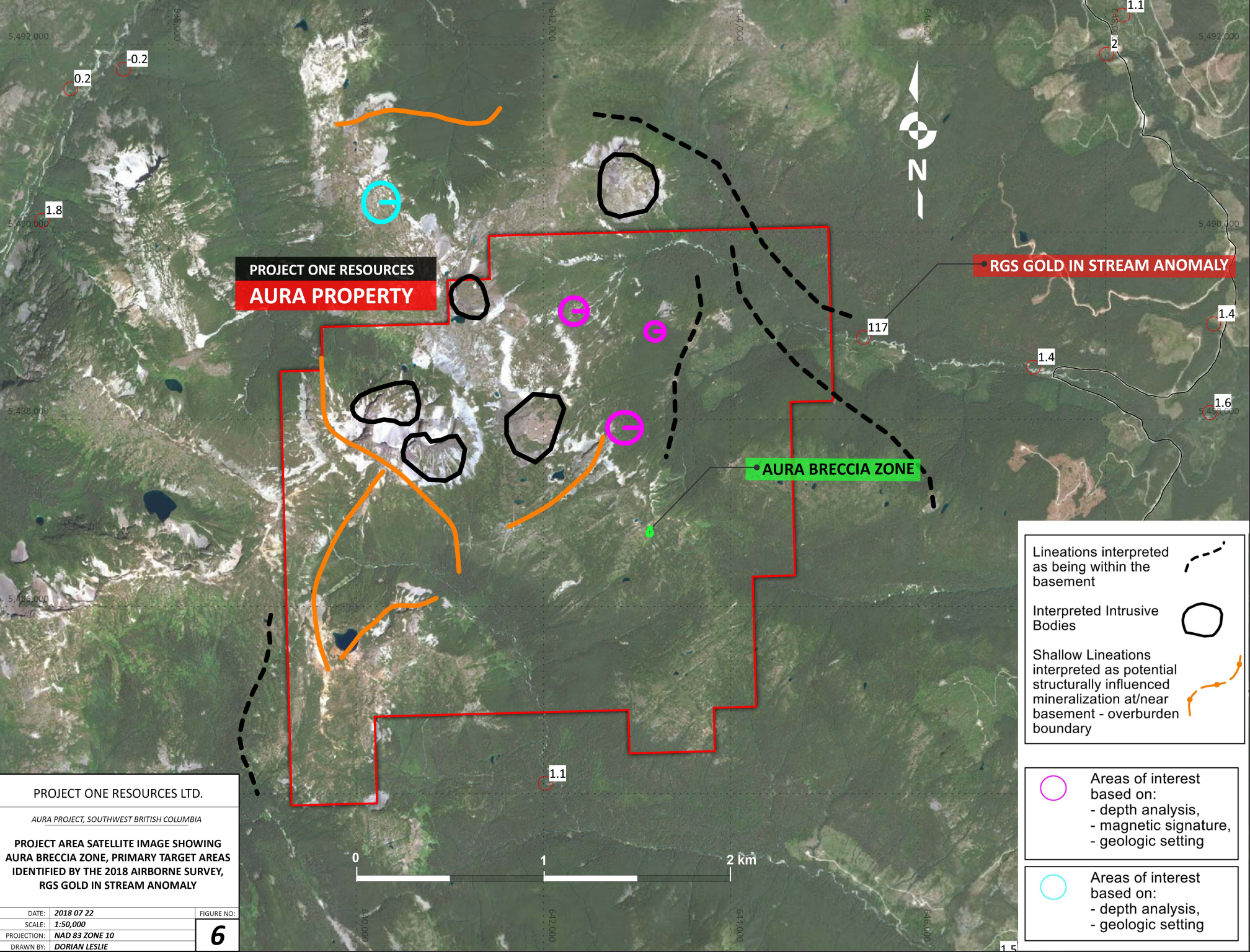
**Soil Geochemistry**

- >20 PPB Au
- 10-20 PPB Au
- <10 PPB Au

PROJECT ONE RESOURCES LTD.

AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA  
 PROJECT AREA COMPILATION MAP SHOWING  
 HISTORIC GOLD GEOCHEMICAL DATA COMPILATION,  
 AURA BRECCIA ZONE AND 2011 3DIP SURVEY LINES;  
 AND 2018 AIRBORNE MAGNETIC SURVEY WITH  
 INTERPRETED TARGET AREAS


DATE: 2018 07 22	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:50,000	<b>5</b>
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE	





**PROJECT ONE RESOURCES**  
**AURA PROPERTY**


**RGS GOLD IN STREAM ANOMALY**


**AURA BRECCIA ZONE**

Lineations interpreted as being within the basement 

Interpreted Intrusive Bodies 

Shallow Lineations interpreted as potential structurally influenced mineralization at/near basement - overburden boundary 

 Areas of interest based on:  
 - depth analysis,  
 - magnetic signature,  
 - geologic setting

 Areas of interest based on:  
 - depth analysis,  
 - geologic setting

PROJECT ONE RESOURCES LTD.

AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA

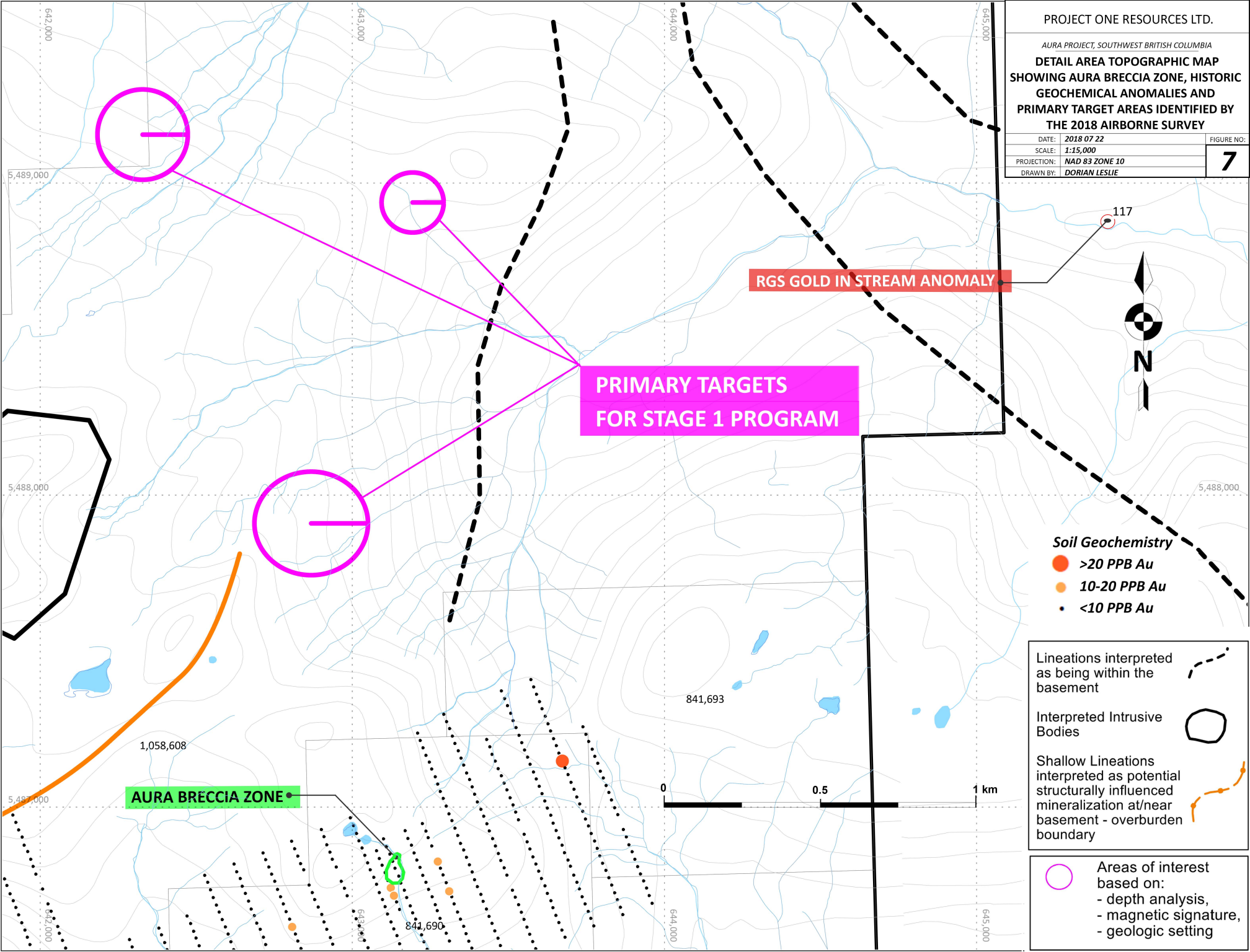
PROJECT AREA SATELLITE IMAGE SHOWING  
 AURA BRECCIA ZONE, PRIMARY TARGET AREAS  
 IDENTIFIED BY THE 2018 AIRBORNE SURVEY,  
 RGS GOLD IN STREAM ANOMALY



DATE: 2018 07 22	FIGURE NO:
SCALE: 1:50,000	<b>6</b>
PROJECTION: NAD 83 ZONE 10	
DRAWN BY: DORIAN LESLIE	

AURA PROJECT, SOUTHWEST BRITISH COLUMBIA  
DETAIL AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP  
SHOWING AURA BRECCIA ZONE, HISTORIC  
GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES AND  
PRIMARY TARGET AREAS IDENTIFIED BY  
THE 2018 AIRBORNE SURVEY

DATE:	2018 07 22	FIGURE NO.:	7
SCALE:	1:15,000		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE		



RGS GOLD IN STREAM ANOMALY

PRIMARY TARGETS FOR STAGE 1 PROGRAM

AURA BRECCIA ZONE

Soil Geochemistry

- >20 PPB Au
- 10-20 PPB Au
- <10 PPB Au

Lineations interpreted as being within the basement

Interpreted Intrusive Bodies

Shallow Lineations interpreted as potential structurally influenced mineralization at/near basement - overburden boundary

Areas of interest based on:  
- depth analysis,  
- magnetic signature,  
- geologic setting



117

841,693

841,690

1,058,608

5,489,000

5,488,000

5,487,000

643,000

644,000

645,000

643,000

644,000

645,000



**DETAIL AREA SATELLITE IMAGE SHOWING AURA BRECCIA ZONE, HISTORIC GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES AND PRIMARY TARGET AREAS IDENTIFIED BY THE 2018 AIRBORNE SURVEY**

DATE:	2018 07 22	FIGURE NO:	8
SCALE:	1:15,000		
PROJECTION:	NAD 83 ZONE 10		
DRAWN BY:	DORIAN LESLIE		

