TECHNICAL REPORT
On The
HEAP LEACH PADS
Within The
CANDELARIA PROPERTY
Mineral and Esmeralda Counties,
Nevada

Centered at Approximately

Latitude 38° 10’ North by Longitude 118° 05’ West

- Report Prepared For -

SILVER ONE RESOURCES INC.
Suite 410, 1040 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4H1

- Report Prepared By -

JAMES A. McCREA. P. Geo.

Effective Date:

August 6, 2020

IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Silver One Resources Inc. by James A. McCrea, P.Geo. The quality of information and conclusions contained herein are consistent with the level of effort involved in Mr. McCrea's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended to be used by Silver One Resources Inc., subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with Mr. McCrea. This contract permits Silver One Resources Inc. to file this report as a Technical Report to satisfy TSX Venture Policy requirements pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

Title Page Photograph – Satellite photograph of the Candelaria Mine Site (Google Earth, 2018)..

DATE and SIGNATURE PAGE

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, James Albert McCrea, am a professional geologist residing at Suite 306, 10743 139 Street, Surrey, British Columbia, Canada do hereby certify that:

- I am the author of the 'Technical Report on the Heap Leach Pads within the Candelaria Property, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, dated August 6, 2020;
- I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P. Geo.), Practising, with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, (Licence # 21450). I graduated from the University of Alberta, Canada, with a B.Sc. in Geology in 1988;
- I have worked as a geoscientist in the minerals industry for over 30 years and have been estimating mineral resources for over 25 years. I have been directly involved in the mining, exploration, resource estimation and evaluation of mineral properties, mainly, in Canada, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Bolivia and Colombia for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and base metals;
- I visited the Candelaria property in August of 2006 and from July 9th to 11th, 2018;
- I had no prior involvement with the Candelaria property before I visited it in 2006 for a previous client and had no other involvement with the property until contracted to write this technical report and perform the required site visit;
- I am responsible for all sections of 'Technical Report on the Heap Leach Pads within the Candelaria Property, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, dated August 6, 2020;
- I am independent of Silver One Resources Inc. as 'Independence' is described in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in Silver One Resources Inc.
- I was retained by Silver One Resources Inc. to prepare an exploration summary and resource estimate on the leach pads within the Candelaria property, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, U.S.A,, in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The report is based on my review of project files and information provided by Silver One Resources Inc. personnel and the site visit in July 2018;
- I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, by reason of my education and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI43-101. This technical report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1;
- 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.
- I, the undersigned prepared this report titled 'Technical Report on the Heap Leach Pads within the Candelaria Property, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, dated August 6, 2020, in support of the public disclosure of the resource estimate for the heap leach pads on the Candelaria property by Silver One Resources Inc.

Effective Date: August 6, 2020

Signed By James A. McCrea

_____
James A. McCrea, B. Sc., P. Geo.
(signed and sealed original copy on file)

Dated this 6th day of August, 2020

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1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

At the request of Silver One Resources Inc. (Silver One), James A. McCrea, P. Geo. carried out an independent review of the Candelaria property in the Candelaria Mining District of Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, U.S.A. The author conducted a property examination from July 9 to 11, 2018, reviewed available exploration results, estimated resources and prepared this independent technical report. This Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties) to be a comprehensive review of the exploration activities on the Property.

The Property has a long history of silver production from underground and later 3 three open pits and is currently being assessed for a mining operation.

1.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Candelaria property (the 'Property') is situated within the Candelaria Mining District approximately 130 miles southeast of the city of Reno, 55 miles southeast of the town of Hawthorne, or 20 miles south of the small town of Mina in west-central Nevada, U.S.A. Its geographic coordinates are centred at latitude 38^{o} 15' North by longitude 118^{o} 08' West; along the county line between Mineral and Esmeralda Counties in Townships 3 and 4 North by Range 35 East.

The Property covers an area of approximately 5,443.34 ha (13,450.73 acres) and is comprised of 33 patented and 799 unpatented federal mining claims covering most of the immediate Northern Belle and Mount Diablo deposit areas. These claims are situated on lands administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management. The claims are located using the Public Land Survey System as follows:

- Township 3 North, Range 34 East: Sections 1 and 12;
- Township 3 North, Range 35 East: Sections 1 to 12, 15 and 16;
- Township 4 North, Range 34 East: Section 36;

The claims are listed in Tables 4.1 to 4.8 in Appendix 1 with their BLM serial numbers and are shown in Figures 4.2 and 4.3. Public Land Survey Townships and Ranges with claim outlines are shown in Figure 5.1. These claims can be broken down into four groups:

- Patented Lode Claims (135.57 ha.), Unpatented Lode Claims (1608.63 ha.) and Mill Site Claims (215.70 ha.) under option from SSR Mining, Tables 4.1 and 4.2;
- Patented Lode Claims (5.9 ha, 14.6 acres) acquired by Silver One, Table 4.3
- Claims staked by Silver One (3,393.77 ha.), Tables 4.4 to 4.6 and 4.8;
- Claims acquired by Silver One from Claremont Nevada Mines (83.77 ha.), Table 4.7;

Silver One holds these claims through Silver One Resources USA Inc. a wholly-owned subsidiary of Silver One. The subject claims are reportedly in good standing by Silver One (2020) and registered to Silver Standard Resources Inc. or under option to Silver One. The author has no reason to believe that the claim status is not valid, but has not personally conducted a detailed review of the land title.

Silver Standard Resources Inc. (Silver Standard), now renamed SSR Mining Inc. ('SSR'), purchased the Candelaria property from Kinross Candelaria Mining Company, an indirect

wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation (‘Kinross’) in May 2001. On January 16, 2017, SSR Mining Inc. entered into an option agreement with Silver One, pursuant to which Silver One was granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Candelaria property. In order to exercise the option, Silver One was required to issue to SSR USD $1.0 million in Silver One shares (1,332,900 shares) on January 23, 2017, and is required to issue to SSR an additional three annual installments of USD $1.0 million in Silver One shares and assume the reclamation bond on the property. The following anniversary payments were announced by Silver One:

Date	Shares
January 24, 2018	2,828,636
January 28, 2019	5,827,338

On July 25, 2019, the Company amended the Candelaria Option Agreement (“Amended Agreement”). The Amended Agreement deferred the assumption of the USD $2,000,000 bond obligation by the Company until January 2023.

On February 4, 2020, Silver One announced that it has agreed in principle with SSR Mining and with Maverix Metals Inc. ("Maverix") to reduce Silver One's payment obligation under its Candelaria option agreement (the “Option Agreement”) with SSR Mining and, in consideration of which, assume a future production payment due to Maverix.

The agreements in principle with SSR Mining and Maverix allow Silver One to convert its final US$1.0 million payment in SVE shares to SSR Mining into a future commitment based on commercial production of not less than 2.5 million ounces of silver per annum at Candelaria.

Certain claims are subject to royalty obligations and payments where certain claims are subject to a 3 percent net smelter return (‘NSR’) payable to Teck Resources USA and other claims are subject to a charge of $0.01 per ton for waste rock dumped on these claims as described in Section 4.4 of this report.

1.3 Environmental Liabilities and Exploration Permitting

Exploration and mining activities in Nevada are subject to federal and state regulations administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management (‘BLM’) and various State and County agencies, including Nevada Department of Environmental Protection.

According to Pincock, Allen and Holt (2001), Kinross was in the process of reclaiming the property when SSR acquired their interest. Kinross had submitted the Final Permanent Closure Plan (‘Closure Plan’) to the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection (‘NDEP’) and the BLM in June 1998. The BLM Environmental Assessment report for mine closure was issued on July 21, 2000 and reclamation has continued after the acquisition of the property by SSR. SSR re-contoured and seeded the waste rock dumps and haul roads; and both leach pads were rinsed, re-contoured, and seeded. At the time several environmental and operating permits were transferred to SSR, including the reclamation permit, plan of operations, Class III landfill permit waiver, storm water permit, radio station license, water pollution control permit, and hazardous materials permit. Two permits were reportedly not transferred, including the air quality permit and artificial pond permit, which would require new permit applications by SSR (Stevens, 2001). At the time of the 2001 Pincock, Allen and Holt report SSR was incurring annual continuing costs for reclamation and personnel at the site in the order of US$90,000.

Silver One has assumed the environmental liabilities for the Property and posted a secured bond totalling US $9,218.00. The required permit to carry out the current exploration work on

the Property was secured on November 27, 2018 (Silver One, 2018). The authors' understanding is that this permit is currently valid.

1.4 Accessibility and Physiography

Vehicular access to the Property is from the city of Reno via State Highways 80 east to the town of Fernley, southeast via State Highway 50 to the town of Fallon, and then south on State Highway 95 through towns of Hawthorne, Luning and Mina. The paved 6-mile property access road joins State Highway 95 approximately 15 miles south of the town of Mina and leads southwesterly to the Candelaria mine site. The driving time from Reno to the Property usually takes about 3 hours. The Property is also accessible via State Highway 95 north-northwest from Las Vegas. Both Reno and Las Vegas have large airports with many daily domestic and international flights.

The Property is situated in the Candelaria Hills with gentle to moderate topography but with locally high relief. Elevations range from 5,500 to 6,400 feet (1676 to 1950 m) with the mine site at 6,000 feet (1,830 m) AMSL. The climate is considered arid to semi-arid, typical of Nevada's Great Basin physiographic province with temperatures commonly ranging from summer highs in the upper 90's to over 100° Fahrenheit (36-40° C) to winter lows of below 10° Fahrenheit (-12° C). The reported annual precipitation averaged 4.23 inches (107.4 mm). The local vegetation is predominantly sagebrush and sparse dry-land grasses.

There are still readily available power and water sources on site with a modular office building. There is also sufficient area within the subject claims for any possible future mining and mineral processing facilities. Nevada has a long mining history so there is a large and experienced mining work force and mining and exploration supplies and equipment readily available from nearby commercial centres such as Tonopah, Hawthorne, Ely and Reno.

1.5 History

Silver-bearing vein mineralization was discovered in the Candelaria Mountains by a party of Spaniards in 1863 and the mining district was formed the following year. The district developed slowly due to the complex mineralogy of the oxide ores. The earliest producer was the Northern Belle mine which was started in 1865 and was later owned by the Northern Belle Mill and Mining Company which operated the underground mine for the next nine years. Mineralization was mined from narrow oxidized high-grade lodes averaging 50 to 60 ounces of silver per ton, and ore production rates on the order of 20,000 tons per year. In 1884, the mine was purchased by the Holmes Mining Company, but failed to achieve the previous production levels and the mine was closed in 1891.

The Mount Diablo mine started production in 1873 became an important producer in 1884, around the time the Northern Belle mine was sold. Several other prospects and small operations were also active during this time with limited production. By the late 1880s to early 1890s, the bonanza oxide deposits were becoming exhausted as the deeper workings increasingly encountered sulphide mineralization not amenable to milling, and the district went into rapid decline until 1919 when a brief revival took place under the operatorship of the Candelaria Mines Co. (Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968).

In the mid-1960's several mining companies explored the Property for large tonnage, low grade silver mineralization, including El Paso Natural Gas Company and Superior Oil in 1967, Callahan Mining Company in 1969, AMAX Exploration in 1970, and Congdon and Carey Ltd. of Denver from 1971 to 1976. In 1976, Congdon and Carey entered into a limited partnership with

Occidental Minerals Corporation (Oxymin). Extensive exploration drilling defined shallow low-grade deposits at Lucky Hill and Mount Diablo that were amenable to treatment by cyanide leaching. Plant construction began in 1979 and the first doré bullion was poured in 1980. Initial mine production was planned at 2.0 million tons per year (Stevens, 2001).

Oxymin suspended mining operation in 1982 due to depressed silver prices, and NERCO Minerals Company (NERCO) acquired Oxymin's majority interest in the mine and restarted mining operations in early 1983 on additional reserves defined at the Mount Diablo and Lucky Hill pits. In late 1983 NERCO purchased Congdon and Carey's minority interest to become the sole owner of the mine. In 1985, NERCO began mining the Northern Belle pit. By 1987, NERCO was mining at a production rate of 5.5 million tons of ore per year from the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle pits. Mine production continued until 1989 for Northern Belle and 1990 for Mount Diablo, when once again low silver prices forced suspension of all mining operations. NERCO was subsequently acquired by AMAX Minerals, which was in turn acquired by Kinross.

In January 1994 Kinross defined additional reserves below the Northern Belle pit and mining operations were resumed. Mine production was primarily from the Northern Belle pit with lesser production from the Mount Diablo, and the small "J", and Georgine pits. In 1996, maximum annual production was achieved at a rate of 4.3 million tons of ore.. Reserves of oxide material declined until mining ceased at the end of April 1997, with stockpiled ore crushed and hauled to the leach pads during the month of May. Processing of leach solutions from the pads continued through February 1999. Kinross reported their total mine production to be 12.7 million tons averaging 1.42 ounces of soluble silver per ton and 0.005 ounces of soluble gold per ton, for a total of 18.0 million ounces of contained silver and 65,000 ounces of contained gold (Stevens, 2001).

Additional drill information, not contained in the Pincock Allen & Holt (PAH) 2001 report, shows that NERCO, in 1992, completed a sonic drill program on leach pad 1 (LP1). NERCO drilled 36 sonic holes for 2510 feet (765.05 m). The sonic holes on LP1 are marked in the field with metal pins. No holes were drilled on the other leach pad, LP2, because it was still in active use in 1992.

Silver Standard Resources Inc. conducted limited twin drilling and sample re-analyses during their project due diligence in late 1999 and early 2000, and purchased the Property in May 2001. During their tenure Silver Standard held the Property on a care and maintenance basis during which time they commissioned Pincock Allen & Holt (PAH) to prepare a 43-101 with resource estimate and conducted several in-house resource estimation studies.

According to the PAH (Stevens, 2001) technical report, the historical mineral resources of the Candelaria property included the remaining down-dip mineral resources for both the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits, the remaining resources in two leach pads, and resources contained in two low-grade stockpiles. The measured and indicated resources were estimated at 13.6 million tons averaging 3.23 ounces factored total silver per ton (opt Ag_{total}) and 0.003 ounces soluble gold per ton (opt $Au_{soluble}$), for 44.1 million ounces of silver or 46.6 million ounces of silver equivalent. Additionally, there is an inferred resource of 55.7 million tons averaging 1.49 opt Ag_{total} and 0.002 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 82.3 million ounces of silver or 84.8 million ounces of silver equivalent.

The author, a qualified person, has not done sufficient work to classify this historical resource estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

1.6 Geological Setting

The Property is situated regionally within a zone of disrupted structure that forms the transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada province to the west and the north-northeast-trending Basin and Range province to the east. The region is underlain by about 30,000 feet of structurally complex calcareous, clastic and volcanic rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age, flanked on the south by a few thousand feet of calcareous and clastic rocks of Cambrian, Ordovician and Permian age. Granitic rocks, mainly as quartz monzonitic satellitic bodies related to the composite Sierra Nevada batholith of Cretaceous age, intrude the metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequences. Cenozoic volcanic rocks, ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolitic welded tuffs, overlie the Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks. There have been several periods of regional folding and faulting beginning in early Jurassic time accompanied by major thrusting. Cenozoic deformation consisted mainly of normal faulting and the region remains tectonically active.

The Palmetto Formation is the oldest rock unit in the Candelaria district, composed of chert, dolomite and shale of Ordovician age. This formation is unconformably overlain by sandstone of the Permian Diablo Formation which is in turn overlain by the Early Triassic Candelaria Formation comprised of sandstone, shale and a few limestone beds. A large west-trending mass of serpentine containing fragments of Candelaria shale is exposed in the immediate vicinity of the Candelaria mine site. Numerous basic dykes, older than the serpentine, and acidic dykes, younger than the serpentine, occur throughout the district. In the vicinity of the Northern Belle mine, there is a complex of sheared and brecciated metasedimentary rocks and metadolerite. Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic rocks, consisting of basalt, dacitic tuffs and flows, rhyolite and andesitic breccia, overlie the older stratigraphy.

The pre-Tertiary rocks were repeatedly and complexly folded and faulted before the deposition of the Candelaria Formation. Post-Triassic, pre-Tertiary folding occurred along an east-west axis accompanied by shearing, faulting intrusion of peridotite and dykes, and finally by the emplacement of the mineralized, structurally-controlled veins. Later faulting in late Tertiary and early Pleistocene time resulted in the Basin and Range topography (Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968).

1.7 Mineralization

There are several types of vein mineralization within the Candelaria district but only the fault- and fracture-controlled vein mineralization is of economic importance. Primary economic mineralization consists of mainly pyrite and sphalerite with lesser galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in a gangue of altered country rock, quartz and dolomite. The early high grade oxidized ores were recognizable in outcrop as limonitic and manganese-stained fault breccias with minor amounts of bindheimite, anglesite, smithsonite and cerussite (Koschmann and Bergendahl, 1968).

The remaining Mount Diablo deposit peripheral to and beneath the open pit occurs primarily in the Lower Candelaria Shear as mixed oxide/sulphide transitional and sulphide-rich mineralization. The remaining Northern Belle mixed oxide/sulphide transitional and sulphide-rich mineralization occurs peripheral to and beneath its open pit hosted by the Pickhandle Gulch

Thrust. Elsewhere, the two leach pads on site may represent a significant current resource, the subject of this report.

1.8 Exploration and Drilling

Since the 1960's there has been multiple exploration programs on the Property by several mining companies to investigate its large tonnage, low grade resources. In 1976, the shallow low-grade deposits at Lucky Hill and Mount Diablo were drill tested over a four-year period to assess their amenability for treatment by cyanide leaching. This work was followed by various exploration drilling campaigns by Oxymin, NERCO and Kinross during the 1979 to 1997 period. Prior to its sale, Kinross drill tested the deeper portions of the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits below their pit limits. During late 1999 and early 2000 Silver Standard carried out twin drilling and sample re-analysis as part of their due diligence efforts prior to purchasing the Property.

Silver One Resources Inc. contracted SHA Geophysics Ltd., in August of 2019, to carry out Heli-GT helicopter-towed aeromagnetic three-axis gradient surveys over the Candelaria property. The survey was conducted in north-south oriented lines, with a 100-meter spacing and 40-meter terrain clearance (sensors) and east-west oriented control lines spaced 1,800 meters.

The geophysical survey was very successful in identifying new targets not previously identified as well as in mapping structures that may be important controls to the silver mineralization. Preliminary results illustrate that mineralized structures present at Diablo, Northern Belle and Georgine mines, continue 4 km farther to the east and west of the Diablo and Georgine pits respectively. Results also reveal a large magnetic high with a geophysical signature consistent with IOCG deposits. This feature constitutes a major target 5 km long and 1.5 km wide represented by the red area located north of Georgine pit (Figure 9.2)

Silver One completed a sonic drill program in December 2017 on the Candelaria property. The Silver One program involved drilling holes on the leach pads and stockpiles including: 17 holes on Leach Pad #1 ("LP1"), 10 holes on Leach Pad #2 ("LP2"), 16 holes on the stockpiles and two holes on dump material left over from previous mining operations. A total of 1112.1 m were drilled in 45 vertical holes. Drilling was conducted on a 200 metre spacing rectangular grid with a hole in the center (providing a nominal spacing of 141 metres to 200 metres between drill holes) on LP1, a 100 metre grid on LP2, and a 50 to 75 metre spacing grid on the stockpiles.

Silver One started a diamond drill program in December 2019 on the Candelaria property. The diamond drill program ended on March 3, 2020. The Silver One program involved drilling seven holes on Mount Diablo north of the open pit from previous operations and two holes north of the Northern Belle pit. Nine holes were drilled in the 2019/20 program for 2861.15 meters of PQ and HQ core.

1.9 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Prior to 2001 the Candelaria mineralization had been mined by open-pit methods and processed by heap leaching for over 20 years. During this time extensive metallurgical testing was conducted by its various operators which also includes heap leach production records.

A January 6, 2000 report to Silver Standard provided a scoping level study of capital costs, operating costs, and silver production estimates for heap leaching additional lode material, as well as further leaching of Leach Pad 2, at a processing rate of 2.0 million tons per year. A

metallurgical recovery of 81 percent for silver, on a cyanide soluble basis, based on historical test work and actual mine production, was used for this evaluation. Later that month another report provided a scoping level study of operating costs for processing lode, stockpile, and leach pad material through the use of grinding, flotation, roasting, and cyanide leaching, at a processing rate of 2.0 million tons per year. A metallurgical recovery of 75 percent for silver, on a fire assay basis; based on projection and experience with other similar operations, was used for this evaluation (Stevens, 2001).

Silver One contracted McClelland Laboratories Inc., of Sparks, Nevada, in 2018 to conduct cyanide and ammonium thiosulfate leach testing on composites of leach pad material and of low-grade stockpile from the Candelaria Mine. Sections of the McClelland report summary are quoted below:

"Composite samples (6) from the Candelaria leach pads were subjected to cyanidation leach testing and ammonium thiosulfate (ATS) leach testing. In both of these systems, tests were conducted on each composite at feed sizes of 80%-1.7mm. 212µm and 75µm. Composite average silver grades ranged from 35 to 47 gAg/mt ore. Average gold grades ranged from 0.07 to 0.24 gAu/mt ore.

Summary cyanidation testing results indicate that none of the Candelaria leach pad composites tested were readily amenable to agitated cyanidation treatment. At the finest grind size tested (80%-75µm), silver recoveries ranged from 42.9% to 60.4%, and averaged 51.1% in 96 hours of leaching. Gold recoveries at this feed size varied widely and ranged from <5.9% to 57.1%. Gold extractions were all low and generally were 0.02 gAu/mt ore or less.

None of the leach pad composites were readily amenable to agitated leaching with ammonium thiosulfate. Silver and gold recoveries by ATS leaching were similar to recoveries by cyanidation for a given composite. Silver recoveries ranged from 20.9% to 56.3%. in 96 hours of leaching. Gold extractions were all 0.03 gAuint ore or less. These gold extractions were equivalent to recoveries of 33.3% or less.

Conclusions

- *The Candelaria LP composites did not respond particularly well to milling cyanidation treatment at feed sizes of 80%-1. 7mm to 75µm. Silver recoveries at these sizes ranged from 20.9% to 60.4%. and gold recoveries generally were 25.0% or less.*
- *Results indicate that very fine grinding would be required to maximize leaching recoveries.*
- *Silver leach rates during milling/cyanidation treatment were moderate. Extending leach cycles beyond 96 hours would not result in substantially higher recoveries.*
- *Cyanide consumption and lime requirements generally were low during milling cyanidation treatment.*
- *ATS leaching recoveries were similar to cyanidation leaching recoveries.*
- *Recovery by ATS leaching may be slightly improved by maintaining a higher thiosulfate concentration during leaching."*

Details of the study and be found in Section 13.

KCA conducted bottle roll leach tests and column leach tests composite samples from LP1 and LP2. The sections of the executive summary from the report is quoted below.

"On 19 October 2018, the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada received twenty-seven (27) rice bags of bulk material from the Candelaria Project. These samples were utilized in the generation of two (2) individual composites based on leach pad number. These two (2) composite samples were utilized for metallurgical test work.

Bottle roll leach testing was conducted on portion of material from each sample (LP1 and LP2). Two (2) 1,000 gram portions of head material from each sample were pulverized to a target size of 100% passing 0.15 millimeters and utilized for leach testing. The two (2) bottle roll leach tests had a leach time of 96 hours and targeted two (2) different sodium cyanide levels: 1.0 and 2.0 grams per liter sodium cyanide.

LP1 shows a decreased extraction for gold from 37% to 32% with the higher target sodium cyanide leach solution. Silver extraction increased from 41% to 45% with the increased sodium cyanide leach solution target. LP2 shows an increased extraction for gold with the increased sodium cyanide target leach solution from 20% to 26% while silver extraction increased from 54% to 60%.

Column leach tests were conducted utilizing HPGR product stage crushed material (p80 4 and 1.7 millimeters). During testing, the material was leached for 120 days with a sodium cyanide solution.

Gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP1 Target p80 4.00 millimeters material was 22% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.106 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 25% based on a calculated head grade of 41.7 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.31 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 2.09 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

In comparison, gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP1 Target p80 1.70 millimeters material was 21% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.098 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 29% based on a calculated head grade of 42.9 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.61 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 2.11 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

Gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP2 Target p80 4.00 millimeters material was 20% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.106 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 34% based on a calculated head grade of 42.1 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.39 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 1.97 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

In comparison, gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP2 Target p80 1.70 millimeters material was 27% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.106 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 40% based on a calculated head

grade of 45.6 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.77 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 2.02 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore."

The both McClelland cyanidation tests and KCA bottle roll tests for LP2 showed the best recoveries of the heap leach pad material. This supports the plant exploitation scenario for the leach pads starting with LP2

1.10 Mineral Resources

Mineral Resources are reported by leach pad using a 0.01 g/t Silver fire assay cut-off grade. The leach pads will be mined in their entirety with no grade control or selectivity.

Table 1.1: Leach Pad Mineral Resources by Zone

Zone/ Category	Tonnes (000)	Ag (FA) (ppm)	Au (FA) (ppm)	$Ag_{(soluble)}$ (ppm)	$Au_{(soluble)}$ (ppm)	Contained Metal*	
						Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)
Indicated							
LP1	22,184.000	42.1	0.074	15.6	0.022	30.017	52,000
Inferred							
LP2	11,451.000	41.8	0.100	23.3	0.032	15.397	36,700

** - Contained Metal based on fire assay grades*
The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is August 6, 2020.

1. A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

2. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources have no known issues and do not appear materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no guarantee that Silver One will be successful in obtaining any or all of the requisite consents, permits or approvals, regulatory or otherwise for the project or that the project will be placed into production.

3. *The mineral resources in this study were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ('CIM'), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.*

1.11 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Candelaria property is subject to an option agreement where Silver One Resources can acquire a 100% interest in the Candelaria property from SSR Mining. The Candelaria District became one of the richest silver districts in the state of Nevada, following discovery of high grade veins in 1864. From 1864 until 1954, the property produced 22 million ounces of silver, mainly by underground mining methods. Between 1874 and 1883, the Northern Belle Mill and Mining Company alone mined 20,000 tons per year from high-grade lodes averaging 1,700 – 2,000 g/t (50 to 60 silver ounces per short ton).

The property was acquired by Occidental Minerals in 1980 and later by Nerco Minerals, who produced over 33 million ounces of silver from open pit operations between 1980 and 1989. Kinross Gold, through its subsidiary Kinross Candelaria Mining Company, purchased the Candelaria mine in 1994. They operated the mine until January 1999, producing over 13 million ounces of silver. The total known historical production for the property is estimated to be over 68 million ounces of silver.

The deposits of the Candelaria Mining District host epigenetic silver mineralization of early Cretaceous age, with quartz stockwork mineralization occurring in faulted and sheared zones related to regional thrusting. Pre-mineral thrusts and thrust related structures of the Lower Candelaria Shear and Pickhandle Gulch Thrust provided ground preparation for the introduction of hydrothermal fluids. The Candelaria project was explored and open-pit mined for almost years 25 by a succession of mining companies. (Stevens, 2001)

The northward dipping Mount Diablo and Northern Belle mineralized zones continue at depth beyond the margins of the current pit limits. Historical mineral resource estimates of the remaining down-dip mineral resources have been determined for both the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits by Snowden (Stevens, 2001). The Candelaria property is estimated to contain a historical measured and indicated mineral resource for Mount Diablo of 13.6 million short tons averaging 3.23 opt Ag_{total} and 0.003 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 44.1 million ounces of silver. Additionally, there is a historical inferred mineral resource for Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits of 14.4 million short tons averaging 2.21 opt Ag_{total} and 0.002 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 31.7 million ounces of silver. The author believes that additional exploration potential exists outside of these resource areas in the Candelaria District.

The author, a qualified person, has not done sufficient work to classify this 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.

The author believes the historic mineral resources were estimated using industry standard best practices and provide a reasonable representation of the silver mineralization in those resource areas. The classification used was based on CIM Definition Standards (2000) and these resources would convert to historical resources under CIM Definition Standards (2014).

Current resources for the heap leach pads are as follows: LP1 contains an indicated mineral resource of 22.2 million tonnes grading 42.1 g/t silver and 0.074 g/t gold for 30.0 million ounces of silver (not recovered); LP2 contains 11.4 million tonnes grading 41.8 g/t silver and 0.100 g/t gold for 15.4 million contained ounces of silver (not recovered).

The current resources are classified as indicated (LP1) and inferred (LP2) following CIM Definition Standards (2014) and that the database used for the estimation were adequate for the purpose used.

1.12 Recommendations and Proposed Exploration Budget

The recommended exploration and work programs for the Candelaria property are as follows:

PHASE I	
HEAP-LEACH PADS EVALUATION	
	USD
Metallurgical testing	$150,000
Engineering and prefeasibility studies	$250,000
Environmental Baseline Studies	$50,000
Reprocessing Permitting	$20,000
Field travel & Accomodations	$15,000
Subtotal	**US$485,000**

The Phase II program is not contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

PHASE II	
CONFIRMATION DRILLING, UPDATE HISTORIC RESOURCES and NEW TARGETS	
RC drilling (6,000 m) all in incl. logging, sampling, surveying, materials	$1,400,000
Assays (2,400 samples)	$144,000
Laboratory Tests (ChemScan & Geotech testing)	$35,000
Geologic mapping new targets	$20,000
Geophysics (IP survey 20km, 5 lines 4 km each)	$100,000
NI 43-101	$150,000
Camp, Field & Travel	$40,000
Subtotal	**US$1,889,000**

Phase I Total: US$485,000
Phase II Total: US$1,889,000

Program Total: US$2,374,000

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

At the request of Silver One Resources Inc. ('Silver One' or the 'Company'), James A. McCrea, P. Geo. carried out an independent review of the Candelaria property (the 'Property') in the Candelaria Mining District of Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, U.S.A. The author conducted a property examination, reviewed available exploration results, estimated resources and prepared this independent technical report (the 'Report'). This Report was prepared in accordance with the formatting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Properties) to be a comprehensive review of the exploration activities on the Property, and, if warranted, to provide recommendations for future work. This Report is intended to be read in its entirety.

2.2 Site Visit

The author is an independent qualified person according to NI43-101 and visited the Candelaria property in August of 2006 and from July 9th to 11th, 2018. The author conducted traverses across the leach pads and stockpiles, and visited the existing open pits on the property. The author reviewed all aspects of the historical exploration work with Silver One personnel including results from historical exploration work, drilling operations and results, local lithological and structural features, sampling and shipping procedures, and available project documentation. The author also collected six verification samples from the heaps, low grade stockpiles and the open pits. The Property has three past-producing open pits (the Lucky Hill and Mount Diablo pits merged during the last stage of production) and is currently being assessed with advanced exploration work for a mining operation. Results and photographs from the site visit accompany this report in Section 12 with data verification.

2.3 Sources of Information

The author was not involved in any previous exploration activities on the Property. This report documents recent exploration drilling results and refers to past works undertaken by other qualified geologists and professional field personnel. Other non-project specific reports by qualified personnel are referenced whenever possible. The information, conclusions, opinions and recommendations are based upon:

- information available to the authors at the time of the preparation of this report;
- assumptions, conditions and qualifications as set forth in this report;
- data, reports and other information provided by Silver One and other third party sources; and
- technical reports from the operating mines in the area, plus other published government reports and scientific papers.

During the site visit and while preparing this report, the author reviewed all of the readily available exploration and technical reports pertaining to this property. This exploration information is of good quality, and there is no reason to believe that any of the information is incomplete or inaccurate.

Information concerning the mining claims was provided by Silver One and has not been independently verified by the author. Population statistics, weather and local information for the project area was obtained from Wikipedia (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Candelaria,_Nevada and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mineral_County,_Nevada). A detailed list of references and sources of information has been provided in the References section of this report.

2.4 Abbreviations and Units of Measure

Metric units are used throughout in this report and currencies are in United States Dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated. Market gold or silver metal prices are reported in US$ per troy ounce. A list of abbreviations that may be used in this report is provided below.

Abbreviation	Description		Abbreviation	Description
AA	atomic absorption		li	limonite
Ag	silver		m	metre
AMSL	above mean sea level		m^2	square metre
as	arsenic		m^3	cubic metre
Au	gold		Ma	million years ago
AuEQ	gold equivalent grade		mg	magnetite
AgEQ	silver equivalent grade		mm	millimetre
Az	azimuth		mm^2	square millimetre
b.y.	billion years		mm^3	cubic millimetre
CAD$	Canadian dollar		mn	pyrolusite
cl	chlorite		Mo	Molybdenum
cm	centimetre		Moz	million troy ounces
cm^2	square centimetre		ms	sericite
cm^3	cubic centimetre		Mt	million tonnes
cc	chalcocite		mu	muscovite
cp	chalcopyrite		m.y.	million years
Cu	copper		NI43-101	National Instrument 43-101
cy	clay		opt	ounces per short ton
°C	degree Celsius		oz	troy ounce (31.1035 grams)
°F	degree Fahrenheit		Pb	lead
DDH	diamond drill hole		pf	plagioclase
ep	epidote		ppb	parts per billion
ft	feet		ppm	parts per million
ft^2	square feet		py	pyrite
ft^3	cubic feet		QA	Quality Assurance
g	gram		QC	Quality Control
gl	galena		qz	quartz
go	goethite		RC	reverse circulation drilling
GPS	Global Positioning System		RQD	rock quality designation
gpt, g/t	grams per tonne		Sb	antimony
ha	hectare		SEDAR	System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval
Hg	mercury		SG	specific gravity
hm	hematite		sp	sphalerite
ICP	induced coupled plasma		short ton, ton	short ton (2,000 pounds)
kf	potassic feldspar		t, tonne	tonne (1,000 kg or 2,204.6 lbs)
kg	kilogram		to	tourmaline
km	kilometre		um	micron
km^2	square kilometre		US$	United States dollar
l	litre		Zn	zinc

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank the officers and personnel of Silver One for providing the technical materials and assistance required to prepare this report.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relayed on Silver One and their US contractors in regard to mining claim registration, expiration dates and legal validity of the mining claims.

The author has relayed on the public domain publication: 'Mining Claim Procedures for Nevada Prospectors and Miners: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology by Papke and Davis (2002)' regarding mineral tenures in Nevada.

This applies to Section 4 and the summary of the report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

4.1 Property Location

The Candelaria Project is situated within the Candelaria Mining District approximately 130 miles southeast of the city of Reno, 55 miles southeast of the town of Hawthorne, or 20 miles south of the small town of Mina in west-central Nevada, U.S.A. Its geographic coordinates are centered at latitude 38° 08' North by longitude 118° 05' West or UTM coordinates of 405,079 E and 4,223,012 N, NAD83 Zone 11 North; along the county line between Mineral and Esmeralda Counties in Townships 3 and 4 North by Range 35 East. See Figures 4.1 to 4.3 that show the property location and claim boundaries.

4.2 Property Description and Ownership

The Candelaria property is comprised of 33 patented and 799 unpatented federal mining claims situated on lands administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management. The claims are located using the Public Land Survey System as follows:

- Township 3 North, Range 34 East: Sections 1 and 12;
- Township 3 North, Range 35 East: Sections 1 to 12, 15 and 16;
- Township 4 North, Range 34 East: Section 36;
- Township 4 North, Range 35 East: Sections 13-15 and 22-36

The mining claims cover an area of approximately 5,443.34 ha (13,450.73 acres) with patented claims covering most of the immediate Northern Belle and Mount Diablo deposit areas. The claims are listed in Tables 4.1 to 4.8, located in Appendix 1, with their BLM serial numbers and are shown in Figures 4.2 and 4.3. Public Land Survey Townships and Ranges with claim outlines are shown in Figure 5.1. These claims can be broken down into four groups:

- Patented Lode Claims (135.57 ha.), Unpatented Lode Claims (1608.63 ha.) and Mill Site Claims (215.70 ha.) under option from SSR Mining, Tables 4.1 and 4.2;
- Patented Lode Claims (5.9 ha, 14.6 acres) acquired by Silver One, Table 4.3 in Appendix 1;
- Claims staked by Silver One (3,393.77 ha.), Tables 4.4 to 4.6 and 4.8;
- Claims acquired by Silver One from Claremont Nevada Mines (83.77 ha.), Table 4.7;

Silver One holds these claims through Silver One Resources USA Inc. a wholly-owned subsidiary of Silver One. The subject claims are reportedly in good standing by Silver One (2020) and registered to Silver Standard Resources Inc. or under option to Silver One. The author, has no reason to believe that the claim status is not valid, but has not personally conducted a detailed review of the land title.

In 2019, the company staked an additional 710.7 hectares of new claims and acquired 14.6 acres in three patented claims (George Washington, Hecla Quartz and Good Faith), located within the company's claims. List of claims and patents is included in Tables 4.3 and 4.8 in Appendix 1.

The above mentioned patented claims were acquired for a sum of US$75,000, subject to a 2% NSR that can be purchased for US$50,000 plus US$ 10,000 in Silver One's shares issued at market price on the date of the issuance.

4.3 Mineral Tenure

Information in this sub-section has been compiled from the Mining Claim Procedures for Nevada Prospectors and Miners: Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology by Papke and Davis (2002).

The QP has not independently verified this information, and has relied upon the Papke and Davis report, which is in the public domain, for the data presented.

Federal (30 USC and 43 CFR) and Nevada (NRS 517) laws concerning mining claims on Federal land are based on an 1872 Federal law titled “An Act to Promote the Development of Mineral Resources of the United States.” Mining claim procedures still are based on this law, but the original scope of the law has been reduced by several legislative changes.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 USC Chapter 3A) provided for leasing of some non-metallic materials; and the Multiple Mineral Development Act of 1954 (30 USC Chapter 12) allowed simultaneous use of public land for mining under the mining laws and for lease operation under the mineral leasing laws. Additionally, the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955 (30 USC 611-615) made “common variety” materials non- locatable; the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 USC Chapter 23) provided for leasing of geothermal resources; and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (the “BLM Organic Act,” 43 USC Chapter 35) granted the Secretary of the Interior broad authority to manage public lands. Most details regarding procedures for locating claims on Federal lands have been left to individual states, providing that state laws do not conflict with Federal laws (30 USC 28; 43 CFR 3831.1).

Mineral deposits are located either by lode or placer claims (43 CFR 3840). The locator must decide whether a lode or placer claim should be used for a given material; the decision is not always easy but is critical. A lode claim is void if used to acquire a placer deposit, and a placer claim is void if used for a lode deposit. The 1872 Federal law requires a lode claim for “veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place” (30 USC 26; 43 CFR 3841.1), and a placer claim for all “forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place” (30 USC 35). The maximum size of a lode claim is 1,500 ft in length and 600 ft in width (20.66 ac/8.36 ha.), whereas an individual or company can locate a placer claim as much as 20 ac in area.

Claims may be patented or unpatented. A patented claim is a lode or placer claim or mill site for which a patent has been issued by the Federal Government, whereas an unpatented claim means a lode or placer claim, tunnel right or mill site located under the Federal (30 USC) act, for which a patent has not been issued.

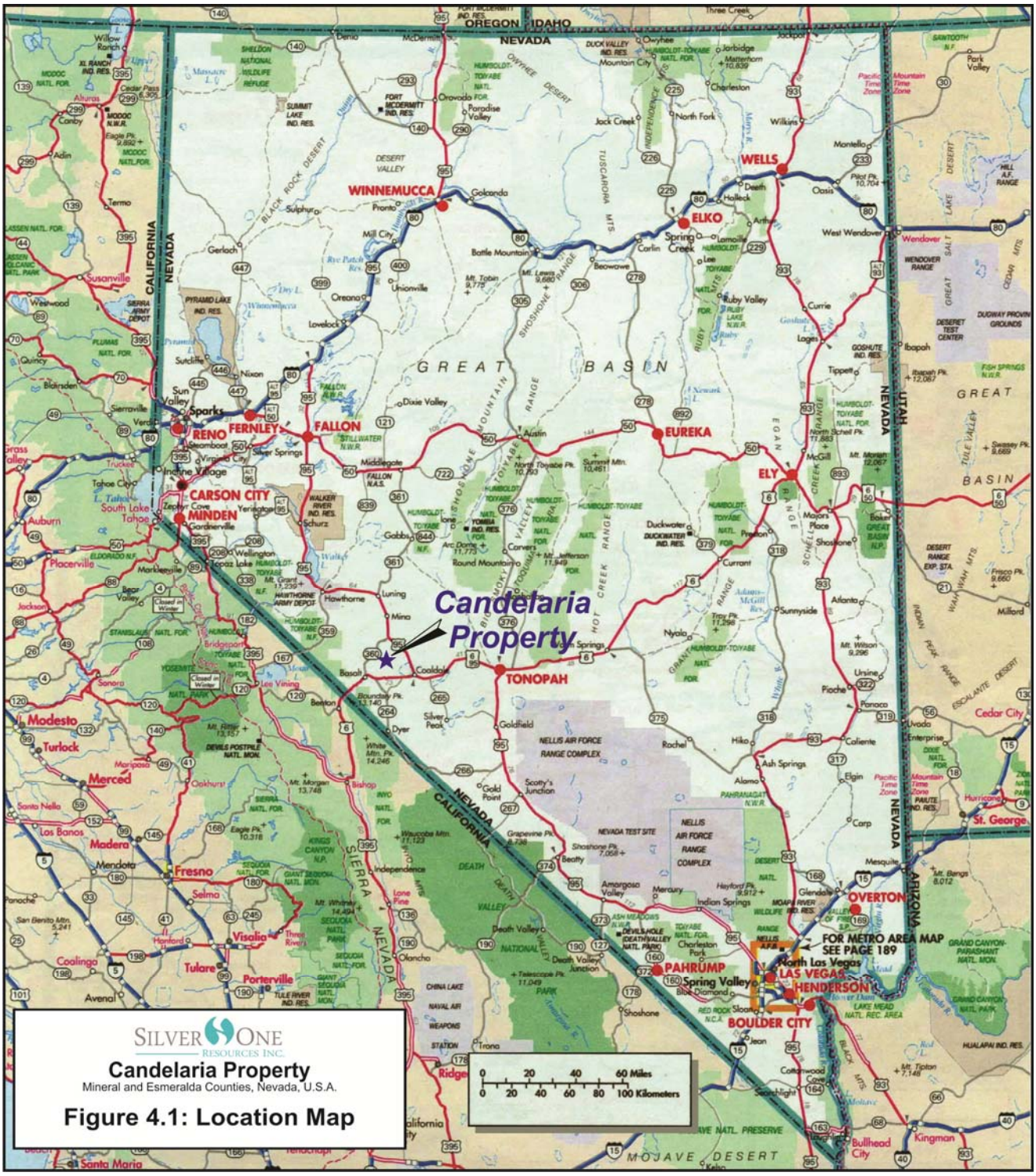


Figure 4.1: Location Map

4.3.1 Candelaria Property Agreements

Silver Standard Resources Inc. (Silver Standard), now renamed SSR Mining Inc. ('SSR'), purchased the Candelaria property from Kinross Candelaria Mining Company, an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Kinross Gold Corporation ('Kinross') in May 2001. On January 16, 2017, SSR Mining Inc. entered into an option agreement with Silver One, pursuant to which Silver One was granted an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Candelaria property. In order to exercise the option, Silver One was required to issue to SSR USD $1.0 million in Silver One shares (1,332,900 shares) on January 23, 2017, and is required to issue to SSR an additional three annual installments of USD $1.0 million in Silver One shares and assume the reclamation bond on the property. The following anniversary payments were announced by Silver One:

Date	Shares
January 24, 2018	2,828,636
January 28, 2019	5,827,338

On July 25, 2019, the Company amended the Candelaria Option Agreement ("Amended Agreement"). The Amended Agreement deferred the assumption of the USD $2,000,000 bond obligation by the Company until January 2023.

On February 4, 2020, Silver One announced that it has agreed in principle with SSR Mining and with Maverix Metals Inc. ("Maverix") to reduce Silver One's payment obligation under its Candelaria option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with SSR Mining and, in consideration of which, assume a future production payment due to Maverix.

The agreements in principle with SSR Mining and Maverix allow Silver One to convert its final US$1.0 million payment in SVE shares to SSR Mining into a future commitment based on commercial production of not less than 2.5 million ounces of silver per annum at Candelaria.

Under the terms agreed in principle with SSR Mining and Maverix:

- Silver One has agreed to assume the obligation to pay Maverix US$1,000,000 upon Candelaria achieving commercial production of not less than 2,500,000 ounces of silver per annum (the "Production Payment").
- In consideration of Silver One assuming the Production Payment, SSR Mining has agreed to relinquish the option payment of US$1,000,000 in shares of Silver One and instead will receive US$100,000 in units of Silver One.
- In consideration of Maverix agreeing to Silver One's assumption of the Production Payment, Maverix will receive US $100,000 in units of Silver One.
- Maverix has agreed to amend the Production Payment so that Silver One may satisfy it with US$500,000 cash and $500,000 in shares of Silver One on the first anniversary after commencement of commercial production at Candelaria.

Each unit will be comprised of one share of Silver One and one-half of one share purchase warrant (each a "Warrant") with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional share at a price of $0.40 per share for a period of three years from the date of issue.

Upon completion of the option agreement, Silver One will have earned 100% of SSR's interest in the property, subject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty payable to Teck Resources USA on

production from a certain claims group of the property and a charge of $0.01 per ton payable for waste rock dumped on certain claims.

4.4 Royalties and Obligations

Certain claims are subject to royalty obligations and payments where certain claims (Jed 12-16) are subject to a 3 percent net smelter return ('NSR') payable to Teck Resources USA and other claims (Sesame 1-15) are subject to a charge of $0.01 per ton for waste rock dumped on these claims. The original Jed and Sesame claims were dropped in 1988 and restaked as CM claims (see Figure 4.4 to determine which CM claims are affected).

Federal unpatented lode and mill site claims are maintained by an annual payment of claims maintenance fees, which is USD $165.00 per claim and is payable to the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management on or before September 1 each year. Failure to pay the maintenance fees on time will result in the unpatented claims being forfeited. For Assessment Year 2019, Silver One paid USD $131,835 in Federal claims maintenance fees and USD $32,130 in county claims maintenance fees. Silver One, as of the effective date of this report, has paid the annual fees for 2019.

Patented lode claims are private land and therefore not subject to federal claim maintenance requirements but as private land, they are subject to property taxes assessed by Mineral County, Nevada, which are due annually on the third Monday of August. Silver One's property totaled, USD $4,000.00 for the 2018-2019 Assessment Year. Silver One, as of the effective date of this Report, has paid the county taxes.

The annual property holding expenses total approximately USD $170,000 (Silver One, 2020). This total includes the annual patented claim property taxes of $4,000 due to Mineral County, and the annual federal and county annual claim holding fees totalling $163,965 due to the United States Bureau of Land Management and the counties of Mineral and Esmeralda Counties. Minor permits and fees to the counties account for the remainder of the total annual holding expenses.

4.5 Environmental Liabilities and Exploration Permitting

Exploration and mining activities in Nevada are subject to federal and state regulations administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management ('BLM') and various State and County agencies, including Nevada Department of Environmental Protection.

According to Pincock, Allen and Holt (2001), Kinross was in the process of reclaiming the property when SSR acquired their interest. Kinross had submitted the Final Permanent Closure Plan ('Closure Plan') to the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection ('NDEP') and the BLM in June 1998. The BLM Environmental Assessment report for mine closure was issued on July 21, 2000 and reclamation has continued after the acquisition of the property by SSR. SSR re-contoured and seeded the waste rock dumps and haul roads; and both leach pads were rinsed, re-contoured, and seeded. At the time several environmental and operating permits were transferred to SSR, including the reclamation permit, plan of operations, Class III landfill permit waiver, storm water permit, radio station license, water pollution control permit, and hazardous materials permit. Two permits were reportedly not transferred, including the air quality permit and artificial pond permit, which would require new permit applications by SSR (Stevens, 2001). At the time of the 2001 Pincock, Allen and Holt report SSR was incurring annual continuing costs for reclamation and personnel at the site in the order of US$90,000.

Silver One has assumed the environmental liabilities for the Property and posted a secured bond totalling US $9218.00. The required permit to carry out the current exploration work on the Property was secured on November 27, 2018 (Silver One, 2018). The authors' understanding is that this permit is currently valid.

4.6 Environmental Considerations

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no environmental considerations or other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

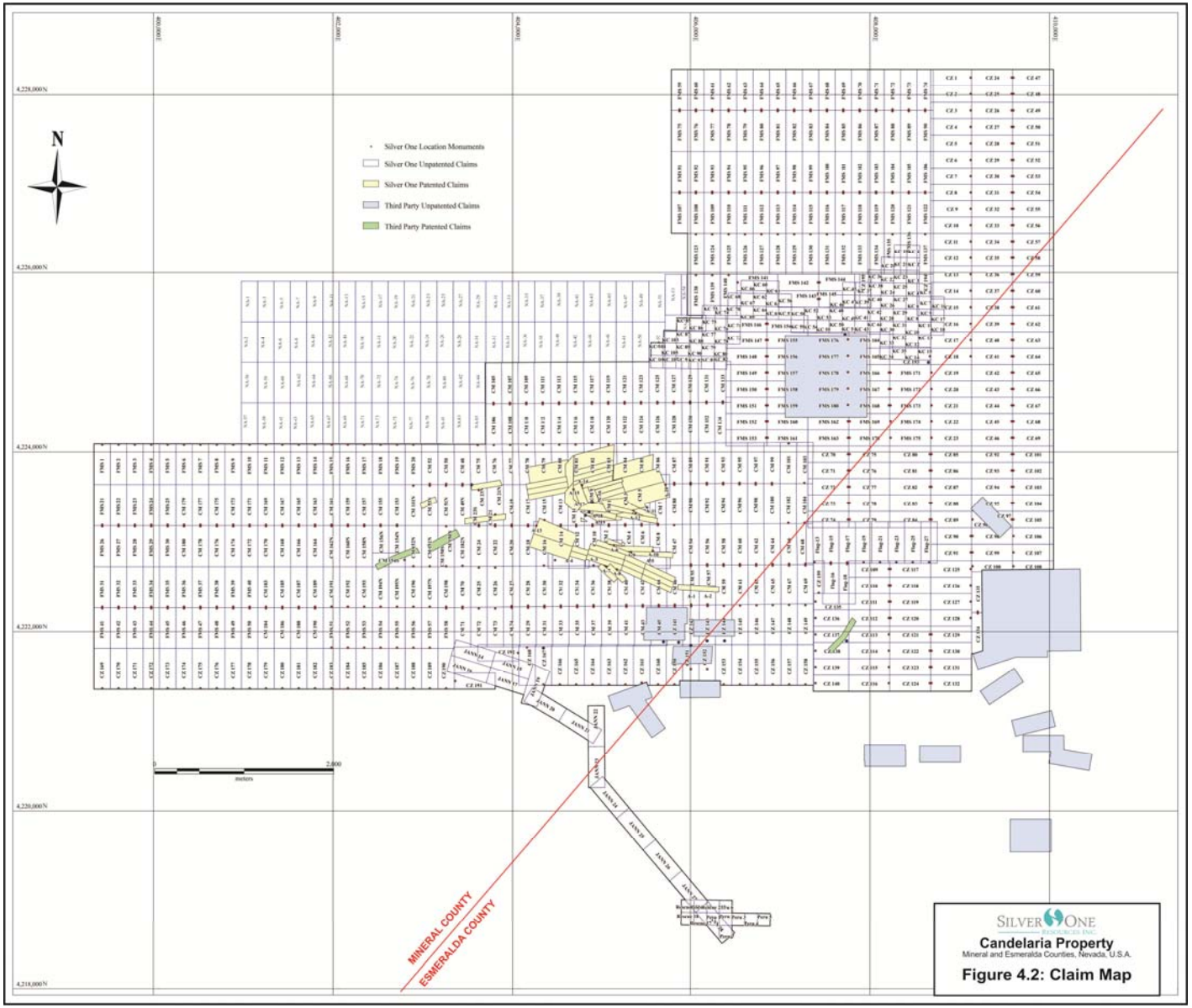


Figure 4.2: Candelaria Claim Map

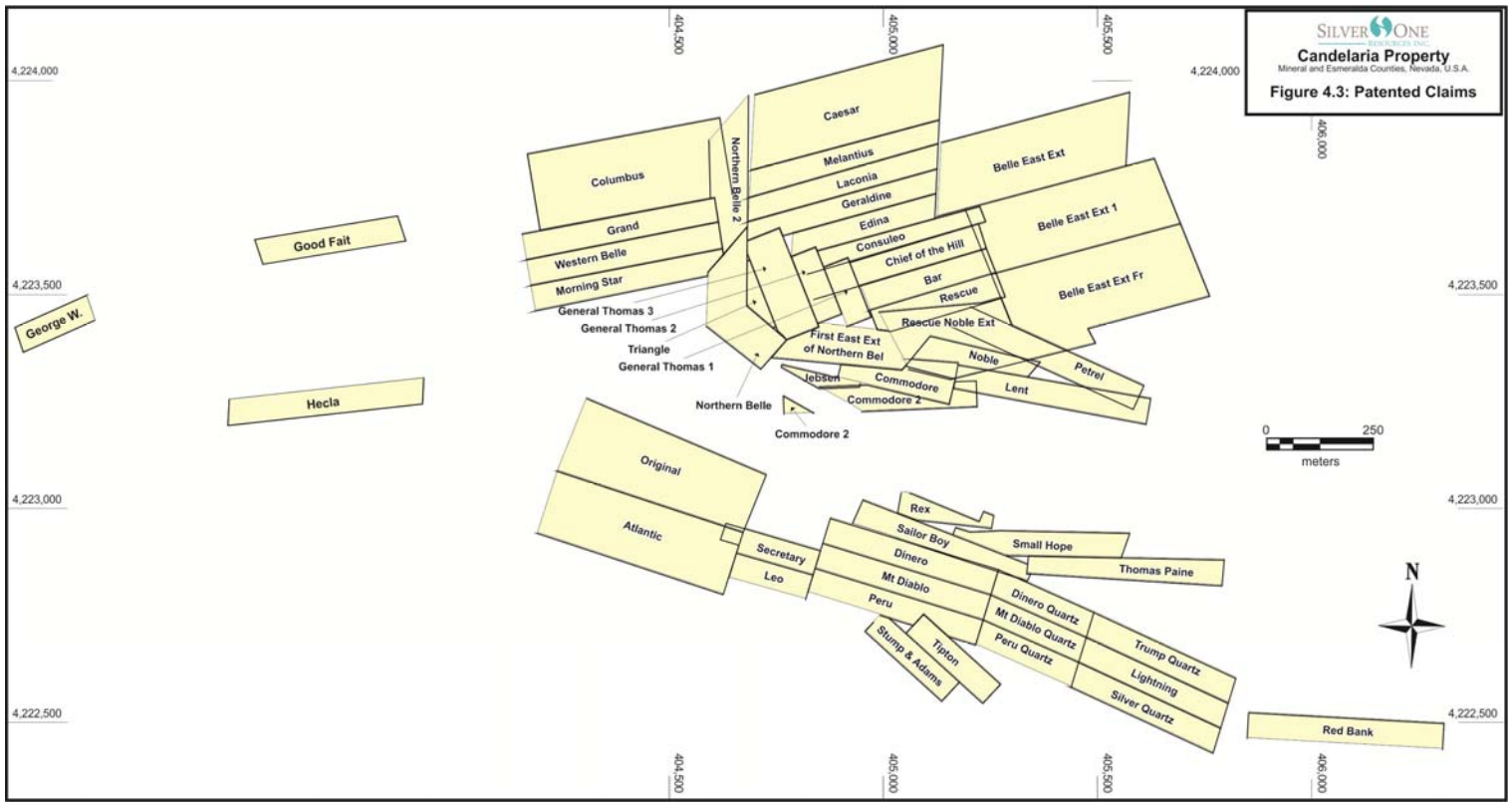


Figure 4.3: Candelaria Patented Claims Detail

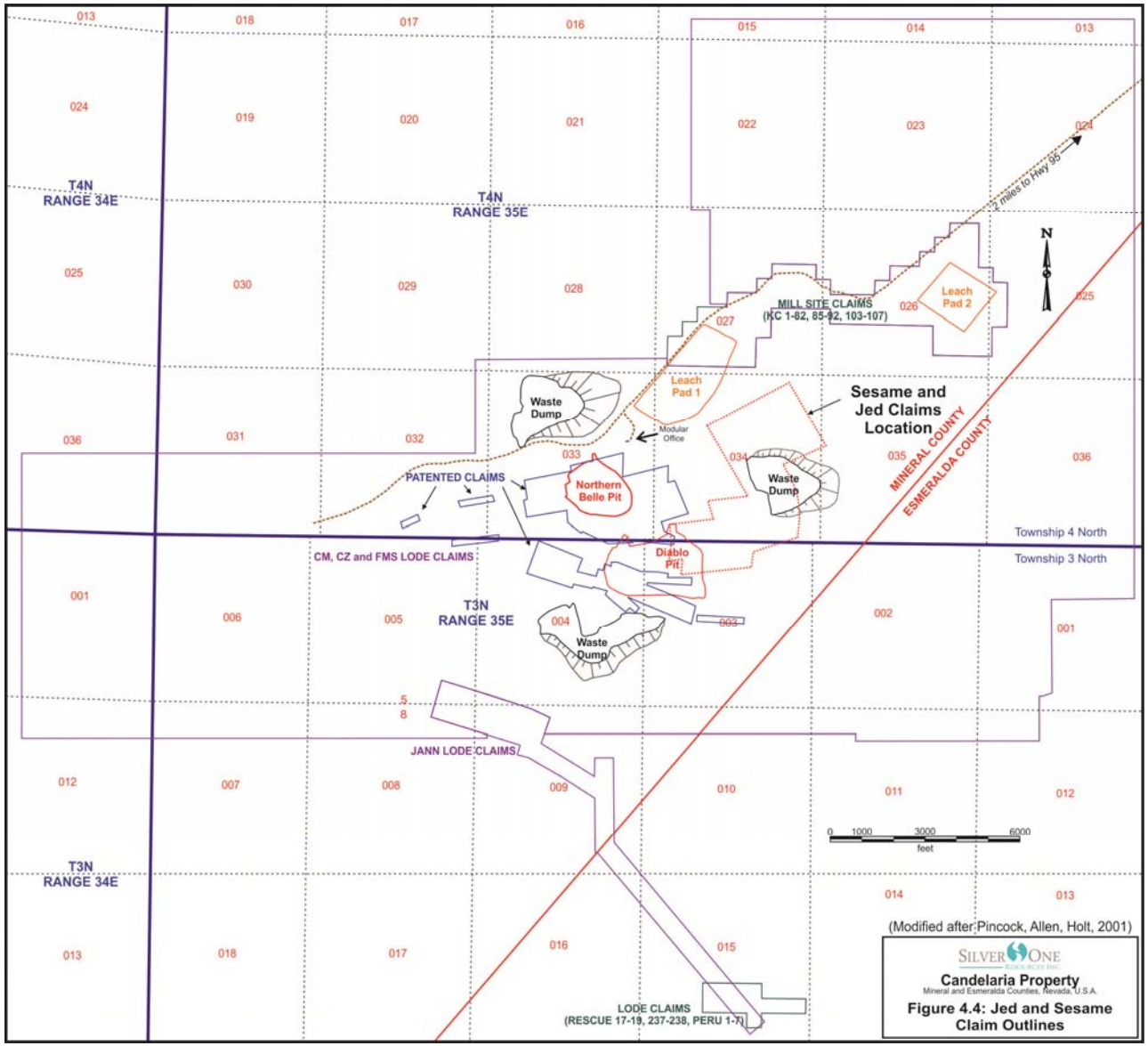


Figure 4.4: Candelaria Claims Subject To Royalties

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE and PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Vehicular access to the Property is readily possible from the city of Reno via State Highways 80 east to the town of Fernley, southeast via State Highway 50 to the town of Fallon, and then south on State Highway 95 through towns of Hawthorne, Luning and Mina. The paved 6-mile (9.7 km) property access road joins State Highway 95 approximately 15 miles (24.1 km) south of the town of Mina and leads southwesterly to the Candelaria mine site. The driving time from Reno to the Property usually takes about 3 hours. See Figure 4.1 and 4.2 of this report.

The Property is also accessible via State Highway 95 north-northwest from Las Vegas. Both Reno and Las Vegas have large airports with many daily domestic and international flights.

5.2 Climate and Vegetation

The climate is arid to semi-arid, typical of Nevada's Great Basin physiographic province. Daily temperatures commonly range from summer highs in the upper 90's to over 100° Fahrenheit (36-40° C) to winter lows of below 10° Fahrenheit (-12° C). According to Stevens (2001), the total annual precipitation, as measured at the Candelaria Mine between August 1992 and December 1998, averaged 4.23 inches (107.4 mm), and the annual lake evaporation, as measured 22 miles (35.4 km) to the northeast at the town of Mina, typically is 50 to 55 inches (127 to 140 cm). The Candelaria Hills are vegetated predominantly with sagebrush and sparse dry-land grasses.

5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Reclaimed open pits, waste dumps and leach pads are evident from past mining operations. The mine and mill operation buildings were removed and their sites reclaimed by Kinross and SSR. Nevertheless, there are still readily available power and water sources on site with a modular office building.

There is sufficient area within the Property for any possible future mining and mineral processing facilities

Nevada has a long mining history resulting in a large and experienced mining work force. All mining and exploration supplies and equipment are readily available from mining centres such as Tonopah, Hawthorne, Ely and Reno.

Mine Site infrastructure is shown in Figure 5.1.

5.4 Physiography

The Property is situated in the Candelaria Hills with gentle to moderate topography but with locally high relief. Elevations within the Property range from 5,500 to 6,400 feet (1676 to 1950 m) with the mine site at 6,000 feet (1,830 m) above mean sea level ('AMSL')

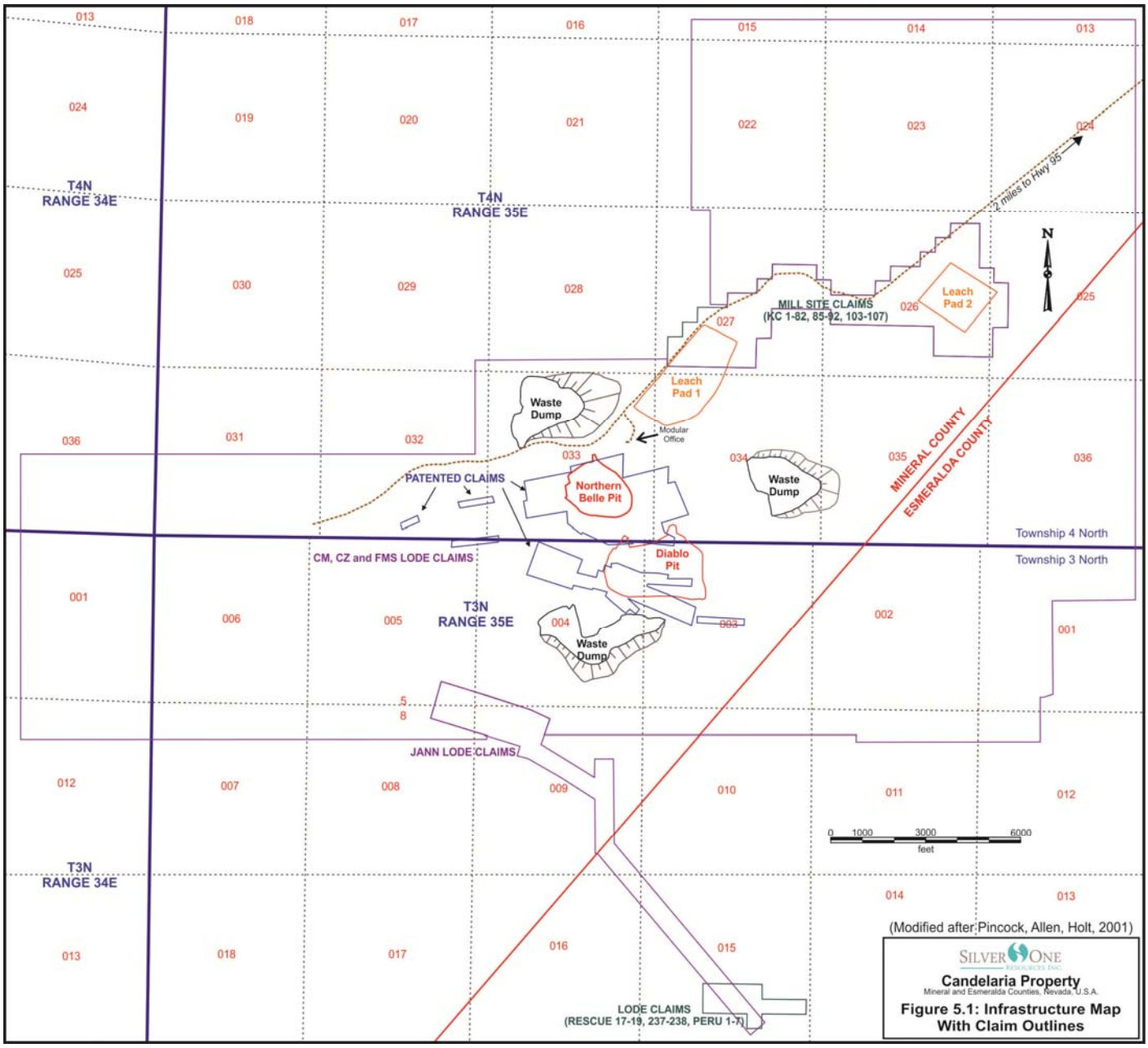


Figure 5.1: Candelaria Infrastructure Map with Claim Outlines

6.0 HISTORY

The history of the Candelaria Mining District and the mines and prospects within the subject property have been well documented by several technical reports. The following description of the mining history on the Candelaria property is quoted from the 43-101 technical report by Mark G. Stevens of Pincock, Allen & Holt (2001)

"High grade silver mineralization was discovered at Candelaria in 1863 and the Candelaria Mining District was formed in 1864. The most important early producer, the Northern Belle deposit was located the following October by Alsop J. Holmes and was worked on a relatively small scale until 1874. In 1874, the Northern Belle Mill and Mining Company was incorporated to operate the mine on a larger scale. The following nine years were the most productive years of the underground mine, with mineralization produced from narrow oxidized high-grade lodes averaging 50 to 60 silver ounces per ton, and ore production rates on the order of 20,000 tons per year. In 1884, the mine was purchased by the Holmes Mining Company, but failed to achieve the previous production levels and the mine was closed in 1891.

To the southeast, almost continuous underground production came from the Mount Diablo Mine from 1873 to 1892, with peak production during the 1880s. Several other prospects and small operations were also active during this time with limited production. By the late 1880s to early 1890s, the bonanza oxide deposits were becoming exhausted as the deeper workings increasingly encountered sulfide mineralization not amenable to milling. The district went into rapid decline as the silver grades dropped, along with the silver prices of the day.

From the 1880s to the mid-1960s mining activity at Candelaria was intermittent and small scale. The Lucky Hill Mine's primary underground production was between 1920 and 1924. The total historic production of the district through 1954 (excluding more recent open pit production) has been estimated to be 468,000 tons of ore, with the most important producer by far having been the Northern Belle mine, followed in decreasing importance by the Mount Diablo, the Lucky Hill, and the Potosi mines.

Starting in the mid-1960s, a succession of mining companies showed interest in the district for large tonnage, low grade silver mineralization, including El Paso Natural Gas Company and Superior Oil in 1967, Callahan Mining Company in 1969, AMAX Exploration in 1970, and Congdon and Carey Ltd. of Denver from 1971 to 1976. In 1976, Congdon and Carey entered into a limited partnership with Occidental Minerals Corporation (Oxymin), the latter being the operator, and over the following four years conducted exploration and extensive drilling to define shallow low-grade deposits at Lucky Hill and Mount Diablo that were amenable to treatment by cyanide leaching. Plant construction began in 1979 and the first doré bullion was poured in 1980. Initial mine production was planned at 2.0 million tons per year, which allowed the operation to become the seventh largest United States silver mine of that time.

In 1982, depressed silver prices forced Oxymin to suspend mining operations. In that same year NERCO Minerals Company (NERCO) acquired Oxymin's majority interest in the mine and restarted mining operations in early 1983 on additional reserves defined at the Mount Diablo and Lucky Hill pits. In late 1983 NERCO purchased Congdon and Carey's minority interest to become the sole owner of the mine. In 1985, NERCO began mining the Northern Belle pit. By

1987, NERCO was mining at a production rate of 5.5 million tons of ore per year from the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle pits. Mine production continued until 1989 for Northern Belle and 1990 for Mount Diablo, when once again low silver prices forced suspension of all mining operations. NERCO was subsequently taken over by AMAX Minerals, which was in turn acquired by Kinross.

A limited exploration program by Kinross defined additional reserves below the Northern Belle pit and mining operations were resumed in January 1994. Kinross production was primarily from the from the Northern Belle pit, with lesser production from the Mount Diablo, and the small "J", and Georgine pits. A maximum annual production rate of 4.3 million tons of ore reported for the year of 1996. Reserves of oxide material declined until mining ceased at the end of April 1997, with stockpiled ore crushed and hauled to the leach pads during the month of May. Processing of leach solutions from the pads continued through February 1999. Kinross reported their total mine production to be 12.7 million tons averaging 1.42 ounces of soluble silver per ton and 0.005 ounces of soluble gold per ton, for a total of 18.0 million ounces of contained silver and 65,000 ounces of contained gold (May 1997 Kinross Monthly Mine Report). Kinross is currently completing the process of permanent closure and reclamation of the operation."

6.1 Historical Exploration

There has been a succession of exploration programs on the Property since the 1960's when its large tonnage, low grade resources attracted the attention of several mining companies. In 1976, the shallow low-grade deposits at Lucky Hill and Mount Diablo were drill tested over a four-year period to assess their amenability for treatment by cyanide leaching. This work was followed by various exploration drilling campaigns by Oxymin, NERCO and Kinross during the 1979 to 1997 period. Prior to its sale Kinross drill tested the deeper portions of the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits below the pit limits at the time (Stevens, 2001).

Silver Standard conducted limited twin drilling and sample re-analyses during their project due diligence in late 1999 and early 2000 (Stevens, 2001). The author had data for Silver Standard re-assaying 10 holes from the sonic drill program (1992) and 14 holes drilled by Kinross. Following their May 2001 purchase Silver Standard held the Property on a care and maintenance basis pending a rise in silver prices. During their tenure a mineral resource estimate was prepared by Snowdon in 1999 and updated in 2001.

6.2 Historical Drilling

The following text is a quote from the 2001 technical report by Pincock Allen & Holt (Stevens, 2001).

"In 1976, the initial Oxymin partnership drilled approximately 50 wide-spaced air rotary holes in the Lucky Hill and Mount Diablo deposits to establish the continuity of the mineralization. An analytical laboratory was set up in Hawthorne for sample preparation and sodium cyanide leach-atomic absorption silver and gold analysis. Detailed drilling was conducted by the partnership from 1977 to 1978. Approximately 135 air rotary holes were drilled at approximately 30.5 meter (100 foot) centers. Little documentation remains as to the drilling procedures used during this period; however, PAH notes that the results of the drilling and re-assaying provided the confidence needed to proceed with the development of the project. PAH notes that many of these holes were drilled to delineate the more near-surface parts of the mineralized zones contained in the Lucky Hill, Mount Diablo, and Northern Belle pit areas.

Additional exploration drilling around the pit areas, including down-dip extensions of the mineralized zones, was conducted by NERCO, and subsequently by Kinross. This drilling is more relevant to the current Silver Standard resources. Drilling in the Mount Diablo deposit has been largely by rotary methods, with reverse circulation methods used in the deeper zones. Drilling in the Northern Belle deposit has been largely by reverse circulation methods due to the presence of surficial loose basaltic colluvium and numerous underground workings. It was reported (Warner, 1991) that great care was taken in rotary drilling to maintain a dry hole in order to minimize down-hole contamination. Below depths of 100 to 200 feet, reverse circulation holes were reported to have been drilled wet, with care taken between samples to flush the hole of excess cuttings and routine washing of sample catching/splitting equipment. Drill samples were collected at 5-foot intervals, with the samples delivered to the on-site laboratory. Limited details on the historical drilling are readily available at this point in time.

From late 1999 to early 2000, Silver Standard conducted deep drilling to the north of the Mount Diablo pit as part of their due diligence of the project. Ten holes were drilled for a total of 6,465 feet, primarily by reverse circulation methods, although two short intervals in two of the holes were cored. All holes were drilled within a 10-foot radius of an original Kinross hole at the collar, but were not down-hole surveyed, making comparative analysis somewhat inconclusive, as some down hole drift could have occurred. Mineralized drill hole intersections varied from 60 to 120 feet and generally corroborated earlier Kinross drilling in demonstrating the down dip continuity of the Lower Candelaria Shear mineralization below the pit-bottom limits. Silver grades, however, were consistently lower in the Silver Standard drilling."

At the time of the PAH 2001 report the drilling database for the combined Mount Diablo and Northern Belle areas included a total of 771 drill holes for a total of 358,050 feet of drilling, containing 64,923 sampled intervals. PAH (2001) reported that many, but not all, of the drilling had been down-hole surveyed, and that 1989 and 1990 studies found that deeper drill holes were deviating by significant amounts and needed to be surveyed down-hole to accurately handle the resulting drill hole data.

Additional drill information, not contained in the PAH report, shows that NERCO, in 1992, completed a sonic drill program on leach pad 1 (LP1). NERCO drilled 36 sonic holes for 2510 feet (765.05 m). The sonic holes on LP1 are marked in the field with metal pins. No holes were drilled on the other leach pad, LP2, because it was still in active use in 1992.

6.3 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

The most recent historical mineral resource estimate was prepared by Snowden for Silver Standard Resources Inc. and documented in the NI 43-101 technical report dated May 24, 2001 by Pincock Allen & Holt ('PAH', Stevens). PAH (2001) reports the Candelaria resource as including the remaining down-dip mineral resources for both the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits, the remaining resources in two leach pads, and resources contained in two low-grade stockpiles. The Candelaria property contains a measured and indicated historical resource of 13.6 million short tons (12.3 million tonnes) averaging 1.76 ounces of cyanide soluble silver per short ton (opt $Ag_{soluble}$) (60.34 g/t) and 0.003 ounces of cyanide soluble gold per short ton (opt $Au_{soluble}$) (0.10 g/t), for 23.98 million ounces of silver. Additionally, there is an inferred resource of 55.7 million short tons averaging 1.27 opt $Ag_{soluble}$ and 0.002 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 46.6 million ounces of silver. The resource estimates were completed by Snowden in 1999, updated in 2001 and reported by PAH (2001).

The author, a qualified person, has not done sufficient work to classify this historic estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

The PAH report used Snowden's regression analyses to report a "factored" Total silver value (Ag_{total}) for the resource and a silver equivalent ("AgEQ") value based on an equivalency ratio of 57.8:1. The author has modified the resource statement and resource table from the PAH report to include soluble silver grades where in the original report only the Total silver numbers were reported. The format changes were made so the resource statement would conform more to current best practices, however, the resource is not reported in a conformity shape for eventual economic extraction. The historical global resource is summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Historical Total Candelaria Resource - 2001

Area/Type	Classification	Short Tons	Soluble Ag Grade (opt)	Soluble Au Grade (opt)	Factored Ag Grade (opt Ag_{total})	AgEq Grade (opt $AgEq_{total}$)	Contained Metal* (Ag_{total})
Mount Diablo	Measured	3,391,000	2.54	0.004	4.44	4.67	15,054,000
	Indicated	10,231,185	1.50	0.003	2.84	3.01	29,005,000
	Subtotal M+I.	13,623,000	1.76	0.003	3.23	3.42	44,060,000
Mount Diablo	Inferred	5,201,000	1.03	0.003	2.12	2.30	11,015,000
Northern Belle	Inferred	9,162,000	1.17	0.002	2.26	2.37	20,661,000
Leach Pads		37,328,000	0.77	---	1.29	1.29	48,153,000
L.G. Stockpiles		4,000,000	0.45	---	0.75	0.75	3,000,000
Subtotal Inf.	Subtotal Inf.	55,681,000	1.27	0.002	1.49	1.52	82,829,000

** - Contained Metal based on Factored silver grades*

Note 1) Lode resources tabulated at a 0.5 opt $Ag_{soluble}$ cut-off grades.
2) Leach pads and low grade stockpile resources tabulated for entire accumulation of material.
3) Total silver grades factored from soluble silver grades using regression formulas developed by Snowden.
4) Silver equivalent grade includes the contribution from the gold grade (soluble) using an Ag:Au equivalency ratio of 57.8:1.
5) Units used in Table 6.1 are in the Imperial System where Tons are short tons and grade (opt) are ounces per short ton.
6) Resource prepared for Silver Standard by Snowden (1999, 2001)

The author, a qualified person, has not done sufficient work to classify this historic estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

Stevens (2001) comments on the soluble silver resource methodology and confidence in the historical resource estimations:

> *'PAH notes: that since the initial feasibility study, silver grades used in the resource and reserve estimates and production records at Candelaria have been based on soluble (leachable) silver grades ($Ag_{soluble}$) and gold grades ($Au_{soluble}$) obtained from hot cyanide leach methods, since the previous open-pit operation's focus for processing was on heap leaching the silver. Previous resource and reserve estimates combined the cyanide soluble silver grades with the gold grade converted to a silver equivalent to produce silver equivalent grades ($AgEq_{soluble}$). Silver Standard (the report was written for Silver Standard, the property vendor) may use other processing*

methods and as a result has prepared resource estimates based on factored total silver grades (Ag_{total}) and factored total silver equivalent grades ($AgEq_{total}$).

PAH finds that the exploration sampling, sample analysis, and database construction for the Candelaria Project resources were generally conducted in a reasonable manner according to industry standard practices. As a result, PAH believes that the results provide an adequate database on which to base resource estimation. PAH finds that the resource estimates were prepared using standard engineering methods and provide an acceptable representation of the silver mineralization in the various resource areas. PAH believes that the classification of the lode resources meets the standards of NI 43-101 and the definitions of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM, 2000).

The Snowden resource estimate for the remaining Mount Diablo and Northern Belle resources includes all material in the model above a 0.5 ounce per short ton (opt) soluble silver ($Ag_{soluble}$) and below the final pit limits from the as built topography of May 1997, regardless of mineability. A soluble silver ($Ag_{soluble}$) cut-off grade was applied because of its historical usage for open-pit mining, rather than a factored total silver (Ag_{total}) cutoff grade, which PAH believes is acceptable. A constant density factor of 13.50 cubic feet per ton was applied based on historical usage for open-pit mining and historical density testing, the results of which are no longer readily available.'

The author believes the Snowden resource estimate is still relevant and the information reliable. The Snowdon resource was completed using the classification categories of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM, 2000). The difference between the CIM (2000) resource reporting and current guidelines is the reporting of resources in a continuity shape for eventual economic extraction. The work required to update and verify the historic resource estimates for the heap leach pads has been completed with additional drilling and metallurgy, results are reported in Section 14 of this report.

6.3.1 Mount Diablo Deposit Historic Resource

Snowden factored the soluble silver ($Ag_{soluble}$) model to create a total silver (Ag_{total}) model, since total silver (Ag_{total}) did not exist in the drill hole database for direct estimation. For the Mount Diablo deposit, Snowden conducted a statistical analysis of historical exploration drill hole sample grades for which both cyanide soluble silver and total silver (fire assay) grades were measured in order to derive a regression formula for the factoring of the cyanide soluble silver to factored total silver. For the silver regression formula, 15 drill holes in the down-dip part of the deposit were used, including nine holes drilled by Silver Standard and six holes drilled previously by Kinross. This analysis resulted in the following formula for the deep Mount Diablo mineralization: $Ag_{total} = 1.536\ Ag_{soluble} + 0.5382$. This regression formula is based on limited sample grade data and Snowden recommended to collect and analyze additional data (Stevens, 2001).

Snowden used both the factored total silver (Ag_{total}) model and the soluble gold ($Au_{soluble}$) model to create a factored total silver equivalent ($AgEq_{total}$) model. Silver equivalent grade includes the contribution from the gold grade (soluble) using an Ag:Au equivalency ratio of 57.8:1, based on a USD $260 per ounce gold price and USD $4.50 per ounce silver price. Soluble gold ($Au_{soluble}$) grades were used because data for calculating a factored gold grade was insufficient at the time of the preparation of the report by PAH. The author notes that the use of non-recovered or factored grades for calculating equivalents is no longer permitted under CIM guidelines.

6.3.2 Northern Belle Deposit Historic Resource

For the Northern Belle deposit, Snowden conducted a statistical analysis of historical daily mill head grades for which both cyanide soluble silver and total silver (fire assay) grades were measured to derive a regression formula for the factoring of the cyanide soluble silver to factored total silver. The silver regression used mill head analyses from March to May 1997, representing the last Kinross production from the bottom of the Northern Belle pit. This analysis resulted in the following formula for the deep Northern Belle mineralization: Ag_{total} = 1.788 $Ag_{soluble}$ + 0.1677. This regression formula is based on limited sample grade data and Snowden recommended to collect and analyze additional data (Stevens, 2001).

Snowden used both the factored total silver (Ag_{total}) model and the soluble gold ($Au_{soluble}$) model to create a factored total silver equivalent ($AgEq_{total}$) model. Silver equivalent grade includes the contribution from the gold grade (soluble) using an Ag:Au equivalency ratio of 57.8:1, based on a USD $260 per ounce gold price and a USD $4.50 per ounce silver price. Soluble gold ($Au_{soluble}$) grades were used because data for calculating a factored gold grade was insufficient at the time of the report. The author notes that the use of non-recovered or factored grades for calculating equivalents is no longer permitted under CIM guidelines.

Stevens (2001) reports that the Northern Belle resources were all classified as inferred due to the limited verification of previous samples, lack of current verification sampling, and a lack of geologic information on the creation of the geologic model.

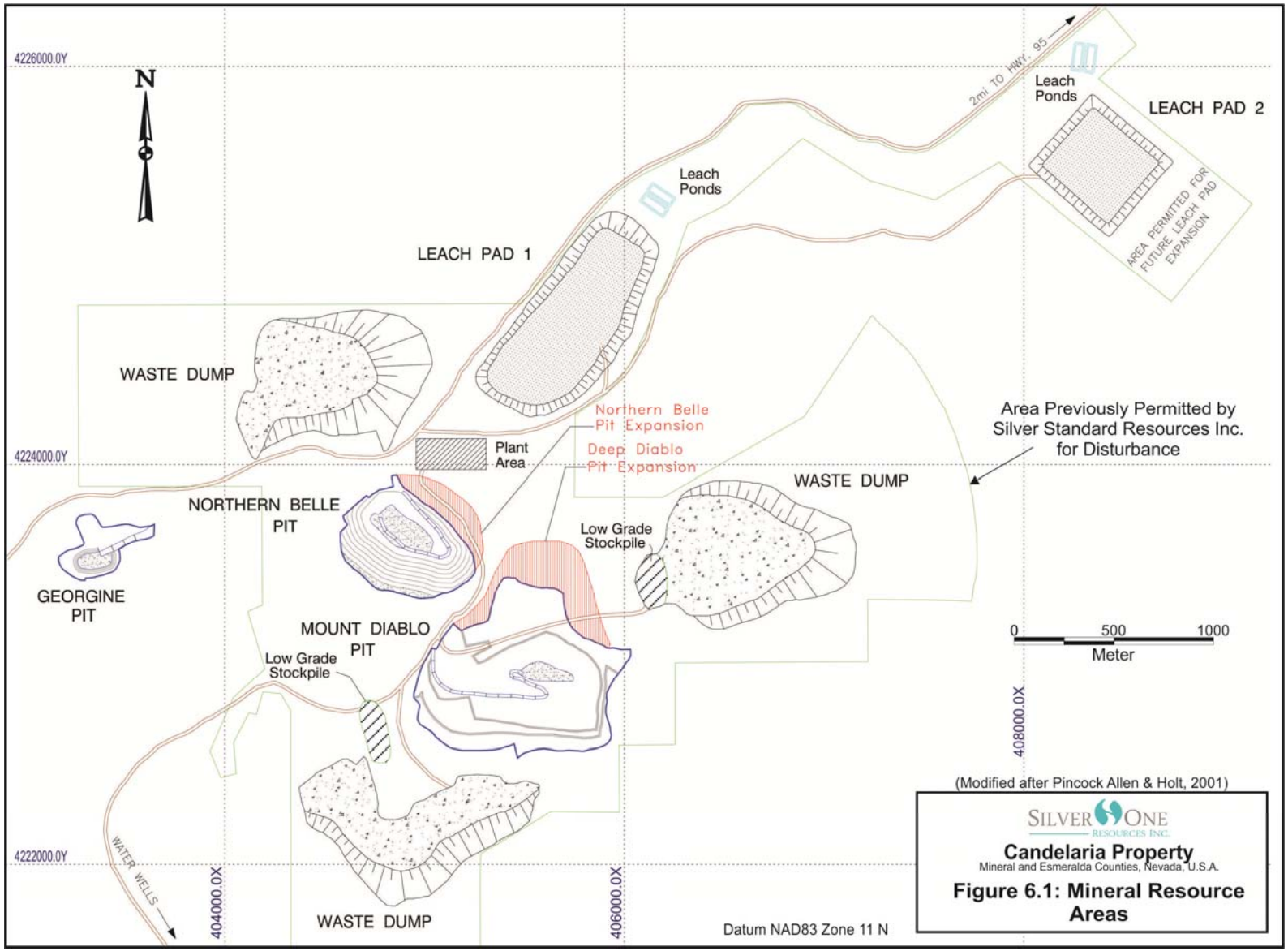


Figure 6.1: Mineral Resource Areas

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

Mineral and Esmeralda counties, in the west-central part of Nevada, lie within a zone of disrupted structure that forms the transition between the northwest-trending Sierra Nevada province to the west and the north-northeast-trending Basin and Range province to the east.

According to Ross (1961), there are reportedly about 30,000 feet of structurally complex calcareous, clastic and volcanic rocks of Triassic and Jurassic age exposed within Mineral county, flanked on the south by a few thousand feet of calcareous and clastic rocks of Cambrian, Ordovician and Permian age. Granitic rocks, mainly as quartz monzonitic satellitic bodies related to the composite Sierra Nevada batholith of Cretaceous age, intrude the metasedimentary and metavolcanic sequences. Cenozoic volcanic rocks, ranging in composition from basalt to rhyolitic welded tuffs, overlie the Paleozoic and Mesozoic rocks.

There have been several periods of regional folding and faulting. A major orogeny began in early Jurassic time accompanied by major thrusting. Cenozoic deformation consisted mainly of normal faulting and the region is tectonically active to recent time. See Figure 7.1.

7.2 Local and Property Geology

The local and property geology is well documented in the 2001 technical report by Pincock Allen & Holt (2001). The following text is a direct quote from this report.

"The geologic setting of west-central Nevada is characterized by displaced terrain tectonics reflected by multiple episodes of large scale thrust faulting and tectonic stacking, magmatism, and normal faulting. Five Paleozoic and Mesozoic thrust sheets are recognized and from the structurally lowest upwards are: the Roberts Mountain allochthon, the Golconda allochthon, the Sonoma volcanic arc, the Luning allochthon, and the Pamlico allochthon. In this area, the northerly structural trend typical of most of Nevada abruptly changes to an easterly trend, known as the Mina deflection, and this is the dominant structural trend in the Candelaria Hills.

The Roberts Mountain allochthon consists of the Palmetto Formation, an Ordovician age, deep water deposition chert-argillite-dolomite sequence, which is tectonically interleaved with stratigraphic slices of Devonian age limestone and calcarenite. This assemblage is a tectonic-stratigraphic equivalent of the Valmy and Vinini Formations of central Nevada and was emplaced along the Roberts Mountain Thrust fault during the mid-Paleozoic Antler Orogeny.

The Golconda allochthon was structurally emplaced upon the Candelaria Formation during the lower Triassic Sonoma Orogeny. The Golconda allochthon in the Candelaria Hills consists of the Pickhandle Gulch Complex, a Mississippian- to early Triassic-age tectonic mélange that comprises the sole plate of the Golconda allochthon. The Pickhandle Gulch Complex consists of a 1,600 foot thick structurally disrupted sequence with slices and blocks of Mississippian to early Triassic sediments within a serpentinite complex, and represents the emplacement from the north of the Sonoma volcanic arc. The structural base of the complex is marked by the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust fault, while the structural top is marked by the Golconda Thrust. A related structural zone, the Lower Candelaria Shear zone or "LCS," occurs in the lower part of the Member 1 of the

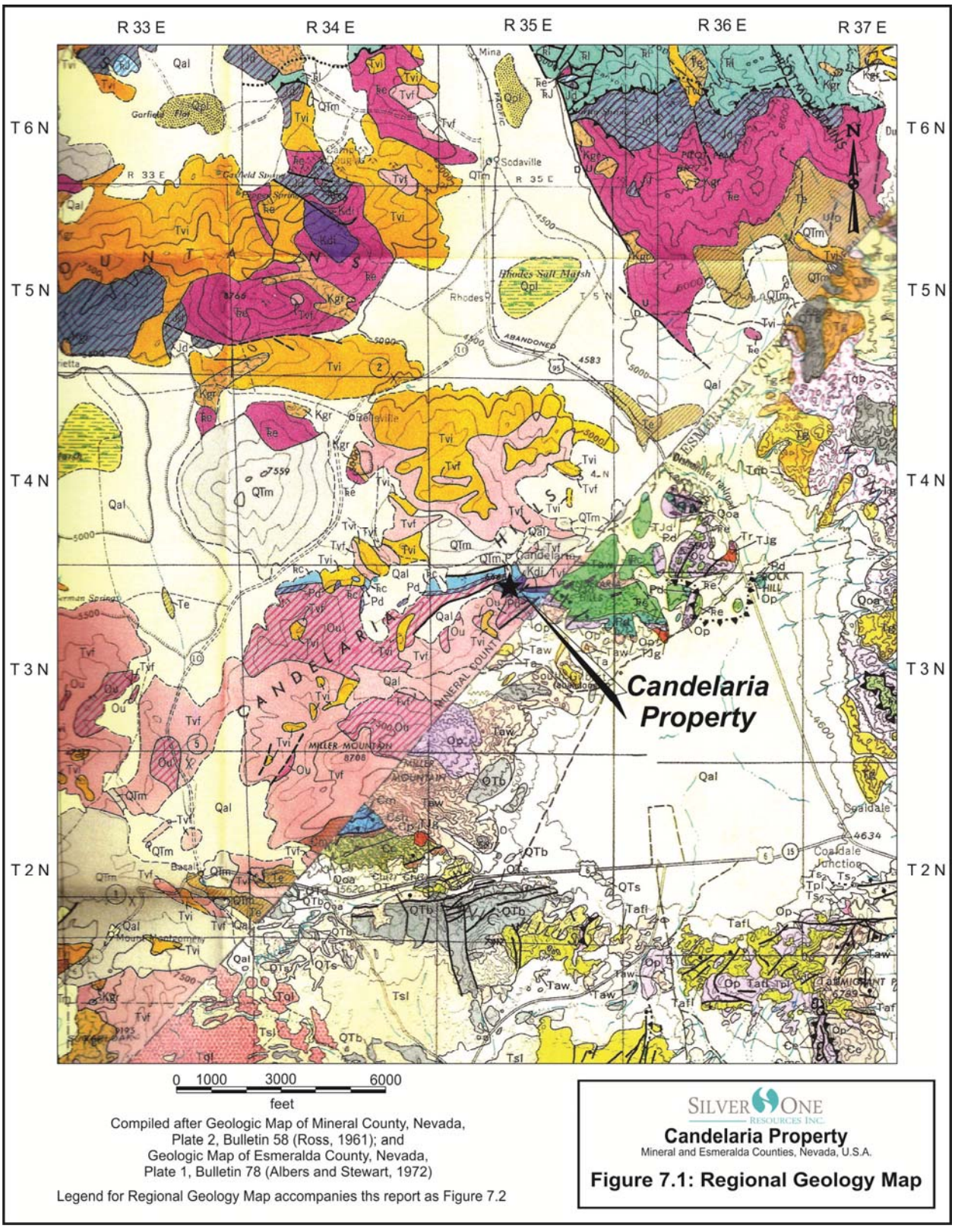


Figure 7.1: Regional Geology Map

Figure 7.2: Legend For Regional Geology

Candelaria Formation and is the main host for mineralization in the district. Above the Golconda Thrust, are a sequence of Mississippian to Permian age sedimentary and volcanic rocks that are exposed elsewhere, but have been eroded from the Candelaria Hills.

During Jurassic and Cretaceous time the Sierran magmatic arc developed along the western United States, immediately to the west of the project location. Felsic intrusions of batholithic proportions are generally of Jurassic age (150 and 200 million years ago) and are restricted to the extreme west part of the state. In the Candelaria Hills it is believed that associated back arc subsidence and sediment accumulation occurred, mixed with episodic periods of volcanism. The Luning and Pamlico allochthons, present to the north of the Candelaria Hills, represent the later Mesozoic age thrusting of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks.

A series of stocks and small plutons of intermediate composition were emplaced during Cretaceous time in west-central Nevada. In the deposit area, these rocks range in composition from granite to diorite, fine grained to porphyritic, and are referred to as the "mine sequence intrusives." These intrusions occur as individual sills and dikes focused along the east-west striking and north dipping trend of thrust faulting of the lower Candelaria Formation. Sills up to 150-feet thick and 2,500 feet long occur primarily along the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust at the upper contact of the Candelaria Formation, in the lower Candelaria Formation near the contact with the Diablo Formation, and variably within Member 1 and the lower part of Member 2 of the Candelaria Formation. Dikes up to 100 feet wide locally cut the Palmetto and Candelaria Formations and appear to be feeders for the sills. Mine intrusives predate mineralization and are themselves hydrothermally altered and weakly mineralized.

Major uplift occurred during the late Cretaceous to early Oligocene time, with the erosion of all the postulated Jurassic and Cretaceous sediments and volcanics, together with an unknown thickness of the Golconda and Roberts Mountain allochthons. This event allowed for post-mineral shearing along mineralized structural zones and exposed the Candelaria mineralization to significant surface weathering and oxidation. Subsequently in Oligocene time, this deeply weathered erosional paleosurface was buried under voluminous felsic to intermediate composition ash-flow tuffs, with thicknesses up to 2,000 feet. This was followed in Miocene time by the deposition of a sequence of andesitic flows and pyroclastics.

Miocene, Pliocene, and Recent age regional extensional tectonics resulted in "Basin and Range" normal faulting. This event is characterized by the relative uplift and erosion of ranges and the contemporaneous subsidence and alluvial filling of basins. Local volcanism resulted in a capping of basalt flows in the ranges.

The Lower Candelaria Shear is the main mineralized structure in the Candelaria district and is developed parallel to bedding within the lower half of Member 1 of the Candelaria Formation. The shear zone is present throughout the district and ranges in thickness from 3 feet to a maximum of over 100 feet in the Mount Diablo pit and dips from 20 to 60 degrees to the north. In some areas, the shear zone is at the base on Member 1 of the Candelaria Formation where deformation was focused immediately above the massive Diablo Formation.

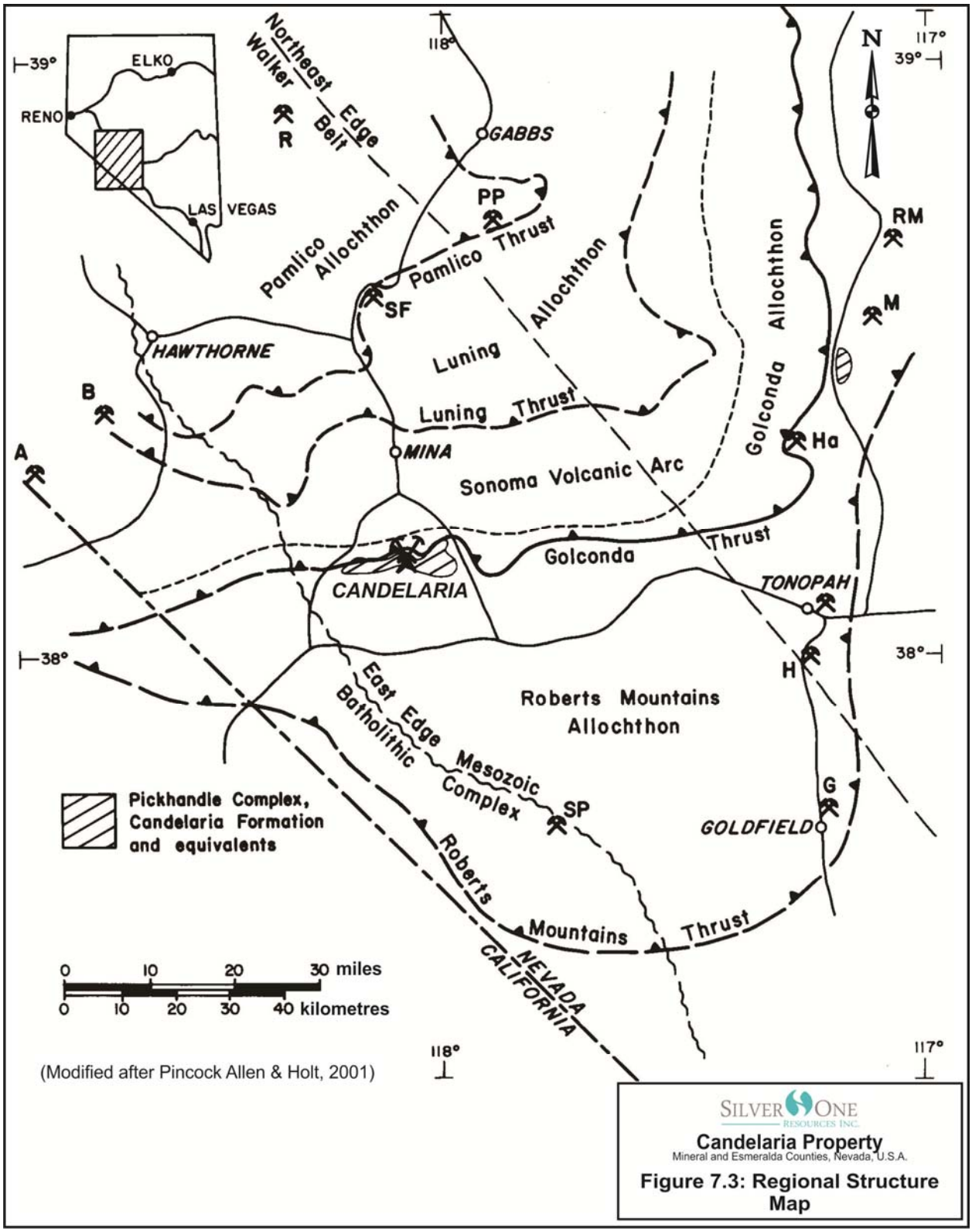


Figure 7.3: Regional Structure Map

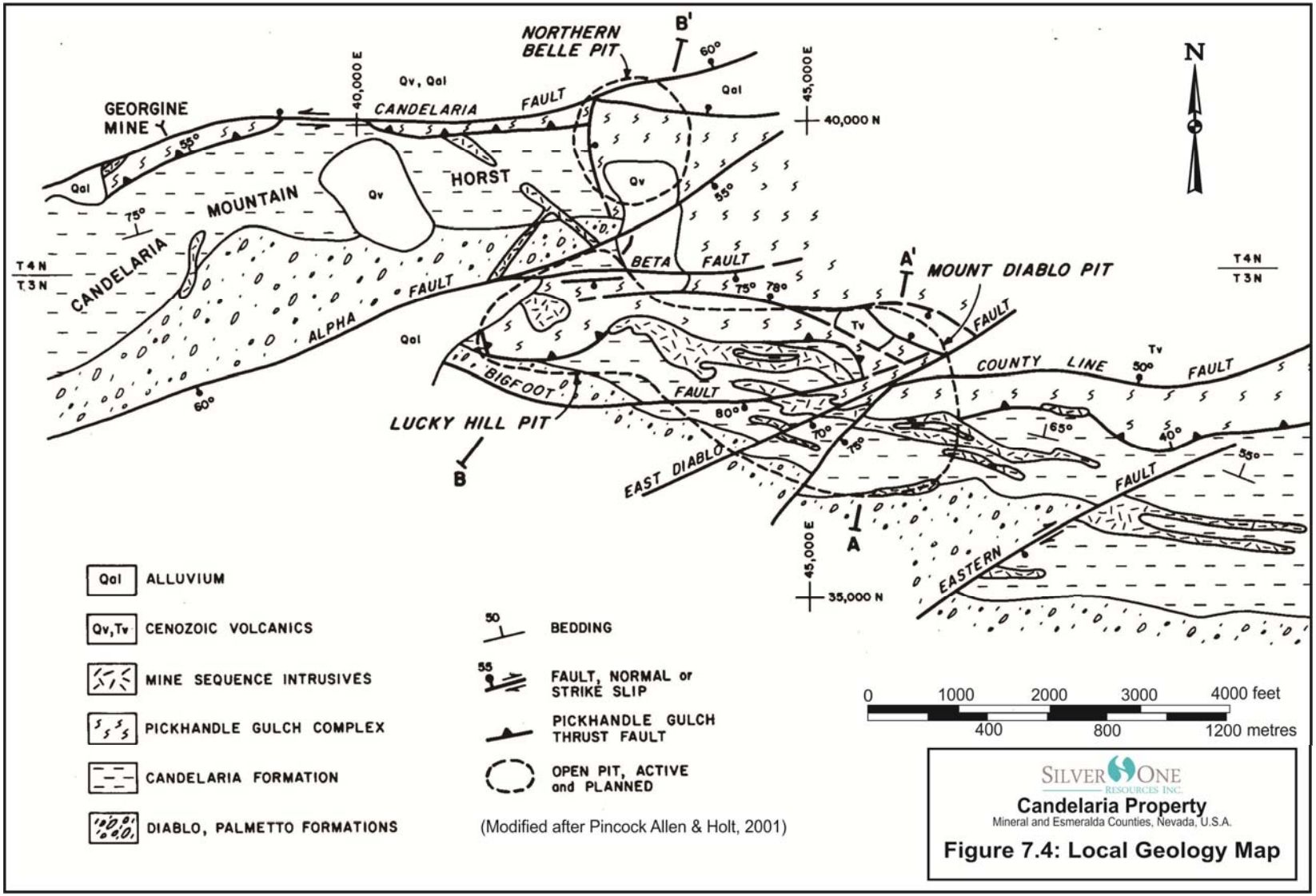


Figure 7.4: Local Geology Map

In other areas it is as much as 60 feet above the base of Member 1, but is always lower than a cherty fragmental marker bed. Within the shear zone, bedding is thoroughly disrupted and individual lithologies can be difficult to distinguish, with small rootless folds common.

The Pickhandle Gulch Thrust is a lesser mineralized structure in the Candelaria district and occurs where the Pickhandle Gulch Complex was thrust over the Candelaria Formation. The thrust is characterized by a generally sharp break between little-deformed sediments in the footwall of the thrust and strongly sheared serpentinite in the hanging wall of the thrust, with deformation focused within the lower 130 feet of the over-thrusted plate. Many secondary shear zones parallel to the main thrust are present in this sequence. The thrust plane is usually within a few degrees of the bedding plane of the Candelaria sediments, and both dip between 20 and 75 degrees to the north. The Pickhandle Gulch Thrust does, however, variably cut downward through the Candelaria Formation sediment sequence and locally, as in the Lucky Hill pit, rests directly on rocks of the Diablo and Palmetto Formations."

See Figure 7.3 and 7.4 of this report for the structural and local geological settings respectively.

7.2.1 Mineralization

A detailed description of the precious and base metal mineralization is reported in the 2001 technical report by Pincock Allen & Holt . The following text is a direct quote from this report.

"In the Mount Diablo area, mineralization is best developed in the Lower Candelaria Shear, with very minor mineralization in the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust. In this area, the Lower Candelaria Shear reaches a thickness of 115 feet, with the boundaries of mineralization corresponding closely to the limits of shear-related deformation. Within the Lower Candelaria Shear Member 1 sediments and intrusives show strong sericite alteration, which bleaches the rock and obscures original features. Age dating of secondary sericite from altered quartz monzonite porphyry provides an early Cretaceous date (126 million years ago) and is believed to be the age of the mineralization (Moeller, 1986). The resource reported by Silver Standard for the Mount Diablo deposit occurs primarily in the Lower Candelaria Shear at depth and consists of transitional oxide/sulfide and sulfide mineralization.

In the Northern Belle and Lucky Hill pit areas, mineralization is best developed in the Pickhandle Gulch Trust zone. In this area, the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust zone reaches a thickness of 115 feet. The Lower Candelaria Shear, however, is less than 10 feet thick, but is locally mineralized. The resource reported by Silver Standard for the Northern Belle deposit occurs primarily in the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust at depth and consists of mixed oxide/sulfide and sulfide mineralization.

Lower Candelaria Shear Zone

Within the Lower Candelaria Shear zone, sediments of Member 1 of the Candelaria Formation and associated intrusives show strong sericite alteration which bleaches the rock and obscures their original features, silicification in the form of quartz vein stockworking, and dolomitization (Thomson, 1990). Mineralization within the oxidized upper part of the Lower Candelaria Shear consists of fractured and partly brecciated gossanous sediments, which are riddled with small, irregular, milky white quartz veins, with ubiquitous coatings and impregnations of iron, with lesser manganese oxides. The iron oxides consist of hematite, goethite, limonite, and jarosite, as well

as a variety of lead, zinc and copper oxides, all derived from original sulfides. Silver occurs predominantly as native silver and in cerargyrite, occurring as free grains ranging in size from a few microns to a few hundred microns (average size 10 to 40 microns). Silver grades from the open pit operations have typically ranged from 2 to 8 ounces of silver per ton, with local areas of higher grade in excess of 50 ounces silver per ton. Locally in the oxidized zone, relict lenses of fresh sulfide-bearing material are preserved. The silver mineralization of the oxidized zones typically has a low gold content, with average ratios of 400 to 1 silver to gold.

Within, and marginal to, the Lower Candelaria Shear zone are irregular and discontinuous high-grade lenses and shoots of more massive iron and manganese-iron oxides with dolomite and quartz gangue. These high-grade zones were the focus of early underground mining and consisted of lenses and shoots 2 to 10 feet thick, with strikes of up to 100 feet, and dip extents of several hundred feet. Many of the high-grade lenses may be the due to the replacement of narrow limestone beds that occur in Member 1 of the Candelaria Formation (Thomson, 1990). As in the surrounding oxidized shear zone, silver occurs predominantly as native silver and in cerargyrite.

The Lower Candelaria Shear zone below the zone of oxidation consists of a stockwork of narrow, white-grey pyritic quartz veins in black, sooty carbonaceous siltstones. Sulfides occur as disseminations, clots, and massive lenses of pyrite, with lesser jamesonite, tetrahedrite, stibnite, argentite, and covellite. Except for covellite, these minerals all occur as inclusions encapsulated within pyrite and or quartz. The maximum size of the base metal sulfide/sulfosalt inclusions is a few tens of microns. Minor sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena have also been identified. Silver occurs primarily as argentite inclusions in pyrite (Thomson, 1990).

High-grade mineralization below the zone of oxidation consists of crudely banded lenses of sulfides and gangue. Sulfides may be disseminated or may form discontinuous massive layers up to 2 feet thick. Sulfides include pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and jamesonite, with minor chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. The gangue is mainly dolomite with lesser quartz. The high-grade sulfides typically range from 30 to 60 ounces of silver per ton. Silver appears to occur in galena and jamesonite, and as argentite, but its various occurrences are not well documented.

Pickhandle Gulch Thrust Zone

The rocks of the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust zone show widespread serpentinization that is considered to be largely pre-mineralization in nature. Above the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust, up to 260 feet of the Pickhandle Gulch Complex have been overprinted by quartz-dolomite alteration, which in places totally obscures the original character of the ultramafics (Thompson, 1990). Quartz stockworking is not as well developed in the Pickhandle Gulch Thrust zone. Mineralization in the oxidized upper part of the zone is contained in stockworks and fractures, with ubiquitous coatings and impregnations of manganese and lesser iron oxides. The manganese and iron oxides, as well as a variety of lead, zinc and copper oxides, are all derived from original sulfides. In addition, nickel and chromium oxides are characteristic in this zone. Silver occurs predominantly as native silver and in cerargyrite. Both occur as free grains ranging in size from a few microns to a few hundred microns (average size 10 to 40 microns).

Below the zone of oxidation in the Northern Belle deposit, mineralization was reported from earlier underground mining to consist of crude banding of sulfides and gangue, hosted by

sheared serpentinite and underlying carbonaceous siltstones, with local massive lenses of sulfides up to 1.5 feet thick. The sulfides consist primarily of pyrite, with lesser sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite, with minor amounts of jamesonite and arsenopyrite. Multiple generations of quartz and dolomite gangue are present (Moeller, 1986). Silver appears to occur in galena and jamesonite, and likely as argentite, but its various occurrences are not well documented.

Minor mineralization occurs in the mine intrusives that were emplaced before or possibly around the same time as the early Cretaceous hydrothermal mineralization event. The intrusive sills were emplaced into the same structural zones that allowed for the introduction of the hydrothermal solutions that formed the mineralization. As such, there is a close association between mineralization and intrusives.

The Candelaria mineralization formed as continuous, tabular-shaped, structural zones with original dimensions of approximately 20,000 feet along strike and 2,500 feet down dip. The north-dipping structural zones were subsequently displaced by faulting, forming structural blocks that were progressively uplifted to the north by several east-northeast trending normal faults. The most significant of these are the East Diablo, Bigfoot, Beta, and Alpha faults, which generally trend east-northeast, dip 60 to 80 degrees to the southeast, and have displacements of 50 to 300 feet. Evidence indicates that these faults were formed during the late Cretaceous to early Tertiary uplift event, with some reactivation during late Tertiary to Recent Basin and Range tectonic activity.

The dipping mineralized zones have been subjected to post-mineral shearing that has disrupted the mineralization. Subsequent weathering and oxidation of the mineralized zone occurred during two distinct periods of time. The first was during a late Cretaceous to early Tertiary erosional event, after which the paleo-erosional surface was capped by younger volcanic rocks. The second followed the Tertiary to Recent erosional period during which the mineralized zones were again exposed at the surface. Partial to complete oxidation of the deposits extends down to depths of about 650 feet."

See Figure 7.5 for the distribution and geological settings of the silver-bearing mineralization within the three past producing open pits on the Property.

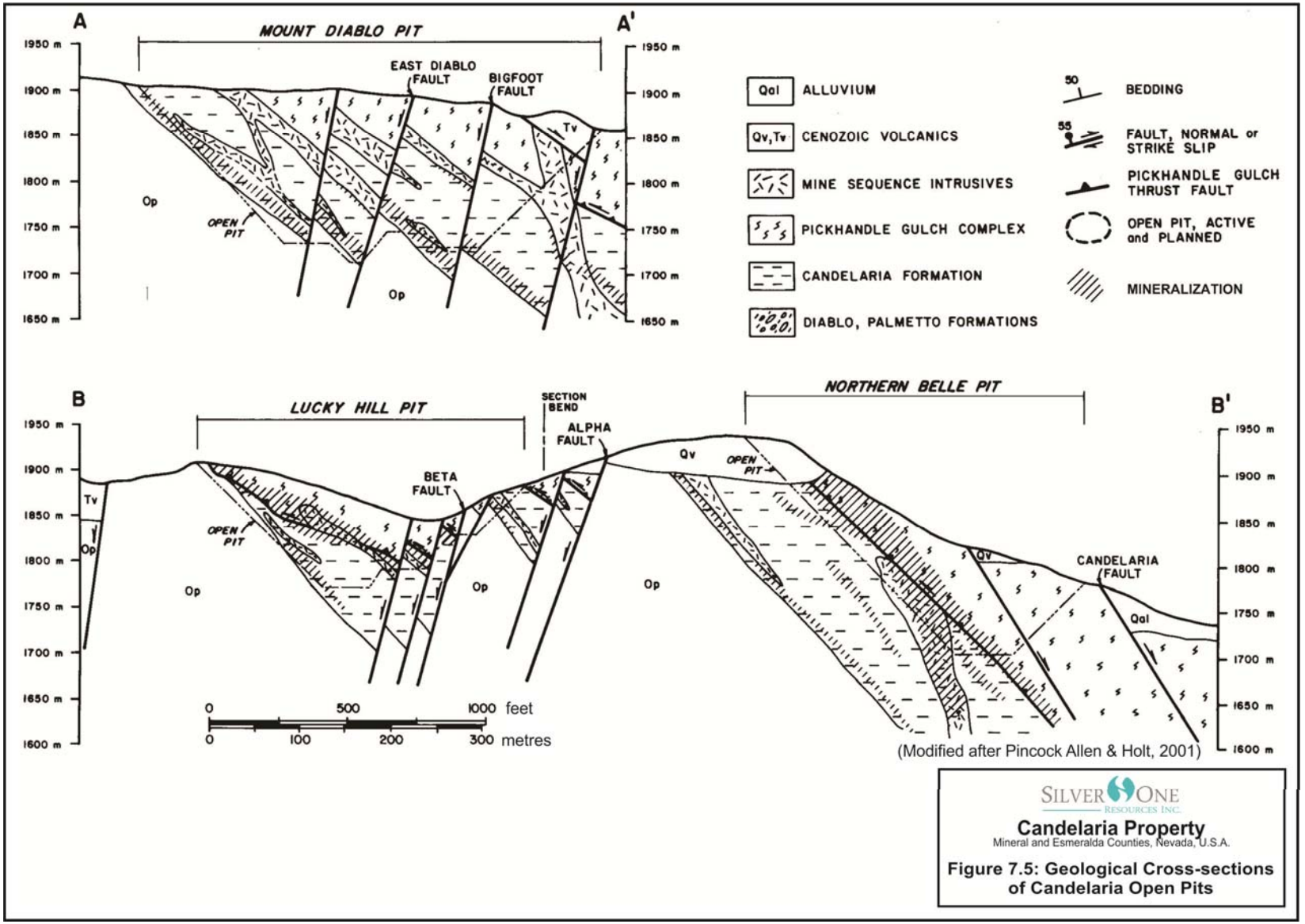


Figure 7.5: Geological Cross-sections of Candelaria Open Pits

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The silver-bearing mineralization of the Candelaria Mining District is hosted by quartz stockworks genetically and spatially associated with epigenetic hydrothermal activity along the Lower Candelaria Shear and Pickhandle Gulch Thrust that were generated during early Cretaceous regional thrust faulting. According to Koschmann and Bergendahl (1968), there are several types of veining found within the district but only one type has proven to be of economic importance – mineralized fault zones hosting pyrite, sphalerite and minor galena, chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite in a gangue of altered country rock, quartz and dolomite. Oxidized mineralization is composed predominantly of limonite and manganese oxide with small amounts of bindheimite, anglesite, smithsonite and cerussite.

Based upon the reported mineralization produced from the past mining operations the mineralization on the Property would be classified as an epigenetic, structurally-controlled 'Polymetallic Copper-Lead-Zinc-Silver (+/- Gold) Vein' deposit. The characteristics of this type of deposit in Nevada and elsewhere have been described by Ross (1961) and Lefebure and Church (1996) as follows.

Description - Sulphide-rich veins contain chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, silver and sulphosalt minerals in a quartz-carbonate gangue. These veins can be subdivided into those hosted by metasediments and another group hosted by volcanic or intrusive rocks;

Tectonic Setting - These veins occur in virtually all tectonic settings except oceanic, including continental margins, island arcs, continental volcanics and cratonic sequences.

Depositional Environment - Veins typically crosscut volcanic sequences and follow volcano-tectonic structures;

Age of Mineralization – Mainly Cretaceous to Tertiary in Nevada;

Host/Associated Rock Types - These veins can occur in virtually any host. Most commonly the veins are hosted by thick sequences of clastic metasediments or by intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. In many districts there are felsic to intermediate intrusive bodies and mafic igneous rocks are less common. Many veins are associated with dykes following the same structures;

Deposit Form - Typically steeply dipping, narrow, tabular, or splayed veins. Commonly occur as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins vary from inches (centimetres) up to more than 10 ft (3 m) wide and can be followed from a few hundred to more than 3,200 ft (1000 m) in length and depth. Veins may widen to tens of metres in stockwork zones.

Texture/Structure - Compound veins with a complex paragenetic sequence are common. A wide variety of textures, including cockade texture, colloform banding and crustifications and locally druzy. Veins may grade into broad zones of stockwork or breccia. Coarse-grained sulphides as patches and pods, and fine- grained disseminations are confined to veins.

Economic Mineralogy – Pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite-tennantite, other sulphosalts including pyrargyrite, stephanite, bournonite and acanthite, native silver,

arsenopyrite, stibnite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena. Native gold and electrum in some deposits. Rhythmic compositional banding sometimes present in sphalerite. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth and Au grades are normally low for the amount of sulphides present.

Gangue Mineralogy - Quartz, carbonate (rhodochrosite, siderite, calcite, dolomite), sometimes specular hematite, hematite, barite, fluorite;

Alteration Mineralogy: Macroscopic wall rock alteration is typically limited in extent (measured in a few feet. Sericitization, silicification and pyritization are common. Thin veining of siderite or ankerite may be locally developed adjacent to veins;

Weathering - Black manganese oxide stains, sometimes with whitish melanterite, and limonite are common weathering products of some veins. Galena and sphalerite weather to secondary lead (anglesite) and zinc carbonates (smithsonite) and lead sulphate. In some deposits supergene enrichment has produced native and horn silver (cerargyrite);

Ore Controls - Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are important ore controls. Dikes are often emplaced along the same faults;

Genetic Model – This type of vein deposit has in the past been considered to result from differentiation of magma with the development of a volatile fluid phase that escaped along faults to form the veins. Recently researchers have preferred to invoke mixing of cooler, upper crustal hydrothermal or meteoric waters with rising fluids that could be metamorphic, groundwater heated by an intrusion or expelled directly from a differentiating magma;

Exploration Guides – Geochemical signatures include elevated values of Zn, Pb, Ag, Mn, Cu, Ba and As. These veins also respond geophysically as elongate zones of low magnetic response and/or electromagnetic, self-potential or induced polarization anomalies.

9.0 EXPLORATION

Exploration conducted by previous operators is summarized in the History section of this report. Recent exploration conducted by Silver One includes 45 sonic drill holes and nine diamond drill holes which are reported in the drilling section of this report as well as the geophysics program reported below. (Diaz, personal comm.,2020).

9.1 Geophysics

In August 2019 Silver One Resources Inc. contracted SHA Geophysics Ltd. to carry out Heli-GT helicopter-towed aeromagnetic three-axis gradient surveys over the Candelaria property. Equipment and crew mobilized to El Aero Helicopters in Carson City Nevada on September 27th, 2019. During a three-day period between September 28th - 30th, 2019 a total of 809 km of data was collected over the project area.

The survey was conducted in north-south oriented lines, with a 100-meter spacing and 40-meter terrain clearance (sensors) and east-west oriented control lines spaced 1,800 meters. All of the geophysical and ancillary equipment is housed in a towed bird designed by SHA Geophysics Ltd., manufactured from non-magnetic FRP. The Heli-GT bird is towed 25 m below the helicopter (Figure 9.1).

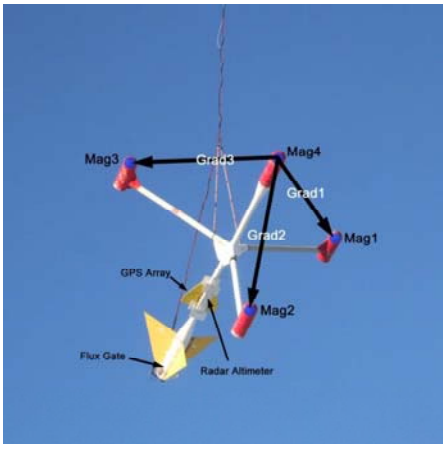


Figure 9.1: Heli GT Bird Tow Package

Four Scintrex CS-3 cesium sensors are arranged in an orthogonal array with 3 m sensor separation from the nose sensor to those at the end of each arm of the bird. The output from each sensor was processed by a KSM KMAG4 unit to resolve the magnetometer output to a resolution of about 0.005 nT at a rate of ten samples per second. The Heli-GT bird was flown at a nominal altitude of 30m.

The geophysical survey was very successful in identifying new targets not previously identified as well as in mapping structures that may be important controls to the silver mineralization. Preliminary results illustrate that mineralized structures present at Diablo, Northern Belle and Georgine mines, continue 4 km farther to the east and west of the Diablo and Georgine pits respectively. Results also reveal a large magnetic high with a geophysical signature consistent with IOCG deposits. This feature constitutes a major target 5 km long and 1.5 km wide represented by the red area located north of Georgine pit (Figure 9.2).

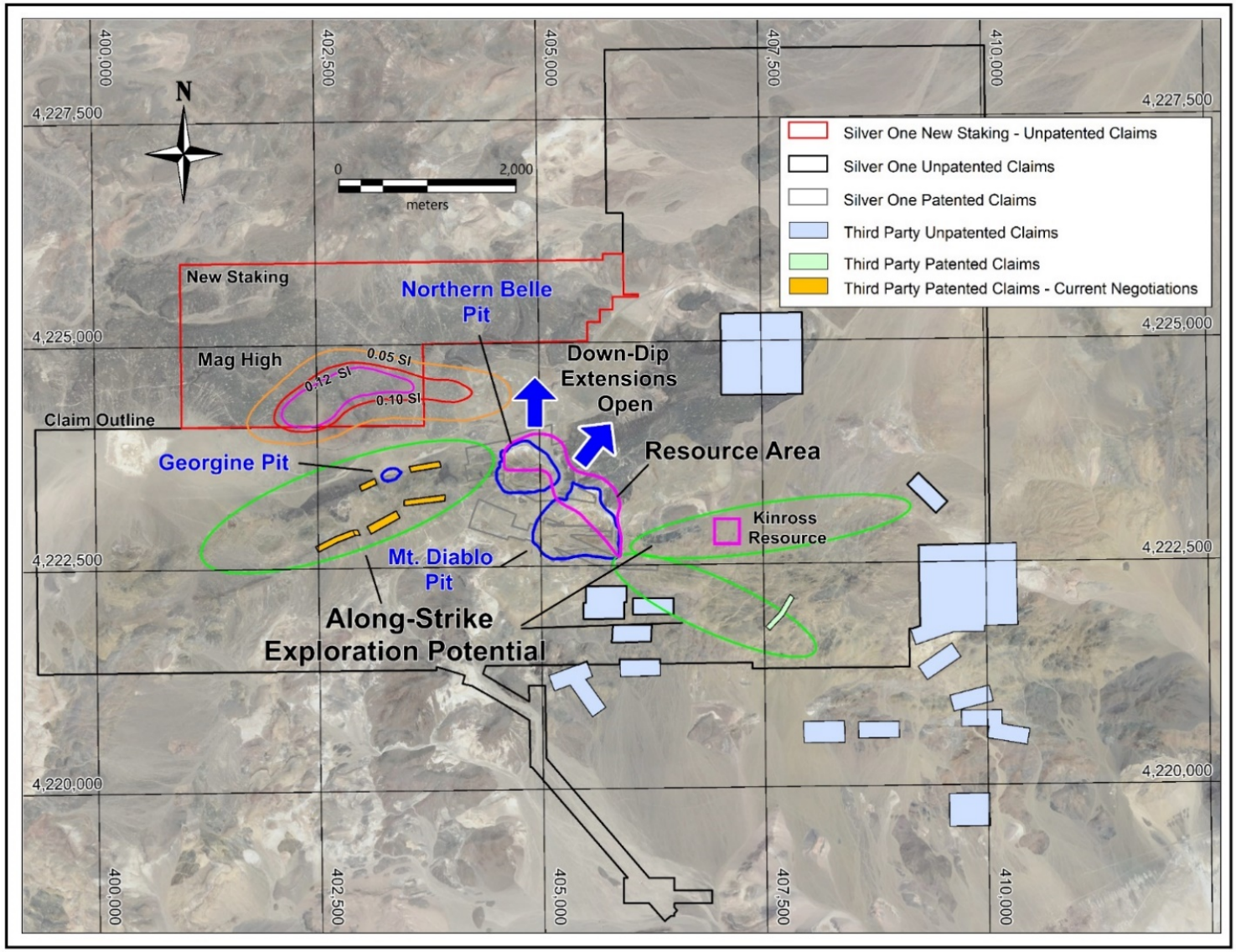


Figure 9.2: Relevant magnetic targets Candelaria Property

Total n

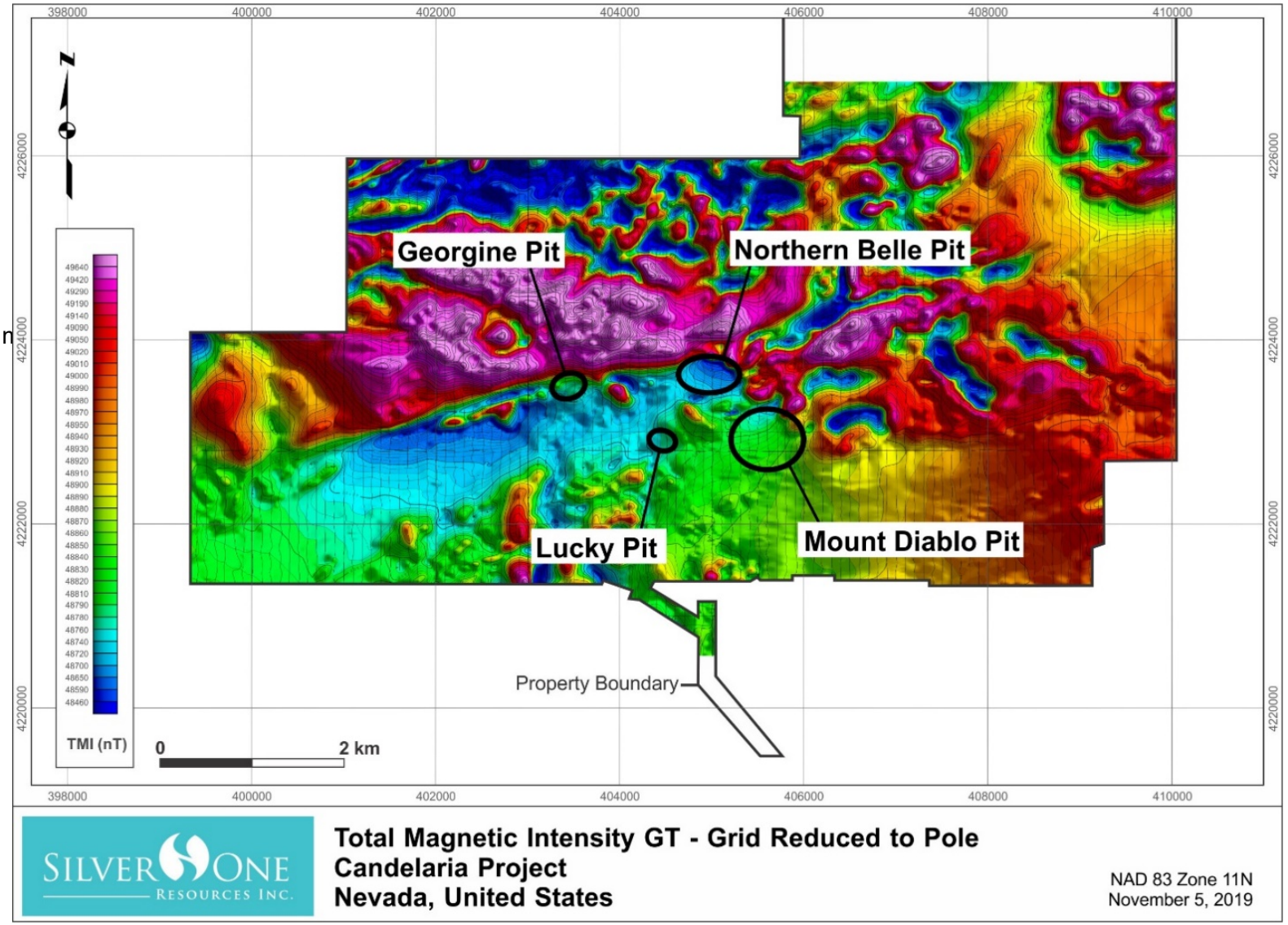


Figure 9.2: Total magnetic intensity reduced to the pole - Candelaria project, Nevada

10.0 DRILLING

The Candelaria property has seen two recent drill programs carried out by Silver One. Silver One completed sonic drilling of the heaps and low-grade stockpiles and diamond drilling in the Mount Diablo area.

10.1 2017 Drill Program

Silver One completed a sonic drill program in December 2017 on the Candelaria property. The Silver One program involved drilling holes on the leach pads and stockpiles including: 17 holes on Leach Pad #1 ("LP1"), 10 holes on Leach Pad #2 ("LP2"), 16 holes on the stockpiles and two holes on dump material left over from previous operations. A total of 1112.1 m drilled in 45 vertical holes. Drilling was conducted on a 200 metre spacing rectangular grid with a hole in the center (providing a nominal spacing of 141 metres to 200 metres between drill holes) on LP1, a 100 metre grid on LP2, and a 50 to 75 metre spacing grid on the stockpiles.

The Sonic drilling program was carried out using a Boart Longyear Sonic Drill. The drill rig was track mounted and used 3 m rods with a 20.3 cm (8 inch) outside diameter and a core tube with an 15.25 cm (6 inch) inside diameter. Sonic drilling core consists of typical heap material including varying amounts of fines and crushed rock with size fractions, generally ranging from 0.5 inches to 4 inches, which were placed into 6" (15.25 cm) diameter plastic bags and sealed with plastic ties at 1 to 2 feet long sections at the rig prior to transporting to the secure sampling facility for logging and sampling.

Detailed descriptions of the sonic drill core were carried out under the supervision of a Silver One's senior geologist. The logging and sampling was carried out on-site in a dedicated core logging/storing facility. Drill log data were recorded onto paper logs that were later digitized. The 2017 sonic drill hole collars are shown in Figure 10.1 with the collars from 1992 sonic drill holes by NERCO. Drill collars from the 2017 sonic drilling are listed in Table 10.1 (UTM NAD83 11N). Results of the 2017 Sonic drilling are listed in Table 10.2.

There are no known drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially impact the accuracy and reliability of these results. The drilling was performed on heap leach pads with vertical holes so the intervals in Table 10.2 are true widths for the material laying on the leach pad. The crushed material on the leach pads has no orientation in terms of mineralization. There were no significantly higher grade intervals noted in the drill results.

Silver One's recent drilling program on the heap leach pads will serve to more accurately determine the average silver grade of the heap leach pads and will be used for resource estimation.

Table 10.1: Candelaria Sonic Drill Hole Collars - 2017

Hole-ID	LocationX	LocationY	LocationZ	Length (m)	Zone
SO-C-17-001	405888.90	4225134.86	1699.49	33.83	LP1
SO-C-17-002	406041.04	4225010.12	1694.39	32.61	LP1
SO-C-17-003	405900.92	4224997.23	1699.09	32.00	LP1
SO-C-17-004	405759.58	4224984.09	1696.00	24.08	LP1
SO-C-17-005	405910.87	4224855.86	1698.45	29.57	LP1
SO-C-17-006	405770.06	4224843.08	1692.89	20.12	LP1
SO-C-17-007	405632.77	4224832.40	1696.23	18.59	LP1
SO-C-17-008	405784.85	4224703.25	1696.78	22.25	LP1

Hole-ID	LocationX	LocationY	LocationZ	Length (m)	Zone
SO-C-17-009	405642.77	4224690.76	1702.28	21.95	LP1
SO-C-17-010	405797.30	4224560.58	1698.25	21.95	LP1
SO-C-17-011	405501.19	4224678.37	1706.33	20.42	LP1
SO-C-17-012	405654.23	4224550.62	1705.07	22.25	LP1
SO-C-17-013	405515.36	4224536.08	1711.24	22.25	LP1
SO-C-17-014	405667.92	4224406.66	1709.47	21.95	LP1
SO-C-17-015	405372.08	4224526.37	1714.71	19.51	LP1
SO-C-17-016	405530.90	4224402.74	1714.63	20.73	LP1
SO-C-17-017	405386.53	4224383.26	1716.42	13.11	LP1
SO-C-17-018	408319.72	4225635.64	1652.41	28.35	LP2
SO-C-17-019	408398.07	4225568.67	1654.22	28.04	LP2
SO-C-17-020	408475.88	4225504.03	1655.24	28.04	LP2
SO-C-17-021	408258.48	4225556.42	1655.15	27.13	LP2
SO-C-17-022	408334.13	4225491.74	1657.48	29.26	LP2
SO-C-17-023	408411.87	4225428.04	1659.03	27.74	LP2
SO-C-17-024	408490.88	4225363.90	1659.78	27.13	LP2
SO-C-17-025	408194.48	4225476.58	1660.27	28.35	LP2
SO-C-17-026	408270.47	4225383.83	1660.93	21.34	LP2
SO-C-17-027	408345.06	4225353.41	1663.22	27.43	LP2
SO-C-17-028	406300.48	4223684.56	1865.07	31.39	Dump
SO-C-17-029	406884.26	4223531.96	1869.80	96.62	Dump
SO-C-17-030	406071.07	4223409.66	1855.46	13.87	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-031	406129.73	4223469.03	1855.65	32.61	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-032	406126.50	4223410.34	1854.19	25.60	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-033	406203.03	4223409.74	1853.57	43.89	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-034	406126.29	4223329.71	1852.04	29.26	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-035	404808.74	4222472.28	1909.30	4.88	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-036	404781.71	4222422.98	1908.08	5.18	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-037	404399.16	4222905.00	1916.38	2.44	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-038	404562.29	4222823.78	1905.64	1.52	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-039	404715.77	4222670.27	1907.51	17.37	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-040	404754.51	4222519.91	1902.42	19.51	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-041	404809.73	4222570.11	1903.49	17.68	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-042	404759.95	4222618.00	1903.91	23.47	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-043	404761.02	4222719.52	1906.48	20.42	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-044	404711.61	4222750.31	1906.52	30.79	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-045	404806.76	4222667.49	1905.43	25.60	Stockpile W

Table 10.2: Sonic Drill Hole Results - 2017

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag_Sol (g/t)	Au_Sol (g/t)	Area
SO-C-17-001	0.00	33.83	33.83	44.5	0.098	25.3	0.025	LP1
SO-C-17-002	0.00	32.61	32.61	35.3	0.048	17.3	0.030	LP1
SO-C-17-003	0.00	32.00	32.00	48.8	0.088	27.0	0.027	LP1
SO-C-17-004	0.00	24.08	24.08	47.8	0.061	24.4	0.038	LP1
SO-C-17-005	0.00	29.57	29.57	39.7	0.199	22.8	0.033	LP1
SO-C-17-006	0.00	20.12	20.12	28.8	0.039	15.0	0.029	LP1
SO-C-17-007	0.00	18.59	18.59	57.6	0.114	37.7	0.055	LP1
SO-C-17-008	0.00	22.25	22.25	39.3	0.078	19.2	0.038	LP1
SO-C-17-009	0.00	21.95	21.95	31.3	0.038	17.2	0.015	LP1
SO-C-17-010	0.00	21.95	21.95	29.3	0.092	15.4	0.029	LP1
SO-C-17-011	0.00	20.42	20.42	25.7	0.053	13.8	0.020	LP1
SO-C-17-012	0.00	22.25	22.25	49.7	0.102	29.9	0.044	LP1

Hole-ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag_SOL (g/t)	Au_SOL (g/t)	Area
SO-C-17-013	0.00	22.25	22.25	54.5	0.089	30.3	0.047	LP1
SO-C-17-014	0.00	21.95	21.95	35.3	0.087	17.0	0.043	LP1
SO-C-17-015	0.00	19.51	19.51	28.7	0.045	17.3	0.029	LP1
SO-C-17-016	0.00	20.73	20.73	30.5	0.083	18.1	0.028	LP1
SO-C-17-017	0.00	13.11	13.11	36.6	0.061	21.4	0.026	LP1
SO-C-17-018	0.00	28.35	28.35	38.9	0.082	22.7	0.035	LP2
SO-C-17-019	0.00	28.04	28.04	57.3	0.180	30.5	0.046	LP2
SO-C-17-020	0.00	28.04	28.04	45.0	0.104	24.9	0.032	LP2
SO-C-17-021	0.00	27.13	27.13	30.1	0.056	18.0	0.016	LP2
SO-C-17-022	0.00	29.26	29.26	43.4	0.076	25.4	0.036	LP2
SO-C-17-023	0.00	27.74	27.74	55.9	0.114	29.9	0.032	LP2
SO-C-17-024	0.00	27.13	27.13	33.8	0.102	17.8	0.046	LP2
SO-C-17-025	0.00	28.35	28.35	39.0	0.083	24.5	0.038	LP2
SO-C-17-026	0.00	21.34	21.34	50.5	0.124	29.1	0.035	LP2
SO-C-17-027	0.00	27.43	27.43	42.8	0.076	23.4	0.019	LP2
SO-C-17-028	No Significant Results							Dumps
SO-C-17-029	No Significant Results							Dumps
SO-C-17-030	0.00	11.73	11.73	26.7	0.115	16.3	0.104	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-031	0.00	14.33	14.33	26.9	0.100	16.9	0.075	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-031	18.59	27.74	9.15	14.6	0.069	10.0	0.066	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-032	0.00	21.95	21.95	29.2	0.084	24.6	0.083	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-033	0.00	27.74	27.74	20.7	0.079	13.3	0.080	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-034	0.00	21.49	21.49	25.0	0.090	15.8	0.070	Stockpile E
SO-C-17-035	0.00	2.13	2.13	10.0	0.055	4.9	0.070	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-036	0.00	3.66	3.66	16.7	0.103	11.0	0.105	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-037	No Significant Results							Stockpile W
SO-C-17-038	No Significant Results							Stockpile W
SO-C-17-039	0.00	16.46	16.46	31.9	0.110	18.0	0.097	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-040	0.00	17.68	17.68	23.0	0.074	13.3	0.055	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-041	0.00	16.76	16.76	38.3	0.175	25.2	0.159	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-042	0.00	22.40	22.40	26.2	0.088	15.4	0.081	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-043	0.00	19.81	19.81	26.3	0.086	16.5	0.086	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-044	0.00	30.79	30.79	17.3	0.108	10.7	0.101	Stockpile W
SO-C-17-045	0.00	24.54	24.54	22.9	0.131	13.5	0.108	Stockpile W

10.2 2019/20 Program

Silver One started a diamond drill program in December 2019 on the Candelaria property. The diamond drill program ended on March 3, 2020. The Silver One program involved drilling seven holes on Mount Diablo north of the open pit from previous operations and two holes north of the Northern Belle pit. Nine holes were drilled in the 2019/20 program for 2861.15 meters of PQ and HQ core.

The diamond drilling program was carried out using an Atlas Copco CS14 diamond drill. The drill rig was track mounted and used 3 m PQ and HQ rods with a 3 m core tube. Core was placed in boxes at the rig prior to transporting to the secure sampling facility for logging and sampling. 2019/20 diamond drill hole collars are listed in Table 10.3 and shown on Figures 10.1 and 10.2, a results summary is shown in Table 10.4. Collar locations are in NAD83 zone 11N.

Table 10.3: Candelaria Diamond Drill Hole Collars - 2019/20

HOLE-ID	LOCATIONX	LOCATIONY	LOCATIONZ	LENGTH (m)	ZONE
SO-C-19-046	405347.00	4223272.00	1856.80	183.80	Mount Diablo
SO-C-19-047	405437.00	4223480.00	1865.50	299.62	Mount Diablo
SO-C-19-048	405529.00	4223528.00	1866.00	377.68	Mount Diablo
SO-C-19-049	405531.00	4223573.00	1862.00	373.32	Mount Diablo
SO-C-20-050	405503.00	4223502.00	1862.00	363.20	Mount Diablo
SO-C-20-051	405561.00	4223575.00	1863.20	395.48	Mount Diablo
SO-C-20-052	405320.00	4223291.00	1856.30	302.64	Mount Diablo
SO-C-20-053	404784.00	4223934.00	1735.10	243.84	Northern Belle
SO-C-20-054	404095.00	4223935.00	1735.40	321.57	Northern Belle

Table 10.4: Diamond Drill Hole Results - 2019/20

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
SO-C-19-046	**98.00**	**100.00**	**2.00**	**0.14**	**112.03**
and	**141.66**	**163.76**	**22.10**	**0.32**	**158.54**
includes	*141.66*	*152.00*	*10.34*	*0.16*	*81.63*
includes	*152.00*	*160.00*	*8.00*	*0.63*	*313.67*
includes	*160.00*	*163.76*	*3.76*	*0.11*	*39.99*
and	180.00	182.00	2.00	0.01	26.40
SO-C-19-047	**260.00**	**264.00**	**4.00**	**2.64**	**16.15**
and	**272.00**	**299.62**	**27.62**	**0.45**	**350.11**
includes	*272.00*	*278.00*	*6.00*	*0.10*	*43.47*
includes	*278.00*	*286.00*	*8.00*	*1.33*	*1,129.43*
includes	*286.00*	*299.62*	*13.62*	*0.08*	*27.45*
SO-C-19-048	**325.73**	**342.29**	**16.56**	**0.58**	**318.27**
includes	*325.73*	*334.00*	*8.27*	*0.95*	*501.88*
includes	*334.00*	*340.20*	*6.20*	*0.10*	*47.20*
includes	*340.20*	*342.29*	*2.09*	*0.58*	*395.90*
and	*344.99*	*348.00*	*3.01*	*0.07*	*28.84*
SO-C-19-049	**330.00**	**349.98**	**19.98**	**0.29**	**96.47**
includes	*330.00*	*334.00*	*4.00*	*0.34*	*25.60*
includes	*334.00*	*345.06*	*11.06*	*0.37*	*137.08*
includes	*345.06*	*349.98*	*4.92*	*0.08*	*62.80*
SO-C-20-050	**306.04**	**331.63**	**25.59**	**0.31**	**172.16**
includes	*306.04*	*322.00*	*15.96*	*0.41*	*231.50*
includes	*322.00*	*331.63*	*9.63*	*0.14*	*73.82*
SO-C-20-051	**186.00**	**194.00**	**8.00**	**0.13**	**33.68**
and	**353.36**	**372.74**	**19.38**	**0.26**	**152.19**
includes	*353.36*	*370.10*	*16.74*	*0.27*	*166.16*
includes	*370.00*	*372.64*	*2.64*	*0.17*	*63.63*
SO-C-20-052	**150.00**	**156.00**	**6.00**	**0.30**	**92.87**
includes	*150.00*	*152.00*	*2.00*	*0.45*	*219.30*
includes	*152.00*	*156.00*	*4.00*	*0.22*	*29.65*
and	**178.00**	**182.00**	**4.00**	**0.10**	**28.40**
and	**217.93**	**221.84**	**3.91**	**0.21**	**114.06**
and	**244.00**	**248.11**	**4.11**	**0.06**	**17.67**
and	**256.00**	**258.00**	**2.00**	**0.19**	**42.60**
SO-C-20-053	**172.00**	**180.00**	**8.00**	**0.79**	**237.29**
includes	*172.00*	*174.00*	*2.00*	*2.84*	*893.97*
includes	*174.00*	*180.00*	*6.00*	*0.10*	*18.40*
and	**186.00**	**218.00**	**32.00**	**0.10**	**29.55**
includes	*186.00*	*192.00*	*6.00*	*0.14*	*64.57*
includes	*192.00*	*218.00*	*26.00*	*0.09*	*21.47*
SO-C-20-054	**236.00**	**242.00**	**6.00**	**0.44**	**45.73**
and	**248.00**	**254.00**	**6.00**	**0.07**	**51.13**

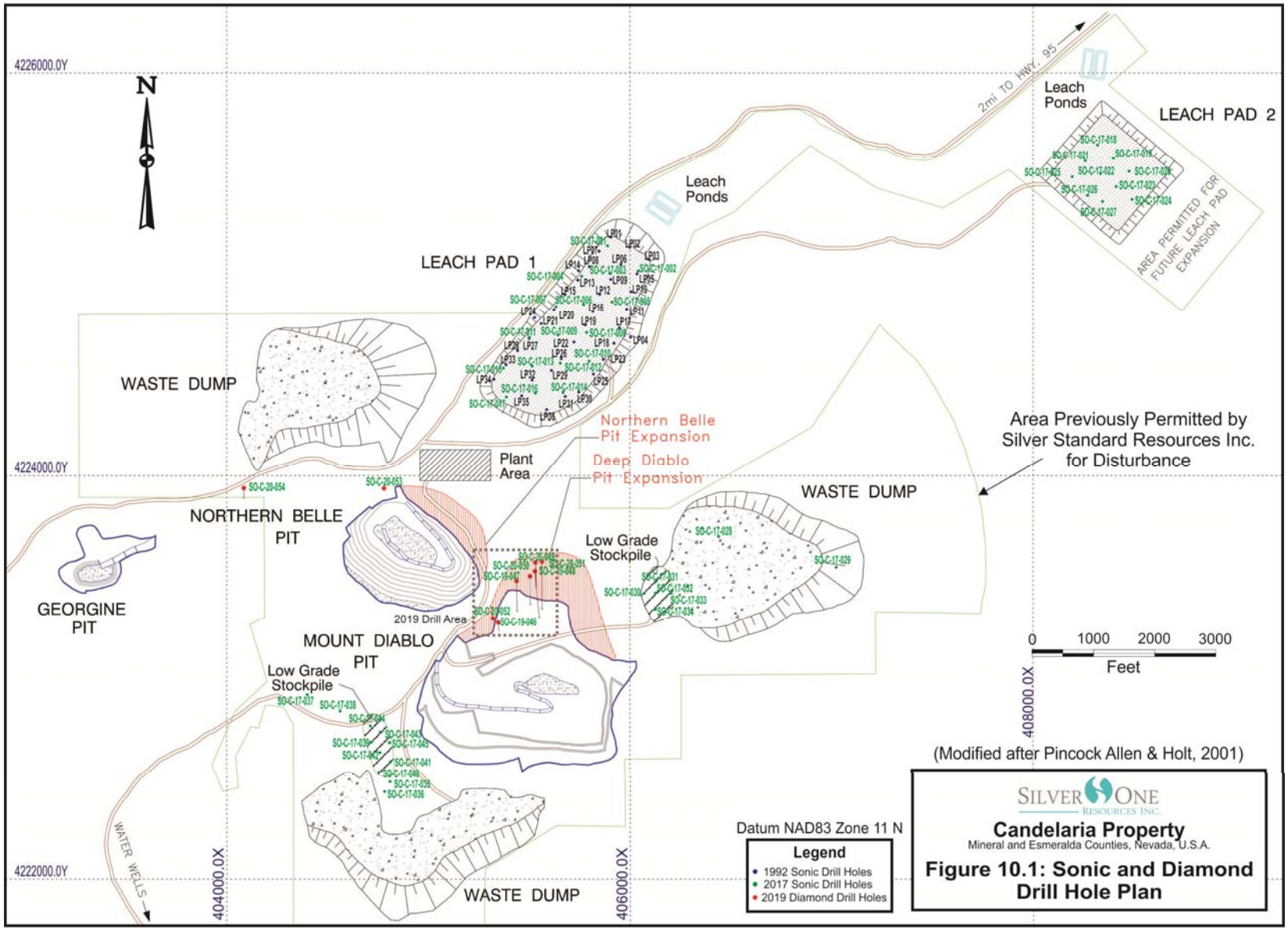


Figure 10.1: Candelaria Sonic and Diamond Drill Hole Locations for 2017 and 2019/20

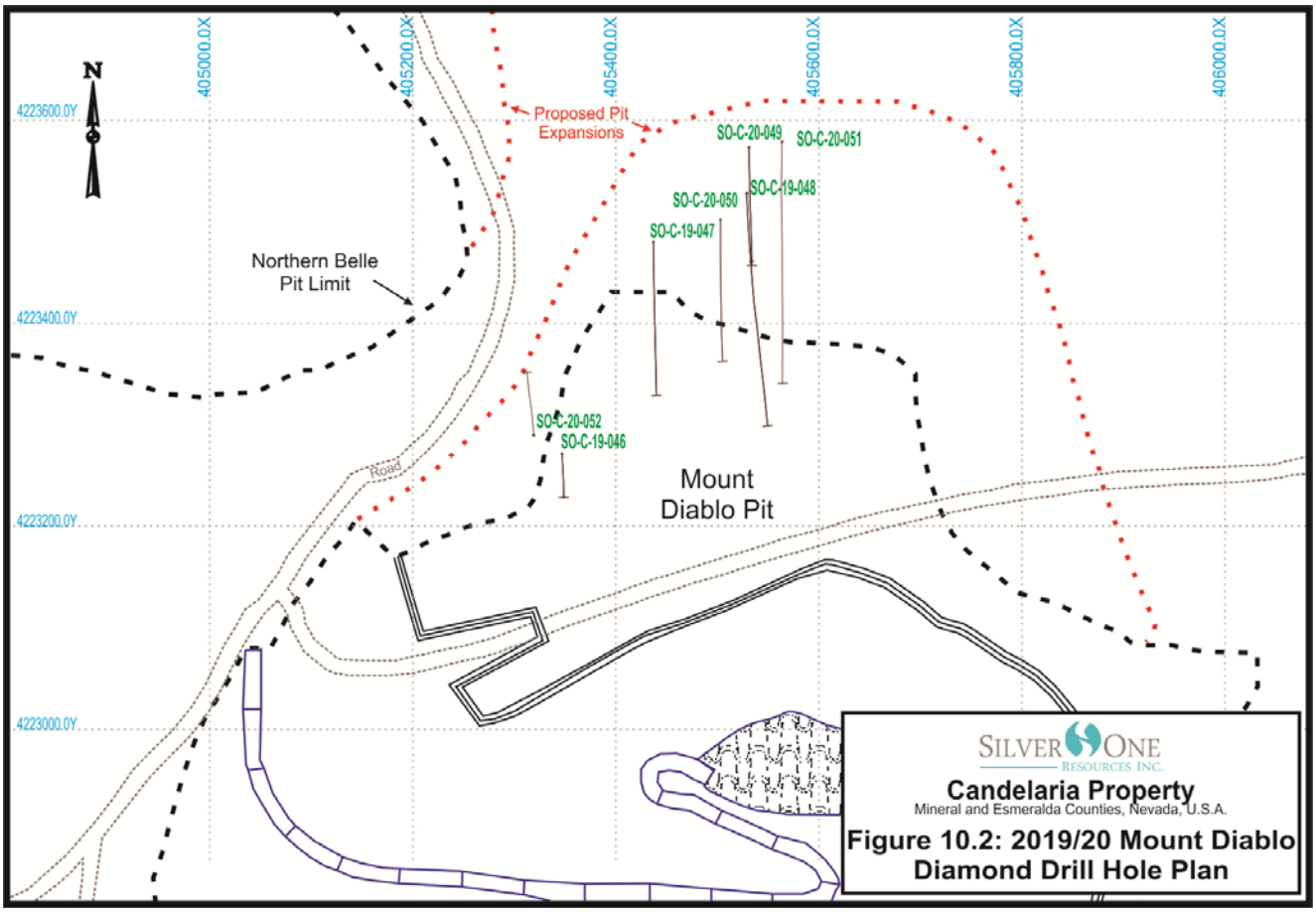


Figure 10.2: Mount Diablo 2019/20 Diamond Drill Hole Location Detail

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Historically, silver grades used in the resource and reserve estimates and production records at Candelaria have been based on soluble (leachable) silver grades ($Ag_{soluble}$) and gold grades ($Au_{soluble}$) obtained from hot cyanide leach methods, since the previous open-pit operation's focus for processing was on heap leaching the silver (Stevens, 2001).

11.1 Kinross

Stevens (2001) describes the procedures for exploration sample preparation and analysis:

> *"Exploration drill hole cuttings were collected at 5-foot intervals and split on site, with an approximately 9 kilogram (20 pound) sample collected in a cloth sack for laboratory analysis, while a duplicate sample was saved in the field. The samples were taken to the on-site mine laboratory and allowed to air dry before further sample preparation. The samples were then split to 1 kilogram (2.5 pounds) using a riffle splitter, oven dried for 10 hours at 150 degrees centigrade, and then crushed to 6.4 millimeters (1/4 inch). A 300-gram split was then pulverized to 100 percent minus-80 mesh and the resulting pulp placed in a wire topped envelope.*
>
> *All samples contained in the exploration database were analyzed using a hot cyanide leach-atomic absorption method. The cyanide leach procedure was used as the primary method of analysis for exploration, as well as blast hole, and mill head analyses throughout the mine life in order to provide a quantitative determination of the leachable silver and gold content. For each individual analysis 20 grams of sample pulp was placed in a centrifuge tube and 20 milliliters of hot 1 percent concentration NaCN solution added. The tubes were shaken for 30 minutes and then centrifuged for 15 minutes to produce a clear solution for atomic absorption analysis of the leached silver and gold. Fire assay samples have historically been prepared on a limited basis as a comparison of the hot cyanide leach-atomic absorption method.*
>
> *Kinross reported (1994) that several levels of check analysis were historically practiced at Candelaria. These include: repeat analysis of the original drill sample pulps at both an outside commercial laboratory and in-house at the company's laboratory, analysis of duplicate drill samples, and twinning of specific drill holes. Good correlations were reported by Kinross (1994) between originals and duplicates. The mine assayer, since start up (Hamrey, 2001, personal communication), reported that checks were routinely conducted and compared well, with no indication of specific problems; however, the actual check assay information has been lost in the Kinross mine closure process."*

11.2 Silver Standard

Silver Standard's drill hole samples were shipped to Chemex Labs in Reno NV. for drying and sample prep. Pulp samples from Reno were shipped to Chemex Labs in North Vancouver B.C. for tri-acid digestion, 22 element ICP-AES analysis. Gold analyses were completed by Fire Assay Fusion/Atomic Absorption with silver over limits by Fire Assay Fusion/Gravimetric analysis.

11.3 Silver One Sonic Drilling Sampling

Logging and sampling was carried out on-site in a dedicated core logging/storing facility. The bags arriving from the drill were first individually weighted and organized by depth. Bags totaling up to 10 to 15 meters of sonic core were laid out at a time on ½ 8" PVC pipe. Bags were measured to estimate recovery; any discrepancies between the marker ties and measured

core length were recorded at this stage. Bags were then cut open and photographed in 15 m batches prior to logging or sampling. This is followed by a log that records the amount of fines, fragment size and moisture. The bags were marked up for sampling and then closed and laid in a separate room for partial drying prior to sampling.

Sampling was conducted by company sample technicians supervised by a senior geologist. All holes were sampled in their entirety. Sample intervals average 1.91 metres while individual samples range from 0.67 metres to 3.05 metres, all being true widths. Samples over the sample length were spit in a Jones splitter at typically 1/8 of the sample interval resulting sample weight between 1 and 8.5 kg per sample (5kg average). The sampling technicians packed each 1/8 split sample intervals into transparent vinyl sample bags that were sequentially numbered to match the sample number sequences in the sample tag booklets used by the core-logging geologist. The numbered, blank portion of the triplicate sample tag was placed in the bag with the sample. Bags were then sealed with plastic ties. The remainder of the sample was properly bagged, labeled and stored at the storing facility on site.

As part of the quality control protocol, the Company inserts certified standards, duplicates and blanks into the sample stream, making up approximately 20% of the total samples submitted to the laboratory. Field duplicates were collected by splitting an additional 1/16 of the core material in the sampling facility on-site. During the December 2017 sonic drilling campaign a total of 730 samples were submitted to the laboratory including 590 sonic core samples, 46 silica blanks, 47 certified standards and 47 sonic core duplicates.

In order to ensure proper chain-of-custody, the sealed samples were packed in properly labeled rice bags, which were placed on pallets, before being hand-delivered by Silver One personnel to the Fedex representative in charge of Syline's labs account in Reno Nevada who shipped the samples to Skyline Labs in Tucson, Arizona.

All samples collected were dried, split and assayed by Skyline Labs (Skyline) in Tucson, Arizona, USA (ISO 17025 Laboratory Competence Certification: 2005) for cyanide soluble silver, total silver, multi-element assay and fire assay gold as follows:

- FA-08-50 - Silver by atomic absorption "AA" with aqua regia digestion, 50 gram sample.
- CN-2H-60 – Gold-silver cyanide soluble with 2-hour cyanide shake and AA assay, 60 gram sample.
- FA-1-50 - Gold fire assay with AA finish, 50 gram sample.
- TE-5 - Multi-element assay, 4-acid digestion.
- Over limits of silver and gold were further analyzed by fire assay – gravimetric, 50 gram sample.

As part of its standard operating procedures, the laboratory also inserts blanks, standards and includes duplicate analyses.

There is no relationship between Silver One and Skyline Labs other then the procurement of analytical services.

11.4 Diamond Drill Sampling

The QA/QC program for the 2019-2020 drilling at Candelaria included the submission Certified Reference Materials, blanks, core duplicate, as well as the insertion of crushed duplicates and pulp duplicates at random intervals. Certified Standards were inserted at a rate of one standard

for every 17 samples (6% of total) and one blank for every 20 samples (5% of total). Core, pulp and crush duplicates combined were inserted at a rate of one duplicate per every 20 samples (5% of total). The standards used in the 2019-2020 Candelaria drilling program range in grade from 24.8 g/t Ag to 493.0 g/t Ag, and were sourced from Analytical Solutions, Ltd., in Mulmur, ON, Canada. Blanks have been sourced locally from barren silica and marble material. Field core duplicates were obtained from quartered core, crush and 'pulp' duplicates were taken from coarse reject material or pulverized splits respectively.

Samples were assayed by American Assay Laboratories ("AAL" in Sparks, NV, USA. (IAS accredited Laboratory, ISO/IEC 17025:2005. Samples were analysed by 25 element ICP with silver over limits by Fire Assay Fusion / Gravimetric and for gold by Fire Assay Fusion / ICP finish analysis. AAL also inserts blanks, standards and includes duplicate analyses to ensure proper sample preparation and equipment calibration.

There is no relationship between Silver One and American Assay Laboratories other then the procurement of analytical services.

11.5 Quality Control and Quality Assurance ("QA/QC")

Silver One follows a systematic and rigorous QA/QC program overseen by Greg Crowe, P. Geo, President and CEO of Silver One, and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

11.6 QA/QC Results from 2017 Sonic Drilling

The author analyzed the QA/QC results from the 2017 Sonic drill program. Silver One's geologists inserted quality control samples in the sample stream on approximately a 1 in 20 basis. The QA/QC program included blanks, duplicates and a standard.

11.6.1 Standard Reference Material

Silver One used four certified reference materials ('CRM') with a certified value for silver and gold purchased from Analytical Solutions Ltd., Canada, and prepared by Ore Research and Exploration Pty Ltd. of Australia (OREAS). The CRMs are listed in Table 11.1. The CRM was provided to Silver One in ~60 g pouches. Forty seven (47) CRM's were submitted with the sonic drill samples and analyzed by Skyline labs. The CRM's showed two failures which were two OREAS 600 gold fire assay values,. The results of the CRM analyses are shown in Figures 11.1 to 11.8 where the certified value is the blue line, 2 standard deviations (SD) are shown with the red line and 3 SD's are shown with the yellow line.

Table 11.1: 2017 CRM Samples

Gold							
CRM ID	Value (Au ppb)	1*SD	2*SD		3*SD		No. Analyzed
			Low	High	Low	High	
OREAS 600	200	6	188	212	182	218	12
OREAS 601	780	31	718	842	687	873	14
OREAS 602	2050	66	1818	2082	1752	2148	8
OREAS 60C	2470	80	2310	2630	2230	2710	13
Silver							
CRM ID	Value (Ag ppm)	1*SD	2*SD		3*SD		No. Analyzed
			Low	High	Low	High	
OREAS 600	24.8	1.01	22.78	26.82	21.77	27.83	12
OREAS 601	49.2	2.02	45.16	53.24	43.14	55.26	14
OREAS 602	118	4.8	108.4	127.6	103.6	132.4	8
OREAS 60C	4.81	0.30	4.21	5.41	3.91	5.71	13

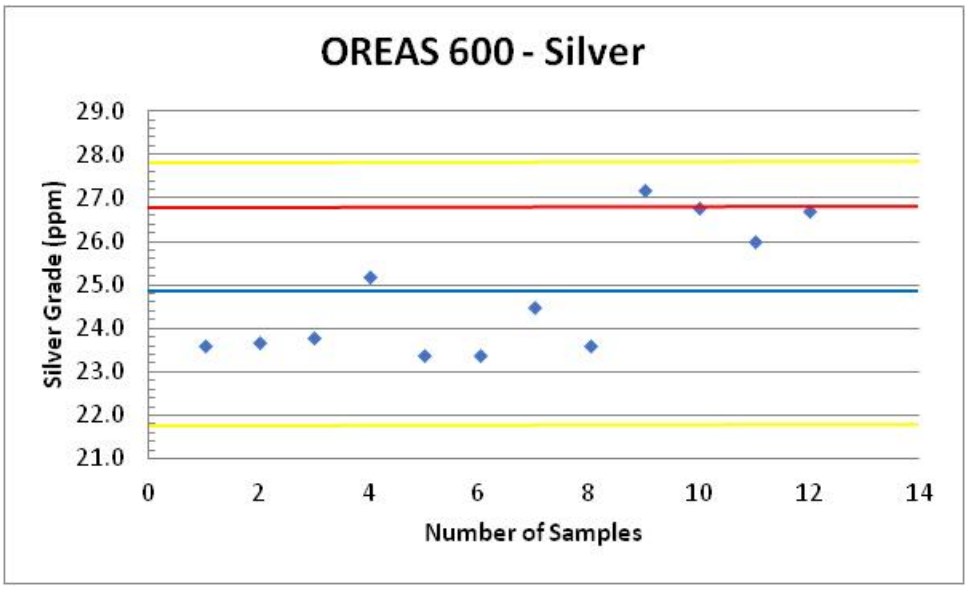


Figure 11.1: CRM OREAS 600 – Silver 2017

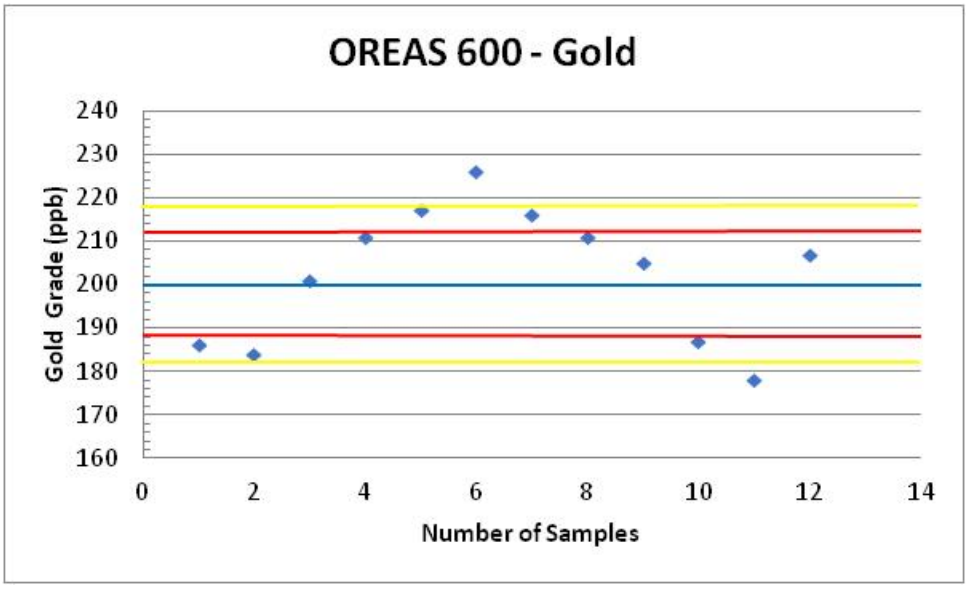


Figure 11.2: CRM OREAS 600 – Gold 2017

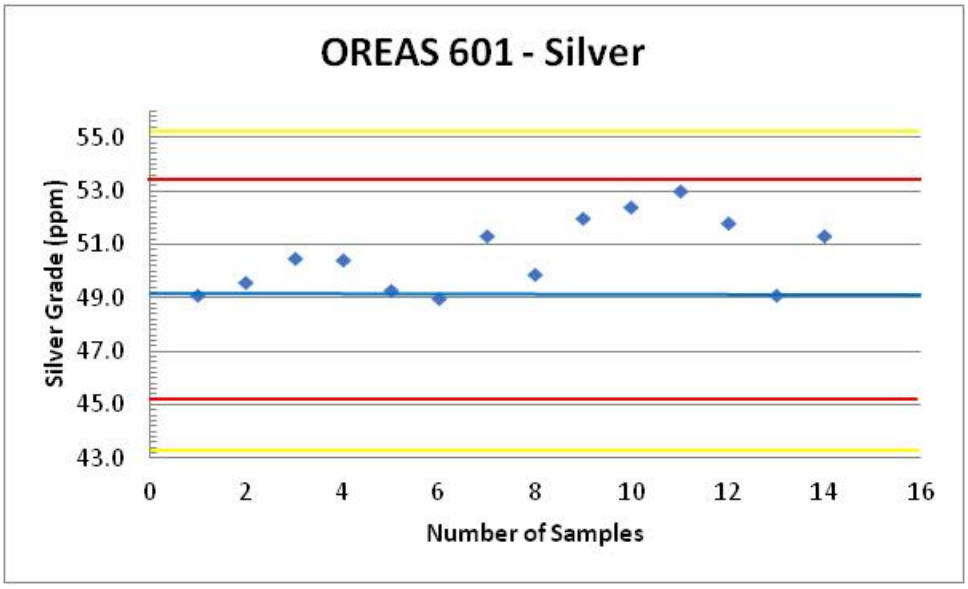


Figure 11.3: CRM OREAS 601 – Silver

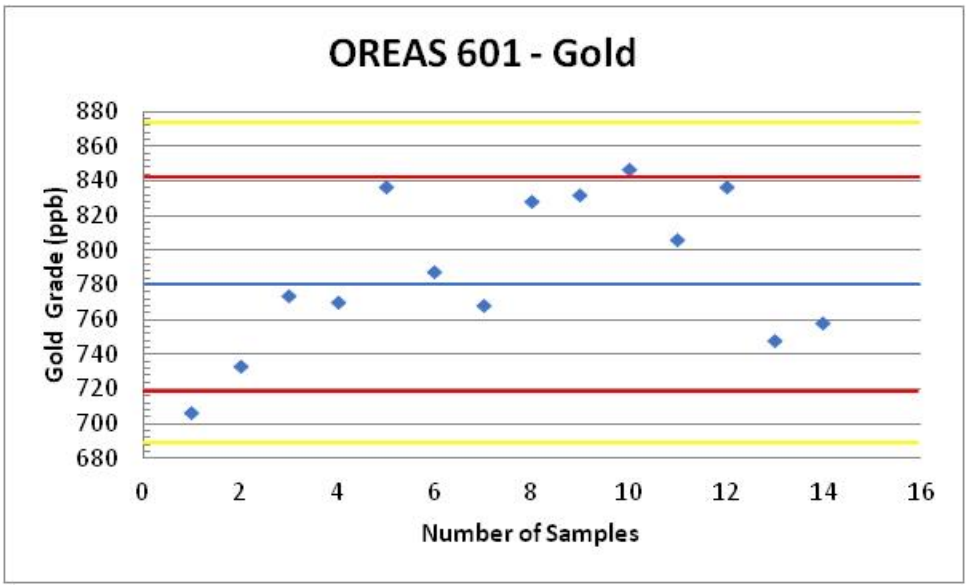


Figure 11.4: CRM OREAS 601 – Gold

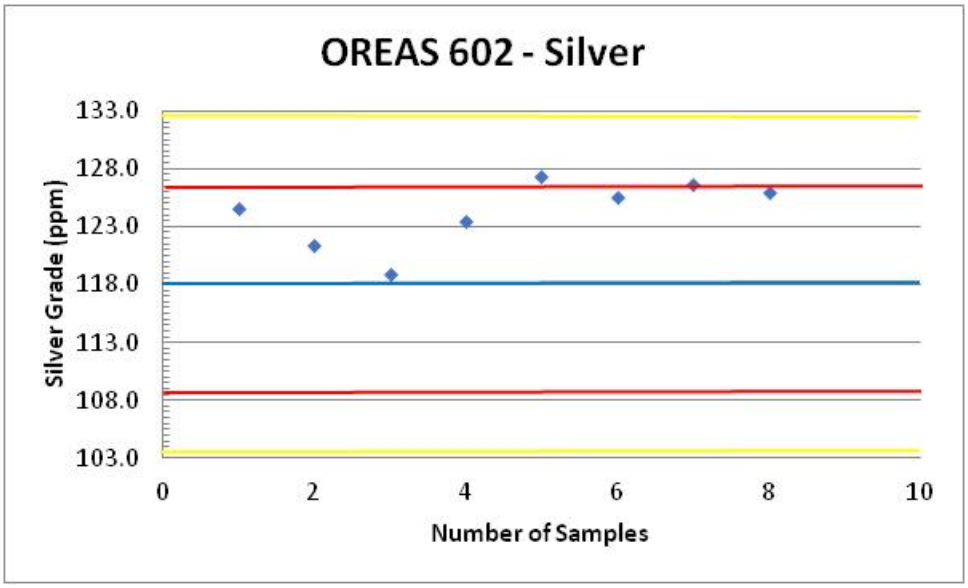


Figure 11.5: CRM OREAS 602 – Silver

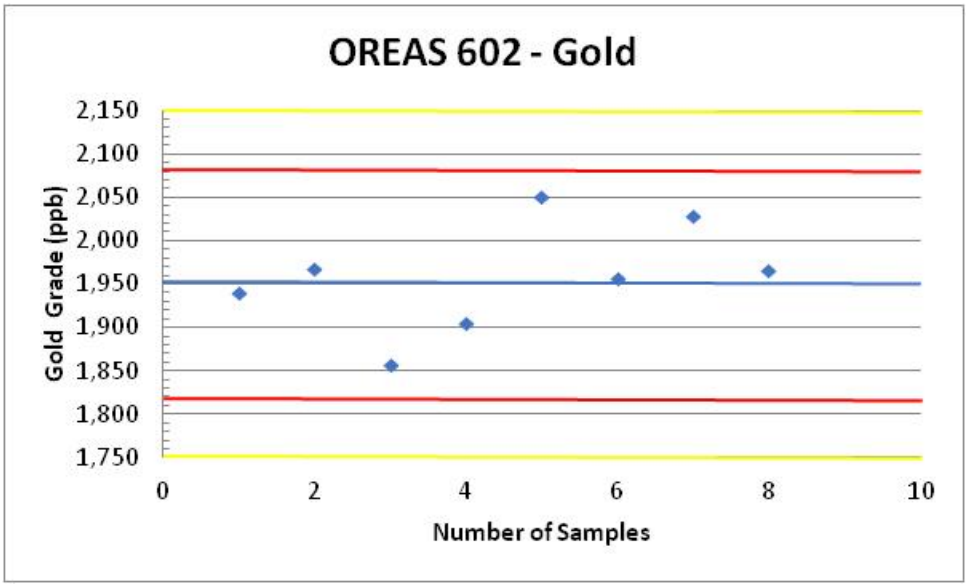


Figure 11.6: CRM OREAS 602 – Gold

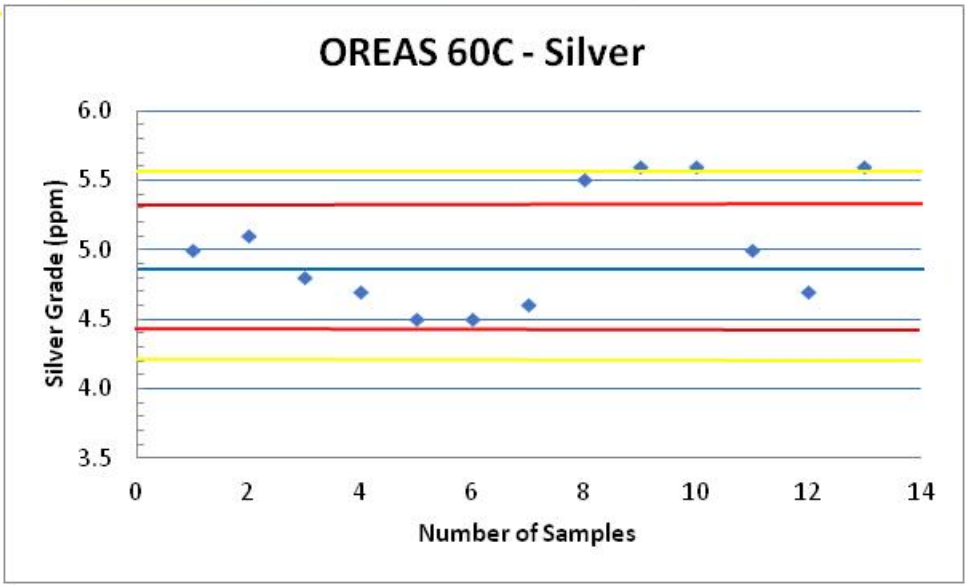


Figure 11.7: CRM OREAS 60C – Silver

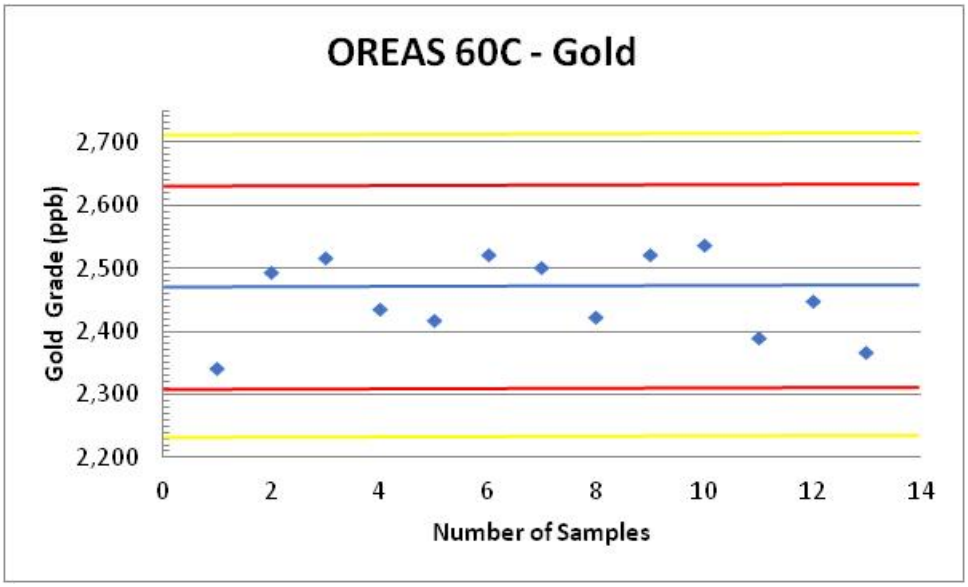


Figure 11.8: CRM OREAS 60C – Gold

11.6.1 Field Blanks

The field blanks were also inserted into the sample stream on a 1 in 20 basis and Silver One submitted 46 blanks for analyses during the program. The field blanks were locally sourced silica material that was purchased from Home Depot. Six samples of the blank material were submitted to ALS Global and returned values below detection limit. Plots of the field blanks are shown in Figures 11.9 and 11.10. Some blanks show small traces of mineralization and three contaminated blanks were observed.

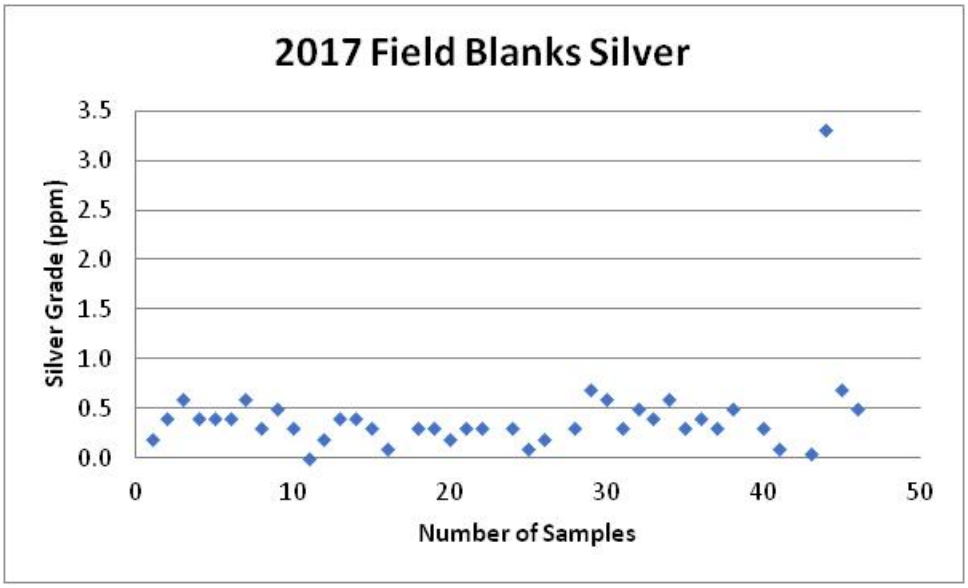


Figure 11.9: Field Blanks – Silver

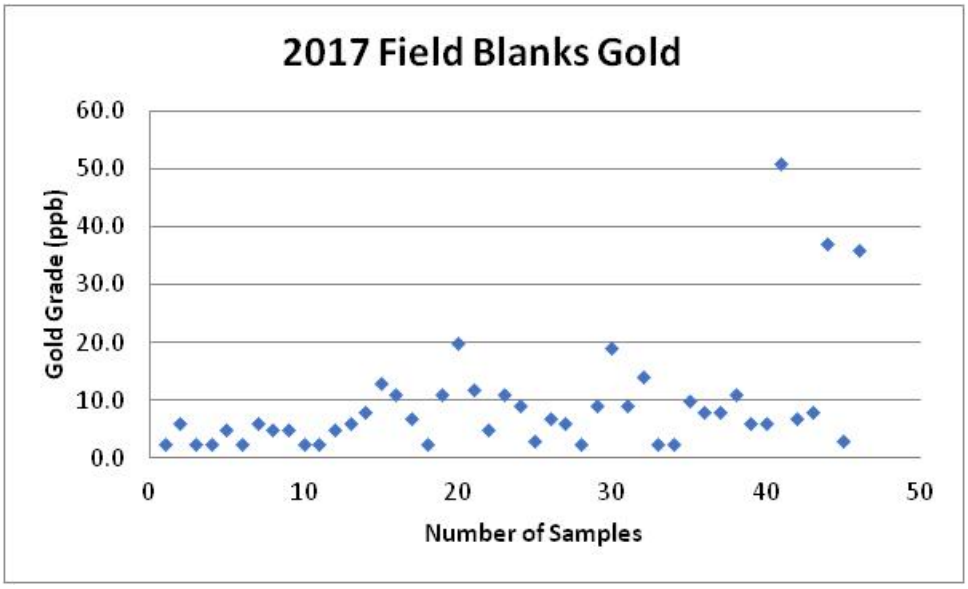


Figure 11.10: Field Blanks – Gold

11.6.2 Field Duplicates

Silver One submitted 1/16 splits of the sonic core material as duplicate samples for assaying during the 2017 program. Forty seven field duplicates were inserted into the drilling sample sequence. These samples were assayed using the sample protocol as listed above. Figures 11.11 and 11.12 are the scatter plots of the original samples verses the duplicate samples for silver and gold. The black dashed line is an ideal 1:1 reference. The dashed red line is the

trend line (with formula) of the data and the blue and green lines are +10% and -10% respectively.

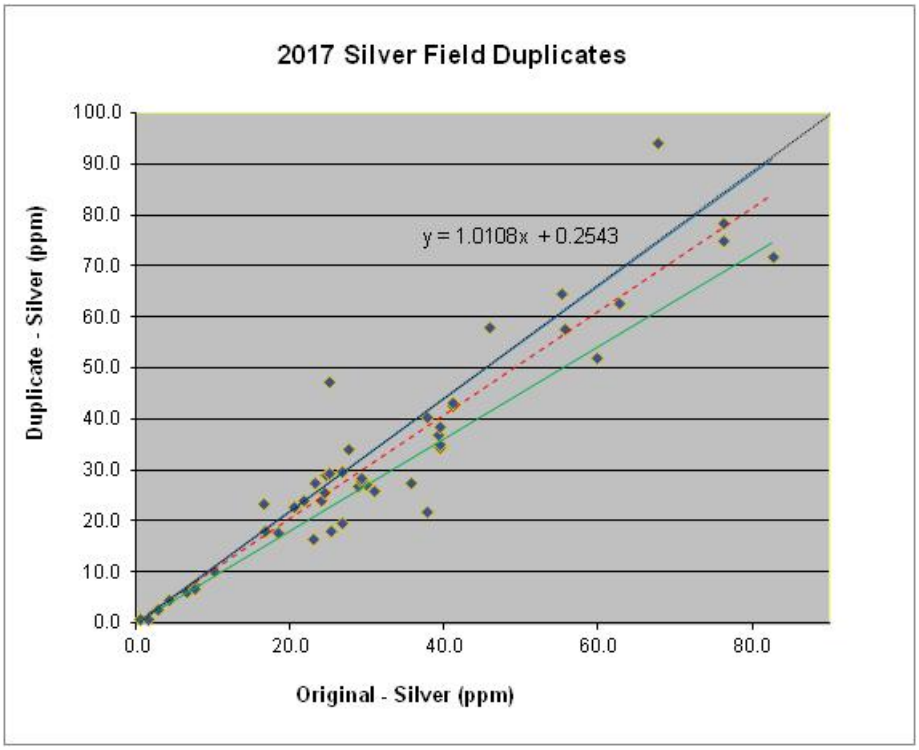


Figure 11.11: Field Duplicates Scatter Plot – Silver

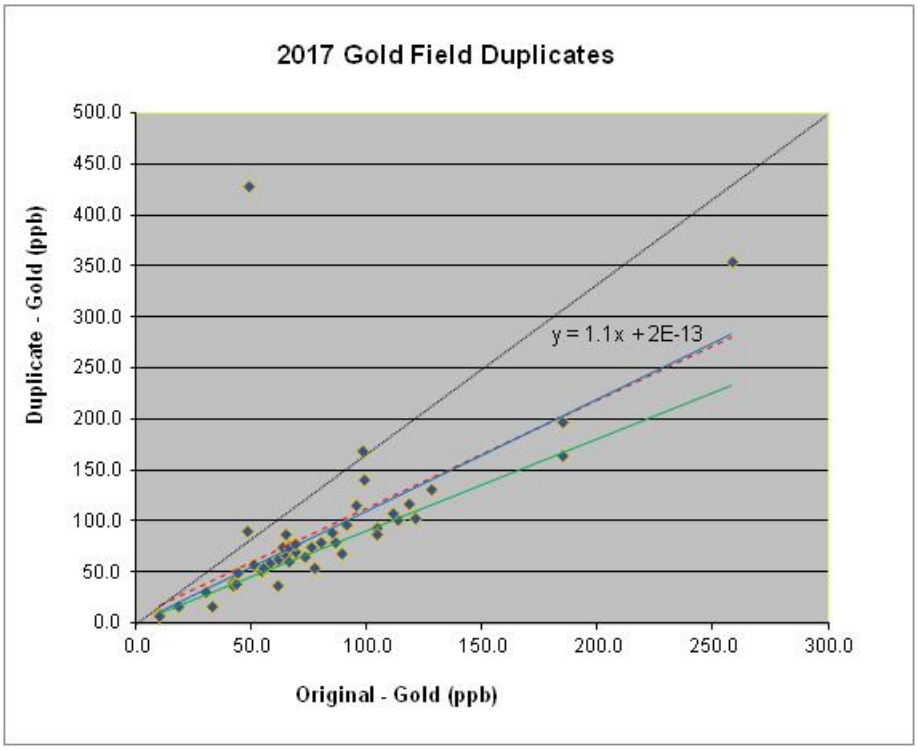


Figure 11.12: Field Duplicates Scatter Plot – Gold

The silver plot shows some mid and high-grade scatter where the original samples are reporting higher than the duplicates and this is reflected by the trend line. The gold plot also shows original samples plotting higher than duplicates but to a lesser extent than silver. The duplicates show a bias that could be caused by sampling methods.

Figures 11.5 and 11.6 are plots of the mean of the duplicate pairs plotted against the absolute difference. The silver chart has a broad distribution and high-grade scatter The gold chart shows a tight distribution with some high grade scatter.

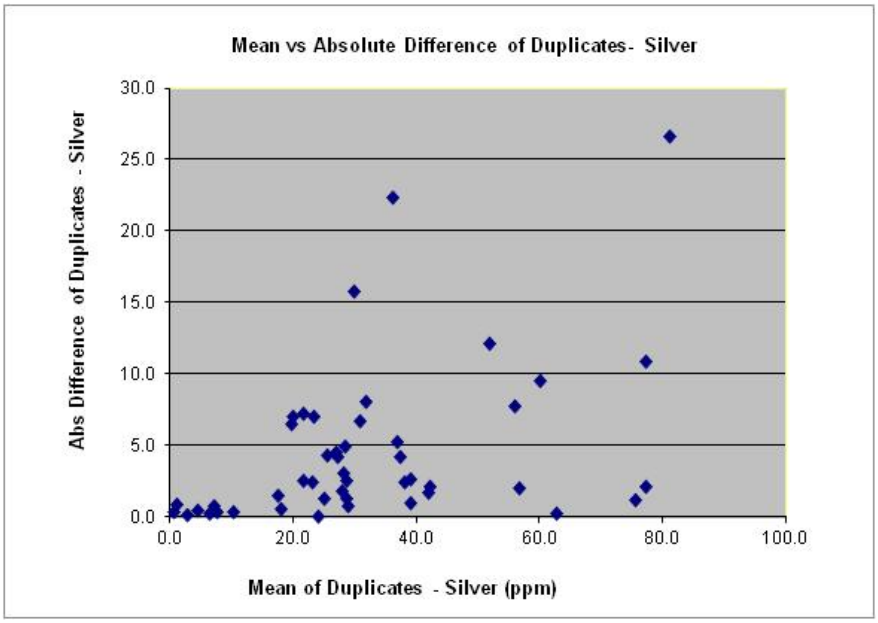


Figure 11.13: Field Duplicates Silver Difference Chart

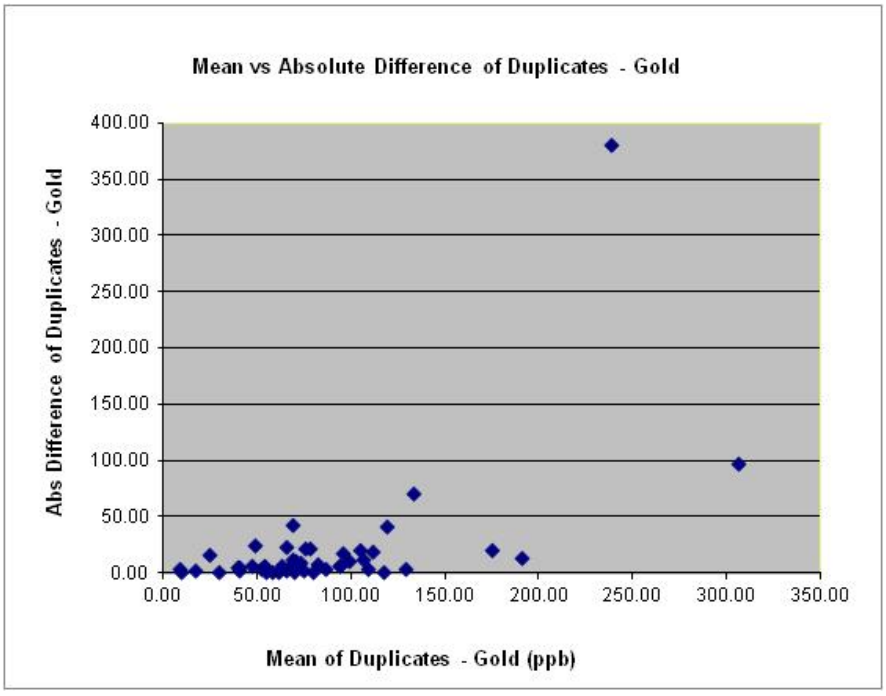


Figure 11.14: Field Duplicates Gold Difference Chart

11.6.3 Discussion

Silver One submitted 47 standards, 46 blanks and 47 duplicates for analysis during the 2017 program. The CRM's showed two failures for OREAS 600 fire assay gold values. Three mineralized blanks were observed and the field duplicates have an apparent bias of original reporting greater than the duplicate, with poor precision. No remediation was completed for the failed standards, contaminated blanks or bias of the duplicates. Industry standard practice is to re-run the assay trays for the standard failures.

Ten pulps among the pulps retrieved from Skyline Laboratories ("Skyline") and Assayers Laboratories were submitted for verification to Bureau Veritas lab in Vancouver, Canada (ISO9001:2008). Bureau Veritas obtained silver values that range from 9% below to 13% over those reported by Skyline and gold values that ranged from 7% below to 19% above the values reported by Skyline. The scatter in these lab checks is not seen in the results from the standards. The Veritas results, over all, are about 0.92% lower than the primary laboratory and this would indicate the original lab results,are at best, slightly conservative. Further checks from the full value range of the samples for gold and silver should be submitted for checks.

The author recommends submitting further samples from both phases of the drill program for outside lab checks, up to 5% of all samples from both phases.

The quality control program used at Candelaria follows industry standard best practices. There may be a sampling protocol problem with the duplicate samples where the 1/16 splits used as duplicates are not producing consistent results. The sampling, security and analyses protocols employed by Silver One appears to be consistent with industry standard best practices.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author visited the subject property and area in August of 2006 and again on July 9th to 11th, 2018. During the 2006 site visit for Silver Standard, the author visited the two leach pads and the two open pits and collected verification samples. During the 2018 site visit the following data verifications were preformed to verify the data presented by Silver One:

- examination of sonic drill collars from the 2017 drilling program on the two leach pads and the east and west low-grade stockpiles, Photographs 12.1 to 12.4 where Photo 12.4 shows a sonic drill collar from LP1 with a 1992 sonic drill collar marker in the background;
- verification sampling of the two leach pads, the two low-grade stockpiles and the two open pits, results are shown in Table 12.1, sample locations are shown on Figure 12.1 and in Photographs 12.5 to 12.6.
- bulk densities for the 2 leach pads were verified by comparing recorded mine production placed on the leach pads to solid model volume.

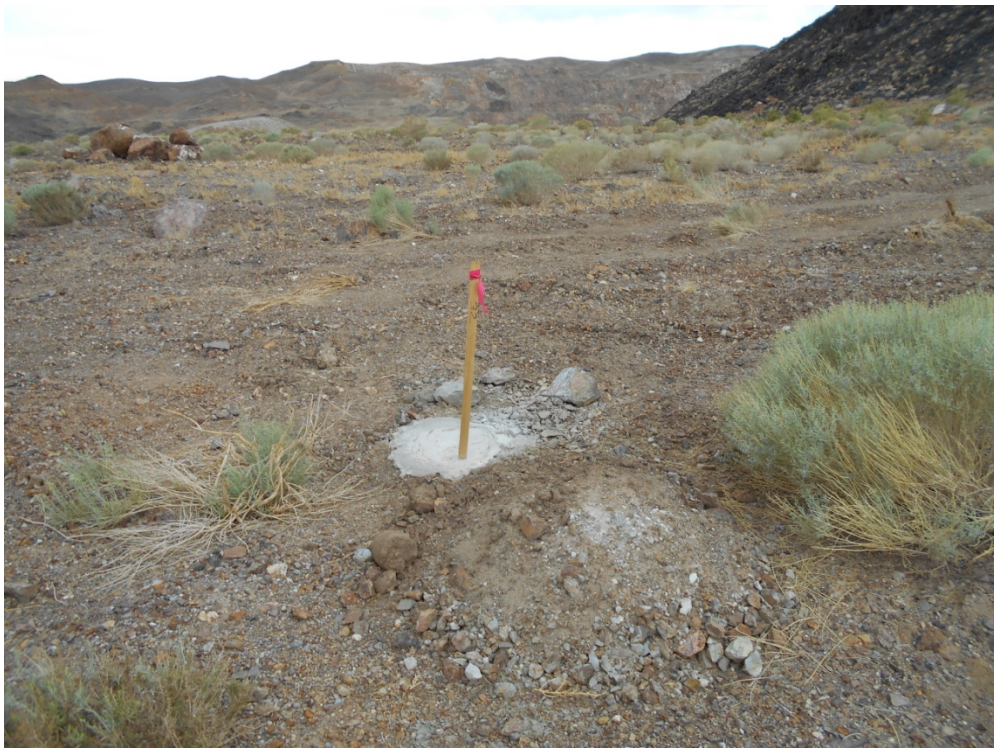
During the preparation of this report the following data verifications were preformed:

- review of previous technical reports from property and properties in the area;
- manual verification of the drill hole and surface data while constructing the resource database.

The author is of the opinion that these data is adequate for the purposes used in this technical report.

Table 12.1: Verification Sample Results, Candelaria

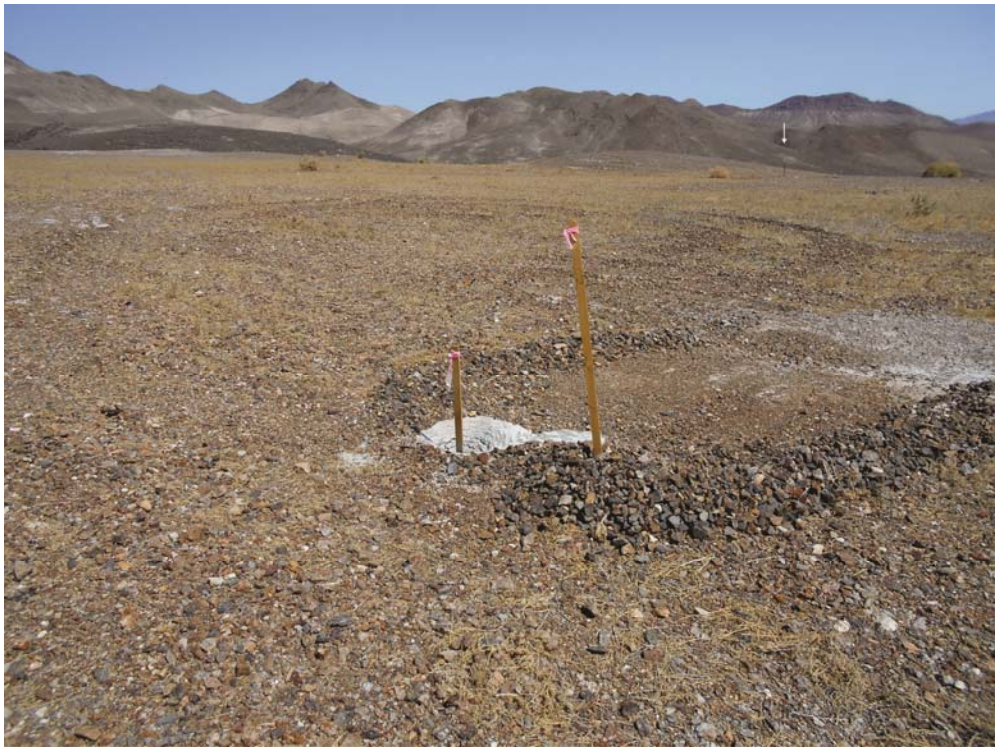
Sample-ID	Width	Ag (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Zone
2224	grab	21.6	0.111	LG Stockpile East
2225	grab	41.8	0.154	LG Stockpile West
2226	grab	257.99	0.145	LP2
2227	grab	37.5	0.107	LP1
2228	1m chip	0.8	0.033	Mt. Diablo
2229	grab	194.65	5.090	Northern Belle



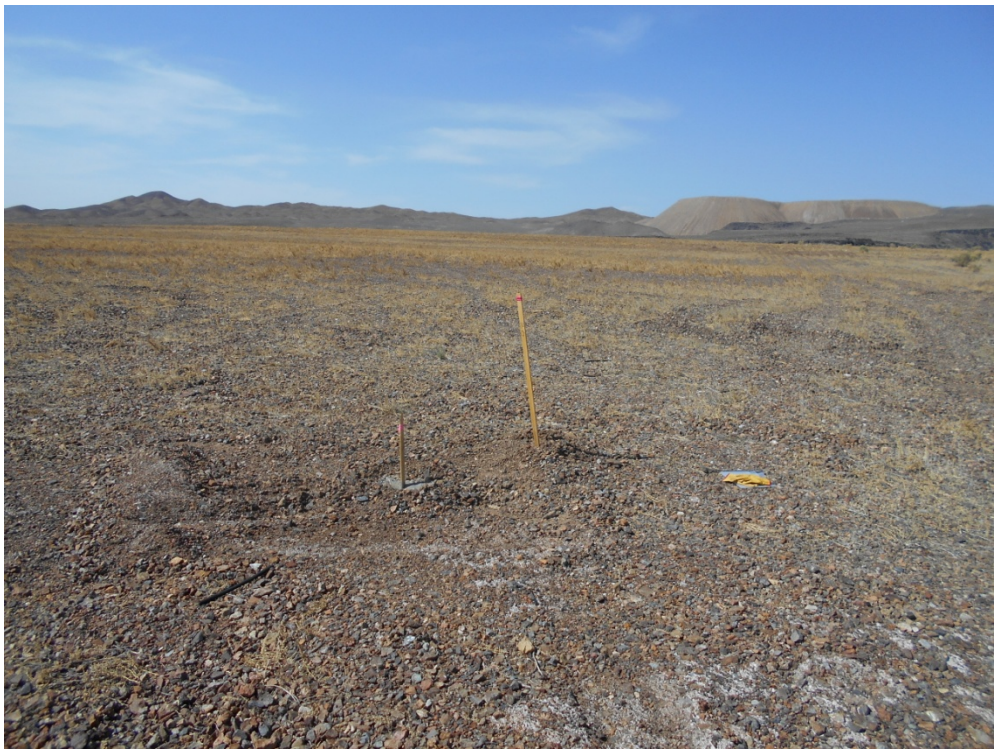
Photograph No. 12.1: Low-Grade Stockpile East Sonic Drill Collar

Photograph No. 12.2: Low-Grade Stockpile West Sonic Drill Collar

Photograph No. 12.3: LP2 Sonic Drill Collar



Photograph No. 12.4: LP1 Sonic Drill Collar



Photograph No. 12.5: Sample Location - 2226, LP2

Photograph No. 12.6: Sample Location - 2229, Northern Belle Pit

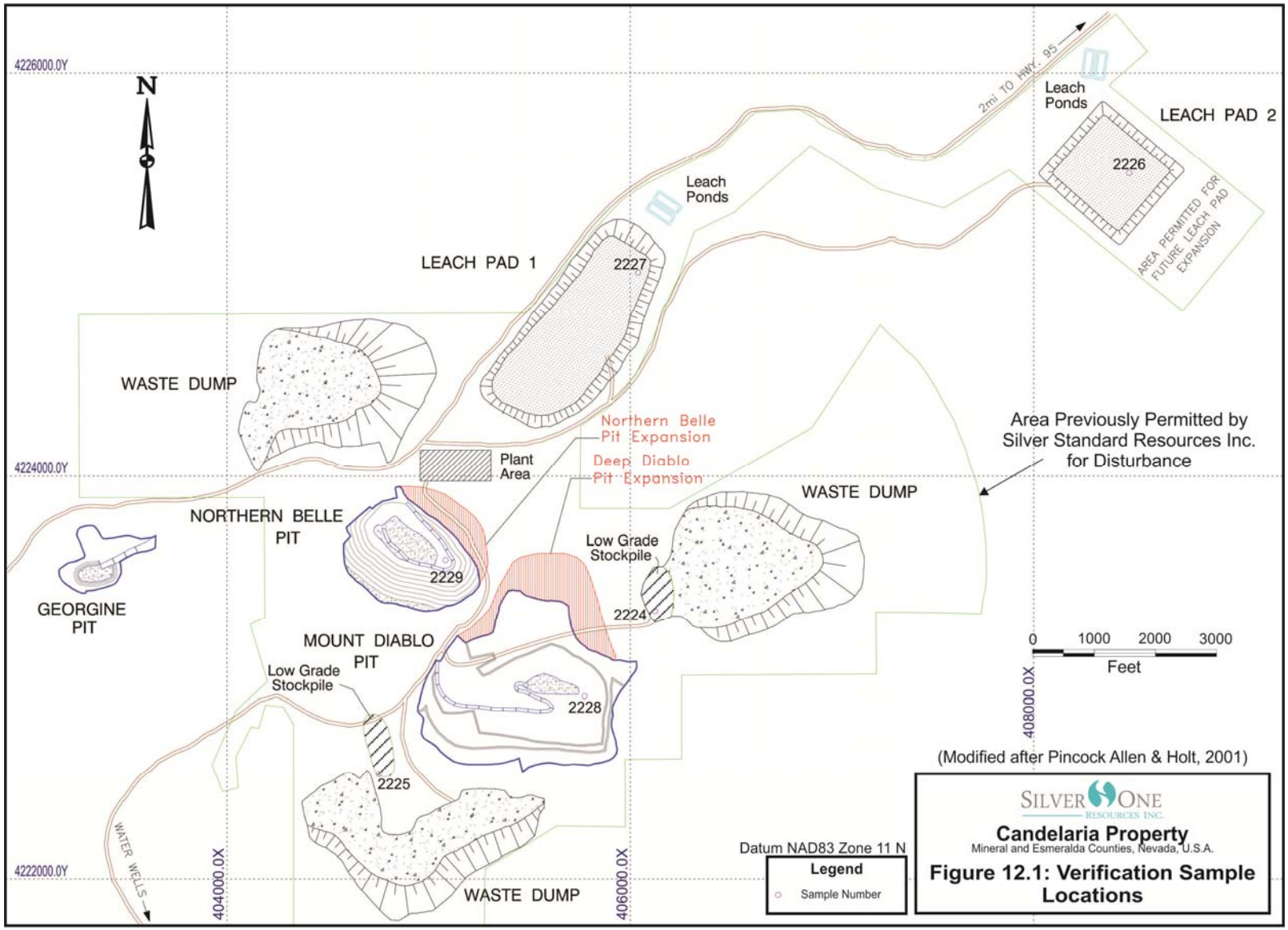


Figure 12.1: Verification Sample Locations

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING and METALLURGICAL TESTING

13.1 Silver Standard

By 2001 the Candelaria mineralization had been mined by open-pit methods and processed by heap leaching for over 20 years. During this time extensive metallurgical testing was conducted by its various operators in addition to the heap leach production records.

According to Stevens (2001), “Feasibility laboratory test work and field pilot testing predicted, on a fire assay basis, metallurgical recoveries of 42 percent for silver. Recovery projections by NERCO in 1984 indicated an expected total recovery, on a cyanide soluble basis, in the high 70's for silver. Kinross, on a cyanide soluble basis, had been projecting 81 percent recovery for silver. Kappes Cassiday & Associates (KCA), in a letter report dated June 11, 1999, finds that to date for the existing Leach Pad 1, a silver recovery of 51.5 percent, on a fire assay basis; and 86.2 percent, on a cyanide soluble basis; and considered the leach pad essentially complete in the recovery of leachable silver. KCA also found that to date for the existing Leach Pad 2, a silver recovery of 42.4 percent, on a fire assay basis; and 71.3 percent, on a cyanide soluble basis; and considered the leach pad to still contain a limited amount of leachable silver.

A January 6, 2000 KCA report to Silver Standard provided a scoping level study of capital costs, operating costs, and silver production estimates for heap leaching additional lode material, as well as further leaching of Leach Pad 2, at a processing rate of 2.0 million tons per year. A metallurgical recovery of 81 percent for silver, on a cyanide soluble basis, based on historical test work and actual mine production, was used for this evaluation.

A January 31, 2000 KCA report to Silver Standard provided a scoping level study of operating costs for processing lode, stockpile, and leach pad material through the use of grinding, flotation, roasting, and cyanide leaching, at a processing rate of 2.0 million tons per year. A metallurgical recovery of 75 percent for silver, on a fire assay basis; based on projection and experience with other similar operations, was used for this evaluation.”

13.2 Silver One

Silver One initiated two metallurgical studies in 2018, McClelland conducted leach testing of composites from leach pads and low-grade stockpiles where KCA did bottle roll and column leach tests on material from only the leach pads.

13.2.1 McClelland

Silver One contracted McClelland Laboratories Inc., of Sparks, Nevada (McClelland), in 2018 to conduct cyanide and ammonium thiosulfate leach testing on composites of leach pad material and of low-grade stockpile from the Candelaria Mine. The Summary, Conclusions and Recommendation of the McClelland Report are quoted below:

> ***"Executive Summary***
> *Composite samples (6) from the Candelaria leach pads were subjected to cyanidation leach testing and ammonium thiosulfate (ATS) leach testing. In both of these systems, tests were conducted on each composite at feed sizes of 80%-1.7mm. 212µm and 75µm. Composite average silver grades ranged from 35 to 47 gAg/mt ore. Average gold grades ranged from 0.07 to 0.24 gAu/mt ore.*

A composite sample of material representing a low grade stock pile (designated as the LGSP composite) was also subjected to testing. A single cyanidation bottle roll test was conducted on this composite at an 80%-1.7mm feed size, as well as a cyanidation column leach test at an 80%-37.5mm feed size. Average head grades of the LGSP composite were 24 gAg/mt ore and 0.15 gAu/mt ore.

Summary results from cyanidation testing of all seven composites are presented in Table 13.1. Summary results from ammonium thiosulfate leach testing of the leach pad composites are presented in Table 13.2. (Olson, 2018)

Table 1. - Summary Metallurgical Results, Cyanidation Tests. Candelaria Samples

											Reagent Requirements.	
		Feed	Ag .	gAg/mt ore			Au	gAu/mt ore			*kg/mt* ore	
	Test	Size.	Rec.,			Calc'd.	Rec.,			Calc'd.	NaCN	Lime
Sample	Type*	P_{80}	%	Ext'd.	TaU	Head	%	Ext'd.	Tail	Head	Cons	Added
202301 LP-1	BRT	1.7mm	28.9	13	32	45	<4.0	<0.01	0.24	<0.25	0.67	2.9
202801 LP-1	BRT	212µm	42.6	20	27	47	<4.3	<0.01	0.22	<0.23	0.68	2.9
202801 LP-1	BRT	75 µm	53.2	25	22	47	8.7	0.02	0.21	0.23	0.46	2.8
202802 LP-1	BRT	1.7mm	31.6	18	39	57	<7.7	<0.01	0.12	<0.13	0.34	2.1
202802 LP-1	BRT	212µm	33.3	13	26	39	25.0	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.43	2.0
202802 LP-1	BRT	75 µm	43.6	17	22	39	< 16.7	<0.01	0.05	<0.06	0.43	2.2
202803 LP-2	BRT	1.7mm	34.1	15	29	44	<11.1	<0.01	0.08	<0.09	0.51	2.7
202803 LP-2	BRT	212µm	48.9	23	24	47	<14.3	<0.01	0.06	<0.07	0.44	2.0
202803 LP-2	BRT	75 µm	60.4	29	19	48	<14.3	<0.01	0.06	<0.07	0.43	2.5
202804 LP-2	BRT	1.7mm	30.0	12	28	40	<10.0	<0.01	0.09	<0.10	0.37	2.2
202804-LP-2	BRT	212µm	43.8	14	18	32	<20.0	<0.01	0.04	<0.05	0.25	2.0
202804 LP-2	BRT	75 µm	54.5	18	15	33	57.1	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.31	1.8
LP-1 Comp.	BRT	1.7mm	20.9	9	34	43	<9.1	<0.01	0.10	<0.11	0.28	2.9
LP-1 Comp.	BRT	212µm	32.5	13	27	40	<12.5	<0.01	0.07	<0.08	0.39	2.0
LP-1 Comp.	BRT	75 µm	42.9	18	24	42	<5.9	<0.01	0.16	<0.17	0.44	2.1
LP-2 Comp.	BRT	1.7mm	27.9	12	31	43	<10.0	<0.01	0.09	<0.10	0.20	3.1
LP-2 Comp.	BRT	212µm	41.9	18	25	43	11.1	0.02	0.16	0.18	0.36	2.3
LP-2 Comp.	BRT	75 µm	52.3	23	21	44	25.0	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.25	2.2
LGSP Comp.	CLT	37.5mm	29.6	8	19	27	50.0	0.05	0.05	0.10	1.56	2.4
LGSP Comp	BRT	1.7mm	40.9	9	13	22	46.2	0.06	0.07	0.13	0.09	3.0

* BRT denotes bottle roll test. CLT denotes column leach test

Summary cyanidation testing results indicate that none of the Candelaria leach pad composites tested were readily amenable to agitated cyanidation treatment. At the finest grind size tested (80%-75µmi), silver recoveries ranged from 42.9% to 60.4%, and averaged 51.1% in 96 hours of leaching. Gold recoveries at this feed size varied widely and ranged from <5.9% to 57.1%. Gold extractions were all low and generally were 0.02 gAu/mt ore or less.

All composites were significantly sensitive to feed size. On average, silver recovery was 22% higher for the 75 µm feeds than from the 1.7mm feeds. Gold recoveries also tended to increase with decreasing feed size. These results indicate that very fine grinding would be required to maximize recovery.

Silver recovery rates were moderate and silver extraction was substantially complete in 24 to 48 hours of leaching. Extraction continued at a much slower rate after 24 to 4S hours. Extending the leach cycles beyond 96 hours is not likely to substantially improve silver recoveries by agitated cyanidation treatment.

The LGSP composite was not readily amenable to simulated heap leach cyanidation treatment. Column test silver and gold recoveries were 29.6% and 50.0%, respectively, in 80 days of leaching and rinsing.

The column test silver leach rate was slow, but extending the leach cycle beyond 80 days is not likely to substantially improve recovery. Increasing the solution cyanide concentration from 1.0 to 5.0 gNaCN L did not have a dramatic impact on the silver leach rate.

Cyanide consumption and lime requirements for pH control generally were low.

Table 2. - Summary Metallurgical Results, Ammonium Thiosulfate Leach Tests, Candelaria Samples. Head Assay vs. Tail Assay Balances

										Reagent Requirements.		
	Feed	Ag .	gAg/mt ore			Au	gAu/mt ore			kg/mt ore		
	Size.	Rec.*,			Head	Rec.*,			Head	$(NH_4)_2S_2O_3$	S_2O_3	
Sample	P_{80}	%	Ext'd.*	Tail	Assay	%	Ext'd.*	Tail	Assay	Added	Added	
202801 LP-1	1.7mm	33.3	16	32	48	12.5	0.03	0.21	0.24	34.0	25.7	16.8
202801 LP-1	212µm	33.3	16	32	48	<4.2	<0.01	0.24	0.24	34.0	25.7	16.6
202801 LP-1	75µm	45.8	22	26	48	8.3	0.02	0.22	0.24	34.0	25.7	15.4
202802 LP-1	1.7mm	23.1	9	30	39	<14.3	<0.01	0.07	0.07	34.0	25.7	16.6
202802 LP-1	212µm	33	13	26	39	14.3	0.01	0.06	0.07	34.0	25.7	17.4
202802 LP-1	75µm	38.5	15	24	39	28.6	0.02	0.05	0.07	34.0	25.7	15.8
202803 LP-2	1.7mm	39.6	19	29	48	<12.5	<0.01	0.08	0.08	34.0	25.7	16.6
202803 LP-2	212µm	45.8	22	26	48	<12.5	<0.01	0.08	0.08	34.0	25.7	17.3
202803 LP-2	75µm	56.3	27	21	48	12.5	0.01	0.07	0.08	34.0	25.7	15.7
202804 LP-2	1.7mm	32.4	11	23	34	16.7	0.01	0.05	0.06	34.0	25.7	16.4
202804 LP-2	212µm	44.1	15	19	34	16.7	0.01	0.05	0.06	34.0	25.7	16.7
202804 LP-2	75µm	50.0	17	17	34	33.3	0.02	0.04	0.06	34.0	25.7	16.2
LP-1 Comp.	1.7mm	20.9	9	34	43	<11.1	<0.01	0.09	0.09	34.0	25.7	13.5
LP-1 Comp.	212µm	30.2	13	30	43	<11.1	<0.01	0.09	0.09	34.0	25.7	17.6
LP-1 Comp.	75µm	32.6	14	29	43	11.1	0.01	0.08	0.09	34.0	25.7	17.1
LP-2 Comp.	1.7mm	29.5	13	31	44	10.0	0.01	0.09	0.1	34.0	25.7	15.9
LP-2 Comp.	212µm	34.1	15	29	44	10.0	0.01	0.09	0.10	34.0	25.7	16.3
LP-2 Comp	75µm	40.9	18	26	44	20.0	0.02	0.08	0.10	34.0	25.7	15.7

*Calculated from the head assay vs. tail assay metallurgical balance

None of the leach pad composites were readily amenable to agitated leaching with ammonium thiosulfate. Silver and gold recoveries by ATS leaching were similar to recoveries by cyanidation for a given composite. Silver recoveries ranged from 20.9% to 56.3%. in 96 hours of leaching. Gold extractions were all 0.03 gAuint ore or less. These gold extractions were equivalent to recoveries of 33.3% or less.

Similar to what was observed for the cyanidation tests, the composites were significantly sensitive to feed size. On average, silver recovery was 14% higher for the 75um feed than for the 1. 7mm feed. Gold recoveries also tended to increase with decreasing feed size as well.

It was observed that the silver and gold thiosulfate complexes formed during leaching were not very stable in solution. A precipitate formed in the analytical samples, and it was determined that this precipitate contained a substantial portion of the dissolved gold and silver. The interim solution sample results were not found to be reliable because of this. The silver and gold ATS leaching recoveries presented in this report are calculated from the head grade vs. tail grade metallurgical balances. In any future ATS leaching test work, the precipitate formation may be prevented by adjusting thiosulfate concentrations or by "spiking" analytical samples with sodium cyanide.

Conclusions

- *The Candelaria LP composites did not respond particularly well to milling cyanidation treatment at feed sizes of 80%-1. 7mm to 75µm. Silver recoveries at these sizes ranged from 20.9% to 60.4%. and gold recoveries generally were 25.0% or less.*
- *Results indicate that very fine grinding would be required to maximize leaching recoveries.*
- *Silver leach rates during milling/cyanidation treatment were moderate. Extending leach cycles beyond 96 hours would not result in substantially higher recoveries.*
- *Cyanide consumption and lime requirements generally were low during milling cyanidation treatment.*
- *ATS leaching recoveries were similar to cyanidation leaching recoveries.*
- *Recovery by ATS leaching may be slightly improved by maintaining a higher thiosulfate concentration during leaching.*
- *The LGSP composite did not respond particularly well to simulated cyanidation heap leaching at an 80%t-37.5nun feed size. Silver and gold recoveries were 29.6% and 50.0%. respectively, in 80 days of leaching and rinsing.*
- *Increasing the column test cyanide concentration from 1.0 to 5.0 gNaCN/L did not have a substantial impact on the silver leach rate.*
- *Column test cyanide consumption (1.56 kgNaCN nit ore) was high for the LGSP composite.*

Recommendation

It is recommended that mineralogy and or diagnostic leach testing be conducted on the LP composite material to determine the causes of the refractory nature of this material, and to determine an optimum strategy for improving recovery."

13.2.2 Kappes Cassiday and Assoc.

KCA conducted bottle roll leach tests and column leach tests composite samples from LP1 and LP2. The executive summary from the report is quoted below.

"1.0Summary of Metallurgical Test Work

On 19 October 2018, the laboratory facility of Kappes, Cassiday & Associates (KCA) in Reno, Nevada received twenty-seven (27) rice bags of bulk material from the Candelaria Project. These samples were utilized in the generation of two (2) individual composites based on leach pad number. These two (2) composite samples were utilized for metallurgical test work.

All preparation, assaying and metallurgical studies were performed utilizing accepted industry standard procedures.

1.1 Sample Receipt and Preparation

Upon receipt, the individual samples were weighed and separated into their respective composite base on leach pad number (LP1 and LP2). These composites were weighed, photographed, described geologically for size, color and hardness and assigned unique sample numbers (KCA Sample Nos. 82178 A through 82179 A). The as-received material was sampled and this material was screened to determine the as-received particle size. The two (2) individual composites were utilized for high pressure grinding roll (HPGR) crushing. These two (2) composites were prepared and utilized for head analyses, head screen analyses with assays by size fraction, bottle roll leach test work, preliminary agglomeration test work and column leach test work.

1.2 Head Analyses
Portions of the head material were ring and puck pulverized and analyzed for gold and silver by standard fire assay and wet chemistry methods. Head material was also assayed semi-quantitatively for an additional series of elements and for whole rock constituents. In addition to these semi-quantitative analyses, the head material was assayed by quantitative methods for carbon, sulfur and mercury. A cyanide shake test was also conducted on a portion of the pulverized head material.

In addition to the direct head analyses for gold and silver, portions of conventionally crushed material as well as material from selected pressures from the HPGR were utilized for head screen analyses.
A summary of the head analyses for gold and silver are presented in Table 1-1. this report.
Table 1.1. Candelaria Project Summary of Head Analyses

KCA Sample No.	Description	Average Assay, gms Au/MT	Average Assay, gms Ag/MT	Weighted Avg. Head Assay, gms Au/MT	Weighted Avg. Head Assay, gms Ag/MT
82178 A	LP1	0.096	44.60	--	--
82180 A	LP1 Target p80 4.00 millimeters	--	--	0.116	46.77
82181 A	LP1 Target p80 1.70 millimeters	--	--	0.122	47.64
82179 A	LP2	0.093	53.11	--	--
82182 A	LP2 Target p80 4.00 millimeters	--	--	0.111	55.12
82183 A	LP2 Target p80 1.70 millimeters	--	--	0.094	56.57

1.3 Bottle Roll Leach Test Work
Bottle roll leach testing was conducted on portion of material from each sample (LP1 and LP2). Two (2) 1,000 gram portions of head material from each sample were pulverized to a target size of 100% passing 0.15 millimeters and utilized for leach testing. The two (2) bottle roll leach tests had a leach time of 96 hours and targeted two (2) different sodium cyanide levels: 1.0 and 2.0 grams per liter sodium cyanide.

LP1 shows a decreased extraction for gold from 37% to 32% with the higher target sodium cyanide leach solution. Silver extraction increased from 41% to 45% with the increased sodium cyanide leach solution target. LP2 shows an increased extraction for gold with the increased sodium cyanide target leach solution from 20% to 26% while silver extraction increased from 54% to 60%.

1.4 Column Leach Test Work

Column leach tests were conducted utilizing HPGR product stage crushed material (p80 4 and 1.7 millimeters). During testing, the material was leached for 120 days with a sodium cyanide solution.

Gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP1 Target p80 4.00 millimeters material was 22% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.106 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 25% based on a calculated head grade of 41.7 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.31 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 2.09 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

In comparison, gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP1 Target p80 1.70 millimeters material was 21% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.098 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 29% based on a calculated head grade of 42.9 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.61 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 2.11 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

Gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP2 Target p80 4.00 millimeters material was 20% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.106 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 34% based on a calculated head grade of 42.1 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.39 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 1.97 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

In comparison, gold extractions for the column leach test utilizing the LP2 Target p80 1.70 millimeters material was 27% for the 120 day period. Extraction was based on calculated heads grade of 0.106 grams per metric tonne. Silver extraction was 40% based on a calculated head grade of 45.6 grams per metric tonne. The sodium cyanide consumption was 1.77 kilograms per metric tonne. The material utilized in leaching was agglomerated with 2.02 kilograms of cement per tonne of dry ore.

Column test extraction results contained in the body of this report were based upon carbon assays vs. the calculated head (carbon assays + tail assays). Extraction results contained in Appendix A were based upon the daily solution assays vs. the calculated head (solution assays + tailings assays).

When an outside party submits samples, KCA can estimate gold extraction for an ore body based upon the assumption that the ore to be mined will be similar to the samples tested. For feasibility study purposes, KCA normally discounts laboratory gold extractions by two to three percentage points when estimating field extractions. KCA normally discounts laboratory silver extractions by three to five percentage points when estimating field recoveries. This assumes a well-managed heap leach operation, and if agglomeration is required, it is assumed that this process is completed correctly.

The results of the bottle roll leach test work are summarized in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2 Candelaria Project Summary of Bottle Roll Leach Test Work

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Target p100 Size, mm	Target NaCN, gpL	Head Average, gms Au/MT	Calculated Head, gms Au/MT	Extracted, gms Au/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Au/MT	Au Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition Ca(OH)2, kg/MT
82178 A	82184 A	LP1	0.15	1.0	0.096	0.090	0.033	0.057	37%	96	0.53	1.75
82178 A	83427 A	LP1	0.15	2.0	0.096	0.098	0.031	0.067	32%	96	1.08	1.25
82179 A	82184 B	LP2	0.15	1.0	0.093	0.077	0.016	0.062	20%	96	0.41	2.00
82179 A	83427 B	LP2	0.15	2.0	0.093	0.118	0.030	0.087	26%	96	1.09	1.50

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Target p100 Size, mm	Target NaCN, gpL	Head Average, gms Ag/MT	Calculated Head, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, gms Ag/MT	Avg. Tails, gms Ag/MT	Ag Extracted, %	Leach Time, hours	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition Ca(OH)2, kg/MT
82178 A	82184 A	LP1	0.15	1.0	44.60	45.04	18.48	26.55	41%	96	0.53	1.75
82178 A	83427 A	LP1	0.15	2.0	44.60	43.43	19.58	23.85	45%	96	1.08	1.25
82179 A	82184 B	LP2	0.15	1.0	53.11	54.26	29.40	24.86	54%	96	0.41	2.00
82179 A	83427 B	LP2	0.15	2.0	53.11	52.03	31.12	20.91	60%	96	1.09	1.50

Based upon KCA's experience with mostly clean non-reactive ores, cyanide consumption in production heaps would be only 25 to 33 percent of the laboratory column test consumptions. For ores containing high amounts of leachable copper, higher factors should be utilized.

The results of the column leach test work are summarized in Table 1.3.

Table 1.3 Candelaria Project Summary of Column Leach Test Work

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Calculated Head, gms Au/MT	Extracted, gms Au/MT	Weighted Avg. Tail Screen, gms Au/MT	Extracted, % Au	Calculated Tail p80 Size, mm	Days of Leach	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition Hydrated Lime, kg/MT	Addition Cement, kg/MT
82180 A	83407	LP1 Target p80 4.00	0.106	0.023	0.083	22%	2.54	120	1.31	0.00	2.09
82181 A	83410	LP1 Target p80 1.70	0.098	0.020	0.078	21%	1.39	120	1.61	0.00	2.11
82182 A	83413	LP2 Target p80 4.00	0.106	0.021	0.085	20%	2.86	120	1.39	0.00	1.97
82183 A	83416	LP2 Target p80 1.70	0.106	0.028	0.078	27%	1.44	120	1.77	0.00	2.02

KCA Sample No.	KCA Test No.	Description	Calculated Head, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, gms Ag/MT	Weighted Avg. Tail Screen, gms Ag/MT	Extracted, % Ag	Calculated Tail p80 Size, mm	Days of Leach	Consumption NaCN, kg/MT	Addition Hydrated Lime, kg/MT	Addition Cement, kg/MT
82180 A	83407	LP1 Target p80 4.00	41.67	10.6	31.11	25%	2.54	120	1.31	0.00	2.09
82181 A	83410	LP1 Target p80 1.70	42.92	12.5	30.47	29%	1.39	120	1.61	0.00	2.11
82182 A	83413	LP2 Target p80 4.00	42.10	14.2	27.89	34%	2.86	120	1.39	0.00	1.97
82183 A	83416	LP2 Target p80 1.70	45.60	18.5	27.14	40%	1.44	120	1.77	0.00	2.02

"

13.3 Interpretations and Conclusions

The both McClelland cyanidation tests and KCA bottle roll tests for LP2 showed the best recoveries of the heap leach pad material. This supports the plant exploitation scenario for the leach pads starting with LP2

Other then the known test results summarized above and to the best of the author's knowledge there are no other known processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

14.1 Introduction

Resources were previously estimated for the two heap leach pads by KCA (1999) with Kinross. Resources were estimated from production records and recovered silver. These historical resources were classified as inferred by Stevens (2001) as the estimate was based on limited sampling. Figure 12.1 shows the location of the heap leach pads on the property.

This mineral resource estimate has been prepared following the CIM guidelines and is restricted to only the heap leach pads within the Candelaria property. It does not explicitly or implicitly refer to resources contained in any of the other mineralized zones within the Property. Mr. James A. McCrea, P. Geo., carried out the modelling and estimate of the mineral resources, a qualified person with respect to mineral resource estimation under NI 43-101. Mr. McCrea is independent of Silver One by the definitions and criteria set forth in NI 43-101, and there is no affiliation between the author and the company except that of an independent consultant-client relationship.

These subject mineral resources have no known issues and do not appear materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, and legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, political or other relevant issues. The effective date of this mineral resource estimate is August 6, 2020.

14.2 Drilling and Assay Database

The 2017 sonic drill data was provided by Silver One in the form of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. The Excel spreadsheet files contained location, survey, analytical data for the 45 2017 sonic drill holes collared on the leach pads and low-grade stockpiles. The author provided the data for the 36 sonic drill holes drilled on LP1 in 1992 by NERCO. The data from 63 sonic drill holes on the leach pads were used for the resource estimation. The drilling and assay data provided by Silver One appears to be adequate for the purposes of this mineral resource estimate and the author has no reason to believe that any of the information is inaccurate.

The database was validated while loading into GEMS with minor corrections required. The assay database for the 2017 sonic drill holes contains 590 samples that were analyzed by fire assay for gold, silver, cyanide soluble assays for gold and silver, and a multi-element ICP. The 1992 sonic drill hole database contain 486 samples that were analyzed for gold and silver and cyanide soluble gold and silver. When there were several analytical procedures performed on individual samples, often as a result of the measured silver and/or gold grades exceeding the limits of precision for a particular analytical technique, the assay result from the most accurate procedure was considered the ‘final’ value (i.e. Fire Assay/Gravimetrics superseded Fire Assay/Atomic Absorption which superseded ICP values). All ‘below detection limit’ analytical values were assigned one-half the lower detection limit value for the purposes of this resource estimate.

14.1 Three Dimensional Solid Modelling

Solid models of the leach pads were created from topographic contours of their bases, originally used for leach pad construction, and surface contours of the leach pads. Triangulated interconnected networks (TIN's) were created from the top and bottom contours of the leach pads and solids created between the two surfaces.

The 3D solid models for the 2 leach pads (LP) were used to code the rock type model for the block model, code the domain of the assays and composites. The solid models are shown in Figure 14.1.

14.2 Sample Compositing

Equal length three metre (3.0 m) assay sample composites were calculated from capped assayed gold and silver values for the sonic drill holes. These 3.0 metre composites were generated starting from the collar of the sonic drill hole to its terminus where the drill holes are within the solid models of the leach pads. Any un-assayed intervals were assigned a 'Not Entered' ('NE') designation which excluded it from any composite calculation, and any composites less than 1.5 m in length were discarded so as to not introduce a short sample bias in the interpolation process.

Sample compositing the 838 assays in the solid models produced a total of 471 3-metre composites in total where 382 composites were from LP1 and 89 were from LP2. These composites were used to interpolate the resource model, where composite and assay statistics as listed in the Table 14.1.

Table 14.1: Assay Sample Data for Heap Leach Pad Domain Solids

Type of Assay Data	No.	Max Value	Mean (g/t)	Median (g/t)	Std. Dev.	Coef. Of Var.
Raw Assay Data						
Silver	978	306.2	40.30	35.70	23.52	0.58
Gold	978	0.756	0.082	0.068	0.06	0.76
Capped 3-metre Composite Data						
Silver	563	101.23	39.25	36.36	16.85	0.43
Gold	563	0.343	0.082	0.075	0.049	0.60

Compositing options were limited due to the sample lengths used when the data was collected. The 1992 sonic drilling program sampled the holes on 1.52m (5ft) intervals and the 2017 program had sample lengths from 0.61m to 3.05 and the selection of a larger composite size would have significantly reduced the number of the composites in the domains. Smaller composites were not an option because of the original sample sizes. The small population of composites and limited compositing options are reflected in the quality of variograms modelled.

14.3 Grade Capping

The author used cumulative probability plots to identify high-grade outliers for both silver and gold assays contained within the solid models of leach pads. Figures 14.2 and 14.3 show cumulative probability plots, using the cumulative normal distribution function, for uncapped silver and gold assay values, respectively. Histograms of the silver and gold assays in the solid models are shown in Figures 14.4 and 14.5

Based upon the graphical results, raw silver assays were capped at 109.3 g/t representing the 99.30% of the 838 raw silver assays. Six silver values exceeding the cap level were each reduced to 109.3 g/t. The raw gold assay probability plot indicated a capping level at 0.343 g/t representing 99.40% of the total 838 gold assay values. Five gold assays exceeding the cap level were each reduced to 0.343 g/t.

Once the grade capping levels had been determined, erratic high-grade values for silver and gold in the raw assay database were capped accordingly, and 3-metre composites were calculated using the capped assay data. A summary of the resultant capped composites, which were utilized during interpolation and estimation of the mineral resources is presented in Table 14.1.

14.4 Semi-Variogram Analysis

The Sage 2001 variography software was utilized to evaluate the spatial continuity of the silver and gold mineralization using the capped 3-metre composite data within the constrained solid models.

Conventional correlogram variography was used to model the grade continuity. Nugget effects were estimated from down-hole semi-variograms. The major, semi-major and minor axes for grade continuity were determined using oriented semi-variogram fans. The variograms were used to model search ellipses that were then defined for resource estimation utilizing the GEMS Z-Y-Z rotation convention.

Search ellipses were produced for each grade-element (gold and silver) after multiple experimental semi-variograms had been generated at 30-degree intervals for strike and 15-degree intervals for dip. Modelling of both the silver and gold continuity produced moderate to poor quality experimental semi-variograms. The semi-variogram models produced for LP2 and the LGSP's were lacking data density, which is due to the small data set for that part of the resource. The LP1 variograms produced a flat-lying ellipse, slightly elongated on the Y axis. The LP1 search ellipse was used for all zones. The common practice for these types of precious metal deposits is to use inverse distance as the interpolation method and the semi-variograms are used as a guide for search ellipse orientation. The final search ellipse used was isometric on the x-y plane with a sort z axis. Searches are detailed in Table 14.4.

14.5 Bulk Density Estimation

The bulk density used for the mineral resource estimate was the same as historically used at the mine during the entire duration of the open-pit mining operation. The tonnage conversion factor was 13.5-cubic-feet-per-ton for oxide material (Stevens, 2001). 13.5-cubic-feet-per-ton converts to 2.37 g/cc plus a swell factor for the density of leach pad material.

The densities used for LP1 and LP2 were validated with the solid models. The PAH report (2001) states the amount of material placed on the leach pads taken from mine production records. The final in-situ densities used are listed in Table 14.2

Table 14.2: Heap Leach Bulk Density Values Used by Zone

Zone	SG
LP1	1.88
LP2	1.76

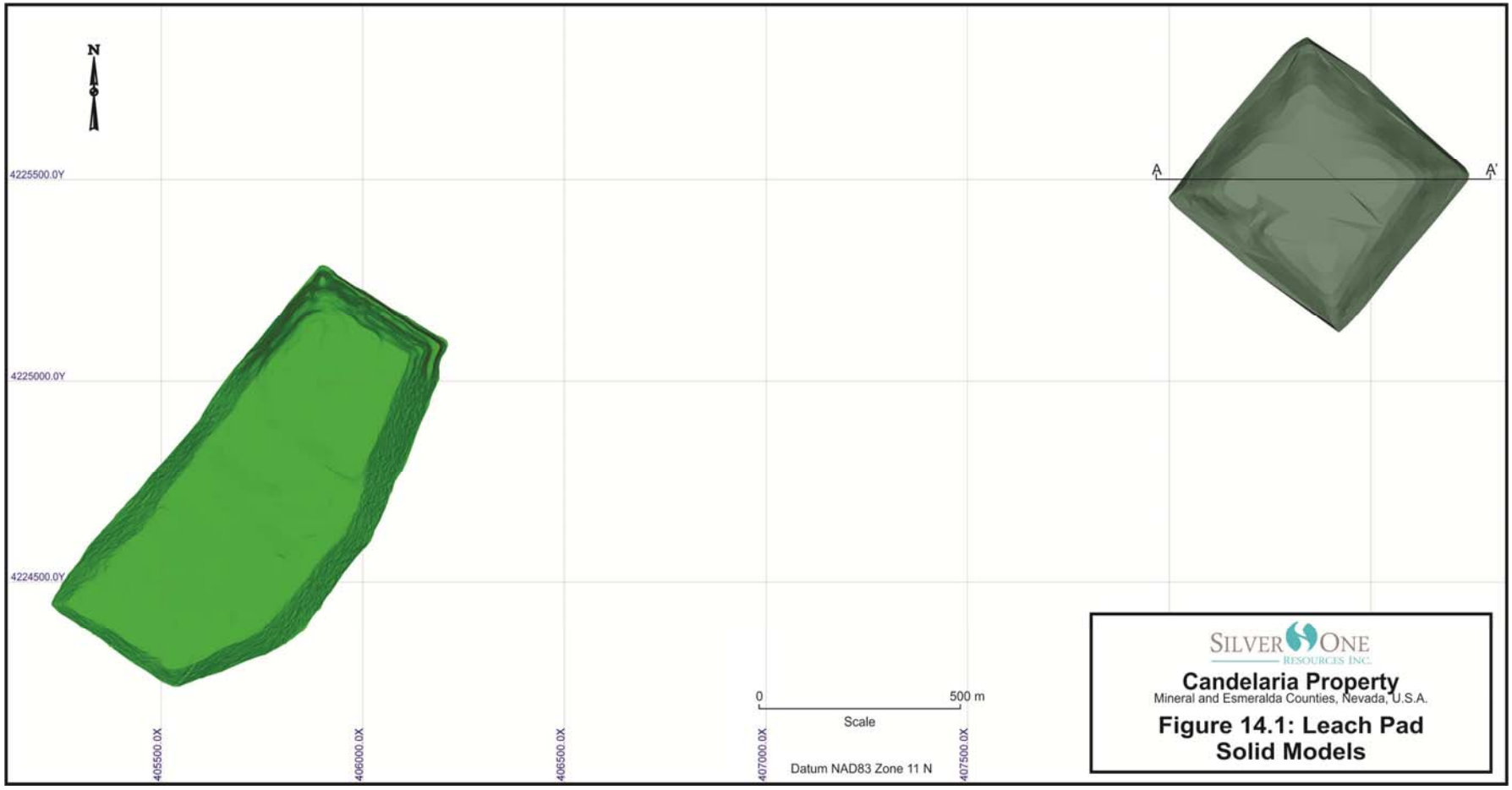


Figure 14.1 Leach Pad Solid Models

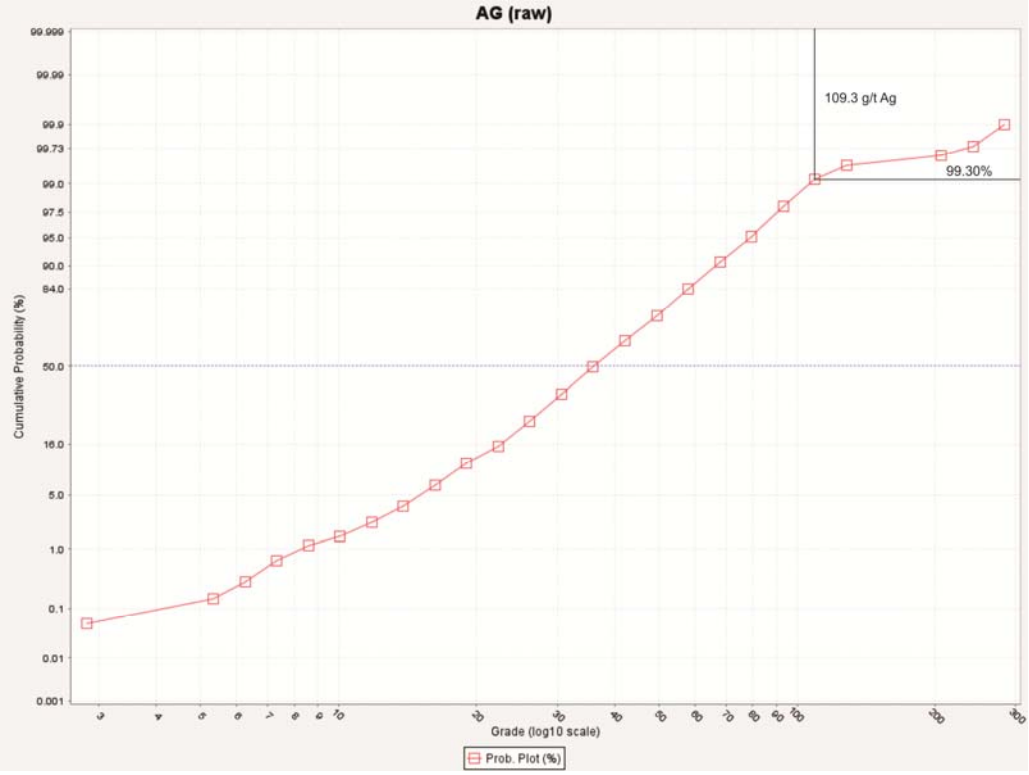


Figure 14.2 Cumulative Probability Plot of Silver Assays within Solid Models

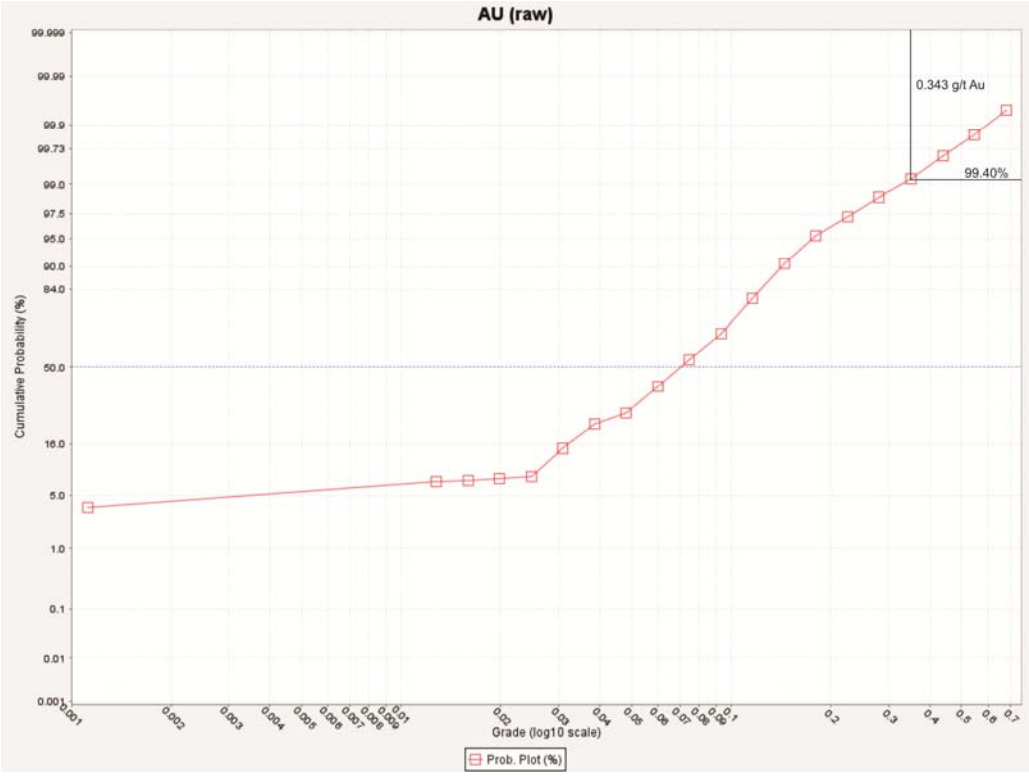


Figure 14.3 Cumulative Probability Plot of Gold Assays within Solid Models

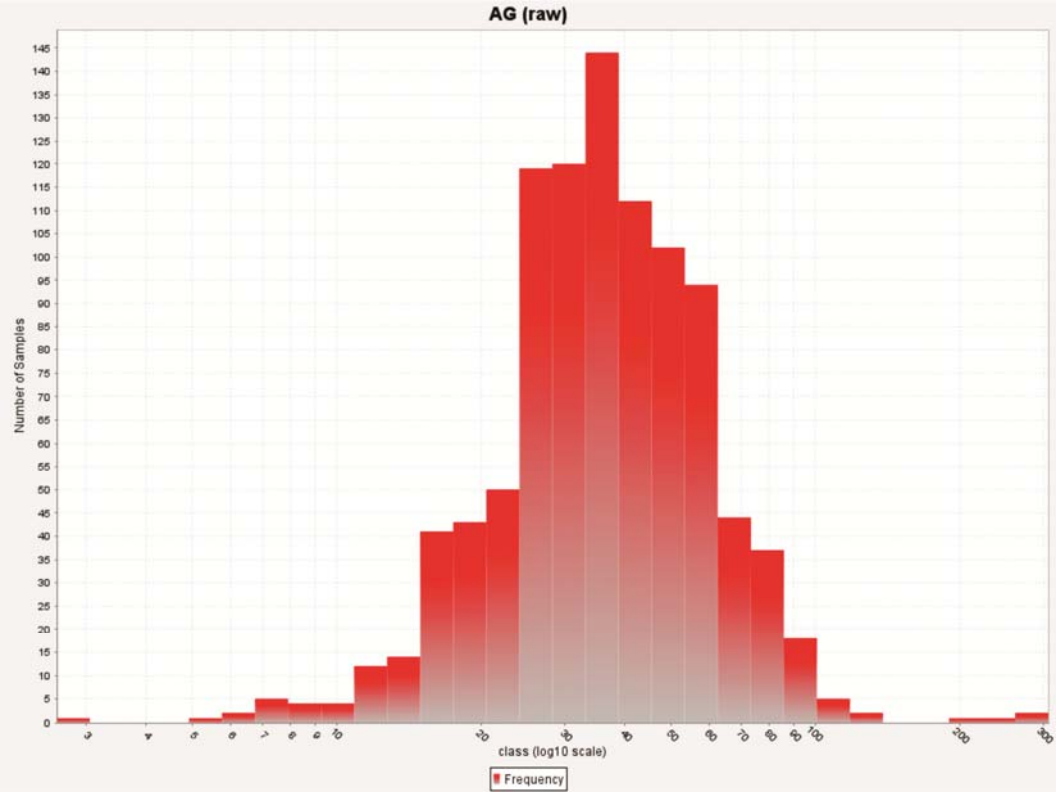


Figure 14.4 Histogram of Silver Assays within Solid Models

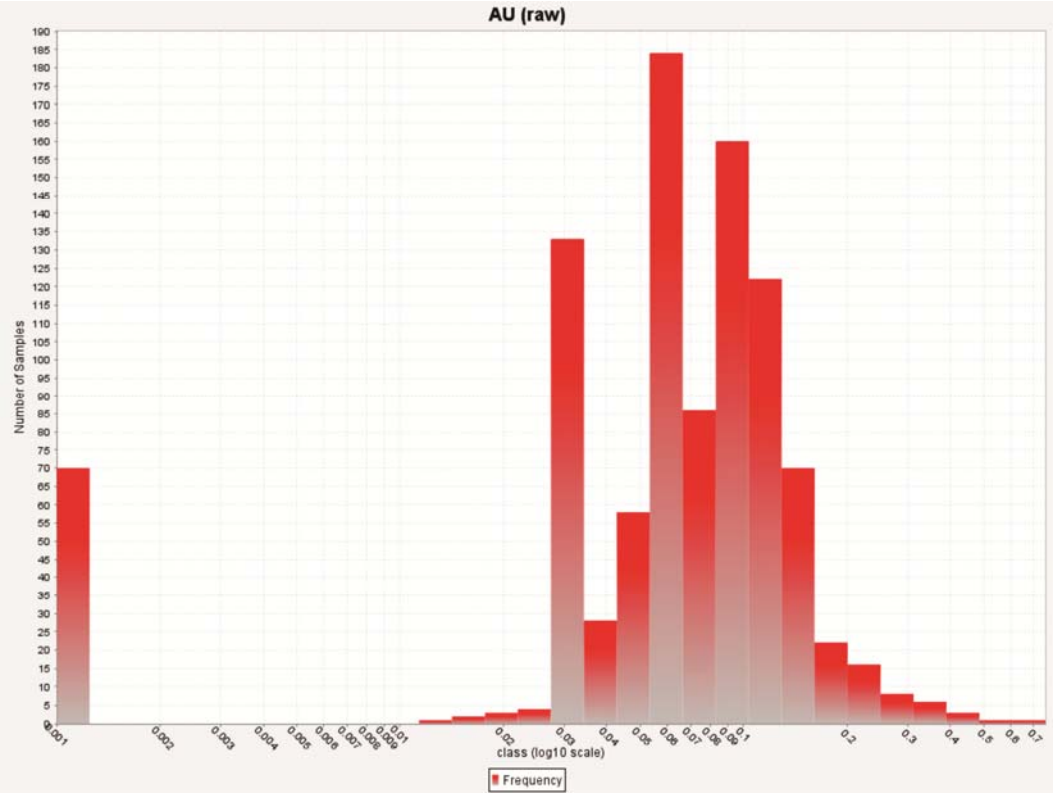


Figure 14.5 Histogram of Gold Assays within Solid Models

14.6 Block Model

An un-rotated, three dimensional block model was created in GEMS to completely cover the sonic drill-tested areas: LP1 and LP2. The Block Model parameters are presented in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3: Block Model Parameters

Axis Direction	Actual Orientation	Axis	Axis Nomenclature	Origin Coordinate	Block Size (m)	No. of Blocks
Easting	090°	X	Column	404400	5	900
Northing	000°	Y	Row	4222150	5	770
Elevation	Vertical	Z	Level	1925	2.5	130

Separate block models were created for Rock Type, Density, Percent, Class, Gold and Silver. In addition, several special models were created including Distance (to the Closest Sample for first pass interpolation), Number of Samples (used in block estimation), and models for verification.

The percent (partial) block model was created to accurately represent the volume and subsequent tonnage that was occupied by each block inside the constraining assay domain solid. The block model was coded for air (i.e. above topography), waste (i.e. outside the solid model) and the assay domain by coding blocks with a greater than one percent (1%) threshold. Blocks with more than 1% of the block inside the domain were given the code of the domain. Thus, the domain boundaries were properly represented by the percent model with the ability to measure infinitely variable inclusion percentages within the domain.

14.7 Interpolation

Based upon the modelled search ellipses, silver and gold grades were estimated for each block in the block model using capped grade composites with an 'Inverse Distance Squared' interpolation. Histogram and cumulative probability plots of capped silver composite samples are shown in Figures 14.6 and 14.7 respectively, as an example.

Grade interpolation was carried out in two interpolative passes. The interpolation estimated grade in the solid models for silver and gold, requiring a minimum of 2 samples and a maximum of 12 samples to estimate a block for the first pass and a minimum of 1 sample and a maximum of 12 samples to estimate a block for the second pass. The second pass used an expanded search ellipse to write only 'zero' blocks within the search range. During interpolation the number of samples used for each grade element interpolation and the closest true distance to an actual composite sample were written to the 'Number of Samples' and 'Distance' block models respectively. Table 14.4 provides a summary of the search parameters.

Table 14.4: Search Parameters for Heap Leach Assay Domain Solid

Element	Range			Min #	Max #
	X	Y	Z	Samples	Samples
Pass 1					
Silver	150.0	150.0	37.5	2	12
Gold	150.0	150.0	37.5	2	12
Pass 2					
Silver	250.0	250.0	60.0	1	12
Gold	250.0	250.0	60.0	1	12

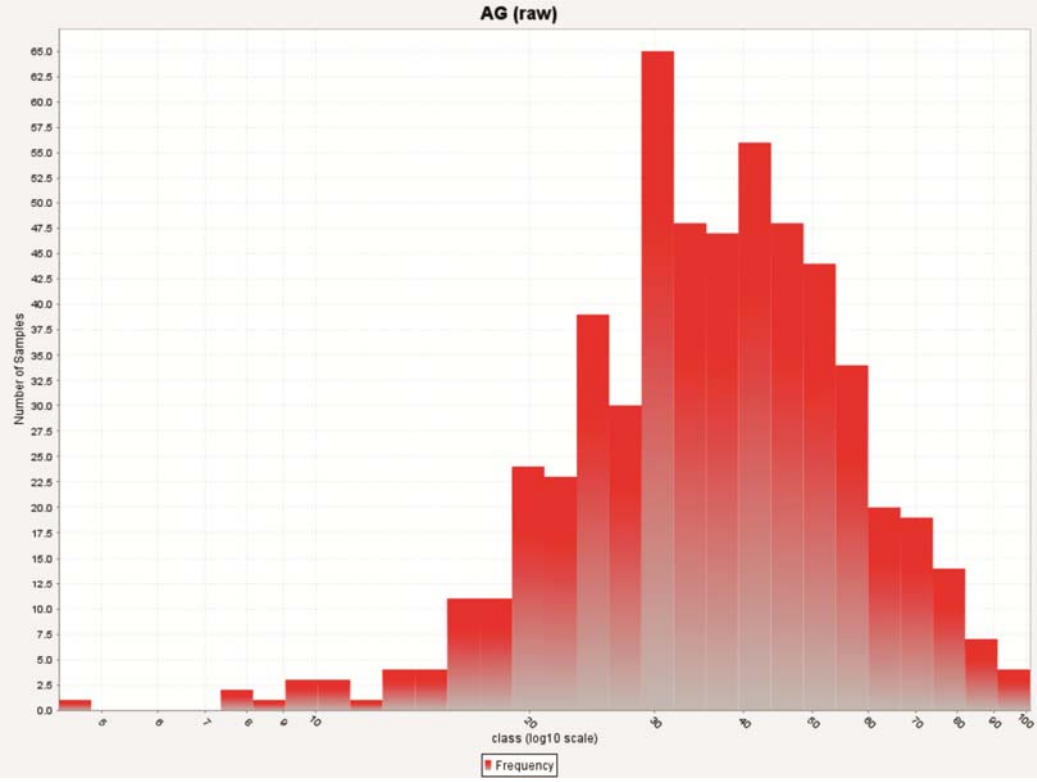


Figure 14.6: Histogram of Capped Silver Composites

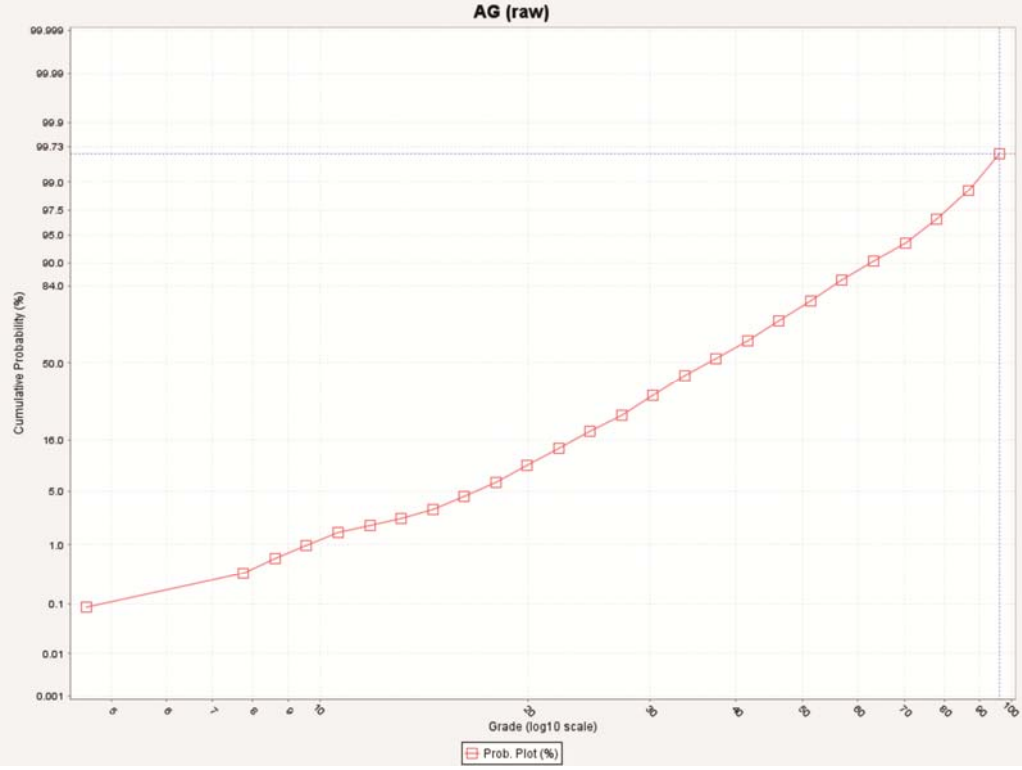


Figure 14.7: Cumulative Probability Plot of Capped Silver Composites

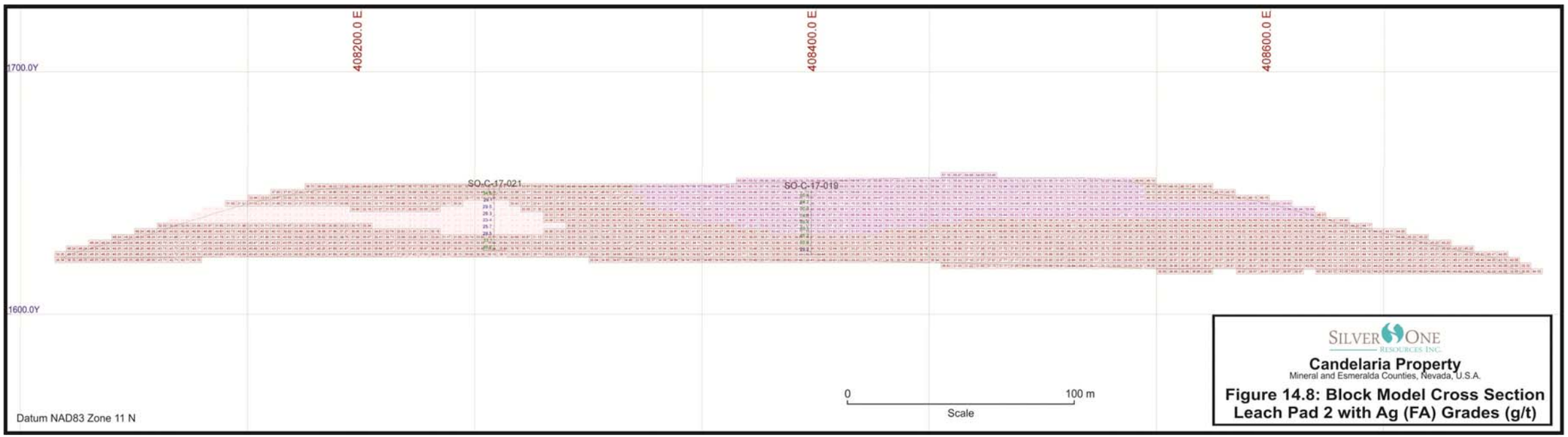


Figure 14.8: Silver Block Model Cross Section LP2, 4225500N with Silver Composites

14.8 Interpolation Validation

The validation of the leach pad and low-grade stockpile block model included visual inspections of the block grades versus silver and gold composite values and comparison of solid volumes to reported block model volumes.

A preliminary Inverse Distance Squared interpolation run was conducted to provide a visual check on the interpolation parameters. Visual inspections of the silver and gold block models on section and plan showed that the interpolation had extrapolated grades with reasonable values and distribution throughout the modelled domain. Block model section shown in Figure 14.8 and section location shown on Figure 14.1.

Volume of the leach pad solids was checked against the block model and historic production records. LP1 has 11,886,170.0 m^3, was checked against the 0.01 g/t Ag cut-off volume reported in the resource estimate, 11,799,162.0 m^3. The block model is reporting 99.27% of the domain solid volume.

14.9 Mineral Resource Classification

Mineral resources in the LP1 have been classified as 'indicated mineral resources' and LP2 has been classified as 'inferred mineral resources'. These classifications are based on drill density. This classification may be upgraded with the results of future in-fill drilling.

14.10 Metal Prices

Metal prices used for this resource estimate are as follows:
US $1500 per ounce for gold, US $20 per ounce of silver. These prices are used for calculating silver equivalents and for the exploitation scenarios related to reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. 3-year trailing average metal prices are US $1399.38 re ounce of gold and US $16.48 per ounce of silver. Spot prices for August 6, 2020 are US $2063.20 per ounce of gold and US $28.89 per ounce of silver.

14.11 Mineral Resource Statement

Mineral Resources at Candelaria were reported by area with a 0.01 g/t Silver cut-off grade. The leach pads will be mined in their entirety with no grade control or selectivity.

Table 14.5: Leach Pad Mineral Resources by Zone

Zone/ Category	Tonnes (000)	Ag (FA) (ppm)	Au (FA) (ppm)	$Ag_{(soluble)}$ (ppm)	$Au_{(soluble)}$ (ppm)	Contained Metal*	
						Ag (Moz)	Au (oz)
Indicated							
LP1	22,184.000	42.1	0.074	15.6	0.022	30.017	52,000
Inferred							
LP2	11,451.000	41.8	0.100	23.3	0.032	15.397	36,700

** - Contained Metal based on fire assay grades*
The effective date of the mineral resource estimate is August 6, 2020.

1. A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity.

An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit.

Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation.

An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

2. Mineral resources, which are not mineral reserves, do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources have no known issues and do not appear materially affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues. There is no guarantee that Silver One will be successful in obtaining any or all of the requisite consents, permits or approvals, regulatory or otherwise for the project or that the project will be placed into production.

3. *The mineral resources in this study were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ('CIM'), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.*

14.12 Interpretations and Conclusions

The Candelaria property is subject to an option agreement where Silver One Resources can acquire a 100% interest in the Candelaria property from SSR Mining. The Candelaria District became one of the richest silver districts in the state of Nevada, following discovery of high grade veins in 1864. From 1864 until 1954, the property produced 22 million ounces of silver, mainly from underground mining methods. Between 1874 and 1883, the Northern Belle Mill and Mining Company alone mined 20,000 tons per year from high-grade lodes averaging 1,700 – 2,000 g/t (50 to 60 silver ounces per short ton).

The property was acquired by Occidental Minerals in 1980 and later by Nerco Minerals, who produced over 33 million ounces of silver from open pit operations between 1980 and 1989. Kinross Gold, through its subsidiary Kinross Candelaria Mining Company, purchased the Candelaria mine in 1994. They operated the mine until January 1999, producing over 13 million ounces of silver. The total known historical production for the property is estimated to be over 68 million ounces of silver.

The deposits of the Candelaria Mining District host epigenetic silver mineralization of early Cretaceous age, with quartz stockwork mineralization occurring in faulted and sheared zones related to regional thrusting. Pre-mineral thrusts and thrust related structures of the Lower Candelaria Shear and Pickhandle Gulch Thrust provided ground preparation for the introduction of hydrothermal fluids. The Candelaria project was explored and open-pit mined for almost years 25 by a succession of mining companies. (Stevens, 2001)

The northward dipping Mount Diablo and Northern Belle mineralized zones continue at depth beyond the margins of the current pit limits. Historical mineral resource estimates of the remaining down-dip mineral resources have been determined for both the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits by Snowden (Stevens, 2001). The Candelaria property is estimated to contain a historical measured and indicated mineral resource for Mount Diablo of 13.6 million short tons averaging 3.23 opt Ag_{total} and 0.003 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 44.1 million ounces of silver (not recovered). Additionally, there is a historical inferred mineral resource for Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits of 14.4 million short tons averaging 2.21 opt Ag_{total} and 0.002 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 31.7 million ounces of silver (not recovered). The author believes that additional exploration potential exists outside of these resource areas in the Candelaria District.

The author, a qualified person, has not done sufficient work to classify this 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.

The author believes the historic mineral resources were estimated using industry standard best practices and provide a reasonable representation of the silver mineralization in those resource areas. The classification used was based on CIM Definition Standards (2000) and these resources would convert to historical resources under CIM Definition Standards (2014).

Current resources for the heap leach pads are as follows: LP1 contains an indicated mineral resource of 22.2 million tonnes grading 42.1 g/t silver and 0.074 g/t gold for 30.0 million ounces of silver (not recovered); LP2 contains 11.4 million tonnes grading 41.8 g/t silver and 0.100 g/t gold for 15.4 million contained ounces of silver (not recovered).

The current resources are classified as indicated (LP1) and inferred (LP2) following CIM Definition Standards (2014) and that the database used for the estimation were adequate for the purpose used.

14.13 Reasonable Prospects For Eventual Economic Extraction

"The Reasonable prospects for economic extraction” requirement implies that the quantity and grade estimates for mineral resources meet certain economic thresholds and that these mineral resources are reported in an appropriate manner considering extraction scenarios and processing recoveries. To fulfill this requirement a conceptual crushing and leaching scenario using the Merrill-Crowe process was developed based on the results of the High Pressure Grinding Rolls and column leach tests.

The scenario, to demonstrate that the leach pads offer “reasonable prospects for economic extraction”, by crushing and heap leaching, a conceptual cash flow for a loading and crushing operation was developed based on operational through puts of 5,000,10,000 and 15,000 tonnes per day (tpd). The base case was the 15,000 tpd option using a silver recovery of 35% and a silver price of US $20 per ounce. The cash flow for the 5,000 and 10,000 tpd scenarios were positive with an 8% and 18% IRR respectively.

The crushing and process plant costs were obtained Infomine. The reader is cautioned that the results from the conceptual milling operation are used solely for testing the “reasonable prospects for economic extraction” for the leach pads and do not represent an attempt to estimate mineral reserves. There are no mineral reserves on the Candelaria Project. The results are used as a guide to assist in the preparation of a mineral resource statement.

Table 14.6: Assumptions Considered for Conceptual Heap Leach Reprocessing

Parameter	Value	Unit
Mining Cost	0.41	US$ per tonne mined
Operating Cost	6.12	US$ per tonne of feed
General and Administrative	0.74	US$ per tonne
Process Recovery Ag	35	percent
Process Recovery Au	20	percent
Sell Price Ag	20	US$ per ounce
Sell Price Au	1500	US$ per ounce
Refining Cost Ag	0.25	US$ per ounce

The cash flow for the re-processing of the heap leach pads does not use a mining cut-off grade for the heaps leach pads as the material will be processed in its entirety.

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Candelaria property under option by Silver One includes the most significant silver deposits within the district, the Northern Belle, Mount Diablo, and Lucky Hill deposits. There are adjacent small mines and prospects in the vicinity but these have not been investigated by the author.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

To the author's best knowledge, all the relevant data and information on the Property have been provided in the preceding text.

25.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

The Candelaria property is subject to an option agreement where Silver One Resources can acquire a 100% interest in the Candelaria property from SSR Mining. The Candelaria District became one of the richest silver districts in the state of Nevada, following discovery of high grade veins in 1864. From 1864 until 1954, the property produced 22 million ounces of silver, mainly from underground mining methods. Between 1874 and 1883, the Northern Belle Mill and Mining Company alone mined 20,000 tons per year from high-grade lodes averaging 1,700 – 2,000 g/t (50 to 60 silver ounces per short ton).

The property was acquired by Occidental Minerals in 1980 and later by Nerco Minerals, who produced over 33 million ounces of silver from open pit operations between 1980 and 1989. Kinross Gold, through its subsidiary Kinross Candelaria Mining Company, purchased the Candelaria mine in 1994. They operated the mine until January 1999, producing over 13 million ounces of silver. The total known historical production for the property is estimated to be over 68 million ounces of silver.

The deposits of the Candelaria Mining District host epigenetic silver mineralization of early Cretaceous age, with quartz stockwork mineralization occurring in faulted and sheared zones related to regional thrusting. Pre-mineral thrusts and thrust related structures of the Lower Candelaria Shear and Pickhandle Gulch Thrust provided ground preparation for the introduction of hydrothermal fluids. The Candelaria project was explored and open-pit mined for almost years 25 by a succession of mining companies. (Stevens, 2001)

The northward dipping Mount Diablo and Northern Belle mineralized zones continue at depth beyond the margins of the current pit limits. Historic resource estimates of the remaining down-dip mineral resources have been determined for both the Mount Diablo and Northern Belle deposits by Snowden (Stevens, 2001). The Candelaria property is estimated to contain a historic measured and indicated resource for Mount Diablo of 13.6 million short tons averaging 3.23 opt Ag_{total} and 0.003 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 44.1 million ounces of silver. Additionally, there is a historic inferred resource for Mount Diablo and Northern Belle of 14.4 million short tons averaging 2.21 opt Ag_{total} and 0.002 opt $Au_{soluble}$, for 31.7 million ounces of silver. Stevens (2001) and the author believe that additional exploration potential exists outside of these resource areas in the Candelaria District.

The author, a qualified person, has not done sufficient work to classify this 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.

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The current resources are classified as indicated (LP1) and inferred (LP2) following CIM Definition Standards (2014) and that the database used for the estimation were adequate for the purpose used.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the long history of mineral production from the Property with over 68 million ounces of silver produced and the Property still has good exploration potential and its continued assessment is justified. A two-phase exploration program is recommended to evaluate its potential for further bulk-tonnage precious metal mineralization. A detailed description of a recommended exploration program follows.

Phase I

Continued evaluation of the two leach pads with additional metallurgical testing combined with engineering and prefeasibility studies, environmental baseline studies and permitting to reprocess the heap leach pads.

Phase II

This phase of the program would be confirmation drilling of the Northern Belle and Mount Diablo deposit extensions to update the historic resource estimates in these zones and to also test the potential of other new targets on the Candelaria property with the objective of identifying zones with the potential for additional resources.

Following the Phase II work, the results should be thoroughly reviewed and a report prepared documenting this exploration work for corporate, annual, governmental, and investor relations reporting purposes.

26.1 Proposed Exploration Budget

The recommended exploration and work programs for the Candelaria Property are as follows:

PHASE I	
HEAP-LEACH PADS EVALUATION	
	USD
Metallurgical testing	$150,000
Engineering and prefeasibility studies	$250,000
Environmental Baseline Studies	$50,000
Reprocessing Permitting	$20,000
Field travel & Accomodations	$15,000
Subtotal	**US$485,000**

The Phase II program is not contingent on positive results from the Phase I program and following a thorough compilation and review by a qualified person the following Phase II program is recommended.

PHASE II	
CONFIRMATION DRILLING, UPDATE HISTORIC RESOURCES and NEW TARGETS	
RC drilling (6,000 m) all in incl. logging, sampling, surveying, materials	$1,400,000
Assays (2,400 samples)	$144,000
Laboratory Tests (ChemScan & Geotech testing)	$35,000
Geologic mapping new targets	$20,000
Geophysics (IP survey 20km, 5 lines 4 km each)	$100,000
NI 43-101	$150,000
Camp, Field & Travel	$40,000
Subtotal	**US$1,889,000**

Phase I Total: US$485,000
Phase II Total: US$1,889,000

Program Total: US$2,374,000

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APPENDIX 1

Table 4.1: Unpatented Mining and Mill Site Claims Under Option From SSR Mining

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Company
CM 1	NMC-796473	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 2	NMC-796474	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 3	NMC-96475	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 4	NMC-796476	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 5	NMC-796477	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 6	NMC-796478	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 7	NMC-796479	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 8	NMC-796480	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 9	NMC-796481	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 10	NMC-796482	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 11	NMC-796483	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 12	NMC-796484	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 13	NMC-796485	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 14	NMC-796486	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 15	NMC-796487	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 16	NMC-796488	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 17	NMC-796489	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 18	NMC-796490	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 20	NMC-796491	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 20	NMC-796492	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 21	NMC-796493	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 22	NMC-796494	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 24	NMC-796496	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 25	NMC-796497	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 26	NMC-796498	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 27	NMC-796499	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 28	NMC-796500	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 29	NMC-796501	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 30	NMC-796502	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 31	NMC-796503	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 32	NMC-796504	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 33	NMC-796505	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 34	NMC-796506	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 35	NMC-796507	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 36	NMC-796508	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 37	NMC-796509	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 38	NMC-796510	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 39	NMC-796511	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 40	NMC-796512	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 41	NMC-796513	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 42	NMC-796514	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 43	NMC-796515	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 44	NMC-796516	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 45	NMC-796517	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 46	NMC-796518	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 47	NMC-796520	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 48	NMC-796520	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 50	NMC-796522	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 52	NMC-796524	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 54	NMC-796526	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 55	NMC-796527	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Company
CM 56	NMC-796528	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 57	NMC-796529	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 58	NMC-796530	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 59	NMC-796531	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 60	NMC-796532	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 61	NMC-796533	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 62	NMC-796534	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 63	NMC-796535	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County & Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 64	NMC-796536	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 65	NMC-796537	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County & Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 66	NMC-796538	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County & Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 67	NMC-796539	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County & Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 68	NMC-796540	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County & Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 69	NMC-796701	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 70	NMC-796541	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 71	NMC-796542	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 72	NMC-796543	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 73	NMC-796544	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 74	NMC-796545	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 75	NMC-796546	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 76	NMC-796547	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 77	NMC-796548	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 78	NMC-796549	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 79	NMC-796550	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 80	NMC-796551	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 81	NMC-796552	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 82	NMC-796553	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 83	NMC-796554	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 84	NMC-796555	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 85	NMC-796556	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 86	NMC-796557	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 87	NMC-796558	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 88	NMC-796559	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 89	NMC-796560	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 90	NMC-796561	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 91	NMC-796562	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 92	NMC-796563	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 93	NMC-796564	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 94	NMC-796565	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 95	NMC-796566	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 96	NMC-796567	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 97	NMC-796568	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 98	NMC-796569	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 99	NMC-796570	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 100	NMC-796571	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 101	NMC-796572	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 102	NMC-796573	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 103	NMC-796574	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 104	NMC-796575	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Company
CM 105	NMC-796576	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 106	NMC-796577	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 107	NMC-796578	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 108	NMC-796579	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 109	NMC-796580	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 110	NMC-796581	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 111	NMC-796582	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 112	NMC-796583	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 113	NMC-796584	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 114	NMC-796585	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 115	NMC-796586	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 116	NMC-796587	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 117	NMC-796588	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 118	NMC-796589	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 120	NMC-796590	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 120	NMC-796591	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 121	NMC-796592	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 122	NMC-796593	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 123	NMC-796594	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 124	NMC-796595	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 125	NMC-796596	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 126	NMC-796597	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 127	NMC-796598	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 128	NMC-796599	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 129	NMC-796600	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 130	NMC-796601	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 131	NMC-796602	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 132	NMC-796603	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 133	NMC-796604	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 134	NMC-796605	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 153	NMC-1086869	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 155	NMC-1086871	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 157	NMC-1086873	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 159	NMC-1086875	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 161	NMC-1086877	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 163	NMC-1086879	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 164	NMC-1086880	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 165	NMC-1086881	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 166	NMC-1086882	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 167	NMC-1086883	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 168	NMC-1086884	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 169	NMC-1086885	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 170	NMC-1086886	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 171	NMC-1086887	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 172	NMC-1086888	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 173	NMC-1086889	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 174	NMC-1086890	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 175	NMC-1086891	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 176	NMC-1086892	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 177	NMC-1086893	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 178	NMC-1086894	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 179	NMC-1086895	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Company
CM 180	NMC-1086896	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 183	NMC-1102420	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 184	NMC-1102420	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 185	NMC-1102421	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 186	NMC-1102422	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 187	NMC-1102423	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 188	NMC-1102424	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 189	NMC-1102425	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 190	NMC-1102426	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 191	NMC-1102427	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 192	NMC-1102428	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 193	NMC-1102429	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 196	NMC-1102432	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
CM 198	NMC-1102434	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 14	NMC-796447	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 15	NMC-796448	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 16	NMC-796449	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 17	NMC-796450	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 20	NMC-796451	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 20	NMC-796452	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 21	NMC-796453	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 22	NMC-796454	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 23	NMC-796455	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral County & Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 24	NMC-796456	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 25	NMC-796457	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 26	NMC-796458	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 27	NMC-796459	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
JANN 28	NMC-796460	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 1	NMC-796606	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 2	NMC-796607	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 3	NMC-796608	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 4	NMC-796609	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 5	NMC-796610	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 6	NMC-796611	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 7	NMC-796612	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 8	NMC-796613	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 9	NMC-796614	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 10	NMC-796615	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 11	NMC-796616	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 12	NMC-796617	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 13	NMC-796618	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 14	NMC-796620	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 15	NMC-796620	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 16	NMC-796621	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 17	NMC-796622	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 18	NMC-796623	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 20	NMC-796624	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 20	NMC-796625	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 21	NMC-796626	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 22	NMC-796627	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 23	NMC-796628	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Company
KC 24	NMC-796629	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 25	NMC-796630	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 26	NMC-796631	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 27	NMC-796632	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 28	NMC-796633	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 29	NMC-796634	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 30	NMC-796635	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 31	NMC-796636	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 32	NMC-796637	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 33	NMC-796638	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 34	NMC-796639	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 35	NMC-796640	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 36	NMC-796641	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 37	NMC-796642	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 38	NMC-796643	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 39	NMC-796644	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 40	NMC-796645	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 41	NMC-796646	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 42	NMC-796647	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 43	NMC-796648	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 44	NMC-796649	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 45	NMC-796650	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 46	NMC-796651	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 47	NMC-796652	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 48	NMC-796653	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 49	NMC-796654	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 50	NMC-796655	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 51	NMC-796656	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 52	NMC-796657	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 53	NMC-796658	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 54	NMC-796659	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 55	NMC-796660	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 56	NMC-796661	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 57	NMC-796662	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 58	NMC-796663	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 59	NMC-796664	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 60	NMC-796665	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 61	NMC-796666	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 62	NMC-796667	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 63	NMC-796668	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 64	NMC-796669	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 65	NMC-796670	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 66	NMC-796671	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 67	NMC-796672	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 68	NMC-796673	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 69	NMC-796674	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 70	NMC-796675	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 71	NMC-796676	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 72	NMC-796677	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 73	NMC-796678	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 74	NMC-796679	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 75	NMC-796680	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Company
KC 76	NMC-796681	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 77	NMC-796682	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 78	NMC-796683	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 79	NMC-796684	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 80	NMC-796685	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 81	NMC-796686	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 82	NMC-796687	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 85	NMC-796688	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 86	NMC-796689	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 87	NMC-796690	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 88	NMC-796691	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 89	NMC-796692	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 90	NMC-796693	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 91	NMC-796694	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 92	NMC-796695	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 103	NMC-796696	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 104	NMC-796697	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 105	NMC-796698	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 106	NMC-796699	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
KC 107	NMC-796700	Millsite	Mineral County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 1	NMC-796466	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 2	NMC-796467	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 3	NMC-796468	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 4	NMC-796469	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 5	NMC-796470	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 6	NMC-796471	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
PERU 7	NMC-796472	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
RESCUE 17	NMC-796461	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
RESCUE 18	NMC-796462	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
RESCUE 19	NMC-796463	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
RESCUE 237	NMC-796464	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)
RESCUE 238	NMC-796465	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda County	01/09/2020	CMC (SSR)

Table 4.2: Patented Claims Under Option From SSR Mining

Name	Patent No.	Parcel No.	County	Company
Petrel	Patent 1018577	Parcel 009-050-07	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Belle East Extension Belle East Extension Fraction Belle East Extension No. 1 Rescue-Nobel Extension	Patent 1051427	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Secretary	Patent 17620	Parcel 009-050-02	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Leo	Patent 17621	Parcel 009-050-02	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Northern Belle	Patent 20590	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
First Easterly Extension of Northern Belle	Patent 21234	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
General Thomas No. 3	Patent 21511	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Dinero Mt. Diablo Consolidated Peru Stump & Adams Tipton	Patent 25248	Parcel 009-050-04 Parcel 009-050-05 Parcel 009-050-05 Parcel 009-050-05 Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Rex (aka Rex Consolidated) Sailor Boy Small Hope Thom Paine	Patent 26941	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Commodore No. 2	Patent 34487	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)

Name	Patent No.	Parcel No.	County	Company
Grand Morning Star Western Belle (aka Grande Western Belle)	Patent 34624	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
qLent	Patent 34625	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Bar Rescue	Patent 34626	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Triangle	Patent 34627	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Jebsen	Patent 34628	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Commodore	Patent 34629	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
General Thomas No. 1 General Thomas No. 2	Patent 34630	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Consuelo Edina Geraldine Laconia Melantius Northern Belle No. 2	Patent 40448	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
First Easterly Extension of Peru Quartz	Patent 6182	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
First Easterly Extension of Mount Diablo Quartz	Patent 6601	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Trump Quartz	Patent 8224	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Lightening Quartz	Patent 8225	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Silver Quartz	Patent 8226	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Nobel Mine	Patent 84625	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Chief of the Hill	Patent 889107	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Red Bank	Patent 9110	Parcel 009-050-10	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Columbus	Patent 911388	Parcel 009-050-03	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Caesar	Patent 911403	Parcel 009-050-04	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
Atlantic Original	Patent 917665	Parcel 009-050-01	Mineral	CMC (SSR)
First Easterly Extension of Dinero Quartz	Patent 9403	Parcel 009-050-05	Mineral	CMC (SSR)

Table 4.3: Patented Claims Acquired by Silver One, 2019.

Name	Patent No.	Parcel No.	County	Company
George Washington	Lot 49 File 172384	Parcel 009-050-08	Mineral	Silver One
Good Faith	Lot 50 File 172383	Parcel 009-050-08	Mineral	Silver One
Hecla Quartz`	Lot 51, 53 File 172382	Parcel 009-050-08	Mineral	Silver One

Table 4.4: Claims Staked by Silver One, Located in September 2017

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
FMS 1	NMC-1149834	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 2	NMC-1149835	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 3	NMC-1149836	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 4	NMC-1149837	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 5	NMC-1149838	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 6	NMC-1149839	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 7	NMC-1149840	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 8	NMC-1149841	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 9	NMC-1149842	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 10	NMC-1149843	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 11	NMC-1149844	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 12	NMC-1149845	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 13	NMC-1149846	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 14	NMC-1149847	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 15	NMC-1149848	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
FMS 16	NMC-1149849	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 17	NMC-1149850	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 18	NMC-1149851	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 20	NMC-1149852	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 20	NMC-1149853	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 21	NMC-1149854	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 22	NMC-1149855	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 23	NMC-1149856	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 24	NMC-1149857	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 25	NMC-1149858	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 26	NMC-1149859	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 27	NMC-1149860	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 28	NMC-1149861	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 29	NMC-1149862	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 30	NMC-1149863	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 31	NMC-1149864	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 32	NMC-1149865	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 33	NMC-1149866	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 34	NMC-1149867	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 35	NMC-1149868	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 36	NMC-1149869	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 37	NMC-1149870	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 38	NMC-1149871	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 39	NMC-1149872	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 40	NMC-1149873	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 41	NMC-1149874	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 42	NMC-1149875	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 43	NMC-1149876	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 44	NMC-1149877	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 45	NMC-1149878	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 46	NMC-1149879	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 47	NMC-1149880	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 48	NMC-1149881	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 49	NMC-1149882	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 50	NMC-1149883	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 51	NMC-1149884	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 52	NMC-1149885	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 53	NMC-1149886	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 54	NMC-1149887	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 55	NMC-1149888	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 56	NMC-1149889	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 57	NMC-1149890	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 58	NMC-1149891	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	01/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 59	NMC-1149892	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 60	NMC-1149893	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 61	NMC-1149894	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 62	NMC-1149895	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 63	NMC-1149896	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 64	NMC-1149897	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 65	NMC-1149898	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 66	NMC-1149899	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 67	NMC-1149900	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
FMS 68	NMC-1149901	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 69	NMC-1149902	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 70	NMC-1149903	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 71	NMC-1149904	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 72	NMC-1149905	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 73	NMC-1149906	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 74	NMC-1149907	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 75	NMC-1149908	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 76	NMC-1149909	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 77	NMC-1149910	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 78	NMC-1149911	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 79	NMC-1149912	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 80	NMC-1149913	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 81	NMC-1149914	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 82	NMC-1149915	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 83	NMC-1149916	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 84	NMC-1149917	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 85	NMC-1149918	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 86	NMC-1149920	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 87	NMC-1149920	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 88	NMC-1149921	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 89	NMC-1149922	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 90	NMC-1149923	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 91	NMC-1149924	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 92	NMC-1149925	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 93	NMC-1149926	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 94	NMC-1149927	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 95	NMC-1149928	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 96	NMC-1149929	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 97	NMC-1149930	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 98	NMC-1149931	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 99	NMC-1149932	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 100	NMC-1149933	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 101	NMC-1149934	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 102	NMC-1149935	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 103	NMC-1149936	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 104	NMC-1149937	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 105	NMC-1149938	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 106	NMC-1149939	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 107	NMC-1149940	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 108	NMC-1149941	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 109	NMC-1149942	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 110	NMC-1149943	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 111	NMC-1149944	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 112	NMC-1149945	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 113	NMC-1149946	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 114	NMC-1149947	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 115	NMC-1149948	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 116	NMC-1149949	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 117	NMC-1149950	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 118	NMC-1149951	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 120	NMC-1149952	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
FMS 120	NMC-1149953	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 121	NMC-1149954	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 122	NMC-1149955	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 123	NMC-1149956	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 124	NMC-1149957	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 125	NMC-1149958	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 126	NMC-1149959	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 127	NMC-1149960	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 128	NMC-1149961	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 129	NMC-1149962	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 130	NMC-1149963	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 131	NMC-1149964	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 132	NMC-1149965	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 133	NMC-1149966	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 134	NMC-1149967	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 135	NMC-1149968	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 136	NMC-1149969	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 137	NMC-1149970	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 138	NMC-1149971	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 139	NMC-1149972	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 140	NMC-1149973	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 141	NMC-1149974	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 142	NMC-1149975	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 143	NMC-1149976	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 144	NMC-1149977	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 145	NMC-1149978	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 146	NMC-1149979	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 147	NMC-1149980	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 148	NMC-1149981	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 149	NMC-1149982	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 150	NMC-1149983	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 151	NMC-1149984	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 152	NMC-1149985	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 153	NMC-1149986	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 154	NMC-1149987	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 155	NMC-1149988	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 156	NMC-1149989	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 157	NMC-1149990	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 158	NMC-1149991	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 159	NMC-1149992	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 160	NMC-1149993	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 161	NMC-1149994	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 162	NMC-1149995	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 163	NMC-1149996	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 164	NMC-1149997	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 165	NMC-1149998	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 166	NMC-1149999	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 167	NMC-1150000	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 168	NMC-1150001	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 169	NMC-1150002	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 170	NMC-1150003	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
FMS 171	NMC-1150004	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 172	NMC-1150005	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 173	NMC-1150006	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 174	NMC-1150007	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 175	NMC-1150008	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 176	NMC-1150009	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 177	NMC-1150010	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 178	NMC-1150011	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 179	NMC-1150012	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One
FMS 180	NMC-1150013	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	02/09/2017	Silver One

Table 4.5: Claims Staked by Silver One, Located in March 2018

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
CZ 1	NMC-1173450	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 2	NMC-1173451	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 3	NMC-1173452	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 4	NMC-1173453	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 5	NMC-1173454	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 6	NMC-1173455	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 7	NMC-1173456	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 8	NMC-1173457	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 9	NMC-1173458	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 10	NMC-1173459	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 11	NMC-1173460	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 12	NMC-1173461	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 13	NMC-1173462	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 14	NMC-1173463	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 15	NMC-1173464	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 16	NMC-1173465	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 17	NMC-1173466	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 18	NMC-1173467	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 20	NMC-1173468	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 20	NMC-1173469	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 21	NMC-1173470	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 22	NMC-1173471	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 23	NMC-1173472	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 24	NMC-1173473	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 25	NMC-1173474	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 26	NMC-1173475	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 27	NMC-1173476	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 28	NMC-1173477	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 29	NMC-1173478	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 30	NMC-1173479	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 31	NMC-1173480	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 32	NMC-1173481	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 33	NMC-1173482	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 34	NMC-1173483	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
CZ 35	NMC-1173484	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 36	NMC-1173485	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 37	NMC-1173486	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 38	NMC-1173487	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 39	NMC-1173488	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 40	NMC-1173489	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 41	NMC-1173490	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 42	NMC-1173491	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 43	NMC-1173492	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 44	NMC-1173493	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 45	NMC-1173494	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 46	NMC-1173495	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 47	NMC-1173496	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 48	NMC-1173497	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 49	NMC-1173498	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 50	NMC-1173499	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 51	NMC-1173500	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 52	NMC-1173501	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 53	NMC-1173502	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 54	NMC-1173503	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 55	NMC-1173504	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 56	NMC-1173505	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 57	NMC-1173506	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 58	NMC-1173507	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 59	NMC-1173508	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 60	NMC-1173509	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 61	NMC-1173510	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 62	NMC-1173511	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 63	NMC-1173512	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 64	NMC-1173513	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 65	NMC-1173514	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 66	NMC-1173515	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 67	NMC-1173516	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 68	NMC-1173517	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 69	NMC-1173518	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 70	NMC-1173520	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 71	NMC-1173520	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 72	NMC-1173521	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 73	NMC-1173522	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 74	NMC-1173523	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 75	NMC-1173524	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 76	NMC-1173525	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 77	NMC-1173526	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 78	NMC-1173527	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 79	NMC-1173528	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
CZ 80	NMC-1173529	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 81	NMC-1173530	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 82	NMC-1173531	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 83	NMC-1173532	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 84	NMC-1173533	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 85	NMC-1173534	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 86	NMC-1173535	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 87	NMC-1173536	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 88	NMC-1173537	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 89	NMC-1173538	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 90	NMC-1173539	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 91	NMC-1173540	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 92	NMC-1173541	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 93	NMC-1173542	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 94	NMC-1173543	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 95	NMC-1173544	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 96	NMC-1173545	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 97	NMC-1173546	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 98	NMC-1173547	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 99	NMC-1173548	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 100	NMC-1173549	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 101	NMC-1173550	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 102	NMC-1173551	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 103	NMC-1173552	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 104	NMC-1173553	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 105	NMC-1173554	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 106	NMC-1173555	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 107	NMC-1173556	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 108	NMC-1173557	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 109	NMC-1173558	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 110	NMC-1173559	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 111	NMC-1173560	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 112	NMC-1173561	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 113	NMC-1173562	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 114	NMC-1173563	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 115	NMC-1173564	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 116	NMC-1173565	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 117	NMC-1173566	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 118	NMC-1173567	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 120	NMC-1173568	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 120	NMC-1173569	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 121	NMC-1173570	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 122	NMC-1173571	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 123	NMC-1173572	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 124	NMC-1173573	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 125	NMC-1173574	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 126	NMC-1173575	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 127	NMC-1173576	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 128	NMC-1173577	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 129	NMC-1173578	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 130	NMC-1173579	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 131	NMC-1173580	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
CZ 132	NMC-1173581	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 133	NMC-1173582	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 134	NMC-1173583	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	12/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 135	NMC-1173584	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 136	NMC-1173585	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 137	NMC-1173586	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 138	NMC-1173587	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 139	NMC-1173588	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 140	NMC-1173589	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 141	NMC-1173590	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 142	NMC-1173591	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 143	NMC-1173592	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 144	NMC-1173593	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 145	NMC-1173594	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 146	NMC-1173595	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 147	NMC-1173596	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 148	NMC-1173597	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 149	NMC-1173598	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	13/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 150	NMC-1173599	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 151	NMC-1173600	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	30/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 152	NMC-1173601	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	30/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 153	NMC-1173602	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 154	NMC-1173603	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 155	NMC-1173604	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 156	NMC-1173605	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 157	NMC-1173606	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 158	NMC-1173607	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 159	NMC-1173608	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	14/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 160	NMC-1173609	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 161	NMC-1173610	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	30/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 162	NMC-1173611	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 163	NMC-1173612	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 164	NMC-1173613	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 165	NMC-1173614	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 166	NMC-1173615	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 167	NMC-1173616	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 168	NMC-1173617	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 169	NMC-1173618	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 170	NMC-1173620	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 171	NMC-1173620	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 172	NMC-1173621	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 173	NMC-1173622	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 174	NMC-1173623	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 175	NMC-1173624	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 176	NMC-1173625	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 177	NMC-1173626	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 178	NMC-1173627	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 179	NMC-1173628	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
CZ 180	NMC-1173629	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 181	NMC-1173630	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 182	NMC-1173631	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 183	NMC-1173632	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 184	NMC-1173633	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 185	NMC-1173634	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 186	NMC-1173635	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 187	NMC-1173636	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 188	NMC-1173637	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 189	NMC-1173638	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 190	NMC-1173639	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 191	NMC-1173640	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	16/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 192	NMC-1173641	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	17/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 193	NMC-1173642	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 194	NMC-1173643	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CZ 195	NMC-1173644	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
CM 21N	NMC-1172849	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 23N	NMC-1172850	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 23S	NMC-1172851	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 49N	NMC-1172852	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 51N	NMC-1172853	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 53N	NMC-1172854	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 150N	NMC-1172855	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 150S	NMC-1172856	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 151N	NMC-1172857	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 152N	NMC-1172858	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 154N	NMC-1172859	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 154S	NMC-1172860	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 156N	NMC-1172861	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 158N	NMC-1172862	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 160N	NMC-1172863	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 162N	NMC-1172864	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 181N	NMC-1172865	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	20/02/2018	Silver One
CM 182N	NMC-1172866	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 194N	NMC-1172867	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 195N	NMC-1172868	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One
CM 197N	NMC-1172869	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	21/02/2018	Silver One

Table 4.6: Claims Staked by Silver One To Cover Gaps in Patented Claims

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
A-1	NMC-1173429	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
A-2	NMC-1173430	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral & Esmeralda	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
A-3	NMC-1173431	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
A-4	NMC-1173432	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
A-5	NMC-1173433	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	15/03/2018	Silver One
A-6	NMC-1173434	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-7	NMC-1173435	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-8	NMC-1173436	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-9	NMC-1173437	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
A-10	NMC-1173438	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	27/03/2018	Silver One
A-11	NMC-1173439	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
A-11	NMC-1173439	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-12	NMC-1173440	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-13	NMC-1173441	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	29/03/2018	Silver One
A-14	NMC-1173442	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	29/03/2018	Silver One
A-15	NMC-1173443	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	29/03/2018	Silver One
A-16	NMC-1173444	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	29/03/2018	Silver One
A-17	NMC-1173445	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	29/03/2018	Silver One
A-18	NMC-1173446	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-20	NMC-1173447	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-20	NMC-1173448	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	28/03/2018	Silver One
A-21	NMC-1173449	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	01/09/2020	29/03/2018	Silver One

Table 4.7: Claims Acquired by Silver One From Claremont Nevada Mines

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Expiry Date	Loc.Date	Company
Flag 13	NMC-1149256	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 15	NMC-1149257	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 16	NMC-1149258	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 17	NMC-1149259	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 18	NMC-1149260	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 20	NMC-1149261	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 21	NMC-1149262	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 23	NMC-1149263	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 25	NMC-1149264	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One
Flag 27	NMC-1149265	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Esmeralda	01/09/2020	04/06/2017	Silver One

Table 4.8: Claims Located by Silver One in September 2019

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Mineral #	Loc.Date	Company
NA 1	NMC-1202254	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171363	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 2	NMC-1202255	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171364	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 3	NMC-1202256	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171365	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 4	NMC-1202257	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171366	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 5	NMC-1202258	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171367	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 6	NMC-1202259	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171368	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 7	NMC-1202260	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171369	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 8	NMC-1202261	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171370	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 9	NMC-1202262	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171371	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 10	NMC-1202263	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171372	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 11	NMC-1202264	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171373	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 12	NMC-1202265	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171374	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 13	NMC-1202266	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171375	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 14	NMC-1202267	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171376	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 15	NMC-1202268	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171377	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 16	NMC-1202269	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171378	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 17	NMC-1202270	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171379	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 18	NMC-1202271	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171380	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 20	NMC-1202272	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171381	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 20	NMC-1202273	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171382	08/09/2019	SilverOne

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Mineral #	Loc.Date	Company
NA 21	NMC-1202274	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171383	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 22	NMC-1202275	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171384	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 23	NMC-1202276	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171385	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 24	NMC-1202277	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171386	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 25	NMC-1202278	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171387	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 26	NMC-1202279	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171388	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 27	NMC-1202280	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171389	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 28	NMC-1202281	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171390	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 29	NMC-1202282	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171391	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 30	NMC-1202283	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171392	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 31	NMC-1202284	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171393	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 32	NMC-1202285	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171394	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 33	NMC-1202286	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171395	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 34	NMC-1202287	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171396	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 35	NMC-1202288	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171397	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 36	NMC-1202289	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171398	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 37	NMC-1202290	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171399	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 38	NMC-1202291	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171400	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 39	NMC-1202292	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171401	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 40	NMC-1202293	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171402	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 41	NMC-1202294	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171403	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 42	NMC-1202295	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171404	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 43	NMC-1202296	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171405	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 44	NMC-1202297	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171406	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 45	NMC-1202298	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171407	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 46	NMC-1202299	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171408	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 47	NMC-1202300	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171409	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 48	NMC-1202301	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171410	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 49	NMC-1202302	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171411	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 50	NMC-1202303	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171412	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 51	NMC-1202304	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171413	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 52	NMC-1202305	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171414	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 53	NMC-1202306	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171415	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 54	NMC-1202307	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171416	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 55	NMC-1202308	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171417	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 56	NMC-1202309	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171418	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 57	NMC-1202310	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171420	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 58	NMC-1202311	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171420	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 59	NMC-1202312	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171421	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 60	NMC-1202313	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171422	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 61	NMC-1202314	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171423	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 62	NMC-1202315	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171424	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 63	NMC-1202316	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171425	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 64	NMC-1202317	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171426	08/09/2019	SilverOne

Claim	BLM Serial No.	Type	County	Mineral #	Loc.Date	Company
NA 65	NMC-1202318	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171427	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 66	NMC-1202320	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171428	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 67	NMC-1202320	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171429	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 68	NMC-1202321	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171430	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 69	NMC-1202322	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171431	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 70	NMC-1202323	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171432	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 71	NMC-1202324	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171433	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 72	NMC-1202325	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171434	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 73	NMC-1202326	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171435	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 74	NMC-1202327	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171436	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 75	NMC-1202328	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171437	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 76	NMC-1202329	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171438	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 77	NMC-1202330	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171439	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 78	NMC-1202331	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171440	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 79	NMC-1202332	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171441	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 80	NMC-1202333	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171442	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 81	NMC-1202334	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171443	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 82	NMC-1202335	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171444	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 83	NMC-1202336	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171445	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 84	NMC-1202337	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171446	08/09/2019	SilverOne
NA 85	NMC-1202338	Unpatented Lode Mining Claim	Mineral	171447	08/09/2019	SilverOne