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Technical Report

Tangier Gold Property Technical Report
Aurelius Minerals Inc.

Nova Scotia, Canada

In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101 “Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects” of the Canadian Securities Administrators

Qualified Person:
G.Z. Mosher, P.Geo, M.Sc.

Effective date June 01, 2020

1 Summary

The Tangier gold Property (Property) is is located in Halifax County, northeastern Nova Scotia, Canada. Aurelius Minerals Inc. (Aurelius) acquired the Property on February 27, 2020 and has retained Global Mineral Resource Services (GMRS) to prepare this technical report as part of the acquisition process. An earlier version of this report was prepared in 2017 for Resource Capital Gold Corp., the owners of the Property at that time. This report is an update of the original, dated April 7, 2017, to reflect change in ownership; no material work has been done on the Property since the original report was prepared.

Gold was discovered on the Property in 1860 and since then there have been several campaigns of mining in addition to which the Property has been explored by surface and underground exploration and drilling programs.

The Property is comprised of 116 contiguous mineral exploration claims in four (4) exploration licences held in the name of 2672403 Ontario Inc. Effective May 29, 2020 Aurelius changed the name of 2672403 Ontario to Aureus Gold Inc. (Aureus Gold). The claims have an aggregate area of approximately 1,878 hectares. The approximate center of the Property is located at 44.8°N Latitude / 62.7°W Longitude (UTM Zone 20T 524411E / 4961620N WGS 84 Datum).

The Property is located in the rural community of Tangier, approximately 85 km northeast of Halifax (Figure 4.1). Provincial Highway # 7, an all-weather road, crosses the southern portion of the Property, and the all-weather Mooseland Road crosses the eastern portion of the Property. Forestry access roads and trails, in addition to trails constructed during previous exploration programs, provide access to various other portions of the Property. The Property is approximately one km inland from the Atlantic Ocean and limited marine shipping access is possible to Sheet Harbor, 20 km to the northeast of Tangier.

The Property is underlain by folded and interbedded metagreywacke and slate of the Goldenville Formation and is centered on the axis of the northeast-trending Tangier – Harrigan Cove Anticline. The Blueberry Hill area, the focus of most mining and exploration activity on the Property, is situated on an anticlinal dome that plunges to both the northeast and southwest and the limbs of which dip at approximately 70 degrees to the north and south. The Property is cut by two sets northwest-trending faults; those to the east are dextral with an aggregate horizontal offset of approximately 85 meters and those to the west are sinistral with an aggregate offset of approximately 150 meters.

Surface mapping has identified at least 30 bedding-parallel quartz veins that collectively extend a approximately 3.4 km from the west shore of Tangier Harbour to the Mooseland East area. Drilling and underground exploration in the Blueberry Hill area have identified more than 30 additional veins between surface and a depth of approximately 300 meters. Diamond drilling carried out at Strawberry Hill, 1.5 kilometers east of the Blueberry Hill area, has intersected more than 30 bedding-parallel quartz veins and the Marker Vein, with its associated, distinctively thick greywacke marker bed, has been correlated between Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill areas. The quartz veins are all contained within slate beds; the veins commonly have developed preferentially on the hangingwall or footwall of the slate beds although there are many exceptions and some slate beds contain multiple veins.

A Mineral Resource has been estimated for the Blueberry Hill Zone on the basis of historical surface and underground drilling. No Mineral Resource has been estimated for the Strawberry Hill Zone but it is considered to be a prospective exploration target.

The estimate is based on assays contained in 18 modelled quartz veins. Assays were capped at 40 g/t gold and samples were composited to one-meter lengths. A fixed density of 2.67 g/cm^3 was used. Because of the small number of samples in any given vein, variography was not attempted and instead the estimate was obtained by inverse distance squared weighting (ID^2) and a search ellipse that imitated the strike and dip of the veins. Blocks measured 10 meters along strike, one meter across strike, and two meters down-dip.

The resource was estimated at a range of cutoff grades of which, on the basis of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (MineTech PEA, 2017) of the geologically similar Dufferin Mine, a grade of 2 g/t gold was taken as the base case. The estimate is summarized in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Tangier Property Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate @ Cutoff of 2 g/t Gold

Capped @ 40 g/t Au				Uncapped		
Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces		Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
493,000	5.9	93,000		511,000	9.9	163,000

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of mineral resources will be converted to mineral reserves. Inferred Mineral Resources are based on limited drilling which suggests the greatest uncertainty for a resource estimate and that geological continuity is only implied. Additional drilling will be required to verify geological and mineralization continuity and it is reasonably inferred that the majority of the inferred resources could be upgraded to indicated resources. Quantity and grades are estimates and are rounded to reflect the fact that the resource estimate is an approximation.

The Property is considered to possess potential for expansion of resources beyond the Blueberry Hill Zone. Gold-bearing veins on the Property have been traced by surface outcrop, drilling, and underground workings over a total strike length of approximately 3.4 km. The bulk of the drilling and the current resource estimate are limited to approximately 500 m along strike in the Blueberry Hill area. Therefore, the remaining 2.9 km of identified gold-bearing quartz veins on the project can reasonably be assumed to hold additional exploration potential.

In particular, the Strawberry Hill Zone is considered to warrant additional exploration work. The author is of the opinion that insufficient work has been done on the Strawberry Hill Zone to support a resource estimate, but on the basis of previous drilling and historical resource estimates, it is possible to identify the Strawberry Hill Zone as an exploration target with a potential size between 100,000 and 700,000 tonnes with a potential average grade between 2 and 10 g/t gold. It must be emphasized that the potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. Further, it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Two programs of drilling are recommended: 10 holes (2,000 aggregate meters) to verify and upgrade mineral resources at Strawberry Hill; b) 10 holes (aggregate length 2,000 meters) to verify previous drill results at Strawberry Hill and six (6) holes (aggregate length 1,200 meters) to test the area between the Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Zones for continuity of the vein system and gold mineralization. The budget for this drilling is $640,000.

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2 Introduction

The Tangier gold Property (Property) is located in northeastern Nova Scotia, Canada. Gold was discovered on the Property in 1860 and since then, there have been several campaigns of mining in addition to which the Property has been explored by surface and underground exploration and drilling programs.

Aurelius Minerals Inc. (Aurelius) acquired the Property on February 20, 2020 and has retained Global Mineral Resource Services (GMRS) to prepare this technical report as part of the acquisition process. This report was originally prepared in 2017 for Resource Capital Gold Corp., the owners of the Property at that time. This report is an update of the original, dated April 7, 2017; no material work has been done on the Property since the original report was prepared.

The resource estimate and Technical Report are based on data and information received from Resource Capital Gold Corp., the Property owner in 2017, and described in Sections 14 and 27 of this report. As well, portions of the report are based on information obtained from public sources and are identified accordingly.

The author of this Technical Report inspected the Property on April 06, 2017 for a period of one day and on November 27, 2019 for a period of half a day. Details of the site inspections are given in Section 12.

3 Reliance on other experts

GMRS has relied upon Aurelius for information pertaining to the legal description and ownership of the Property (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.2), maintenance costs (Section 4, page 8, paragraph 2), surface rights (Section 4, page 8, paragraph 3), royalties (Section 4, page 8, paragraph 4) and permits held by Aurelius (Section 4, page 8, paragraph 5).

The above-referenced information pertaining to the Property and included in Section 4.0 of this report as noted above, was obtained from Mr. Mark Ashcroft, President and CEO of Aurelius, and Scott Zelligan, consultant to Aurelius, via an exchange of emails.

4 Property description and location

The Property is located in Halifax County, Nova Scotia, approximately 85 km northeast of the Provincial capital city Halifax, and is comprised of 116 contiguous mineral exploration claims in four (4) exploration licences held in the name of Aureus Gold, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Aurelius. The claims have an aggregate area of approximately 1,878 hectares. Relevant claim details are presented in Table 4.1. The approximate center of the Property is located at 44.8°N Latitude / 62.7°W Longitude (UTM Zone 20T 524411E / 4961620N Datum WGS 84). (Figures 4.1, 4.2)

Figure 4.1: Location Map Tangier Property

Source: Aurelius

The annual cost to maintain the Tangier property includes $12,860 in work commitments and $13,720 in renewal fees.

The Ministry of Mines, Nova Scotia holds a 1% Net Smelter Royalty on all gold sales.

Aurelius holds surface rights to the Property subject to an annual payment of $12,000 and a 1% net profits royalty from minerals produced up to a maximum of $1 million.

The Property is not subject to any other known royalties, back-in rights, payments or other agreements and encumbrances.

Aurelius does not hold any permits to conduct work on the Property and have no immediate plans to carry out any exploration or development.

There are no known environmental liabilities.

There are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability of Aurelius to perform work on the Property.

Figure 4.2: Tangier Property Mineral Claim Map

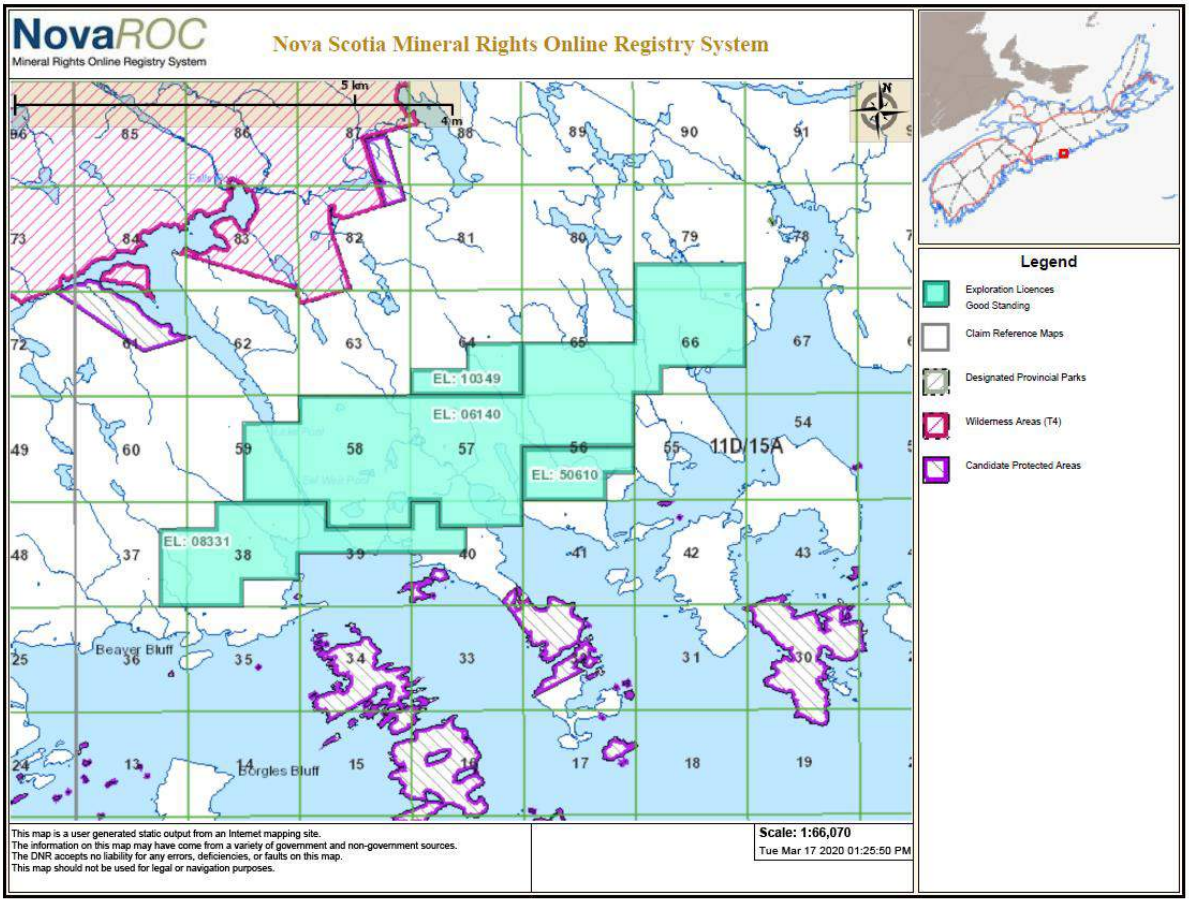


Table 4.1: Tangier Property Mineral Claim Status

LICENCE	MAP	TRACT	CLAIM	ISSUE DATE	EXPIRY DATE	NO. CLAIMS
6140	11D/15A	39 40 56 57 58 59 65 66 79	O,P,Q O,P,Q J - Q A - Q A - Q A,B,G,H,J,K A - H D - H; J - Q A,B,C,D	19-Jun-00	19-Jun-21	79
10349	11D/15A	64	A - D; G,H	19-May-04	19-May-21	6
8331	11D/15A	37 38 39 40	A,H,J C - H; J,K,L,M,O,P,Q J,K,L,M,N L,M,N	08-Sep-04	08-Sep-21	24
50610	11D/15A	56	B,C,D,E,F,G,H	April 30. 2015	30-Apr-21	7

5 Accessibility, climate, local resources, infrastructure and physiography

The Property is located in the rural community of Tangier, approximately 85 km northeast of Halifax, (Figure 4.1). Provincial Highway # 7, an all-weather road, crosses the southern portion of the Property, and the all-weather Mooseland Road crosses the eastern portion of the Property. Forestry access roads and trails, in addition to trails constructed during previous exploration programs, provide access to various other portions of the Property. The Property is approximately one km inland from the Atlantic Ocean and limited marine shipping access is possible to Sheet Harbor, 20 km northeast of Tangier.

Eastern Nova Scotia is characterized by northern temperate zone climatic conditions moderated by proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. Distinct seasonal variations occur, with winter conditions of freezing and substantial snowfall from late November through late March. Spring and fall seasons are cool with frequent periods of rain. Summer conditions prevail from late June through early September, with modest rainfall and daily mean temperatures normally in the range of 15° to 20° Celsius. Mineral exploration field programs can be efficiently undertaken during the period May through late November; winter programs can be readily accommodated with appropriate allowance for weather delays.

The Tangier area is rural and sparsely populated, with an economy based largely on forestry and fishing. Sheet Harbour, located 20 kilometers to the northeast, is the nearest source for general supplies and light services. As well, Sheet Harbour has a marine terminal and industrial park. The closest center with extensive industrial support and supplies is the city of Halifax.

The Property has direct access to the Provincial electrical power grid and sufficient water is available on the Property for any reasonably anticipated mining operation. The Property contains previously-developed infrastructure including waste and ore storage areas, mill building and a tailings impoundment area and underground workings from several previous periods of mining and underground exploration (Section 6.0). The underground workings are now flooded but the portal which provided access to the most recent underground development is intact as is the tailings impoundment area.

Aurelius holds surface rights within the Property through previously existing agreements with the underlying owners that provides for possible future mining activity. In addition, Aurelius owns five properties adjacent the Tangier Property that include a core shed, two houses and a former community center that is currently being used as an office facility.

The region surrounding the Property has topographic relief of 25 meters or less and is characterized by east to northeast-trending bedrock ridges that reflect the strike of underlying Goldenville Group strata. Northwest-trending fractures control drainage patterns. The northwest-trending Tangier River valley is the most prominent drainage feature in the immediate area and numerous small brooks, ponds and bogs within the Property drain into it. Overburden on the property consists of glacial till that varies in thickness up to 10 meters or more. Vegetation is typically characterized by coniferous forest and bog.

6 History

6.1 Introduction

Tangier was one of the early discoveries during the first “gold rush” in Nova Scotia that lasted from the 1860s until the early 1900s; gold was discovered at Tangier in 1860 in a brook north of Rush Lake, near the site of the now-abandoned Kent workings.

Mining at Tangier was carried out more or less continuously between 1861 and 1919 during which time approximately 29,000 ounces of gold were recovered from 57,000 tons of rock (Malcolm, 1929) for an average grade of 0.51 ounces / ton (17.5 grams/tonne).

The following descriptions of recent work programs conducted on the Property were obtained from sources listed in Section 27 of this report.

Only minor investigations, primarily prospecting of gold in overburden, were carried out between 1920 and 1984 when the Sullivan Mining Group (SMG) carried out a drill program.

Coxheath Gold Holdings (CGH) did the greatest amount of work on the Property; between 1986 and 1989, they conducted surface drilling, underground development in the Blueberry Hill area, and underground drilling and bulk sampling. These programs are described elsewhere in Section 6.

In 1988 Hawthor Resources Inc. and Resources Orleans Inc. explored the Strawberry Hill portion of the Property.

In 1990, the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources drilled five holes on the Property.

In 1993 Tangier Mining Inc. acquired the Property from CGH and did additional underground development and collected an underground bulk sample. Tangier Mining Inc. became Tangier Limited Partnership (TLP) who, in 1997 and 1998 conducted limited additional surface exploration. Underground work was completed in 1997-98.

In 2001, 3779751 Canada Inc., who became Erdene Gold Inc., (Erdene) acquired the Property.

In 2003, Acadian Gold Corporation (AGC) acquired the Property from Erdene.

On March 19, 2012, Flex acquired the Property from AGC.

On October 14, 2016, Resource Capital Gold Corp.(RCGC) acquired 100% of Flex.

In July 2019, ownership of the Property passed to 2672403 Ontario Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sprott Lending Resource Corp. (Sprott) in forfeiture for a loan made by Sprott to RCGC.

On February 27, 2020, Aurelius acquired 2672403 Ontario Inc. for a total consideration of up to US$8,200,000 payable in cash or shares of Aurelius. The transaction included the Aureus East (Formerly Dufferin) and Forest Hill Properties.

On May 29, 2020 Aurelius changed the name of 2672403 Ontario to Aureus Gold Inc. (Aureus Gold).

6.2 Exploration

During the period 1987 – 1989 CGH carried out an airborne magnetic-VLF electromagnetic survey. The survey comprised 95-line kilometers on north-south lines with a 200-m separation. The magnetic response of the southern limb of the regional anticline was significantly higher than the north limb which was attributed to the presence of pyrrhotite.

In 1988, Hathor Resources Incorporated and Resources Orleans Incorporated carried out gridding and geological mapping programs.

In 2001, Erdene established an exploration grid and carried out a two-km V.L.F survey.

During the period 2005 to 2010, AGC carried out several small geological mapping and sampling programs, primarily on licence areas peripheral to, or removed from, the current Property. The largest of these programs was a rapid air blast (RAB) overburden drill sampling program of 21 holes that tested an area to the west of the boundaries of known gold mineralization. There were no significant results.

In 2013, Flex, in collaboration with Annapolis Properties Corp., carried out a sampling program of tailings that remain on the Property from previous mining and milling operations. Samples were collected using an excavator at 61 locations within the tailings impoundment. Two samples were collected at each location. Assay results ranged between 0.14 and 2.77 g/t gold with an average of 0.48 g/t.

6.3 Drilling

In 1984 SMG drilled five diamond drillholes, totalling 315 meters aggregate length, across the Tangier anticline near the location of the present Blueberry Hill mine decline. Sampling was selective and consisted of half core samples. Assays were completed at Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories by regular fire assay analysis. The best result was 632.4 grams/tonne (g/t) gold over 0.9 meters in drillhole 83-3. Results were otherwise poor and no further exploration was done.

Between 1986 and 1989, Coxheath drilled 59 NQ surface holes and 111 underground holes. Most of the surface drilling was in the Blueberry Hill area (43 holes) with lesser drilling in the Strawberry Hill and Mooseland Road East areas (16 holes). Visible gold, assaying up to 69 g/t over narrow widths (0.3-0.6 meters (m)), was intersected in all the holes.

There were three phases of underground drilling during 1987 and 1988. During the first two phases, 88 holes with an aggregate length of 3,743 meters were drilled and 1,565 one-meter samples were collected. An additional 23 holes with an aggregate length of 2,093 meters were drilled during the third phase and 979 one-meter samples were collected.

All drill collar locations were surveyed and tied into the mine grid. Drill core was photographed prior to sampling and was logged by company geologists on site. Samples intervals were marked on the core and whole core samples taken for assay in an attempt to reduce the nugget effect. Two holes were not sampled and were retained as reference drill holes. A variety of assay methods were used in the early part of the drilling to evaluate the best assay method, with many samples being assayed by several techniques. Most were assayed by screen fire-assay which was the preferred assay method. Assaying was initially completed at commercial laboratories, mainly Bondar-Clegg, and later by an onsite laboratory supervised by Bondar-Clegg personnel.

In 1988, Hathor and Orleans drilled 5 NQ drill holes in the Strawberry Hill area for a total of 911.4 meters. Two hundred eighty-two (282) whole core samples were assayed by either regular fire assay of screen fire assay methods. The best intercept reported was 13.03 g/t over 4.4 m.

In 1990, the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources drilled five diamond drill holes (Tan 90-1 through Tan90-5) west of the Blueberry Hill mine site. Drillhole Tan-90-3 intersected two veins with visible gold that were tentatively correlated with the Marker and Whin veins. Only one hole (TAN90-4) was assayed; values were all low (1 g/t or less range).

In 1997 TLP drilled one hole in the Strawberry Hill area. The highest intercept was 197 g/t gold over 0.4m. In addition to the 197 g/t intercept, a series of approximately 12 veins over a 40m interval contained gold grades ranging from 2.5 to 27.8 g/t over intervals from 0.15 to 0.5 m in intersected thickness.

In 2001, Erdene drilled 12 holes in the Strawberry Hill area and extended existing drillhole SH-97-1 (drilled by TLP). The program defined several thick quartz "saddles" at depth on the anticlinal axis, some of which were gold-bearing. Sections of thick quartz, believed to represent saddle veins, were encountered in holes SH01-04 through SH01-07. Hole SH01-04 returned the best assays of 8.7g/t over 1.0 meter and 39.36 g/t over 0.8 meters from one of the interpreted saddle veins. Anomalous gold values (greater than 0.5 g/t) were reported for 19 samples from nine of the 13 holes. Results of the drilling program also showed that vein-hosting stratigraphy can be traced consistently along the 2.5-kilometer strike length between the Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill areas. (Figure 7.3)

AGC did not conduct any drill programs on the Property but in 2005 re-logged and sampled core from four holes (TAN90-1, 3, 4 and 5) that were drilled by the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources in 1990. AGC collected 803 continuous core samples and submitted them for analysis of gold to ALS laboratories in North Vancouver, BC. All gold values were less than 2 g/t but the continuous sampling did indicate that the metagreywacke and slate beds contain low (<0.5 g/t) gold grades over widths of 10 to 20 meters.

Between 2013 and 2015, Flex drilled nine (9) holes with an aggregate length of 1,308 meters. Six holes were located to the west of the Blueberry Hill Zone and three to the east. None was drilled within the area of the current resource estimate described in Section 14 of this report. Core was photographed, logged geologically and quartz veins were systematically sampled and assayed for the presence of gold. Samples were collected by sawing the core into two halves. Standard QA/QC protocols were followed during the sampling. In total, 342 samples were collected and assayed. Two holes contained no significant assays; the rest intersected one or more intervals in excess of one gram per ton gold: Tan13-01 intersected a maximum value of 5.9 g/t Au; T-14-01 intersected 20.4 g/t Au over 15 cm; T-14-02 intersected 1.9 g/t Au over 25cm; T-14-03 intersected 2.2 g/t Au over 0.5m; T-14-04 intersected 3.4 g/t Au over 0.5m; T-14-04 intersected 2.9 g/t over 0.6m; and T-14-07 intersected 6.5 g/t Au over 0.45m and 8.3 g/t over 0.5m.

6.4 Underground Development and Bulk Sampling

Between 1987 and 1989, CGH completed 2,500 meters of underground development on the Whin, Twin, Marker and Nugget Veins to a vertical depth of 145 meters. A 21,800-tonne bulk sample was extracted and processed in an on-site gravity mill. This sample contained both development muck and stope material. Approximately 1,596 ounces of gold were recovered from the sample for an average grade of 0.07 ounces/ton or 2.4 g/t.

A separate bulk sample from the Whin and Twin Veins recovered approximately 1,200 ounces of gold from 2,578 tonnes of stope material (average grade approximately 0.42 ounces/ton or 16 g/t).

In 1993, TMI carried out a feasibility study and environmental permitting work that lead to authorization for an underground bulk sampling program of up to 32,000 tonnes. New haulage and mine infrastructure were established, and new milling equipment installed to process bulk sample material. Ownership of the property was subsequently assigned to Tangier Limited Partnership (TLP) in 1997 and in 1998 this company obtained all necessary permits to begin commercial mining and milling operations. Site work ceased one year later after only a portion of the proposed project had been completed.

TLP completed approximately 795 meters of development on the Whin, Twin, Marker and Nugget veins and collected a bulk sample of approximately 15,000 tonnes from which they processed 528 tonnes and recovered 62.7 ounces of gold and 1.8 ounces of silver (average grade 0.11 ounces/ton or 3.8 g/t). The remainder of the bulk sample remained on surface or underground until 2018 or 2019 when it was removed and processed at the Dufferin Mine (now Aureus East Property) by RCGC.

6.5 Historical Resource Estimates

Seven resource estimates were prepared for the Property between 1987 and 2004. All are historical in the context of National Instrument (NI) 43-101.

These estimates were prepared using a variety of data, estimation domains and methodologies and classification schema so that a meaningful comparison of outcomes or determination of their relevance is not possible, and they are not discussed further in this report.

7 Geological setting and mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The bedrock geology of Nova Scotia is divided into the Avalon Terrane to the north and the Meguma Terrane to the south, separated by the east-trending Minas Geofracture (Cobequid-Chedabucto Fault System). The Meguma is allochthonous and docked against the Avalon (also allochthonous) during the Devonian-age Acadian Orogeny. (Figure 7.1)

Figure 7.1: Meguma Terrane

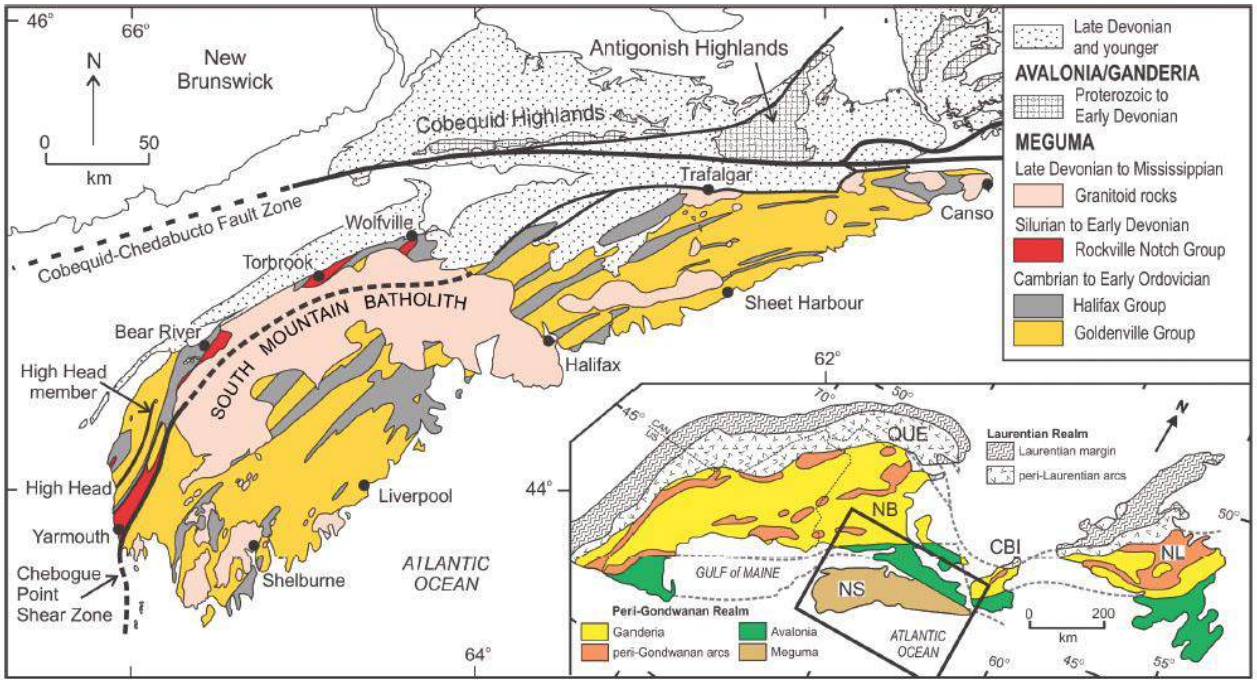


Figure 1. Simplified geological map of the Meguma terrane, southern Nova Scotia (after White 2010a). Inset map shows distribution of major tectonic elements of the northern Appalachian orogen after Hibbard et al. (2006). Abbreviations in inset map: CBI, Cape Breton Island; NB, New Brunswick; NL, Newfoundland; NS, Nova Scotia; QUE, Québec.

Source White & Barr, 2012

The Meguma Terrane, which is the principal host of gold deposits in Nova Scotia, is a package of Lower Paleozoic-age metamorphosed, turbiditic, deep-water, clastic sedimentary rocks. The exposed portion of the Terrane measures approximately 480 km long (east-west) by 120 km maximum width (western part of Nova Scotia). During the Acadian Orogeny, these rocks were deformed into east-trending doubly-plunging folds and regionally metamorphosed to greenschist, and locally amphibolite, facies grade. During the Devonian (approximately 375 ma) the Meguma was intruded by voluminous granitoid batholiths.

The Meguma Supergroup is comprised of the lower, Goldenville Group comprised predominantly of metagraywacke and with a known thickness of at least 6.7 km, and the upper Halifax Group, at least 11.8 km in thickness and comprised predominantly of black slate.

The Goldenville consists of massive, thick-bedded dark to light-grey metagreywacke. The greywacke beds represent fining-upward cycles that are commonly capped and separated by thin, slaty units that are chloritic or carbonaceous.

The Goldenville is conformably overlain by Halifax Group slate and metasiltstone. Slate predominates, (75%), and is black, carbonaceous and sulphidic. The metasiltstone (25%) is cross-laminated and thin-bedded. The upper portion of the Halifax Formation is commonly comprised of grey-green slate and siltstone.

The transition between Goldenville and Halifax Groups (termed the Goldenville-Halifax Transition (GHT)) is comprised of two units (Steve's Road and equivalent Tancook) that are assigned to the Goldenville and two overlying units (Mosher's Island and Beaverbank) that are assigned to the Halifax Group. These units are characterized by a decrease in both the thickness and abundance of metagreywacke beds and a corresponding increase in the abundance and thickness of siltstone and silty slate beds. Metaquartz-arenite beds that contain spessartine garnet and manganese-rich calcareous concretions are characteristic of the GHT. In addition to enhanced manganese content, the GHT is enriched in carbon, arsenic, barium, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum and gold as well as pyrite and pyrrhotite. Thickness of the GHT varies from 700 to 2,000 meters.

7.2 Property Geology

Faribault's geological mapping of 1902 and the description of the geology in Malcolm's 1929 report (See References Section 27) remain the definitive descriptive works on the Property.

The Property is underlain by folded metagreywacke and interbeds of slate of the Goldenville Formation and is centered on the axis of the northeast-trending Tangier – Harrigan Cove Anticline. The Blueberry Hill area, the focus of most mining and exploration activity on the Property, is situated on an anticlinal dome that plunges to both the northeast and southwest. The limbs of the anticline dip at approximately 70 degrees to the north and south. The Property is cut by two sets northwest-trending faults; those to the east are dextral with an aggregate horizontal offset of approximately 85 meters and those to the west are sinistral with an aggregate offset of approximately 150 meters.

Stratigraphically, the property is underlain by the Tangier Formation (Horne and Pelley, 2007) which is characterized by metagreywacke-dominated cycles fining upward into minor dark slate caps. A well-defined "mine stratigraphy" has been defined within the area of recent mining based on underground mapping and diamond drilling and is based on the recognition of bedding-parallel veins. Markers such as a distinct thick metagreywacke bed located above the Marker Vein are good stratigraphic markers at the Property scale.

Slate beds range from a few centimetres to several metres in thickness, with most being less than one metre.

Faribault (1896) mapped at least 30 bedding-parallel quartz veins that collectively extend from the west shore of Tangier Harbour to the Mooseland East area. (Figure 7.3) Drilling and underground exploration in the Blueberry Hill area identified more than 30 additional veins between surface and a depth of approximately 300 meters. Diamond drilling carried out at Strawberry Hill, 1.5 kilometers east of the Blueberry Hill area, has intersected more than 30 bedding-parallel quartz veins. The Marker Vein, with its associated, distinctively thick greywacke marker bed, has been correlated between the two areas suggesting that the vein system extends between the two areas. The quartz veins are all contained within slate beds; the veins commonly have developed preferentially on the hangingwall or footwall of the slate beds although there are many exceptions and some slate beds contain multiple veins.

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 General Description

Gold mineralization is contained in quartz veins within folded Meguma strata. There are probably hundreds of such occurrences throughout the Meguma although only approximately 50 of these were of sufficient size to have warranted exploitation on a scale that has been documented. Consensus regarding the genetic model for the veins and contained gold mineralization does not exist but the following generalizations can be applied to most occurrences, including the Property, and best fit the orogenic gold genetic model.

1. Gold occurs in quartz veins;
2. The most auriferous veins are greyish to bluish, presumably because of the presence of finely-disseminated sulphides, and exhibit crack-seal textures. Milky-white quartz veins are generally not as well-mineralized as the bluish-grey type;
3. Quartz veins occur in three main formats that, in decreasing order of abundance are: 1) stratiform or bedding-parallel, 2) associated with axial plane cleavage in folds, and 3) as stockwork or breccia fillings;
4. Quartz veins are generally thin – from a few centimeters to less than one meter;
5. The bedding-parallel quartz veins occur within thin (generally metric scale or less) slate beds that are bounded by thicker intervals of metagreywacke;
6. All gold occurrences are associated with anticlines;
7. The anticlines are all nearly horizontal and most productive gold deposits occur where the anticlines are domed, i.e. doubly-plunging, with maximum axial-plane plunges at the edge of the dome ranging from a few degrees to a maximum of approximately 30 degrees;
8. Domes are elliptical in plan and can attain widths and strike lengths of several kilometers and are generally much longer than wide;
9. Gold abundance seems to be strongly correlative with the steepness of dip of the fold limbs – tight folds are better mineralized than open folds and in anticlines that are asymmetrically folded, the steeper limb almost invariably contains more gold;
10. The majority of gold-bearing veins are bedding-parallel and occur on the flanks of the anticlines rather than at the apex of the fold although saddle reefs are significant in a number of deposits;
11. Within a given deposit area, bedding-parallel veins are both numerous (commonly 10s of veins) and generally persistent - individual veins or sets of veins have been traced for up to several kilometers along strike and for hundreds of meters down-dip;
12. Gold is not distributed evenly throughout the bedding-parallel veins but is concentrated in secondary structures such as parasitic folds that in plan emanate in an en-echelon fashion from the anticlinal dome as well as intersections with angular veins, and intersections with faults and kinks;
13. Quartz veins that occur on cleavage planes generally contain gold only where they intersect bedding-parallel veins;
14. The veins are commonly fractured and deformed indicating that they participated in the deformation of the host rocks. This would imply that vein formation, and perhaps gold deposition, occurred over a prolonged period and may have been multi-episodic rather than having been a single event;
15. Gold is very commonly associated with arsenopyrite, pyrite and pyrrhotite. Scheelite, sphalerite and galena are also relatively common and typically are good indicators of the presence of gold.

7.3.2 Property Mineralization

The area of principal mining interest, both historically and currently, is the Blueberry Hill area near the western end of the Property. Other areas that were mined historically and explored since the 1980s are Kent Shaft, Blueberry Hill and Mooseland East. (Figures 7.3)

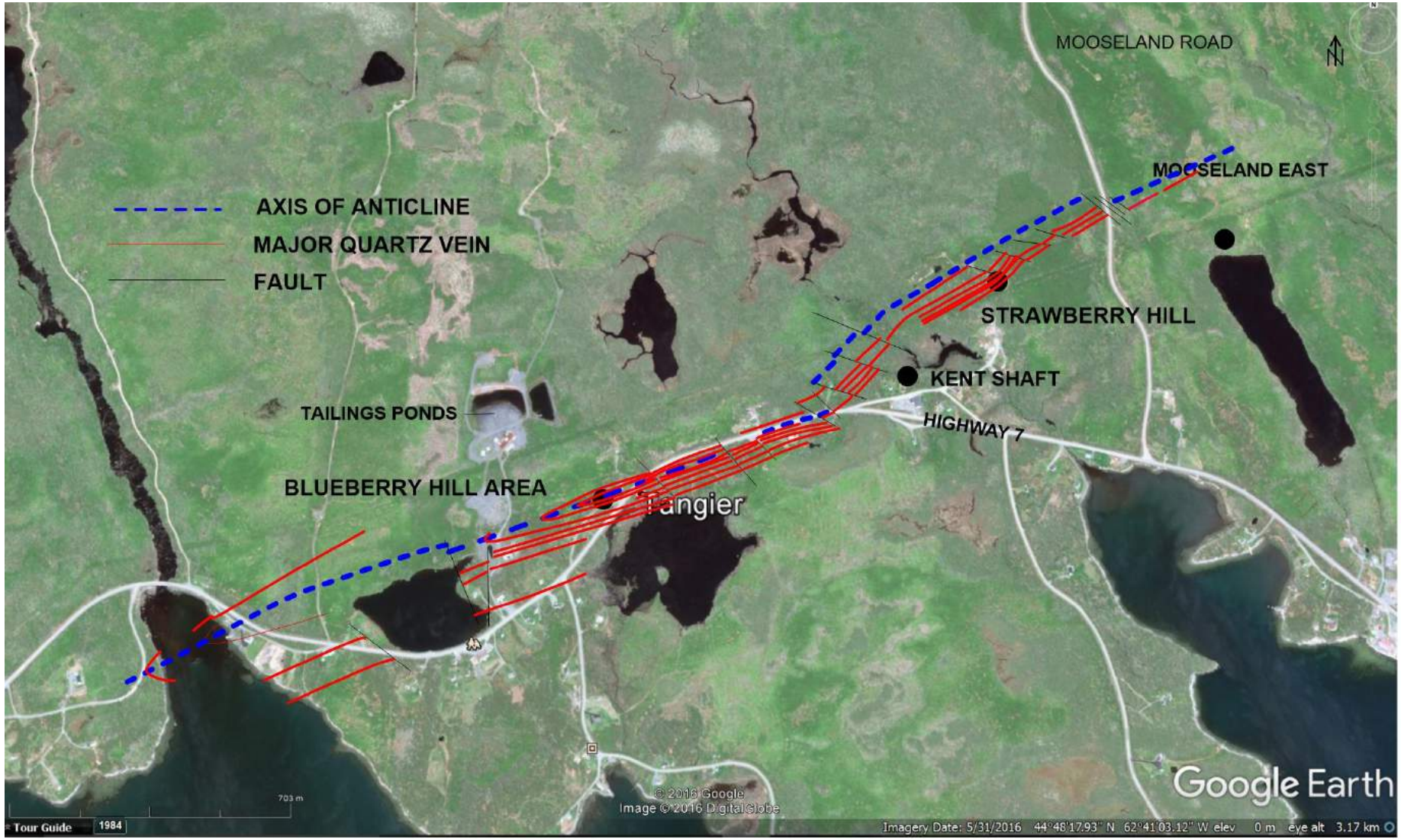
Faribault (1896) reported approximately 30 bedding-parallel quartz veins that collectively extended from the east shore of Tangier Harbour for more than three km to the east. The most productive veins are on the south limb of the anticline. Drilling and underground exploration have subsequently encountered more than 30 additional veins between surface and a depth of approximately 300 meters. In addition to bedding-parallel veins, cross-cutting veins that occupy fold cleavages are also present. The bedding-parallel veins are all contained within thin slate beds within the thicker-bedded metagreywacke sequence. Slate beds commonly contain more than one quartz vein.

Auriferous veins commonly are bluish to greyish in colour and exhibit crack-seal textures. Milky-white quartz is also present, but its development appears to have post-dated the mineralizing event(s) and is generally barren. As noted, most auriferous veins are bedding-parallel, but gold has also been noted in cross-cutting veins associated with fold cleavage, although typically only where the cross-cutting veins intersect bedding-parallel veins.

Gold occurs both in native form as flakes and threads, and in association with sulphides, primarily arsenopyrite, as well as carbonates and graphite.

The gold-bearing veins on the Tangier property have been traced by surface outcrops, drilling, and underground workings over a total strike length of approximately 3.4 km (Figure 7.3). The bulk of the drilling and the current resource estimate are limited to a strike length of approximately 500 m in the Blueberry Hill area of the project (Figure 10.1 and Section 14). Thus, the remaining 2.9 km of identified veins hold additional potential for mineralization with the Strawberry Hill area, where drilling has cut gold-bearing intervals in numerous quartz veins, having the most obvious potential for additional mineralization.

Figure 7.2 Tangier Property Geology



8 Deposit types

The Tangier Property belongs to the Turbidite-Hosted Au Vein model as described below. The description is modified from McMillan, 1996, in Selected British Columbia Mineral Deposit Profiles. (See References Section 27) More generally, the Tangier deposit falls in the orogenic gold genetic model (Goldfarb et al, 2005).

CAPSULE DESCRIPTION: Gold-quartz veins, segregations, lodes and sheeted zones hosted by fractures, faults, folds and openings in anticlines, synclines and along bedding planes in turbidites and associated poorly sorted clastic sedimentary rocks.

TECTONIC SETTING: Host rocks were deposited in submarine troughs, periarc basins, foreland basins and remnant ocean basins. The sediments were typically formed on continental margins or back-arc basins. Typically, these sequences experienced one or two deformational phases with associated metamorphism.

DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT/GEOLOGICAL SETTING: Thick sediment sequences that have been deformed and metamorphosed; relatively few igneous rocks.

AGE OF MINERALIZATION: Archean to Tertiary; the Bendigo and Meguma districts are underlain by Early Paleozoic strata. The veins are generally considered to be related to later deformational event.

HOST/ ASSOCIATED ROCK TYPES: The predominant rock types are greywackes, siliceous wackes, shales and carbonaceous shales. Bedded cherts, iron formations, fine-grained impure carbonate rocks; minor polymictic conglomerate, tuffaceous members and minor marine volcanic flows may also be part of the stratigraphic sequence. There are younger granitic intrusions in many belts. Metamorphic grade is generally greenschist, but may reach amphibolite rank.

DEPOSIT FORM: Typically, deposits are composed of multiple quartz veins up to a few meters in width that are commonly stratabound (either concordant or discordant), bedding-parallel, or discordant, and parallel to fold axial planes. Veins are variably deformed and occur as single strands, as sheeted arrays or as stockworks.

TEXTURE/STRUCTURE: Veins are well defined with sharp contacts. Bedding veins can be massive or laminated (ribbon texture) with columnar structures or stylolites, while discordant veins are generally massive. Veins can be associated with a variety of structures. Most common are folded veins and saddle reefs related to anticlinal folds. Sheeted, en-echelon sigmoidal veins, ladder veins, tension gashes or stockworks may be related to zones of extension or to Reidel shear structures.

ORE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Native gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, *pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, molybdenite, bismuth, stibnite, bournonite and other sulphosalt minerals. Low sulphide content* (<2.5%).

GANGUE MINERALOGY (Principal and *subordinate*): Quartz, carbonates (calcite, dolomite or ankerite), *feldspar (albite) and chlorite*.

ALTERATION: Generally, not prominent, however, disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and tourmaline, and more pervasive silica, sericite and carbonate, may develop in wallrocks adjacent to veins.

ORE CONTROLS: A strong structural control within dilatant areas in fold crests (saddle and trough reefs), discordant veins and tension gashes. This structural control may extend to district scale alignment of deposits. In some districts the veins appear confined to a specific stratigraphic interval, often near a change in lithologies. In the Meguma Terrane, a more subtle stratigraphic control related to the upper (pelitic) portions of individual Bouma cycles as well as regionally to the upper portion of the turbidite section.

GENETIC MODEL: Genetic theories range from veins formed by magmatic hydrothermal fluids or metamorphogenic fluids to deformed syngenetic mineralization. Most current workers prefer the metamorphogenic-deformational or lateral secretion theories and interpret the laminations as “crack-seal” phenomena formed during episodic re-opening of the veins during their formation. Workers favouring a syngenetic origin interpret the laminations as primary layering. Structural relationships in the Meguma and Bendigo districts indicate that the veins formed contemporaneously with, or prior to the major deformational event and were metamorphically overprinted during the intrusion of Devonian batholithic granitic rocks. Late post-deformational tension veinlets are generally non-auriferous.

9 Exploration

Aurelius has done no exploration on the Property. Exploration programs conducted by previous operators are described in Section 6.

10 Drilling

10.1 Blueberry Hill zone

Aurelius has done no drilling on the Property. Drill programs conducted by previous operators are described in Section 6.3. However, because all the gold assays used for the resource estimate described in Section 14 of this report were obtained from those historic drill programs, those drill programs that pertain to the Blueberry Hill Zone for which the current resource estimate was undertaken, are described further here.

In 1984 SMG drilled five diamond drillholes, totalling 315 meters in aggregate length, across the Tangier anticline near the location of the present Blueberry Hill mine decline. Sampling was selective and consisted of half core samples. Assays were completed at Bourlamaque Assay Laboratories by regular fire assay analysis. The best result was 632.4 grams/tonne (g/t) gold over 0.9 meters in drillhole 83-3. Results were otherwise poor and no further exploration was done.

Between 1986 and 1989, Coxheath drilled a total of 43 NQ surface holes and 111 BQ underground holes. Visible gold, assaying up to 69 g/t over narrow widths (0.3-0.6 meters (m)), was intersected in all the holes.

There were three phases of underground drilling. During the first two phases 88 holes with an aggregate length of 3,743 meters were drilled and 1,565 one-meter samples were collected. An additional 23 holes with an aggregate length of 2,093 meters were drilled during the third phase and 979 one-meter samples were collected.

All surface and underground drill collar locations were surveyed and tied into the mine grid. Drill core was logged on site by company geologists who were also responsible for marking the core for sampling. Core was photographed prior to sampling. Samples intervals were marked on the core and whole core samples taken for assay in an attempt to reduce the nugget effect. All quartz veins were sampled regardless of width and all slate beds greater than 30 cm in thickness were sampled.

A variety of assay methods were used in the early part of the drilling in an attempt to evaluate the best assay method, with many samples being assayed by several techniques. Regardless, most samples were assayed by ‘metallic screen analysis fire assay method” which was the preferred assay method. Assaying was initially completed at commercial laboratories, mainly Bondar-Clegg Co. Ltd. In Ottawa, and later by an onsite laboratory supervised by Bondar-Clegg personnel.

There were no documented drilling, sampling or recovery factors that could materially affect the accuracy and reliability of the results.

All other holes drilled on the Property were located outside the area within which the current resource was estimated.

The database contains collar locations for 202 drillholes and 8,304 gold assays that were obtained from seven (7) separate drill programs over a period of 17 years. The descriptive statistics for sample length and gold assays are presented in Table 10.1. The location of the drillholes, together with the location of the Coxheath Blueberry Hill underground workings (in red) are shown in Figure 10.1. Most of the holes in the area of the underground workings were drilled by CGH; most of the holes to the northeast were drilled by Erdene.

Together, the drill campaigns of these two companies represent 85% of all drilling on the Property and the CGH drilling is the source of essentially all of the data used for the current resource estimate. Figure 10.2 is a plan view of drillholes, underground development and several vein models in the Blueberry Hill Zone; Figure 10.3 is a long-section parallel to the underground development and Figure 10.4 is a representative vertical cross-section through the Blueberry Hill Zone showing drillholes, underground development and wireframe vein models.

The holes were drilled at a variety of azimuths and dips so it is difficult to make a quantitative generalization of the relationship between intersected thickness and true thickness of the quartz veins. For most drillholes, however, it can be assumed that hole has intersected the veins obliquely and therefore the intersected thickness will be greater than the true thickness.

Typical of vein-type gold mineralization, the gold grades in the Tangier dataset contain outliers – that is grades that are extremely high relative to the majority of the assay population. Treatment of outliers is discussed in Section 14.1.

Figure 10.1 Tangier Property Drillhole Locations

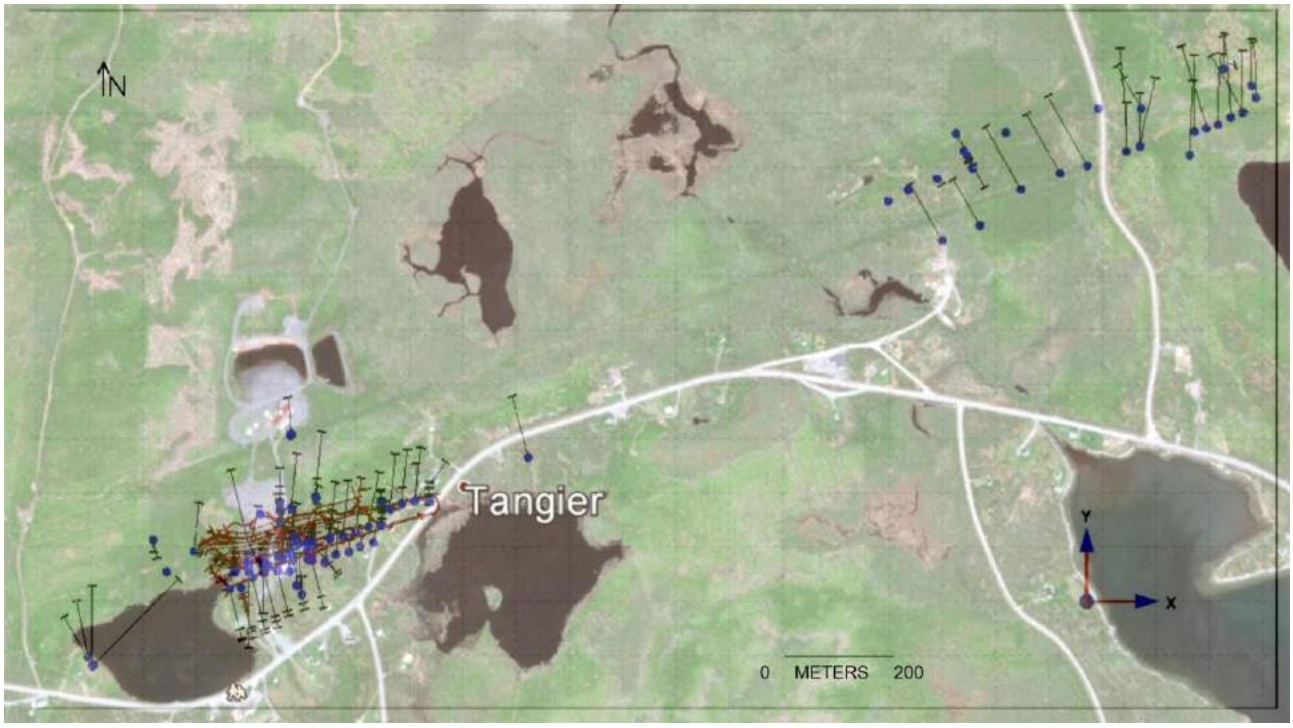


Figure 10.2 Blueberry Hill Zone Plan View

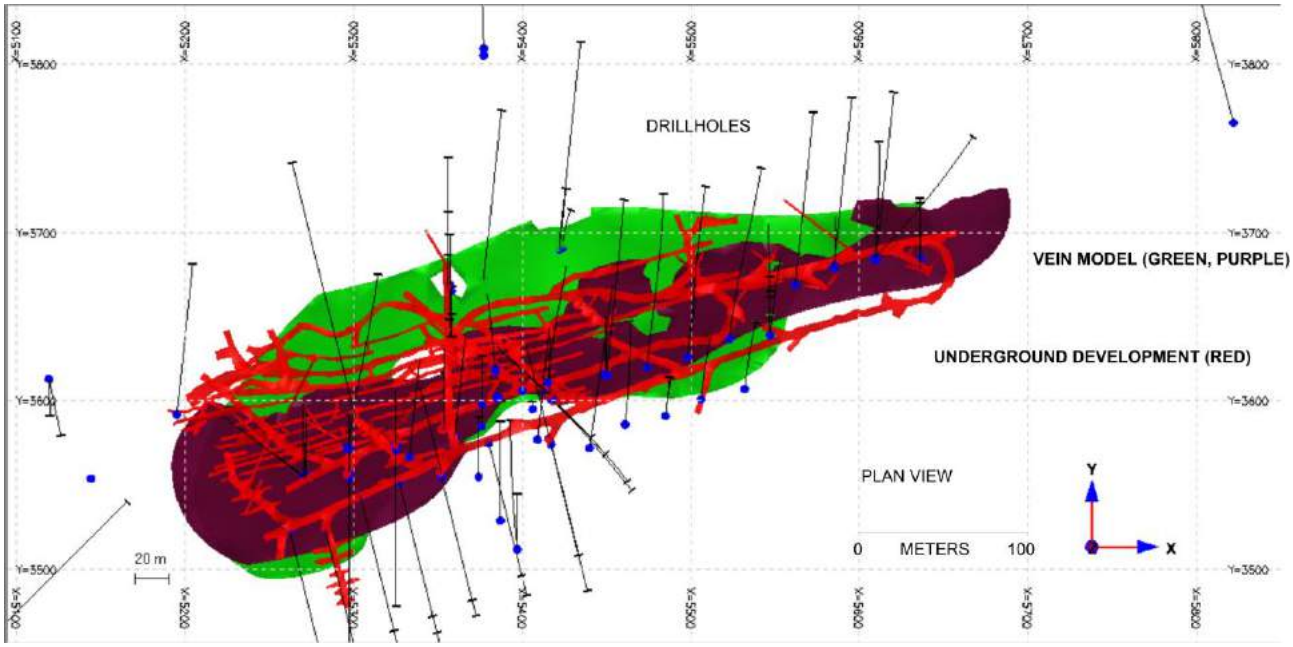


Figure 10.3 Blueberry Hill Zone Vertical Long Section

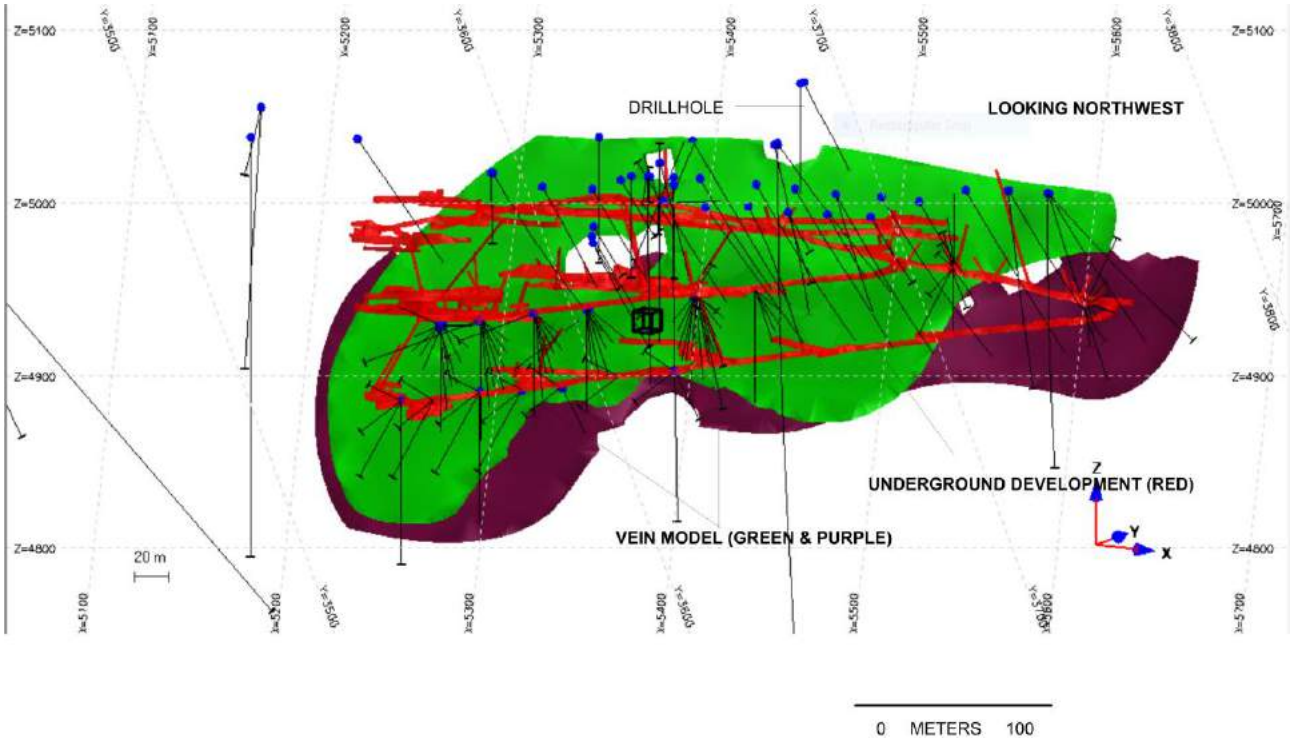
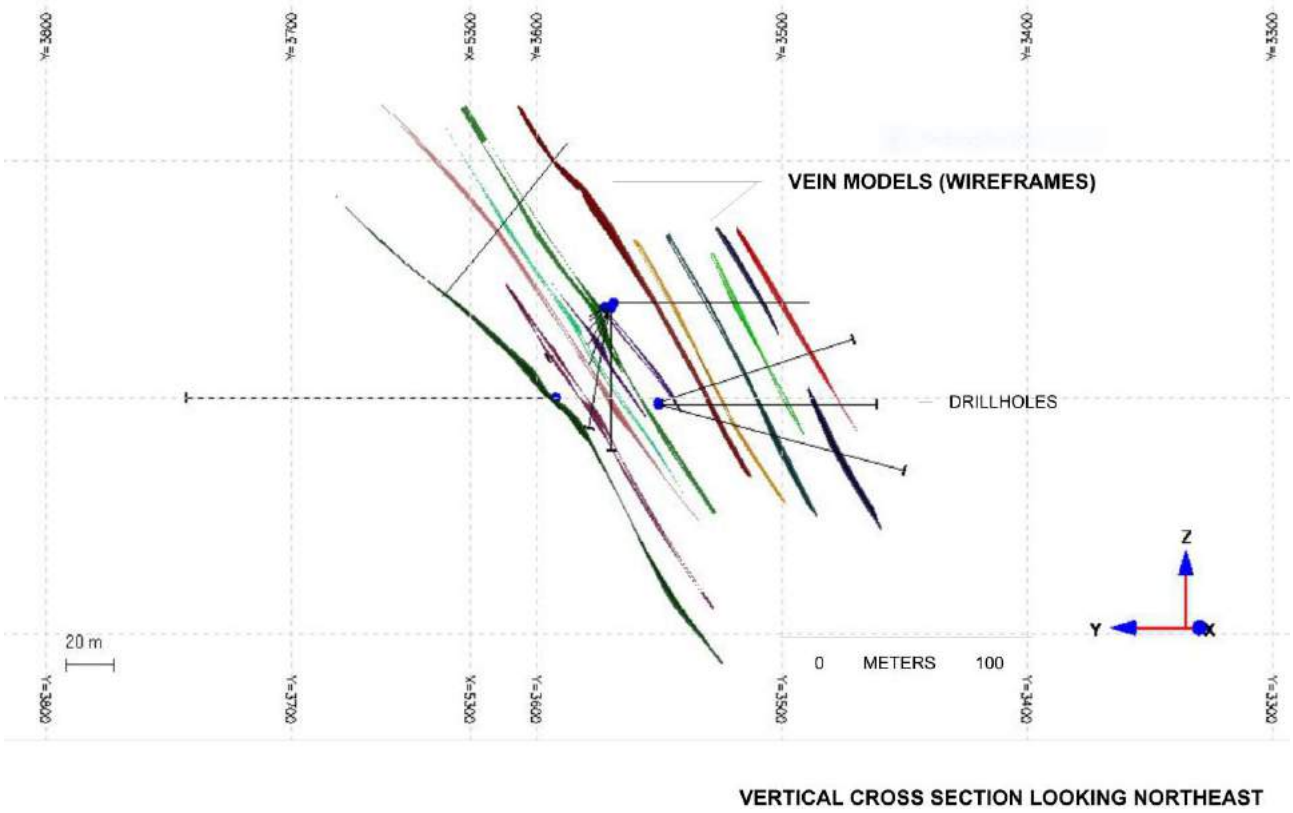


Figure 10.4 Blueberry Hill Zone Vertical Cross-Section



10.2 Strawberry Hill Zone including Mooseland Road East

The current resource estimate described in Section 14 does not include the Strawberry Hill Zone as the data were considered to be insufficient to support a resource estimate but it is considered to be a potential exploration target.

Between 1986 and 1989, Coxheath drilled a total of 16 NQ surface holes in the Strawberry Hill and Mooseland Road East areas. Stratigraphy similar to that in the Blueberry Hill Zone was recognized. Significant intercepts ranged from 1.02 g/t to 93.5 g/t gold.

In 1988, Hathor and Orleans drilled 5 NQ drill holes in the Strawberry Hill area for a total of 911.4 meters. 282 whole core samples were assayed by either regular fire assay of screen fire assay methods. The best intercept reported was 13.03 g/t over 4.4 m.

In 1997 TLP drilled one hole in the Strawberry Hill area. The highest intercept was 197 g/t gold over 0.4m. In addition to the 197-gram intercept, a series of approximately 12 veins over a 40m interval contained gold grades ranging from 2.5 to 27.8 g/t over intervals from 0.15 to 0.5 m in intersected thickness.

In 2001, Erdene drilled 12 holes in the Strawberry Hill area and extended existing drillhole SH-97-1 (drilled by TLP). The program defined several thick quartz “saddles” at depth on the anticlinal axis, some of which were gold-bearing. Sections of thick quartz believed to represent saddle veins were encountered in holes SH01-04 through SH01-07. Hole SH01-04 returned the best assays of 8.7g/t over 1.0 meter and 39.36 g/t over 0.8 meters from one of the interpreted saddle veins. Anomalous gold values (greater than 0.5 g/t) were reported for 19 samples from nine of the 13 holes. Results of the drilling program also showed that vein-hosting stratigraphy can be traced consistently along the 2.5-kilometer strike length between the Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill areas.

The holes were drilled at a variety of azimuths and dips so it is difficult to make a quantitative generalization of the relationship between intersected thickness and true thickness of the quartz veins. For most drillholes, however, it can be assumed that hole has intersected the veins obliquely and therefore the intersected thickness will be greater than the true thickness.

Table 10.1 Tangier Drill Program Statistics

Operator / Year	All Drilling		Sullivan 1983		Hawthorn 1988		Coxheath 1989		Coxheath UG 1989		NSDNR 1990		TLP 1997		Erdene 2001		Flex 2013 - 2015	
Statistic	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm	Length (m)	Au ppm
Mean	0.8	0.7	1.6	16.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.8	3.0	0.8	0.1	Data not compiled - outside area of resource estimate	
Median	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.0		
Mode	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.0		
Standard Deviation	0.4	9.8	0.6	110.9	0.2	5.3	0.3	6.5	0.1	3.7	0.2	2.8	0.5	17.6	0.7	1.5		
Range	11.5	752.3	2.5	752.3	2.1	84.9	6.0	237.6	1.9	91.0	1.4	56.6	3.9	197.7	11.4	39.4		
Minimum	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0		
Maximum	11.5	752.3	3.1	752.3	2.3	84.9	6.0	237.6	2.0	91.0	1.5	56.6	4.0	197.7	11.5	39.4		
Count	8,304	8,304	46	46	280	280	3,400	3,400	2,536	2,536	800	800	135	135	1,107	1,107		
% of Total	100	100	1	1	3	3	41	41	31	31	10	10	2	2	13	13		

11 Sample preparation, analyses and security

11.1 Introduction

Aurelius has collected no samples; the following descriptions of sample preparation, analyses and security pertain to programs conducted by previous operators. This information is included here rather than in Section 6 because all the gold assay data upon which the resource estimate described in Section 14 is based, were obtained by those historical exploration programs. Descriptions that follow pertain to both the Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Zones.

No information is available regarding the sample preparation, analyses and security pertaining to the 1983 and 1988 sampling programs of SMG and Hawthor Resources respectively. The assays from these two operators represent 4% of the total assay database and these data do not form part of the assays used for the current resource estimate.

11.2 Coxheath Gold Holdings Limited (CGH)

CGH completed 59 surface and 111 underground diamond drillholes during the period 1986 through 1989. Core logging and sampling were carried out at the Property by CGH geologists and their technical assistants. Core was photographed prior to sampling. Sample intervals of veins and associated wall rock shoulder samples were typically marked out by the logging geologist and recorded in the drill log. A unique number was assigned to each sample and a tag was placed in the sample bag along with the entire core for that sample interval; a corresponding tag was placed in the gap in the core box and archived for future reference.

Prior to completion of drill hole TGS87-43, sample lengths were dictated by lithological boundaries; subsequent to completion of this hole, all samples were collected in one-meter lengths with the entire core being submitted for analysis.

Core samples collected during the early period of property exploration were processed at commercial laboratories, with most being processed and analysed by Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd. of Ottawa. After initiation of underground bulk sampling activities at Tangier, all the drill core and underground chip samples were processed at an on-site sample preparation and assay laboratory managed by Bondar-Clegg and Co. Ltd.

All CGH drill core samples were screened for coarse gold: the entire sample was crushed then screened at 80 mesh. The entire +80 mesh screen fraction was analysed for gold by fire assay and two cuts of the -80-mesh fraction were also fire assayed. A weighted average gold grade for the entire sample was then calculated.

There is no mention in the CGH reports reviewed of QA/QC procedures and, given industry norms of that period, it is reasonable to assume that no standards, blanks or duplicate samples were employed in the sampling procedures.

11.3 Tangier Limited Partnership (TLP)

TLP completed two surface drillholes at Tangier and used the same staff and general sampling methodology as CGH. All drillcore was photographed prior to sampling and whole core samples were collected for analysis. TLP did not apply standard sample lengths; core sample lengths were determined by lithological boundaries.

Whole core samples were processed using a modified “screened metallics” methodology in combination with conventional fire assay gold determinations. Samples were dried and then crushed to 100% passing -20 mesh and screened at 60 mesh. The +60 mesh to -20 mesh and -60 mesh fractions were concentrated using a mechanical concentrator and the two concentrates were then combined, weighed and fire assayed. The middling and tail fractions from both concentrators were combined, weighed and fire assayed. A weighted average gold grade for the sample was then calculated using the component assays and corresponding weights.

No information is available regarding any QA/QC programs that may have been employed.

11.4 Erdene Gold Inc. (Erdene)

Erdene completed 12 drillholes and deepened a pre-existing CGH drillhole in the Strawberry Hill area. All core was photographed prior to sampling. Three drillholes were sampled by quartering the core and submitting three quarters of the resulting sample material for laboratory analysis. The remaining quarter core was retained for archival purposes. In the other nine holes the entire core was removed for analysis.

Erdene core sample preparation and processing consisted of drying and staged crushing to >98% passing -20 mesh. The +20 and -20 mesh fractions for each sample were separated and then transferred to the Minerals Engineering Centre at Dalhousie University for gold analysis. The +20-mesh fraction was digested by aqua regia and treated with methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) prior to analysis of gold by atomic absorption. The -20-mesh fraction was pulverized to -100 mesh and then subjected to bottle roll cyanide leaching and atomic absorption analysis. A weighted average gold grade for the entire core sample was then calculated using the sample weights and gold values applicable to the two sample fractions.

No information is available regarding any QA/QC programs that may have been employed.

11.5 Acadian Gold Corporation (AGC)

AGC did not do any drilling but they did re-log and sample four holes (TAN90-1, 3, 4 and 5) that were drilled by the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources in 1990 but had not been sampled. Samples were processed and analysed by ALS Chemex. All samples were pulverized and screened to -100 mesh. The + and -100 mesh fractions were analysed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish and a weight averaged grade was determined.

No information is available regarding any QA/QC programs that may have been employed.

11.6 Flex Mining and Exploration Ltd (Flex)

The Flex drill programs all followed similar sampling procedures: samples were collected by sawing in core in half and submitting half for analysis. Samples were sent to ALS Chemex and SGS Laboratories. Standard reference materials were used in all programs with the number of standards varying among programs from one to three. Blanks, consisting of barren greywacke, were employed for the 2014 sampling programs. Duplicates were also used for the 2014 program but were not reported for the 2013 or 2015 programs. For the 2014 program, all samples that assayed greater than 1 g/t Au were re-submitted for total metallic. The only exception to the collection of half-core samples was made when visible gold was present in which case the entire core was submitted for analysis.

Flex employed standard reference materials (all programs), blanks and duplicate samples (2014 and 2015 programs). There was no statistical analysis of the assays of standards, but all were within 10% of the expected mean and all blanks were near detection limit.

11.7 Sample Security

There is a general lack of information regarding sample security although the information that does exist (CGH, TLP and Erdene) indicates that chain of custody was maintained by the geological staff responsible for the respective drill programs.

Security measures for all Flex programs were similar: All core with the exception of TAN13-01, was processed at the logging facilities on the Property and samples were collected in plastic sample bags and shipped to the analytical lab in plastic pails or boxes. The TAN13-01 core was processed at the facilities of AGC in Dartmouth.

11.8 Author's Opinion

Sampling protocols for two of the eight drill programs are unknown; the sampling and/or analytical protocols for the other programs differ significantly. Drillcore diameter and core recovery are not known for several programs; some samples contain only vein material, some contain vein plus adjacent wallrock and some are of a pre-determined length the vein content of which, although not known, must vary considerably. All samples were screened for coarse gold during analysis but some samples were subjected to conventional commercial analytical processes, some were concentrated before analysis and some were leached and the leachate was analysed.

These differences cannot be reconciled by re-assay as most of the samples were comprised of whole core. The author is therefore of the opinion that differences may exist with respect to assay quality and accuracy among the various programs although these potential differences are considered to have no impact with respect to the resource estimate described in Section 14 because all of the assays used for that estimate date from the work by Coxheath and validation of that data has been possible by reference to assay certificates as well as descriptions of core processing and sampling protocols.

12 Data verification

Data verification included a site inspection in April 2017 during which the location of several drillhole collars from the Flex drill programs were checked and drillcore from several Flex holes was examined. The drillholes intersected the Marker Vein which is located in the center of the vein package and is used to identify other veins by their position relative to it. Observation of this key vein was instructive in demonstrating the basis of correlation of veins between drillholes.

The site visit also included an examination of hardcopy drill plans and sections as well as maps and sections of underground development and sampling. Much of this data has not been captured in electronic format and therefore the level of detail of historical data was not appreciated prior to this inspection.

Assay certificates for a significant number of holes drilled by Coxheath, together with those for the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources TAN holes and assays from the Flex 2013 – 2015 drill programs have been checked against assays in the database. One transposition error was noted in the Coxheath assays in the database.

The author inspected the Property again on November 27, 2019 to verify that no material work had taken place since the last inspection in 2017. The only changes noted were that a bulk sample that was present in 2017 had been removed by RCGC for processing at the Dufferin Mine (Aureus East Property), and that drillcore that had previously been stored out of doors had been relocated to a locked storage building on the Property.

13 Mineral processing and metallurgical testing

In 1987 CGH submitted three 200-pound samples of vein material to Orevco Ltd of Peterborough, Ontario to determine potential gold recoveries by gravity concentration. Prior to testing by Orevco, the samples were ground to -20 mesh by Lakefield Research. Orevco used a pulsating jig for primary recovery and a Knelson concentrator for secondary recovery. Most (over 90%) of the gold was recovered by the primary pulsating jig and primary and secondary recoveries combined were approximately 95%.

The basis for assumptions regarding recovery estimates for this work are not known. The representativeness of the sample material is not known but can reasonably be assumed to have been considered by CGH to be representative of potentially economic mineralization because the purpose of the test was to determine the efficacy of gold recovery by gravity concentration. There is no mention of any process factors or deleterious elements that could affect economic extraction.

Metallurgical work carried out by both CGH and TLP during their bulk sampling programs indicates that acceptable gold recoveries were expected from gravity concentration processing of mineralized material from the property. CGH reported 89% recovery for reconciled milling carried out during the 1987 to 1989 period. A reconciled grade and calculated recovery for TLP milling during 1998-1999 was not reported.

In 2000, the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources submitted a 7.3 tonne (6.8 tonne dry weight) sample of development much collected from the development muck dump at the Tangier Property to the DalTech Mineral Engineering Center in Halifax for the evaluation of gravity recovery methods.

Denver jigs, a Denver shaking table and a Knelson concentrator were used to process the sample. Overall recoveries were 90%. Samples were assayed by bottle roll cyanidation for 24 hours. Tails from the first pass leaching were dried, pulverized and re-leached.

The assumption regarding recovery estimates was that gravity methods alone are sufficient to recovery gold from Tangier mineralized rock. The sample was obtained from a large pile of development muck, most of which remains on the Property, and it can be reasonably assumed to be representative of the main veins that were investigated and developed by underground workings. The DalTech report does not mention any deleterious elements or process factors that may affect economic extraction of gold from the rocks.

14 Mineral Resource estimates

14.1 Introduction

RCGC, owner of the Property in 2017, provided GMRS with a database for the Property comprising collar, survey, assay and lithology files generated by exploration programs conducted by previous operators, together with wireframes for 18 veins in the Blueberry Hill Zone. As of April 01, 2020, the dataset remains unchanged. The dataset contained collar locations for 202 surface and underground drillholes, 164 of those holes were drilled in the Blueberry Hill Zone. The 164 drillholes are comprised of 53 surface holes (aggregate length 6,661m) and 111 underground holes (aggregate length 5,840m). The surface holes account for 273 assays and the underground holes for 388 assays that are located within the volume of the vein models (wireframes). Descriptive statistics of sample length and gold grades are presented in Table 14.1.

In addition, the Blueberry Hill data includes 1,610 underground chip sample assays from development and stopes. Of that total, 317 are located within the volume of the modeled veins. Descriptive statistics for this sample set are also presented in Table 14.1. All of these assays were generated by CGH.

The drillhole data was provided in “from-to” format; the underground chip samples were provided as point data with xyz coordinates for the sample centroid together with the sample length. The total assay dataset is comprised of 9,700 gold assay values of which 978 were captured by the 18 modelled veins in the Blueberry Hill Zone. The following discussion of exploratory data analysis, capping and composites pertains to the Blueberry Hill Zone data subset of 978 assays.

14.2 Exploratory Data Analysis

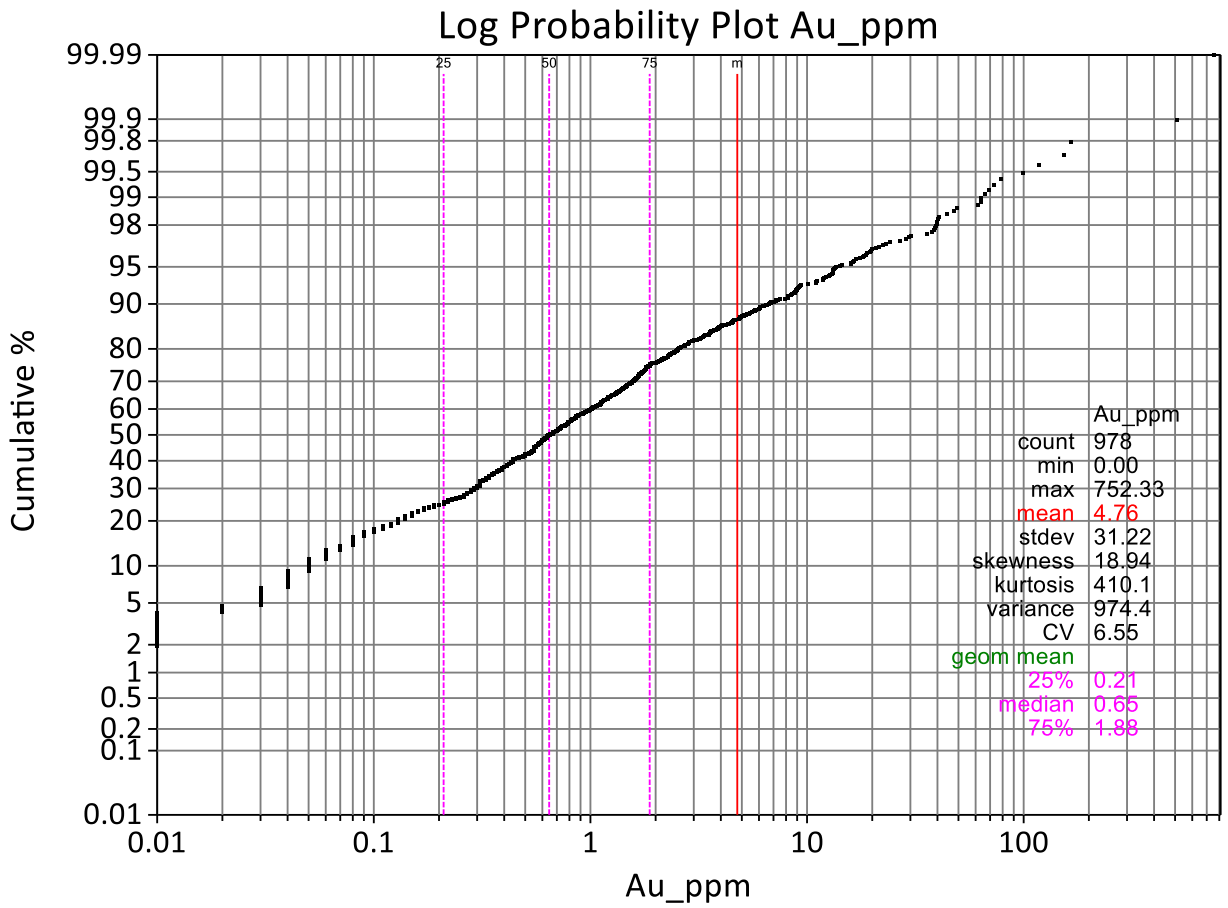
Table 14.1 Drillhole Descriptive Statistics Blueberry Hill Zone

Statistic	Surface DDH		Underground DDH		Underground Chips	
	Au Uncapped	Au Capped 40g/t	Au Uncapped	Au Capped 40 g/t	Au Uncapped	Au Cap 40 g/t
Mean	5.58	2.86	2.56	2.36	6.76	3.73
Standard Error	2.77	0.37	0.38	0.31	1.88	0.49
Median	0.93	0.93	0.63	0.63	0.34	0.34
Mode	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.05
Standard Deviation	45.85	6.19	7.48	6.01	33.53	8.70
Range	752.33	40.00	66.13	40.00	512.15	39.99
Minimum	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Maximum	752.33	40.00	66.13	40.00	512.16	40.00
Count	273	273	388	388	317	317

14.3 Capping

In a sample population comprised of a large number of low grades and a few very high grades that are atypical of the sample population and exert an influence on sample statistics that is disproportionate to their number, capping of the anomalously high assay values is a common way of limiting their potential to overstate the grade of the resultant resource estimate. In this instance, the capping level was determined by plotting the assays on a cumulative log probability plot. If there were no outliers present, the plot would form a straight line; offsets in the trend of the line are indicative of potentially distinct sub-populations, in this case a sub-population of uncharacteristically high grades. Figure 14.1 shows the cumulative probability plot for the 978 Blueberry Hill Zone assays with a prominent break in slope at 40 g/t gold. This value was taken as the capping value. Eighteen (18) samples (1.8% of the sample population) were capped. The mean value of the capped samples was 3.0 g/t gold compared to 4.8 g/t for the uncapped assays which represents a drop of approximately 38 percent in the total contained number of grams.

Figure 14.1 Blueberry Hill Zone Cumulative Probability Plot for Gold



14.4 Compositing

Approximately 50% of the 978 samples that comprised the Blueberry Hill Zone dataset are one meter or more in length so one meter was chosen as the composite length. The underground chip samples were received as point data (xyz coordinates for the center of the sample rather than an interval expressed as “from-to” along a drillhole). As a result, these samples could not be composited and were used as received.

14.5 Bulk Density

There are no bulk density measurements. As the hostrock is almost entirely comprised of quartz veins with an average density of 2.5 g/cm^3 and the country rock is slate with an average density of 2.4 to 2.8 g/cm^3, a value of 2.67 g/cm^3 was chosen. This is the bulk density value that has also been used for previous resource estimates for this property.

14.6 Geological Interpretation

Gold mineralization within the Property is contained in parallel, steep-dipping, sheet-like quartz veins that are persistent along strike and down-dip. The strike and dip of the modelled veins was based on interpretations of previous studies of the Property that incorporated both surface and underground drill intercepts and exposures. The veins as modelled diminish in size southwards from the axis of the anticline, consistent with observation of known veins.

14.7 Spatial Analysis

The 978 assays are distributed among 18 modelled veins and the largest number of assays within a given vein is only 270. This is a very small population upon which to construct variograms and all the veins are closely parallel so variography was abandoned in favour of the construction of a search ellipse that mimics the orientation of the veins and is large enough to capture at least three fences of drillholes along strike. Search ellipse parameters are presented in Table 14.2.

Table 14.2 Blueberry Hill Zone Search Ellipse

Strike	Dip	Plunge	Strike (m)	Dip(m)	Width (m)
70	-63	0	100	50	10

14.8 Block Model

Block model parameters are presented in Table 14.3.

Table 14.3 Blueberry Hill zone Block Model

Origin (m)*		Size (m)		Discretization		Number	
X (minimum)	5100	X	10	X	10	Columns	77
Y (minimum)	3300	Y	1	Y	10	Rows	401
Z (minimum)	4700	Z	2	Z	10	Levels	201
* Block Centroid							

14.9 Interpolation Plan

Grades were interpolated using Inverse Distance Squared weighting (ID^2) in a single pass. In order for a grade to be interpolated into a block it was necessary that a minimum of two (2) and a maximum of 20 composites were located within the volume of the search ellipse. The number of composites per hole was limited to one so that a minimum of two drillholes was required to permit the interpolation of a grade and thereby demonstrate geological continuity of mineralization.

14.10 Mineral Resource Classification

Resources have been classified as Inferred. No Measured or Indicated Resources have been estimated because of a lack of quality assurance / quality control data. In order for a block to be classified as Inferred it was necessary that two composites were located within 150 meters of a block centroid.

14.11 Reasonable Prospects of Eventual Economic Extraction

A cutoff grade of 2 g/t gold is based on mining and processing costs that were determined in a recent preliminary economic study completed by Mine Tech for the Dufferin Property (MineTech 2017). The Tangier Property is approximately 50 kilometers distant from the Dufferin Property and the two deposits are very similar in a number of respects:

1. In both the gold mineralization is contained in narrow, steep-dipping quartz veins that occur within a sequence of interbedded slates and metawackes;
2. Both deposits occur at shallow depth;
3. Both deposits have ramp access and have a similar amount of existing underground development that was created by previous operators in the recent past;
4. Both properties have similar surface infrastructure in terms of mine buildings and waste and tailings disposal facilities
5. Both deposits have similar access to power and infrastructure;
6. Both properties have common ownership and a similar approach to development and operation can be expected to be applied to both.

On the basis of those similarities, the following assumptions have been adopted from the MineTech 2017 study:

1. A unit mining cost in the range of $80 per tonne;
2. Processing recovery of 95%.
3. Processing cost of $30 per tonne.
4. Mining losses and unplanned dilution of 30%;
5. A gold price of $US1320 per ounce based on the CIBC long-term commodity price forecast dated December 30, 2017;
6. An exchange rate of $0.70.

On the basis of the costs, mining and processing losses and commodity prices listed above, a 2 g/tonne cut-off was selected for mineral resource identification. This cutoff grade shows reasonable prospects for economic extraction.

14.12 Mineral Resource Tabulation

The resource for the Blueberry Hill Zone was estimated at a range of cutoff grades. A cutoff of 2 g/t gold was taken as the base case and is shown in Table 14.4. Both capped and uncapped grades are shown; the uncapped grades are included to illustrate the impact of capping. Table 14.5 shows the resource estimate at a range of cutoff grades. The basecase at a cutoff grade of 2 g/t Au is shaded.

The Tangier resource estimate was carried out with the requirement that a grade for a block must be based on a minimum of data from two drillholes or chip samples to ensure demonstration of continuity of mineralization. Therefore, together with the cost and revenue assumptions enumerated above, the cutoff grade of 3 g/t gold is considered to comply with the requirement for reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction as defined in 2014 CIM definition standards for mineral resources and mineral reserves.

Table 14.4 Blueberry Hill Zone Inferred Resource Estimate @ 2 g/t Au Cutoff

Capped @ 40 g/t Au				Uncapped		
Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces		Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
493,000	5.9	93,000		511,000	9.9	163,000

Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that all or any part of mineral resources will be converted to mineral reserves. Inferred Mineral Resources are based on limited drilling which suggests the greatest uncertainty for a resource estimate and that geological continuity is only implied. Additional drilling will be required to verify geological and mineralization continuity and it is reasonably inferred that the majority of the inferred resources could be upgraded to indicated resources. Quantity and grades are estimates and are rounded to reflect the fact that the resource estimate is an approximation. 1 ounce = 31.10348 grams

Table 14.5 Blueberry Hill Zone Inferred Resource Estimate at Various Cutoff Grades

Tangier Resource Summary	Capped @ 40 g/t Au			Uncapped		
Cutoff Au g/t	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
5	152,000	12.1	59,000	225,000	18.6	134,000
4	206,000	10.1	67,000	274,000	16.0	141,000
3	286,000	8.0	73,000	359,000	13.0	151,000
2	493,000	5.9	93,000	511,000	9.9	163,000

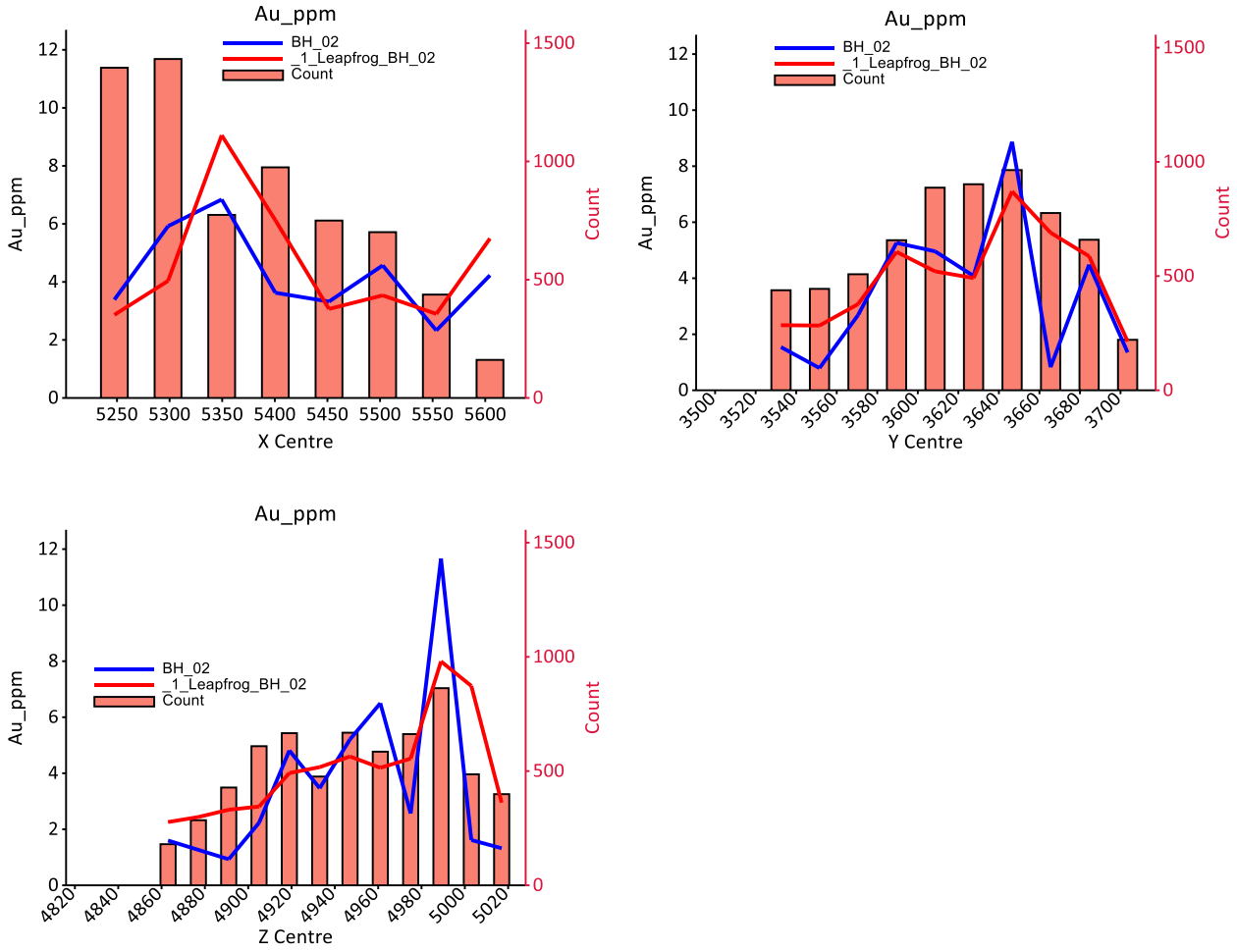
There is a significant difference in grades and number of ounces of gold between the capped and uncapped estimates. This difference is attributable to the difference in grade of the 18 assays that were capped at 40 g/t to generate the capped estimate and illustrates the large impact that a small number of samples can have on a global estimate.

14.13 Block Model Validation

The block model was validated two ways: 1) by visually comparing composite grades with the surrounding block grades to determine whether the block grades accurately reflect the underlying composite grades, and 2) by comparing composite and block model statistics.

The close proximity of the veins makes visual differentiation of blocks among veins difficult and therefore the visual check is not a sufficient test of estimation validity. However, swath plots, that compare block grades with the underlying composite values, show good correspondence with little over- or under-estimation. Figure 14.2 from Vein #2, is representative. The blue line represents the block grades, the red line represents the composite grades, and the bars represent the relative number of composites that underlie the estimate.

Figure 14.2 Tangier Swath Plots



14.14 Comparison with Previous Estimates

The 2004 Mercator resource estimate for the Blueberry Hill Zone, at a cutoff grade of 2 g/t Au, is presented in Table 14.6.

Table 14.6 Comparison of 2004 and Current Blueberry Hill Resource Estimates @ 2 g/t Au Cutoff

Current Blueberry Hill Resource Estimate @ 2 g/t Cutoff							
	Capped @ 40 g/t Au				Uncapped		
Class	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces		Tonnes	Au g/t	Ounces
Inferred	493,000	5.9	93,000		511,000	9.9	163,000

Mercator 2004 Blueberry Hill Resource Estimate @ 2 g/t Au Cutoff							
	Capped @ 50 g/t Au				Uncapped		
Class	Tonnes*	Au g/t	Ounces		Tonnes*	Au g/t	Oz Au
Indicated	206,000	7.2	48,000		206,000	7.2	48,000
Inferred	345,000	6.8	74,900		345,400	7.0	78,000

The collective, capped Mercator resource is both larger and higher-grade than the present estimate. These differences are attributed primarily to the fact that the Mercator estimate was not constrained by the requirement for continuity between at least two drillholes, therefore resources were established on the basis of single-hole intercepts that were not permitted in the current resource. As well, the use of polygons has the tendency to over-represent high grades which may explain the higher average grades obtained by Mercator. However, the current uncapped resource estimate is marginally smaller but of higher grade than the 2004 estimate

The current resource was estimated using inverse distance weighting with the requirement that the grade of each block is based on composite values from at least two holes, both of which can reasonably be assumed to produce a more reliable estimate than polygonal estimation. The classification of resources in the current resource is also more rigorous than that used in the 2004 estimate, relying on both distance from the block centroid and the number of composites, rather than on distance alone

There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors that may materially affect the current mineral resource.

15 Mineral Reserve estimates

Does not apply.

16 Mining methods

Does not apply.

17 Recovery methods

Does not apply.

18 Project infrastructure

Does not apply

19 Market studies and contracts

Does not apply

20 Environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact

Does not apply

21 Capital and operating costs

Does not apply

22 Economic analysis

Does not apply

23 Adjacent properties

There are no adjacent properties.

24 Other relevant data and information

There is no additional information or explanation that would make this technical report more understandable or not misleading.

25 Interpretation and conclusions

The Tangier Property contains a series of steep-dipping, parallel, auriferous quartz veins. The Property was exploited historically and more recently has been explored by surface drilling and underground exploration and drilling.

Most exploration, development and historical production has taken place within two areas, the Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill Zones. Of these, the Blueberry Hill zone has received substantially more work than the Strawberry Hill Zone.

A resource estimate has been prepared for the Blueberry Hill Zone on the basis of the historical data.

The resource has been stated at a cutoff grade of 2 g/t gold. At a cutoff of 2 g/t gold and with a cap of 40 g/t Au, the Blueberry Hill Zone is estimated to contain an Inferred Resource of 493,000 tonnes with an average grade of 5.9 g/t gold.

The author is of the opinion that insufficient work has been done on the Strawberry Hill Zone to support a resource estimate but on the basis of historical drilling and previous estimates, it is possible to identify the Strawberry Hill Zone as an exploration target with a potential size between 100,000 and 700,000 tonnes with a potential average grade between two and ten (10) g/t gold. It must be emphasized that the potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. Further, it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

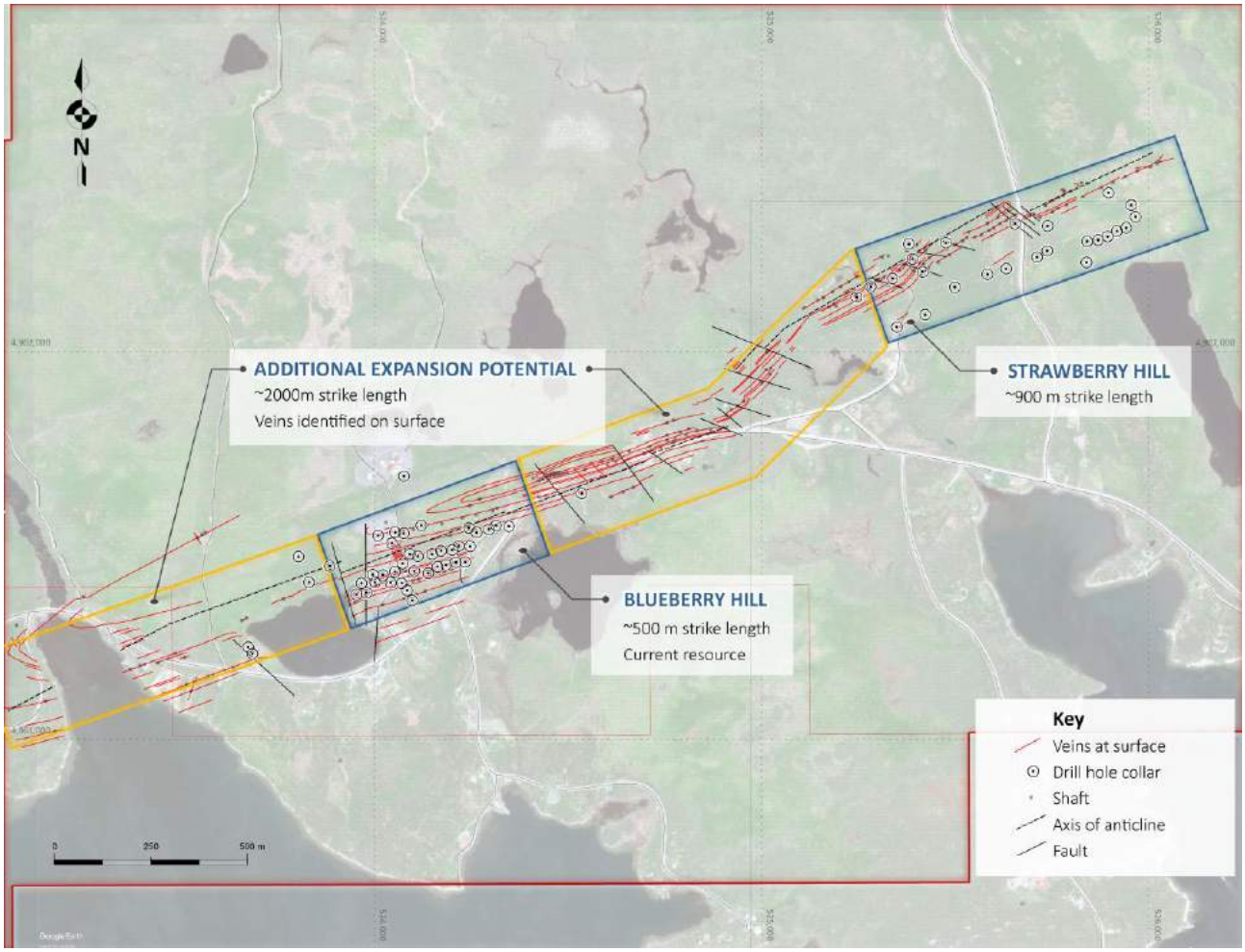
The Tangier property possesses potential for expansion of resources beyond the Blueberry Hill Zone. The gold-bearing veins on the Property have been traced by surface outcrops, drilling, and underground workings over a total strike length of approximately 3.4 km. The bulk of the drilling and the current resource estimate on the project are limited to approximately 500 m along strike in the Blueberry Hill area of the project. Thus, the remaining 2.9 km of identified gold-bearing quartz veins on the project can reasonably be inferred to hold additional expansion potential.

26 Recommendations

GMRS recommends two areas for drill testing: 1) Strawberry Hill, to verify historical drill results and provide sufficient data to support a resource estimate, and 2) the area between the Blueberry and Strawberry Hill areas to test for the presence of the vein system and gold mineralization. (Figure 26.1)

It is estimated that the Strawberry Hill will require 10 holes of a nominal 200-meter length and the area between Blueberry Hill and Strawberry Hill will area six (6) holes of 200 meters nominal length for a total of 3,200 meters. At an assumed all-in cost of $200/meter, the Phase Two budget will be $640,000. All costs in Canadian dollars.

Figure 26.1 Areas of Proposed Exploration Drilling



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CERTIFICATE OF GREGORY Z. MOSHER, P.GEO.

I, Gregory Z. Mosher, P.Geo., of Vancouver, British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Principal Geologist with Global Mineral Resource Services, with an office at 603-131 East Third Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia V7L 0E3;
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled “Tangier Gold Property Technical Report”, with an effective date of June 01, 2020, (the “Technical Report”) prepared for Aurelius Minerals Inc.;
3. I am a graduate of Dalhousie University (B.Sc. Hons., 1970) and McGill University (M.Sc. Applied, 1973). I am a registered member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Licence #19267. My relevant experience with respect to vein-type mineral deposits extends over 40 years and includes exploration, mine geology and Mineral Resource estimations.

   I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
4. I visited the Property on April 6, 2017 for a period of half a day and on November 27, 2019 each for a period of half a day;
5. I am responsible for all Sections of the Technical Report;
6. I am independent of Aurelius, Sprott, Aurelius Minerals Inc. and related companies applying all of the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101;
7. I prepared a Technical Report, with an effective date of April 7 2017, on the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. This report is an update of the April 2017 report to reflect change of ownership since the preparation of the 2017 report.
8. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
9. As of the effective date of the Technical Report and the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading;

Effective Date: June 01, 2020

Gregory Z. Mosher, P.Geo.
Principal Geologist
Global Mineral Resource Services