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Technical Report

Aureus East Gold Property 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 Persons:
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Effective Date: June 01, 2020

1 Summary

1.1 Introduction

Aurelius Minerals Inc. (Aurelius) is a junior exploration company focused on gold exploration in Canada. Aurelius has recently completed the acquisition of 2672403 Ontario Corp. (267 Ontario), owner of a 100% interest in the Aureus East Property (Property), previously known as the Dufferin Gold Project or East Dufferin. Effective May 29, 2020 Aurelius changed the name of 2672403 Ontario to Aureus Gold Inc. (Aureus Gold). The acquisition is pursuant to a master transaction agreement between Aurelius and Sprott Resource Lending Corp (Sprott). Aurelius has retained Global Mineral Resource Services (GMRS) to prepare this technical report, in compliance with National Instrument (NI) 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

The Aureus East gold property is located in Halifax County, in north-eastern Nova Scotia, approximately 140 kilometres by paved highway northeast of Halifax. The Property is approximately 1,068 hectares in area and comprises 66 mineral claims. The Property is 100% owned by Aureus Gold, a subsidiary of Aurelius Minerals Inc., through its recent acquisition of Aureus Gold Ontario from Sprott.

The Property contains several historical gold mines.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

Geologically, 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. The Meguma is allochthonous and docked against the Avalon (also allochthonous) during the Devonian-age Acadian Orogeny.

The Meguma Terrane, the principal host of gold deposits in Nova Scotia, is a package of Lower Paleozoic-age metamorphosed, turbiditic, deep-water, clastic sedimentary rocks. During the Acadian Orogeny, these rocks were deformed into east-trending folds and regionally metamorphosed to greenschist, and locally amphibolite, facies grade. During the Devonian the Meguma was intruded by voluminous granitoid batholiths. The Aureus East Gold Property is located within the Meguma structural terrane.

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, and is black, carbonaceous and sulphidic. The metasiltstone is cross-laminated and thin-bedded.

The Property is underlain by greywacke with minor interbedded argillite of the Goldenville Formation, and black, graphitic slate of the Halifax Formation. These formations are folded into a series of gently east-plunging, upright anticlines and synclines.

Gold mineralization at Aureus East is hosted by eighteen or more saddle-reef quartz veins. The veins are sub-horizontal and stacked one above the other with 20 to 40-metre spacing.

1.3 Exploration Status

Aurelius has not done any exploration at Aureus East to date.

1.4 Development and Operations

Aurelius has not performed any development or operations at Aureus East to date.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no current mineral resource estimate for the Property.

1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations

Aureus East is a property of merit. Since the previous resource estimate, underground drilling and development, as well as a bulk sample, has occurred at the mine on the property. Further verification and review are required to understand if and how this work changes the previously reported resources.

The following recommendations are made to advance the Project, and have a budget of \$3,000,000:

Phase 1: 5,000 m of drilling at an approximate cost of \$1,000,000 to confirm the presence of saddles at depth. In addition to drilling, the first phase will involve collection and compilation on all available historical data.

Phase 2: 10,000 m of drilling (at approximate cost of \$2,000,000) to drill off the deposit to 25m spacing to support an updated mineral resource estimate.

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2 Introduction

2.1 Issuer

Aurelius Minerals Inc. (Aurelius) is a junior exploration company focused on gold exploration in Canada. Aurelius has recently completed acquisition of Aureus Gold, the owner of a 100% interest in the Aureus East Property (Property), previously known as the Dufferin Gold Project or East Dufferin. The acquisition is pursuant to a master transaction agreement between Aurelius and Sprott Resource Lending Corp (Sprott). Aurelius is a publicly traded company, currently listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol AUL.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Aurelius has retained Global Mineral Resource Services (GMRS) to prepare a technical report that describes the Property, conforms to National Instrument 43-101 Standards and Disclosure for Mineral Projects and Form 43-101F1.

2.3 Sources of Information

The report is based on data and reports provided by Aurelius or previous owners and from public domain sources. References are listed in Section 27 and noted in the report where appropriate.

2.4 Qualified Person

The author, Greg Mosher, P.Ge., is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 and is independent of Aurelius, Sprott, and Aureus Gold. He has no interest in the companies, the Property, or in any claims in the vicinity of the Property. He most recently visited the Property on November 28, 2019. Details of the site inspection are given in Section 12 of this report.

3 Reliance on Other Experts

GMRS has relied upon Aurelius for information pertaining to the legal description, ownership of, and obligations attached to ownership of the Property as described in paragraphs 3,4 and 6 and Table 4.1 of Section 4 of this report. GMRS is not qualified to and has not verified the data referenced above.

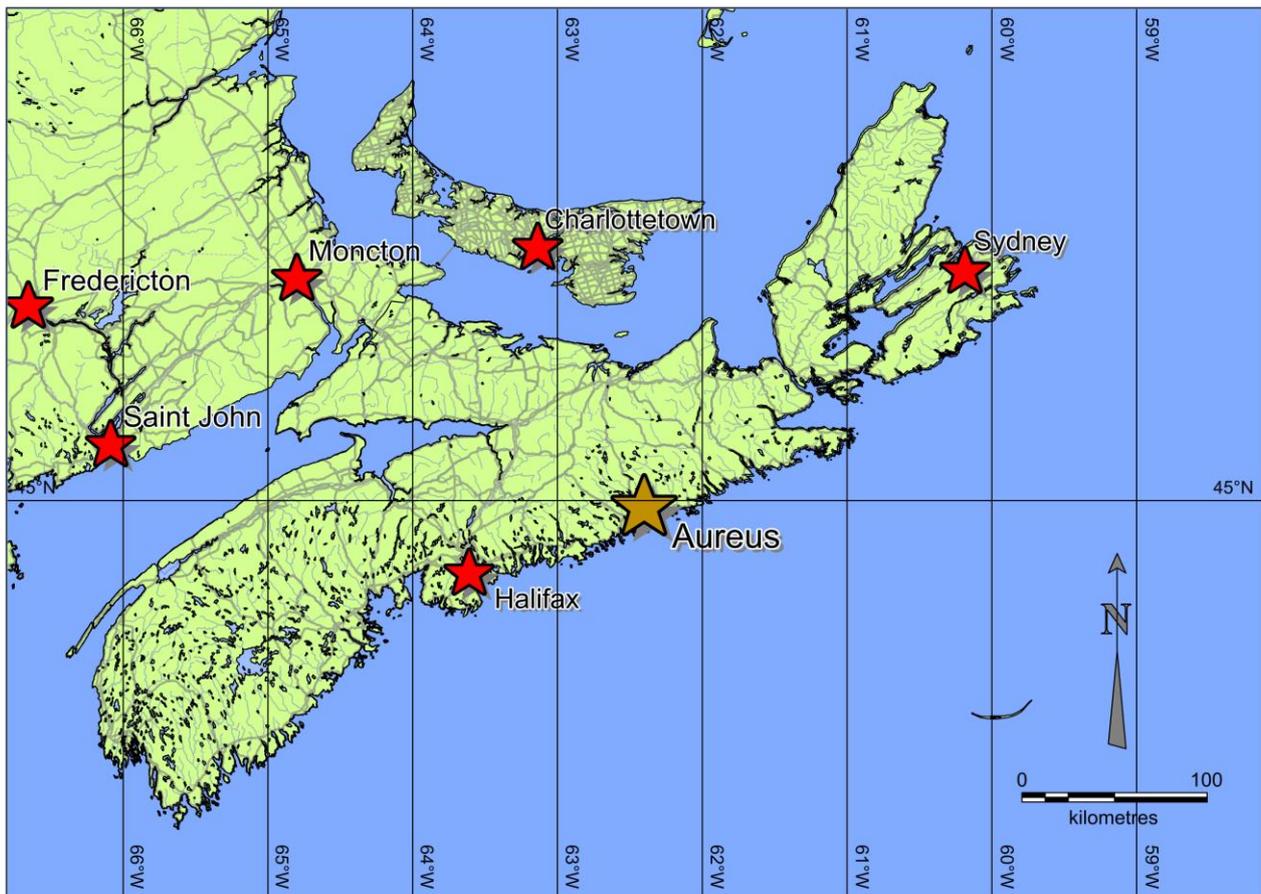
The above-referenced information pertaining to the Property and included in Section 4.0 of this report was obtained from Mr. Mark Ashcroft, President and CEO of Aurelius, and Scott Zelligan, consultant to Aurelius, via an exchange of emails.

4 Property Description and Location

The Aureus East Property is located in Halifax County, Nova Scotia, on the Eastern Shore, approximately 140 kilometres by paved Provincial Highway 7 northeast of Halifax and eight kilometres north of Port Dufferin. Access from Port Dufferin is by the gravelled Dufferin Mines Road. Logging roads provide good access to other parts of the property (see Figures 4.1 and 4.2).

The approximate centre of the Property is at 44° 58' 33" North Latitude and 62° 22' 30" West Longitude on NTS map-sheet 11D/16C. The UTM coordinates of the approximate centre of the Property are 4,980,500N and 549,325E using UTM NAD 83 Coordinate Zone 20T.

Figure 4.1 Aureus East Property Location Map



The Property is approximately 1,069 hectares (ha) in size and is comprised of three contiguous exploration licences and one mineral lease. The exploration licences consist of 52, approximately 40-acre claims for a total of approximately 2,080 acres (842 ha). (Figure 4.3 and Table 4.1) The mineral lease consists of 14, 40-acre claims for a total of 560 acres or approximately 227 ha. The mineral lease covers the historical mineral resources and formerly operating mine at Aureus East.

The mineral lease and mineral claims boundaries have not been surveyed. Nova Scotia uses a map staking system whereby the province is divided into a latitude-longitude-defined, regular grid of claims of approximately 40 acres each (16.2 ha). Unless a dispute arises, it is not normally required to physically survey or mark claim boundaries.

4.1 Property Location

Figure 4.2 Aurelius East Road Access Map



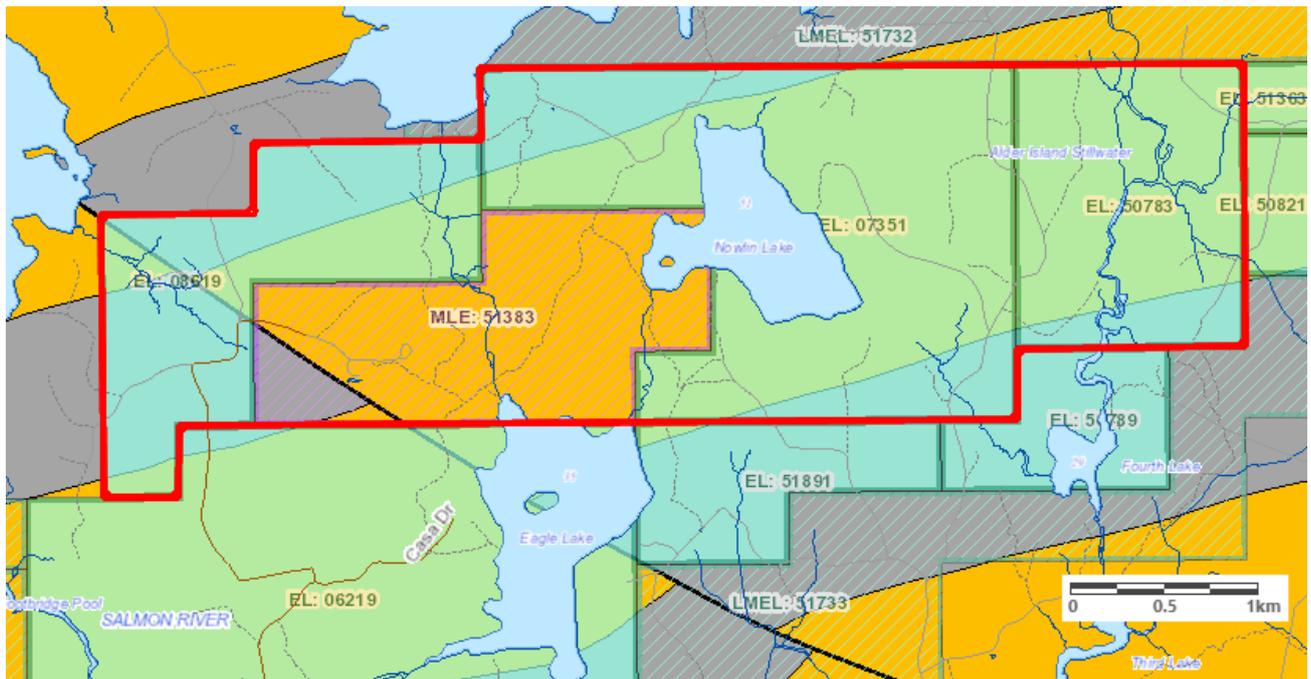
Table 4.1 Aureus East Property Description

Number	Holder	Right Type	Location MAP 11D/16C	Issue Date	Expiry Date	No. of Claims
7351	2672403 ONTARIO INC	Exploration Licence	TRACT 77 CLAIMS N TRACT 78 CLAIMS N - Q TRACT 90 CLAIMS J, K, P, Q TRACT 91 CLAIMS A - C; F - H; J - Q TRACT 92 CLAIMS D, E, M, N	2007-05-17	2021-05-17	27
8619	2672403 ONTARIO INC	Exploration Licence	TRACT 80 CLAIMS L, O, P TRACT 89 CLAIMS B, C, F, G, H, J TRACT 90 CLAIMS E, F, L, M	2009-05-20	2021-05-20	13
50783	2672403 ONTARIO INC	Exploration Lic.	TRACT 92 CLAIMS A - C; F - H; J - L; O - Q	2015-11-17	2021-11-17	12
51383	Maritime Dufferin Gold Corp.	Mineral Lease	TRACTS 79 CLAIMS N - Q TRACT 80 CLAIMS Q TRACT 89 CLAIMS A TRACT 90 CLAIMS A - D; G, H TRACT 91 CLAIMS D, E	2017-05-01	2037-05-01	14

Aureus East Gold Property

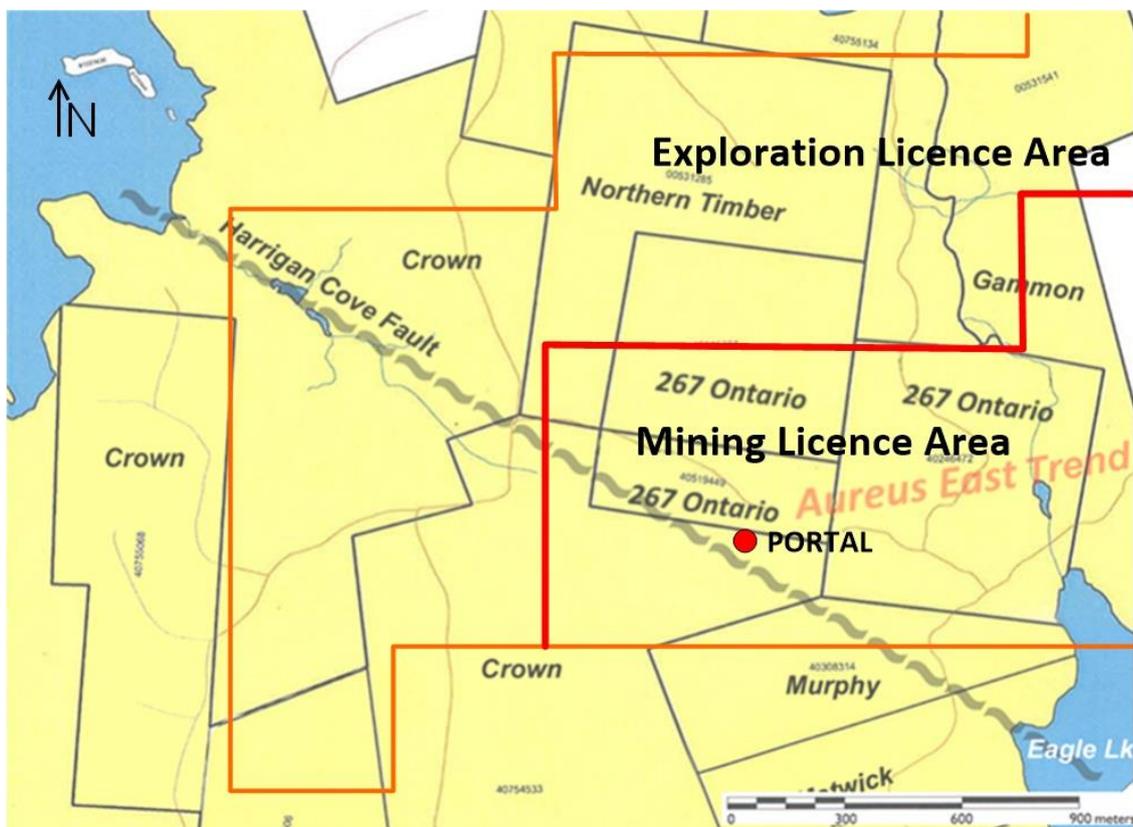
Aurelius Minerals Inc

Figure 4.3 Aureus East Map of Exploration Licences and Mineral Lease



Surface rights for the portion of the Property affected by mining operations are owned by Aurelius (Aureus Gold), and the Crown (Figure 4.3). The portal for the decline lies on Crown land that is leased by Aureus Gold.

Figure 4.4 Aureus Surface Rights



Source: modified from Hannon et al. 2017

Aureus East Gold Property

Aurelius Minerals Inc

Exploration licences in Nova Scotia entitle the holder to both mineral rights and the permit to conduct exploration activities on a set of claims, as well as the right to apply for a mineral lease. A mineral lease allows the holder exclusive right to mine specified minerals from a set of claims. The licenses are valid for all minerals with the exception of uranium, salt, potash, and coal, minerals in abandoned tailings and waste rock, and geothermal resources.

The company also holds an Environmental Approval, and Industrial Approval for the Property, both of which remain in place and valid.

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

The East Dufferin portion of the Property, comprising exploration licenses 50561, 08619, and 07351 is also subject to a Net Smelter Return royalty of 1% beginning on the fifth anniversary of Friday October 7, 2016, the closing date of a previous purchase of the Property. This royalty was assigned to and is now held by Metalla Royalty & Streaming Ltd.,

The author is not aware of any other specific risks or factors that could affect the claim position, the private property ownership, or the permitting of the Property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Property is located in Halifax County, Nova Scotia, on the Eastern Shore, approximately 140 kilometres northeast of Halifax. Access from Halifax is by paved Highway 107 to Musquodoboit Harbour, then on paved Highway 7 to Port Dufferin. The Property is eight kilometers north of Port Dufferin via an all-weather gravel road. Logging roads provide good access to all parts of the Property.

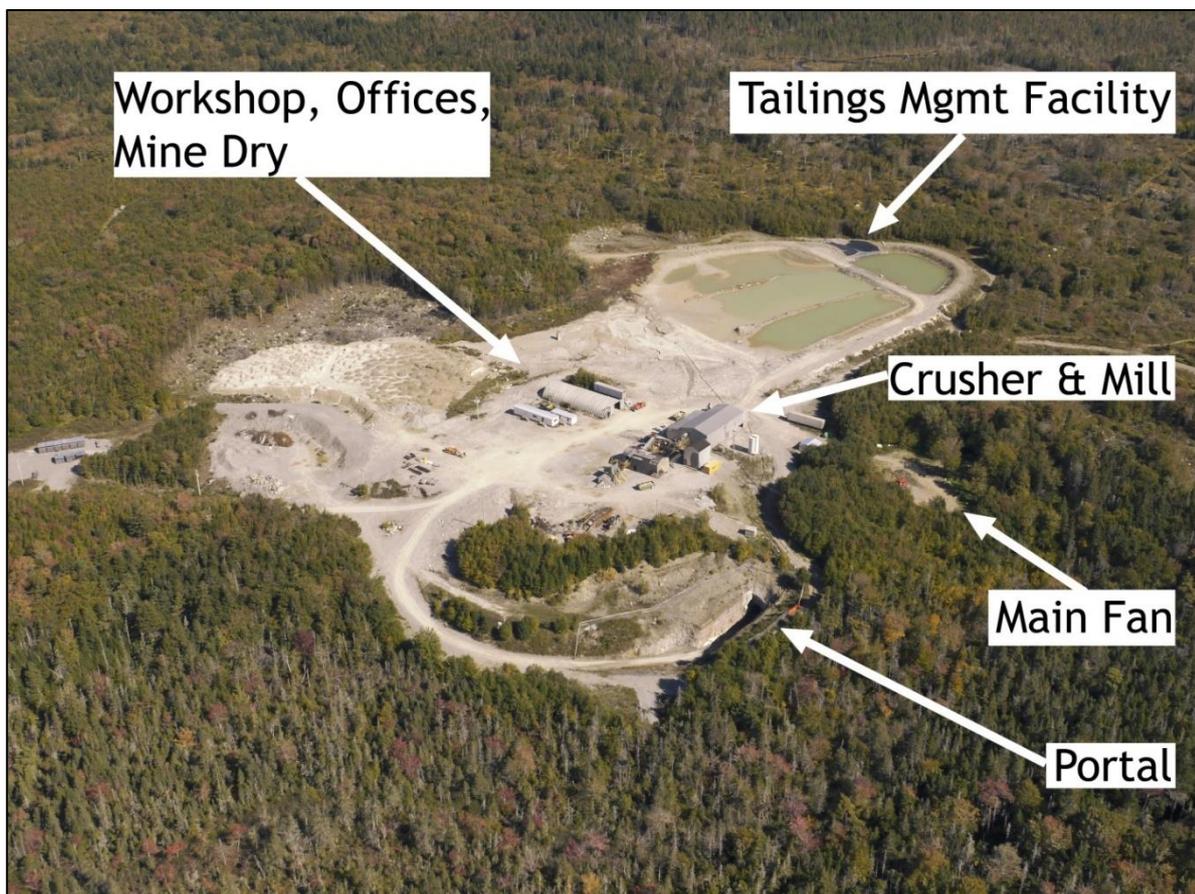
The Property is situated in an area of moderate relief in undulating terrain of linear, swampy intervals and low rolling hills with a maximum elevation of 100 metres above sea level. The topography of the area slopes gently southeast to sea level from an elevation of about 70 m at the Aureus East site.

Drainage is controlled by branches of the Salmon River that drain numerous small lakes. Eagle Lake lies southeast of the mine site, Spar Lake lies to the north and Nowlin Lake lies to the east. Glacial till, between two and ten metres thick, covers most of the Property. Drumlins, elongated southeast – northwest, and measuring about one km by 350m, rise 30 m or so above the surrounding ground.

Vegetation consists of mixed pine and birch forest on higher ground and white spruce swamps and peat bogs in low-lying areas. Alder and willow are common throughout. The trees are mostly second growth and are of small merchantable size.

There is significant infrastructure on the Aureus East site including underground workings, mill, mine offices, shops and ancillary structures, as well as a tailings management facility. Figure 5.1 shows an aerial view of the Aureus East portion of the property. Underground development and surface infrastructure are illustrated in Figure 5.2.

Figure 5.1 Aureus East Property (2013)



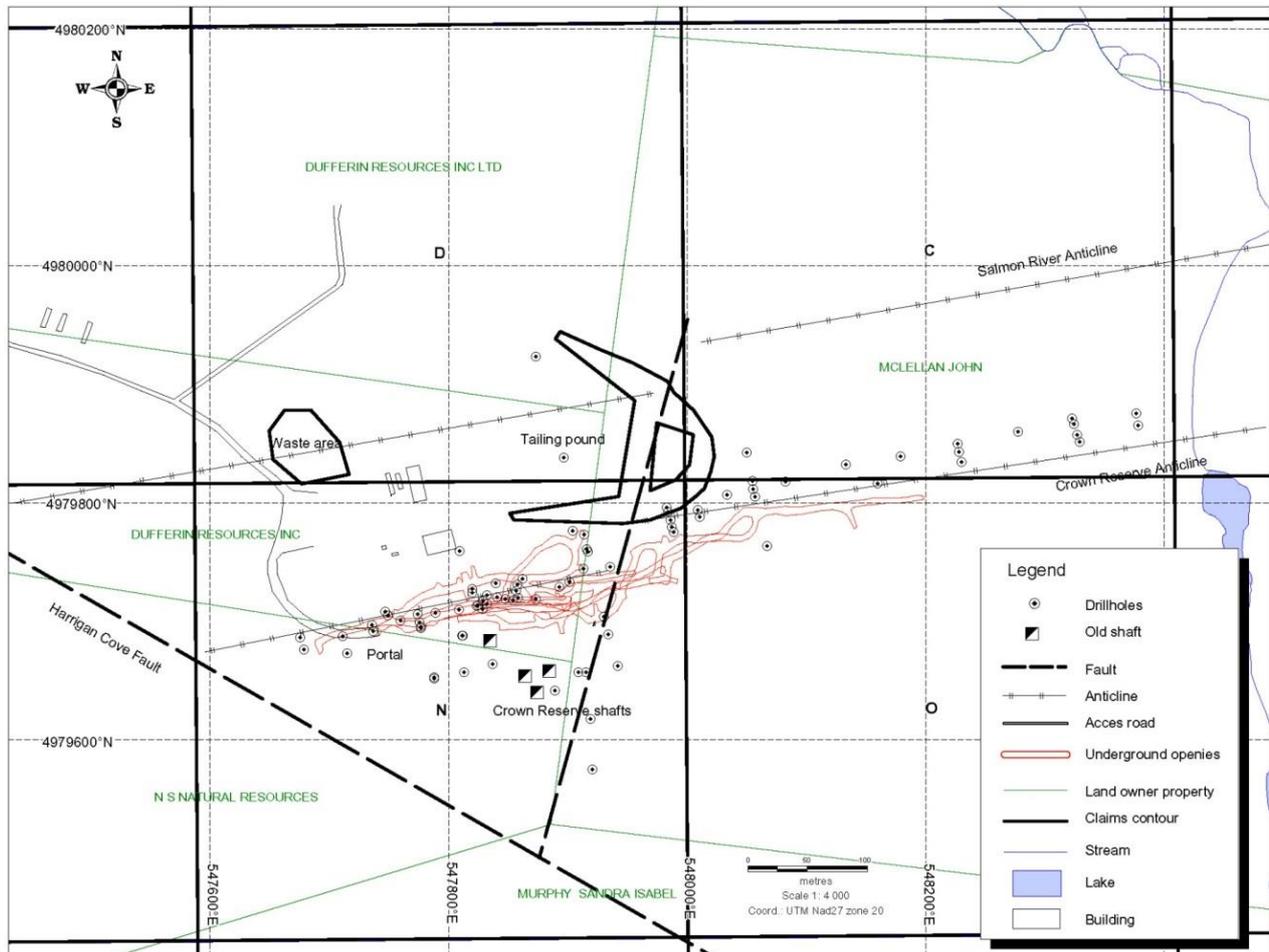
Source: Hannon et al. 2017

Aureus East Gold Property

Aurelius Minerals Inc

The underground workings are accessed through a portal and decline. The decline is typically five to six metres wide by 3.5 to four metres high and descends at 8° (-14 %). The decline is approximately 1,300 metres long and descends 100 vertical metres to access Saddles 1 through 4. Mining was carried out on Saddles 1 through 3. Limited mining has been carried out on Saddle 4.

Figure 5.2 Aureus East Surface and Underground Infrastructure



Source: Hannon et al. 2017

Meteorological records for the period between 1987 and 2000 indicate that the coldest month is January, with a mean temperature between 1988 and 1999 of -5.75 °C; the hottest month is August, with a mean temperature between 1987 and 2000 of 17.6 °C. Mean annual precipitation between 1987 and 2000 was 1,643 mm, which includes a mean annual snowfall of 124.5 cm.

The Property is well located with respect to utilities. It is connected to three-phase power, telephone lines and data lines. An on-site communications tower provides cellular phone connectivity. Most supplies and services can be obtained locally in the Sheet Harbour area, otherwise from Halifax-Dartmouth.

6 History

6.1 Ownership Summary

Seabright Resources Inc. acquired the Property in 1986 and in 1987 transferred the claims to Seabright Explorations Inc. In 1991, Seabright Explorations changed its name to Corner Bay Minerals Inc. and in June 1994, transferred title to Dufferin Resources.

In 1998, Newfoundland Goldbar Resources acquired Dufferin Resources and in 2003 sold Dufferin Resources to Azure Resources. In 2005, Azure Resources sold Dufferin Resources to Jemma Resources.

In November 2008, Ressources Appalaches acquired 100% of Dufferin Resources from Jemma Resources. The acquisition pertained to all assets of Dufferin Resources including all the site infrastructure. In January 2015, Ressources Appalaches went into receivership.

In September 2016, Resource Capital Gold Corp.(RCGC) purchased Exploration Licenses 50561, 08619, and 07351 from the Receiver.

In July 2019, RCGC went into receivership and ownership of the Property passed to 2672403 Ontario Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sprott Resource Lending Corp. (Sprott), from whom RCGC had obtained a loan.

In February 2020, Aurelius Minerals Inc. (Aurelius) acquired 2672403 Ontario Ltd. from Sprott for a total consideration of US\$8,200,000 payable in cash or common shares of Aurelius. In addition to the Aureus East Property, Aurelius also acquired the Tangier and Forest Hill Properties.

On May 29, 2020 Aurelius changed the name of 2672403 Ontario to Aureus Gold Inc. (Aureus Gold). Table 6.1 summarizes chain of ownership of the Property

Table 6.1 Summary of Property Ownership

From	To	Owner	Controlling Subsidiary	Property
1986	1987	Seabright Resources Inc.	Same as owner	Exploration License 11818
1987	1991	Seabright Explorations Inc.	Same as owner	Exploration License 11818
1991	1994	Corner Bay Minerals Inc.	Same as owner	Exploration License 11818
1994	1994	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Same as owner	Exploration License 11818
1994	1998	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Same as owner	Mining Lease 94-2
1998	2003	Newfoundland Goldbar Resources Inc.	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Mining Lease 94-2
2003	2004	Azure Resources Corp.	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Mining Lease 94-2
2004	2005	Azure Resources Corp.	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Mineral Lease 94-2
2005	2008	Jemma Resources Corp.	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Mineral Lease 94-2
2008	2015	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Mineral Lease 94-2
2015	2016	Ressources Appalaches Inc.	Dufferin Resources Inc.	Exploration License 50561
2016	2019	Resource Capital Gold Corp.	Same as owner	Exploration License 50561

6.2 Exploration and Development

The first discovery of gold in the area was reported near Port Dufferin in 1868. Mine development in the immediate Property area started in 1880 at West Dufferin, also known as the Old Dufferin Mine and adjacent to, but not part of, the Property. The Lake Eagle Mine, 700 meters east of the Old Dufferin Mine, was also one of the first producers in the area. Production from mines in this district between 1883 and 1935 was on the order of 35,000 to 42,000 ounces from 110,000 tonnes of processed rock.

Mapping between 1860 and 1905 by E. R. Faribault of the Geological Survey of Canada aided in identifying regional structures and controls on mineralization.

Aureus East Gold Property

Aurelius Minerals Inc

In 1923, Maple Leaf Gold Mining Co. sank a 11-meter deep shaft approximately 900 metres east of Aurelius East and drifted west along the vein approximately 50 metres. A second shaft was sunk 30.5 metres east of the first shaft.

In 1934, Crown Reserve Mines sank a shaft to a depth of 25.9 metres about 50 metres south of the present Aureus East mine, on a 35.6-cm wide vein. A second quartz vein was uncovered south of the original vein and two additional shafts were sunk to a depth of 40 metres, with limited drifting and stoping.

6.2.1 1986-1993: Seabright / Corner Bay Minerals

Modern exploration and development of the Property began with Seabright Explorations Inc. (Seabright, later renamed Corner Bay Minerals) who, from 1986 to 1989, conducted geological mapping, soil geochemistry, geophysical surveys (magnetometer, IP, and VLF-EM), trenching and 3,237 metres of diamond drilling in 35 holes. The company also completed some site preparation including the construction of the access road, and installation of a three-phase power transmission line.

6.2.2 1993-1998: Dufferin Resources

In 1993, the Property was acquired by Dufferin Resources (Dufferin) who drilled 13 holes totalling 659 metres. The drill program was designed to confirm and define the size, configuration and existence of higher gold grades at the fold crests of the first two saddle veins.

All drillhole collars were surveyed. Core was logged in detail, photographed, and the data compiled in a database. Although most quartz veins were assayed, several were left intact and were kept as "witness samples". Core from several of the holes was stored at the Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources core storage facility in Stellarton. The remaining unmineralized drill core was destroyed.

Two resource estimates were prepared for Dufferin in 1993. These historical estimates are described in Section 6.5.

Dufferin commissioned metallurgical and assay test work on core samples, that was carried out by M-Tech Incorporated of Elmsdale, Nova Scotia. These tests indicated that high-grade mineralization (>10 g/t Au) occurs as coarse, particulate free gold which can be liberated from gangue when ground to 100% passing 10-mesh (1,700 microns). Recovery rates of 90% to 95% were achieved using a Knelson concentrator.

Dufferin also completed an environmental study as well as gravity metallurgical test work.

Underground development and construction of the mill were started in 1994. The decline was collared and advanced 50 metres to the face of the first saddle. The mine operated briefly in early 1995 but closed on April 28th, 1995 for economic reasons. A reported 3,418 tonnes from saddle 1 was milled. After closing, the underground was allowed to flood, and the mill was placed on care and maintenance.

6.2.3 1998-2003: Newfoundland Goldbar Resources \ EnviroGold Technologies

In 1998, Newfoundland Goldbar Resources Inc. acquired Dufferin Resources and in 1999 began exploration work on the Property. Ten diamond drill holes, totalling 1,364 metres, were drilled to test 300 metres of strike length at 50 metre intervals along the eastern extension of the Crown Reserve Anticline. This drilling confirmed the existence of additional saddle veins below those that had previously been identified. One hole (PD-99-24) was drilled to a depth of 396 metres and intersected 10 argillite units with quartz veins and significant mineralization below saddle one. This work established approximately 700 metres of strike length for the two, upper saddle-reef veins and the possible presence of up to 13 stacked saddle reefs.

In late 2000, EnviroGold Technologies Inc. entered into a mining contract on the Property and started underground development to test new milling and gold recovery technology. After dewatering, a 3m x 3m drift was driven along the first saddle for 150 metres. The main decline was driven to the second saddle and developed over 350 metres to the third saddle. Development of the second saddle consisted of drifting at 4m x 5m along a strike extent of 300 metres. In excess of 55,000 tonnes was milled during the period and 7,397 ounces of gold (average 4.2 g/t) were recovered until the operations stopped in January 2002 for economic reasons. The workings were allowed to flood.

6.2.4 2003-2005: Azure Resources Corp.

In June 2003, Azure Resources Corp acquired a 51% interest in the Property from Newfoundland Goldbar Resources Inc. Work carried out by Azure Resources on the Property from June 2003 to February 2004 consisted of partial dewatering of the underground workings, sampling of portions of the saddles and legs of veins 1 and 2, surface surveying, surveying and sampling of the tailings pile, metallurgical studies, reconstruction of the camp, and redesign and reconstruction of the mill.

6.2.5 2005-2008: Jemma Resources

Between 2005 and 2008, Jemma Resources held an option on, and eventually acquired, the Property. During this time, they refurbished the mill and processed tailings, gaining approximately 1,600 ounces Au from approximately 31,745 tonnes of tailings (1.6 g/t).

6.2.6 2008 to 2016: Ressources Appalaches

Ressources Appalaches purchased the Property from Jemma Resources in November 2008. In early 2009, MineTech was commissioned to prepare a Technical Report on the Property. The 2009 Technical Report was updated in 2012 to report on diamond drilling campaigns completed after the 2009 report.

An airborne LiDAR survey was carried out by LiDAR Services Ltd. of Calgary and all exploration licences were covered. The survey identified surficial deposits, geological structures and folding was used to help focus follow-up ground geological surveys, prospecting and sampling.

A ground magnetometer survey was carried out at Aureus East in 2010 by Geosig Inc. of Québec City, Québec, on 25, one-kilometer lines (from 25+25E to 37+75E, with a 50-metre spacing). Total line distance covered was 28.5 km. Lines were not cut; the survey was done using GPS. Geosig Inc. identified two major and one smaller magnetic anomalies with a roughly east-northeast trend. At least six northwest-trending faults were identified.

In September of 2012, Ressources Appalaches received approval to dewater the mine and the company began hiring personnel to dewater the mine and refurbish the mill.

In 2013, Ressources Appalaches acquired a loan from Lascaux Resource Capital Partners, LLC. Funds were dedicated to dewatering the mine, refurbishing the mill, enlarging the tailings pond and purchasing some equipment for mining. By June of 2013 the portal and the outside portion of the ramp was rehabilitated and in November of 2013, they received approval to proceed with production.

In July of 2014, Ressources Appalaches announced that the first gold bar was poured at the Dufferin Mine and delivered to Johnson Matthey refinery in Ontario for final refining. By August 2014, Ressources Appalaches announced that the mill has operated at up to 245 tonnes per day. In January 2015, Ressources Appalaches went into receivership.

6.3 2016 to 2019: Resource Capital Gold Corp.

RCGC acquired the Property in 2016 and proceeded to rehabilitate both surface and underground infrastructure to permit resumption of mining. In 2016, RCGC commissioned a PEA. During 2017 and 2018, RCGC drove 2,560 meters of underground development and mined a 43,593-tonne bulk sample from which they recovered 5,846 ounces of gold (average 4.0 g/t). Mill recovery was 80.9%. RCGC went bankrupt shortly after the completion of the bulk sample and the mine has been on care and maintenance since that time.

6.4 Drilling

A total of 181 diamond drill holes with a combined length of 22,400 meters were drilled on the Property by various operators as summarized in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Aureus East Diamond Drill Hole Summary

Company	Year	No. of Holes	Total Length (m)
Corner Bay Minerals/Seabright Expl.	1987-88	35	3,237
Dufferin Resources	1993	13	659
Dufferin Resources	1995	8	120
Newfoundland Goldbar	1999	10	1,364
Azure Resources	2004	6	618
Ressources Applaches	2009-2014	100	15,309
Resource Capital Gold Corp	2017	9	1,093
	Total	181	22,400

No documentation of methods or procedures is available for drill programs prior to 2008.

For their 2008 and 2010 drill programs, Ressources Appalaches (RA) used ALS Chemex for assaying of drill samples but did not submit any standards, duplicates or blanks.

For the 2014 RA drill program, drill core intervals were chosen for sampling and assaying based on the presence of visible sulphide mineralization, quartz veins, and argillite. In addition, both walls of the selected zones of interest were sampled. Core samples ranged from 15 centimeters to 1.9 meters in length except for two samples over 200 cm long. The average length of the samples was 71 cm. A total of 774 samples was collected over the entire 23-hole drilling program, an average of 34 samples per drill hole. The total length of sampled core was 551 metres, almost 15% of all the core drilled.

After being examined and logged, the core was cut in half with a hydraulic core splitter, one half was put aside to be sent to the laboratory and the second half of the core was returned to its place in the core box and a tag bearing the sample number was placed at the beginning of the split core forming the sampled length. Samples were taken by a geologist or technician.

Each sample was assigned a numbered identification tag that was put in the sample bag together with the sample. A witness sample, identified by a ticket bearing the same number, was left in the core box. Each bag, after being closed and tied up, was then put in a larger bag. This larger bag, containing about twenty (20) samples, was then shipped by courier to ALS Chemex in Val-d'Or, Quebec. Sample preparation was done at the ALS Minerals laboratory in Sudbury, Ontario. Assaying was done at the ALS Minerals laboratory in Val d'Or, Quebec. Both labs are accredited to the ISO 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada for mineral assaying, including Au-AA and Au-GRA.

All samples from the RA 2014 drill program were assayed for screened metallics as follows: Samples were logged and weighed, dried, crushed to 70% passing <2mm, split then pulverized to 95% < 75 microns. Samples were assayed using ALS' Au-SCR24 method in which the material is passed through a 100-micron (150 mesh) screen and the plus fraction (material larger than 100 microns) is analysed in its entirety by fire assay with gravimetric finish and reported as the Au (+) fraction. The minus fraction (the portion smaller than 100 microns) is homogenized, and two 50-gram subsamples are analysed by fire assay with AAS finish, with the average of the results from those two subsamples used as the Au (-) fraction result. All three values are used in calculating the overall average result for the sample.

RA submitted 61 blanks with the 2014 samples. Of these, 59 assayed 0.05 ppm or below, including 34 below the detection limit of 0.01 ppm. One assayed at 0.45 ppm. One blank assayed at 7.08 g/tonne, however, this may be the result of a standard being mislabelled as a blank.

A total of 24 CDN-GS-2M standards, 19 CDN-GS-7F standards, and one HiSilP1 standard were submitted for analysis together with the regular samples. Both the CDN-GS-2M and CDN-GS-7F standards, as assayed, had averages that were close to the expected values, but with a wide range of values. In both cases, values were generally lower than would have been expected. One CDN-GS-2M standard and one CDN-GS-7F standard assayed at a near-zero grade and perhaps were mis-labelled blanks.

A total of 47 duplicate samples were submitted. One duplicate sample, number J722029, did not appear in the assay certificates, leaving 46 pairs of duplicate samples. A wide spread between original and duplicate values was found for individual samples, which is expected, given the nuggety style of gold mineralization in at the Property. However, a strong correlation was found overall, with a coefficient of correlation r of 0.94.

There is no information regarding the processing of drillcore generated by the RCGC drill program in 2017 or 2018, but during the 2019 site inspection the author was informally told that the core had been logged but not sampled.

6.5 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

6.5.1 Corner Bay Minerals

Corner Bay Minerals completed a mineral resource estimate in 1988 on the basis of drill hole data from two, stacked saddle reef veins over a strike length of 215 metres. Corner Bay estimated an in-situ reserve of quartz vein material of 23,000 tonnes averaging 16.2 g/tonne Au in the upper saddle vein and 61,000 tonnes averaging 14.2 g/tonne Au in the middle saddle vein. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the estimate are not known.

6.5.2 Dufferin Resources, 1993

A resource estimate was prepared by D.R. Duncan & Associates Ltd. based on the exploration work by Dufferin Resources in 1993 and earlier diamond drilling programs. Duncan & Associates made their estimate using a polygonal cross-sectional method. Holes were plotted on cross sections at intervals of 20 or 30 metres along the strike of the deposit, using surveyed collar coordinates for every hole and corrections for downhole surveys. A bulk density value of 2.65 was used for both quartz vein material and hostrock. Intersections were length-weighted to produce an average grade over a specific width. Gold grades of less than one gram / tonne were used to assist the geological interpretation. No cut-off grade is noted. The "in situ geological mineral inventory" amounted to 147,736 tonnes over a strike length of 450 metres. The upper (1) saddle vein was estimated to contain 20,611 tonnes at an average uncut grade of 17.5 g/tonne gold. The middle (2) saddle vein was estimated to contain 80,740 tonnes at an average uncut grade of 12.0 g/tonne gold. Resources for other saddles were not estimated due to insufficient data.

6.5.3 Ressources Appalaches Resource Estimates 2013, 2014

Two internal estimates were prepared by Ressources Appalaches (RA) as part of their conceptual mining plan. The first estimate was made in May of 2013 for saddles 1 through 6, over a strike length of 650 meters between the Easting 2225 E and 2875 E. A total of about 310,000 tonnes grading 6 g/tonne was estimated as the "Mineable Reserve Estimate". This work indicated about 480 tonnes per metre of strike length of the deposit. A second estimate of mineable resources was made by RA in May 2014. This estimate outlined mining blocks for Saddles 1 through 6. Approximately 260,000 tonnes were considered mineable between 2140E and 3220E, a distance of 1,080 meters, indicating approximately 240 tonnes mineralised rock per metre of strike length. A 160,000-tonne portion of this estimate had a diluted grade of 4.3 grams per tonne gold.

6.5.4 Resource Capital Gold Corp. 2016

A NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate was prepared as part of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) prepared for RCGC in 2016 (Hannon et al. 2017). The estimate was based on 2,306 assays that were composited to 0.5-meter lengths to produce 1,885 composites. Composites were capped at 200 g/t gold, which affected 11 samples and reduced the block mean by three to four percent. A bulk density of 2.65 g/cm³ was assumed. Wireframes of the quartz veins were modelled on a minimum mining width of 0.5 meters and were constructed on vertical sections spaced at 25-meter intervals through the deposit. Sectional interpretations of the veins were extruded halfway between sections. Historical underground workings were subtracted from the wireframes. Grade interpolation was done using ordinary kriging based on a normalized nugget value (C₀) of 0.43 and a range of seven meters. Grades were interpolated in three passes; composite values from a minimum of two holes were required for the first two passes and a single hole for the third.

The estimated resource was classified as indicated or inferred and stated at a cutoff of two grams per tonne. At that cutoff, Indicated resources were estimated to be 151,000 tonnes with an average grade of 11.9 g/t gold (58,000 ounces) and Inferred resources were 434,100 tonnes with an average grade of 6.9 g.t gold (96,800 ounces).

None of these resource estimates is being treated by Aurelius as current. Those that predate the 2016 RCGC estimate do not comply with CIM definition standards for mineral resources and are included here only for historic completeness. The RCGC estimate is compliant with NI 43-101 but is no longer current.

6.6 Mining History

Table 6.3 summarizes historic production from the Property. There are some gaps in the supporting documentation so the tonnages mined, and ounces of gold produced, can be assumed to understate actual totals.

Table 6.3 Aureus East Mine Historical Production

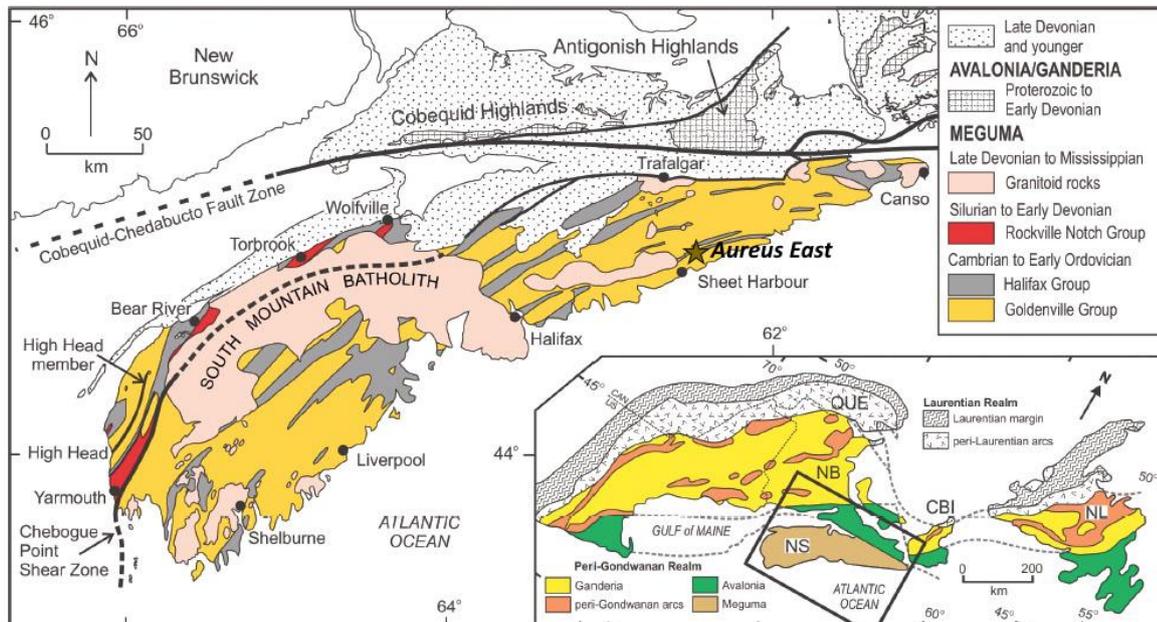
Year	Company	Tonnes	Gold Oz	Grade (g/t)	Notes
1995	Dufferin Resources	3,418	117	1.1	Operated until April 28, 1995
2000	Newfoundland Goldbar	4,000		?	Mineralised rock stockpiled, not milled.
2001	Newfoundland Goldbar	51,172	7,288	4.4	55,172 tonnes were reported milled, likely including the 2000 mine production.
2004	Azure Resources	23,144	1,649	2.2	Operated until November, 2004
2006	Jemma Resources	31,745	1,602	1.6	Tailings re-processing: 31,745 tonnes
2014	Ressources Appalaches	17,000	?	?	Gold Production not known
2018	Resource Capital Gold Corp	43,600	5,850	4.1	
	Total*	142,334	14,903	3.3	*Excludes Jemma Tailings Reprocessing

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 and Property Location



Source: White, 2010

The Meguma Terrane, 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 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.

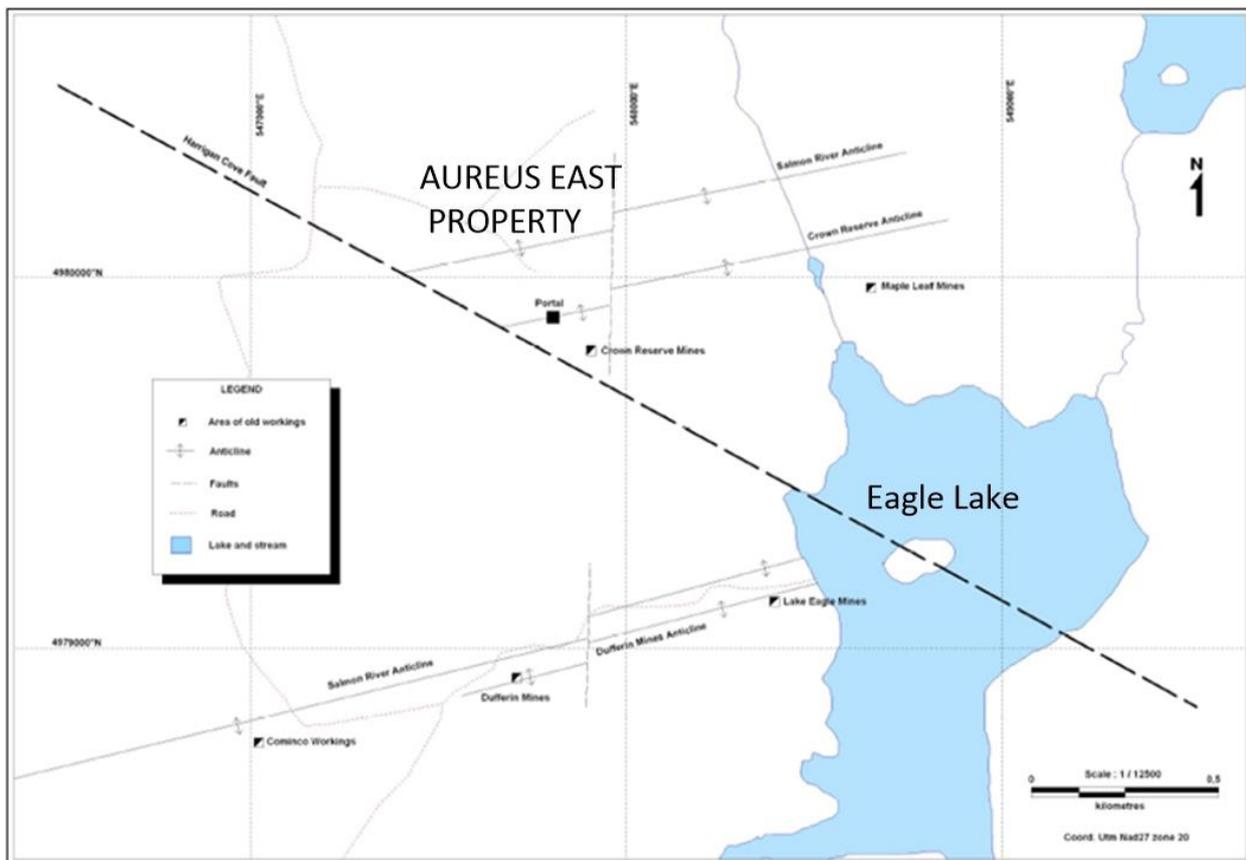
The Goldenville is conformably overlain by Halifax Group slate and metasilstone. Slate predominates, (75%), and is black, carbonaceous and sulphidic. The metasilstone (25%) is cross-laminated and thin-bedded. The upper portion of the Halifax Formation is commonly comprised of grey-green slate and siltstone.

7.2 Property Geology

The Property is underlain by metasediments of the Goldenville Formation, principally greywacke with minor interbedded argillite, and the Halifax Formation, composed of black, graphitic slate, that are folded into a series of gently east-plunging, upright anticlines and synclines. Strata of the Halifax Formation are confined to the northern end of the Property but serve as an excellent marker horizon.

Figure 7.2 shows the major structures that have been identified on the Property. The Salmon River and Crown Reserve anticlines are separated by the Ruth Falls Syncline, trending east-northeast across the Property. The western ends of these structures are terminated by the northwest striking (sinistral) Harrigan Cove Fault. This major fault has displaced the Salmon River and Crown Reserve anticlines along the northwest trace of the fault by approximately 1.5 kilometres of sinistral strike-slip separation. Both anticlines have been identified west of the Harrigan Cove Fault; the Salmon River anticline retains the same name, but the Crown Reserve anticline is called the Dufferin Mines anticline. A significant dip-slip displacement on the Harrigan Cove Fault is suggested by the variance in separation of the trace of the Salmon River and Dufferin Mines anticlines west of the fault and the Salmon River and Crown Reserve anticlines east of the fault.

Figure 7.2 Aureus East Structural Geology



Source: Modified after Horne and Jodrey, 2002.

The Crown Reserve Anticline at Aureus East is a tight chevron-style fold, steeply inclined to the south, the hinge zone of which is a rounded, arc-shaped structure 5 to 10 metres across. The limbs (leg-reef veins) are uniform and straight. The south limb has a dip of approximately 65°, and the north limb has a dip of approximately 78°. The saddle-reef veins have a pronounced asymmetry with saddle-reef development mainly in the hinge and on the north limb of the fold. Mining of the saddle-reef veins and leg-reef veins has shown the complexity of structure. Massive, coarsely laminated, bedding-parallel quartz veins may occur with a zone of en-echelon veins. Strong boudinage features are common in some en-echelon veins reflecting high shear strain.

Alteration of the wacke units includes silicification, and carbonate alteration of arsenopyrite to siderite. Other alteration of the host rock includes chloritization, sericitization which altered the original feldspar minerals, and silicification and carbonatization, caused by the introduction of silica-CO₂ rich fluid.

7.3 Mineralization

The gold-bearing anticlinal structures at Aureus East have a strike length of at least three km and a depth of at least 400 metres. Eighteen or more stacked saddle-reef veins have been intersected by diamond drilling or exposed in underground workings. The saddles have a crest and associated leg-reef veins. The anticlinal crests are sub-horizontal and are stacked one above the other with 20 to 40-metre spacing. Saddle 1, which begins at the portal, has been followed to the east for a strike length of 1,200 metres and collectively, mineralized veins have been traced over a strike length of 1.6 km.

The saddle veins are of milky white to grey coarse-crystalline quartz containing thin layers of argillite and/or chlorite. The veins are generally thicker at the fold apex with sharp contacts between quartz and argillite on both the hangingwall and the footwall. Common gangue minerals in the quartz include ankerite, siderite, calcite, kaolinite and chlorite. Sulphide minerals, in order of decreasing abundance, include arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and stibnite. Gold commonly occurs with galena and arsenopyrite, with galena being considered the best indicator sulphide for gold. Arsenopyrite, up to a few percent, occurs within the veins and the wall rocks.

8 Deposit Types

Turbidite-hosted Meguma gold deposits are a sub-type of orogenic gold deposits. Orogenic gold deposits form near or soon after peak metamorphism in collisional metamorphic terranes of all ages. These deposits exhibit strong structural control in brittle faults and ductile shear zones as quartz-dominated stockworks, breccias, sheeted veins, vein arrays, replacements, and disseminations. Most deposits formed under greenschist facies metamorphic conditions (250-350°C, 1 to 3 kbar, 2 to 20 km deep) in compressional or transpressional settings.

Mineralization occurs in quartz veins and altered wall rock, with generally high gold:silver ratios and high fineness, accompanied by 2 to 5% sulfides. Historically, high-grade veins were exploited (5-30 g/tonne), but many deposits comprise large volumes of lower-grade, bulk-mineable mineralization.

Alteration consistently adds CO₂, S, K, H₂O, SiO₂ to wall rocks in the form of carbonates (ankerite, calcite, dolomite), sulfides (pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite), and silicates (muscovite, biotite, K-feldspar, albite, and chlorite); scheelite and tourmaline are common, and at higher metamorphic grades amphibole, diopside, and other skarn-like replacement minerals occur. The typical geochemical signature is elevated As, B, Bi, Hg, Sb, Te, and W, with generally low Cu, Pb, and Zn. Gold was transported as sulfide complexes in reduced, near-neutral metamorphic fluids of high CO₂ and low salinity and deposited by pressure decreases during episodic seismic events (leading to the characteristic banded quartz veins) or by desulfidation reactions with wall rocks.

9 Exploration

Aurelius has not done any exploration on the Property.

10 Drilling

Aurelius has not completed any drilling on the Property.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Aurelius has not completed any drilling on the Property, and hence has not completed any sampling.

12 Data Verification

The author spent a period of one-half day at the Property on April 6, 2017 and one-half a day on November 28, 2019. During the first visit, preparations were underway for the RCGC bulk sample program and at that time, the author was given a general site inspection tour including the assay lab which was nearing completion. During the second visit the Property was on care and maintenance. During both trips the author was given underground tours. During the first, the author was able to observe the style of mineralization, the stacked nature of the veins, underground mapping and sampling procedures, as well as several mining methods that were being tested. During the second inspection it was possible to observe the areas from which RCGC had collected the bulk sample as well as the nature of the veins in the faces where mining had stopped.

No drillcore has been observed as the first visit predated the RCGC drill program and no geologist was present during the second visit to locate any core that might remain. Regardless, both visits enabled the author to observe that the nature of the veins is consistent with the descriptions of mineralization made by previous operators and therefore the information used in this report is suitable for the purpose of describing the Property and the mineralization it contains.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Brief descriptions of tests and operating results by various operators are presented below.

During December 1993, Corner Bay Minerals excavated approximately ten tonnes of quartz vein material for a bulk sample and three thousand to four thousand kilograms of this material was delivered to the Minerals Engineering Centre of the Technical University of Nova Scotia for metallurgical test work. M-Tech Incorporated of Elmsdale, Nova Scotia received approximately 300 kilograms of crushed material (-1/4-inch, jaw and cone-crushed) from the Technical University of Nova Scotia. This sample was further reduced to – 60 mesh by use of jaw, cone and roll crushers. A split of this material, with a head grade of 15.14 grams per tonne gold, was processed by use of Knelson-Mozley-Separation with a recovery rate of 92%.

Dufferin Resources constructed a gravity mill in 1994 with a crusher, jig and table unit. The mine operated for a few months in 1995 and shut down after producing 3,640 grams (117 troy ounces) from 3,418 tonnes of rock, for an average recovered grade of about one gram per tonne. Mill recovery was less than 50%.

Ressources Appalaches carried out cyanidation and gravity and flotation mineral processing studies. Both studies were carried out using core samples. The cyanidation work, carried out at Laboratoire LTM Inc., achieved overall recoveries in the 98.6% to 99.6% range from a 19-kilogram sample.

Met-Solve Laboratories Inc. tested 52 kilograms of drill core using gravity concentration followed by flotation of the gravity tailings and were able to recover approximately 90% of the gold by gravity, and an overall recovery of approximately 99%. The grind size was approximately 120 microns and the Bond ball mill work index was 14.3 kWhr/tonne.

In September 2000, Newfoundland Goldbar Resources changed the mill from a jig unit to a high-centrifugal apparatus and added a bullion furnace. An impact crusher and two Falcon concentrators were added. Screens, slurry pumps and an air compressor were also installed.

In 2001, Newfoundland Goldbar tested a bulk sample in three test lots: Test # 1 was an initial mill test of 10,000 tonnes with gravity separation and resulted in “poor recovery”. Test # 2, also of 10,000 tonnes used a form of impact grinding but also had poor recovery. Test # 3 added a ball mill for grinding, improving recovery to 77.6%.

Production for 2001 was 55,172 tonnes milled and 7,397 ounces of gold poured, with an estimated 200 ounces remaining in the circuits and 2,191 ounces in the tailings (based on a tailings grade of 1.7 g/tonne). This indicates a calculated head grade of 5.5 g/tonne. Estimated recovery was 77.6%.

During 2003, Azure Resources conducted test work for the reprocessing of tailings remaining from the previous operation. Tailings samples had an average grade of approximately four g/tonne gold with a range from 1.5 g/tonne to 33 g/tonne gold. The work was completed by MineTech International Limited at Dalhousie University’s Mineral Engineering Centre. Twenty-two samples were taken from the tailings pond at various depths and each sample was split into two equal portions with a sample splitter. One portion was forwarded to Knelson Gravity Solutions in Langley B.C. and a portion of each of the remaining 22 samples was taken and assayed for gold and the samples were then split into sixteen, 2,000-gram samples for flotation testing.

This mineralised rock was found to be very hard: a ten-minute grind produced a product of 40% at 200-mesh and another 30 minutes of grinding only increased the fineness of grind to 55% at 200-mesh. The finer grinds improved recovery but also created much more surface area which required more collector to recover the gold. It was predicted that with the proper equipment, 94 % recovery of gold could be obtained from the rougher float, with a grade of 300 g/t gold. Cleaner flotation achieved 91.5 % recovery with a grade of 700 g/tonne.

Aureus East Gold Property

Aurelius Minerals Inc

The twenty-two tailings samples sent to Knelso Gravity Solutions were assessed for gravity concentration. The test sample was processed through a 3-inch Knelson Concentrator at an RPM set to produce the equivalent of 60 G-force. The primary objective of this test work was to determine if the gold contained within the samples is readily recoverable through gravity concentration. The samples were individually mixed and split to form a 3.7 kg composite for processing. The remaining samples were re-bagged and stored. At the end of the concentration stage, the concentrate was washed from the inner cone of the KC and panned to produce concentrate and tails (middlings) samples. The concentrate and tailings samples were labelled, dried, weighed and sent to an independent local lab for assaying.

The recovery for the single pass test was 56.5% in a concentrate of 2.2% of the starting material. The calculated feed grade of the sample was 2.61 g/tonne gold. The concentrate was readily upgradeable indicating the recovered gold was relatively liberated. Visual observation of the panned concentrate indicated an abundance of sulfides and the possibility of a gold flake. No microscopic analysis of the concentrate was performed.

Azure Resources submitted a 100 kg coarse mineralised rock sample for gravity concentration test work. The primary objective of this test work was to determine the gravity recoverable gold (GRG) content and the distribution of the GRG by particle size distribution, based on the fact that progressive size reduction allowed for the determination of the precious metal recovery as liberated without over-grinding and smearing coarse precious metal particles. The GRG value is used as a basis for estimating actual gold recovery via mathematical modelling. With a head grade of 16.4 g/tonne Au, the overall GRG value was found to be 65.8% at a final grind of 75 microns (P80). First stage recovery of 35.5% indicated that gold is liberated in the crushing stage. Further grinding and recovery in stages 2 and 3 provide additional recoveries of 17.7% and 12.6% of the total gold. No microscopic examination was performed on the concentrates. Gold was observed in the second panned concentrate with flakes as large as 1mm being noted.

In 2006, Jemma Resources made several alterations to the mill to re-process the tailings from previous operations. Eight, 300-cubic foot Outokumpu flotation cells were installed for gold rougher flotation recovery; 12 Number-15 Denver Sub A flotation cells arranged for three stages of cleaning in a 5 - 4 - 3 arrangement were also installed and the balls in the ball mill were changed to one-inch diameter to better accommodate fine feed. Tailings were excavated and screening to remove rock and debris. A screen and stacker were brought on site for this purpose. The flotation cells were placed on staging so that concentrates could run by gravity to the individual pumps located on the bottom floor. The final concentrates were placed in large metal containers for drying. The gold concentrates in these containers were then manually shovelled into fibreglass two-tonne tote bags for shipment to the Belledune smelter in New Brunswick. The plant started operating on June 6th, 2006 and ceased operations on December 21st, 2006.

In January 2009, Laboratoire LTM of the Val D'Or area, Quebec ran a series of tests on Ressources Appalaches diamond drill core rejects obtained from ALS Chemex Laboratory (Vancouver). The samples were a composite of 19 diamond drill samples that had been previously analysed for gold. The total sample weight was about 7 kilograms. The seven samples were ground to various amounts passing 200-mesh (75 μ), then leached with a cyanide solution to liberate the gold. Recovery was very good, averaging approximately 99% with a range of 98.6 to 99.6 grams. The tails generally averaged less than 0.1 g/tonne. Laboratoire LTM concluded that the mineralised rock seems to have characteristics which are suitable for a process of direct cyanidation such as the Merrill-Crowe process. The gold tested appeared to be coarse. The consumption of cyanide might be reduced by gravity concentration of the gold after crushing.

In 2012, Met-Solve Laboratories of Langley, British Columbia, was contracted by Ressources Appalaches to perform metallurgical analyses, including gravity concentration tests, bond work index tests, froth flotation tests, and work on the leaching characteristics of the concentrates. The bond work index tests allowed the grinding capacity of existing on-site equipment to be estimated. Gravity concentration tests established the recoveries to be expected using a centrifugal concentrator. Froth flotation work helped determine optimum grind, reagents, and flotation kinetics for concentrating the mineralised rock by froth flotation. For future consideration, leaching characteristics concentrates were also established. The test demonstrated that most of the gold can be recovered by gravity concentration to produce doré bullion by smelting on site. Tests were made on the gravity tailings to assess whether additional recovery could be obtained by flotation. The anticipated high gold recovery by gravity and smelting on site meant that only a modest part of the production from the flotation stage would be subject to external smelter charges.

Aureus East Gold Property

Aurelius Minerals Inc

Resource Capital Gold Corp. refurbished the mill prior to their bulk sample program in 2017–2018, but no documentation is available regarding the changes that were made or the performance of the mill while it operated.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

There is no current mineral resource estimate for the Property.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

16 Mining Methods

Not applicable

17 Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

18 Project Infrastructure

The Property contains a recently-operating mine and is currently on care and maintenance. Significant infrastructure remains on site including:

- 2,253 m of underground workings, over five levels with a vertical depth of 100 m and an east-west extent of 470 m. The workings remain dry and accessible, although some areas would require rehabilitation to be functional;
- A 300 tpd gravity/flotation mineral processing facility, including a crusher and a grinding mill;
- An assay laboratory, capable of fire assay with gravity finish;
- Core racks;
- A powder magazine and cap magazine;
- A tailings management facility;
- Three-phase, grid-connected power;
- Diesel fuel tank with pump;
- Water wells (non-potable);
- A Quonset-style, steel clad workshop in good condition;
- A security/first aid trailer in fair condition;
- A mine dry trailer, in fair condition;
- Several office trailers in fair-to-good condition;

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable

22 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

23 Adjacent Properties

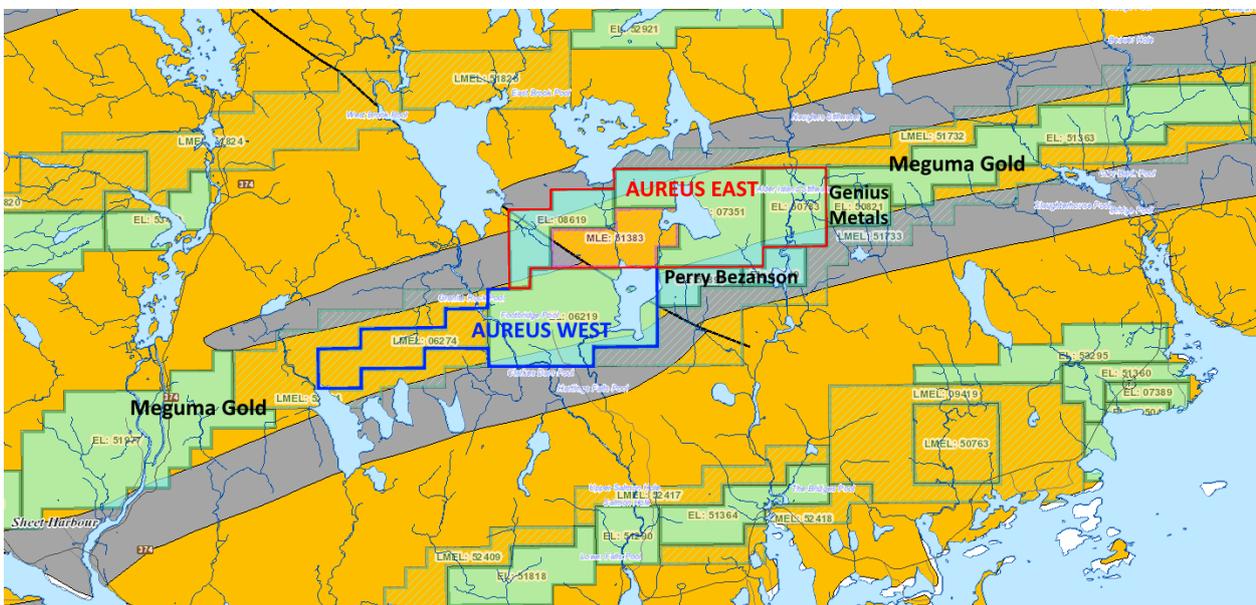
Aureus West borders the Property immediately to the south. Aureus West is owned by a subsidiary of Sprott and negotiations to acquire it are currently underway by Aurelius. No information on the Aureus West Property is currently available.

Other adjacent properties along trend from the Property are owned as follows:

- Meguma Gold’s Dufferin Gold Project comprises 218 claims of approximately 3,529 Ha (EL 51977, LMEL 52794, LMEL 51733, LMEL 51732, EL 51363).
- Genius Metals Inc. Chocolate Lake comprises 6 claims of approximately 97 Ha (EL 50821).
- Perry T. Bezanson owns 11 claims of approximately 178 Ha (EL 51891, EL 50789).

None of these properties has any recent exploration or development work reported on them.

Figure 23.1 Properties Adjacent to Aureus East



Source: NSMRLUA, 2019

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make this technical report understandable and not misleading.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The previous technical report on the Property (Hannon et al, 2017), was a Preliminary Economic Assessment. This report supersedes that report. The current author does not believe that enough information is available at this time to update the mineral resources at Aureus East, or the mining and economic assumptions made in the previous report. This report has been prepared to describe the available information at Aureus East.

However, Aureus East is deemed to be a property of merit. The existing geological and assay information, when verified against recent activity, should be enough to update the historical resources. There also exists geological potential for expansion of the resources at depth and along strike.

26 Recommendations

A two-phase program is recommended at Aureus East:

Phase 1 involves 5,000m of diamond drilling to find and confirm the presence of higher-grade saddles at depth. Saddles continue at depth but are not currently well drilled. Phase 1 will also involve compilation of historical data. It is estimated that the drilling and related activities, including assaying and technical support, will cost approximately \$200 per metre for a total estimated budget of \$1,000,000.

Assuming Phase 1 is successful in identifying sufficient mineralization to warrant a mineral resource estimate, Phase 2 will comprise 10,000m of drilling to define the mineralization on 25m sections with the intent to classify a substantial portion those resources as to Measured and Indicated. It is estimated that 10,000m of drilling, at an approximate cost of \$200 per metre will cost approximately \$2,000,000.

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28 Certificate of Qualified Person

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 "Aureus East Gold Property Technical Report", with an effective date of June 1, 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 28, 2019 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 was a co-author of a Technical Report, with an effective date of April 6, 2017, on the property that is the subject of this Technical 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 1, 2020



Gregory Z. Mosher, P.Geo.
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