



Corporate Presentation

April 2019

Forward-Looking Information

This presentation and related documents may contain certain 'forward-looking information' including but not limited to, statements related to interpretation of exploration and drilling results, potential mineralization, future exploration work at Silver One Resource Inc.'s ("Silver One") mineral properties and the expected results of this work. Forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking information, including, without limitation: risks related to fluctuations in gold and metal prices; uncertainties related to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; changes in planned work resulting from weather, logistical, technical or other factors; the possibility that the results of work will not fulfill expectations and realize the perceived potential of Silver One's mineral properties; Silver One's ability to bring its mineral properties into production; uncertainties involved in the interpretation of drilling results and other tests; the possibility that required permits may not be obtained in a timely manner or at all; risk of accidents, equipment breakdowns or other unanticipated difficulties or interruptions; the possibility of cost overruns or unanticipated expenses in the work program; the risk of environmental contamination or damage resulting from the exploration operations at Silver One's mineral properties. Forward-looking information contained in this presentation and related documents are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of management on the date the statements are made. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove accurate. Actual results may differ materially from those anticipated or projected. Except as required under securities laws, Silver One undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements if managements' beliefs, estimates or opinions, or other factors, should change.

The technical content of this presentation has been reviewed and approved by Greg Crowe, P.Geo, President and CEO of Silver One, and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Historical Resource Estimate on Candelaria Project

The historical resource estimate on the Candelaria Project was reported by SSR Mining Inc. (formerly, Silver Standard Resources Inc.) in a technical report titled "Candelaria Project Technical Report" dated May 24, 2001 (filed on SEDAR on June 20, 2002), prepared by Pincock Allen & Holt. The historical mineral resource estimate used "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource", which are categories set out in NI 43-101. Accordingly, Silver One considers these historical estimates reliable as well as relevant as it represents key targets for exploration work by Silver One. The qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource. Silver One is not treating this historical estimates as current mineral resources.

Silver One – Building a Silver Company

Growth through the pursuit of potential near-term production opportunities and advancement of highly prospective targets.

➤ Projects

- **Candelaria Mine Project (Nevada) – Flagship Project**

- Past-producing mine (68M oz) with large unexploited historic silver resource
- Three main ways to create value:
 - 1.) Heap leach pads 2.) High-grade opportunities 3.) Along-strike potential (1-2km east and west of historic pits)
- Potential near to mid-term production from heaps, upon procurement of financing and more robust silver prices
- Option with SSR Mining to acquire 100% interest

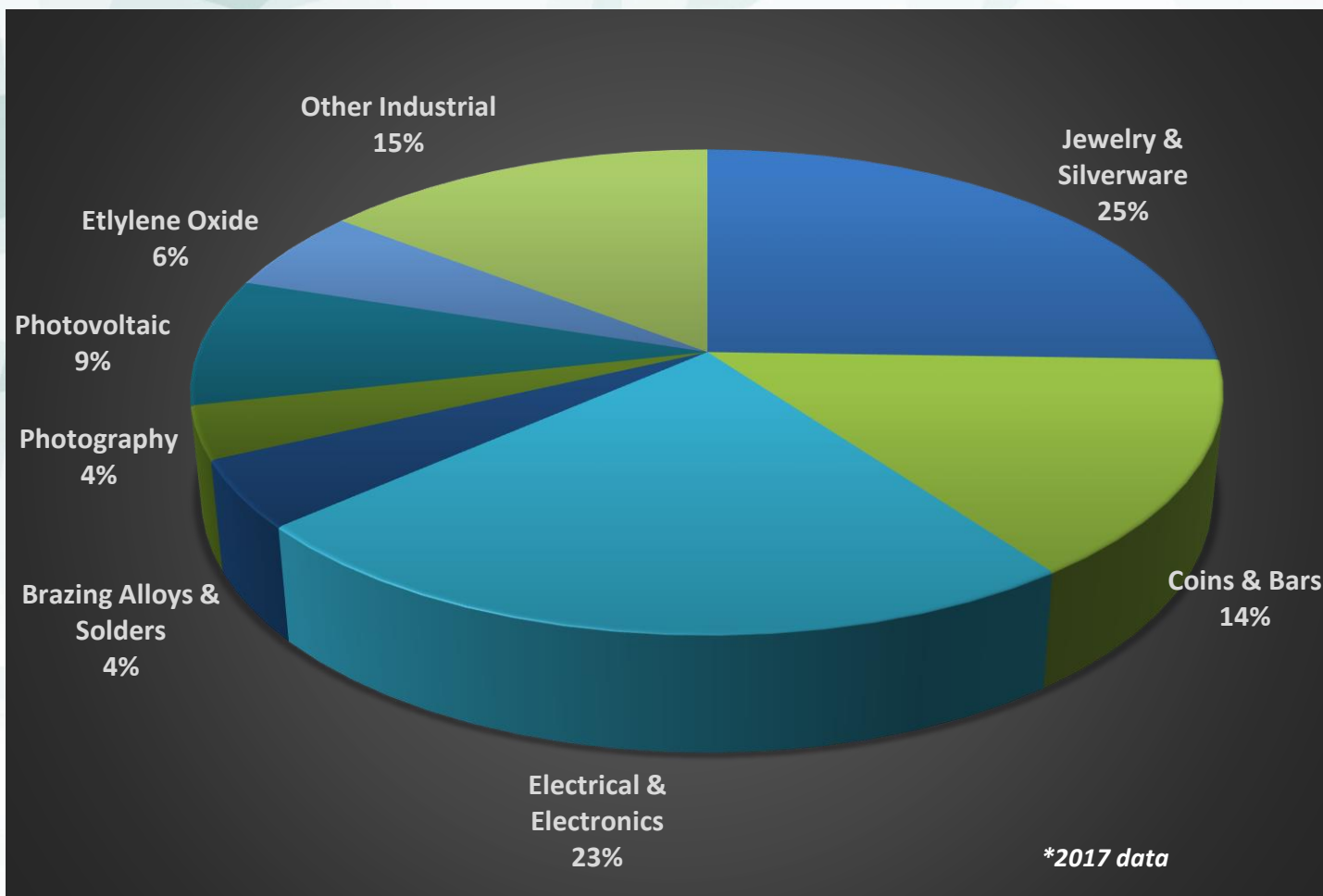
- **Cherokee Project (Nevada)**

- 100% ownership, attracting interested parties
- Extensive epithermal high-grade silver-gold-copper vein system, traced over 12km strike-length

➤ Proven management team with extensive background in large-scale development projects and negotiation

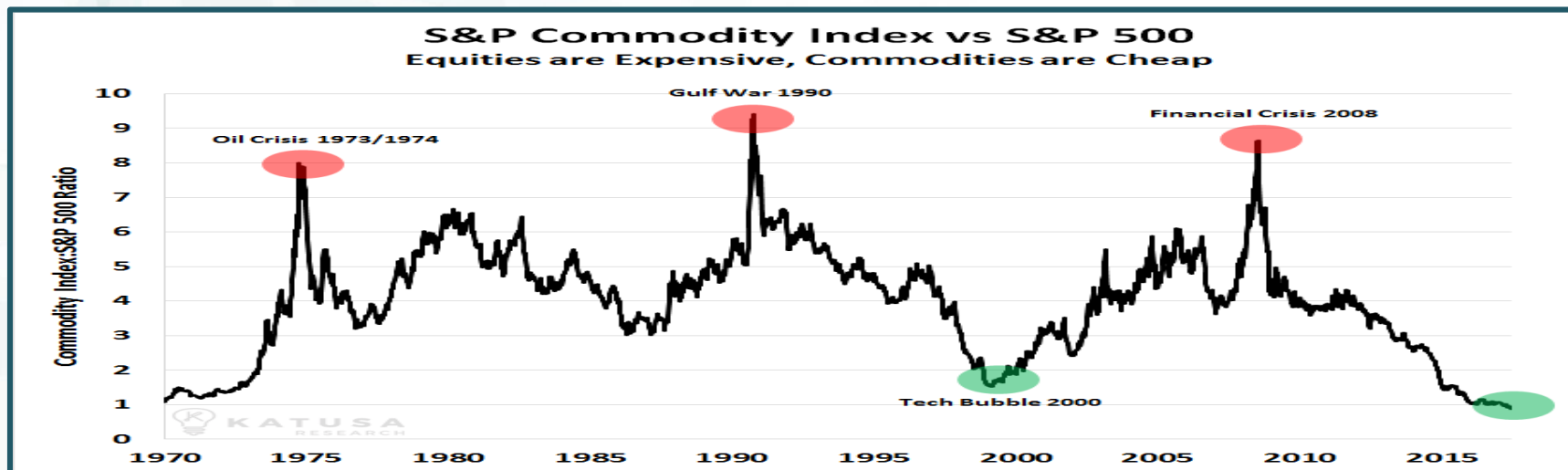
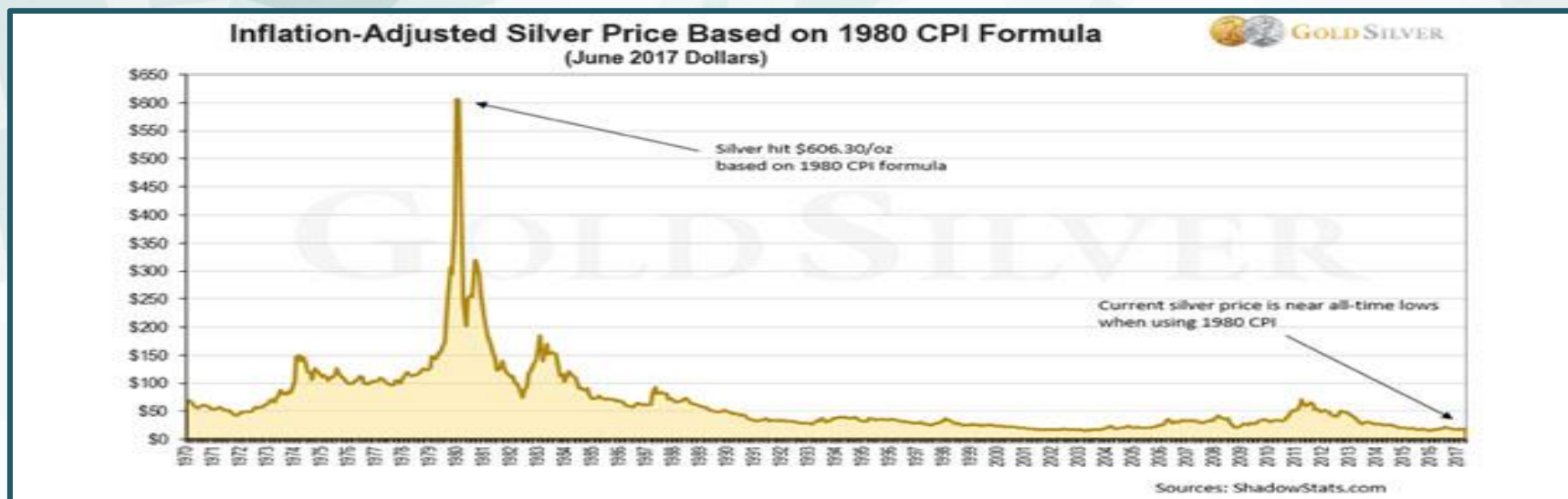
➤ Industry-leading financial backing and public market support

Why Silver – Worldwide Uses Growing



Silver is both an industrial and a precious metal making it extremely versatile.

Commodities – Silver Undervalued



Key Investor Driven Factors Affecting Silver Price

US\$ Index

Economic and political risk

Dow Jones

(late-beginning of bear market/)

Inflation

Debt

Bitcoin/Cryptocurrencies

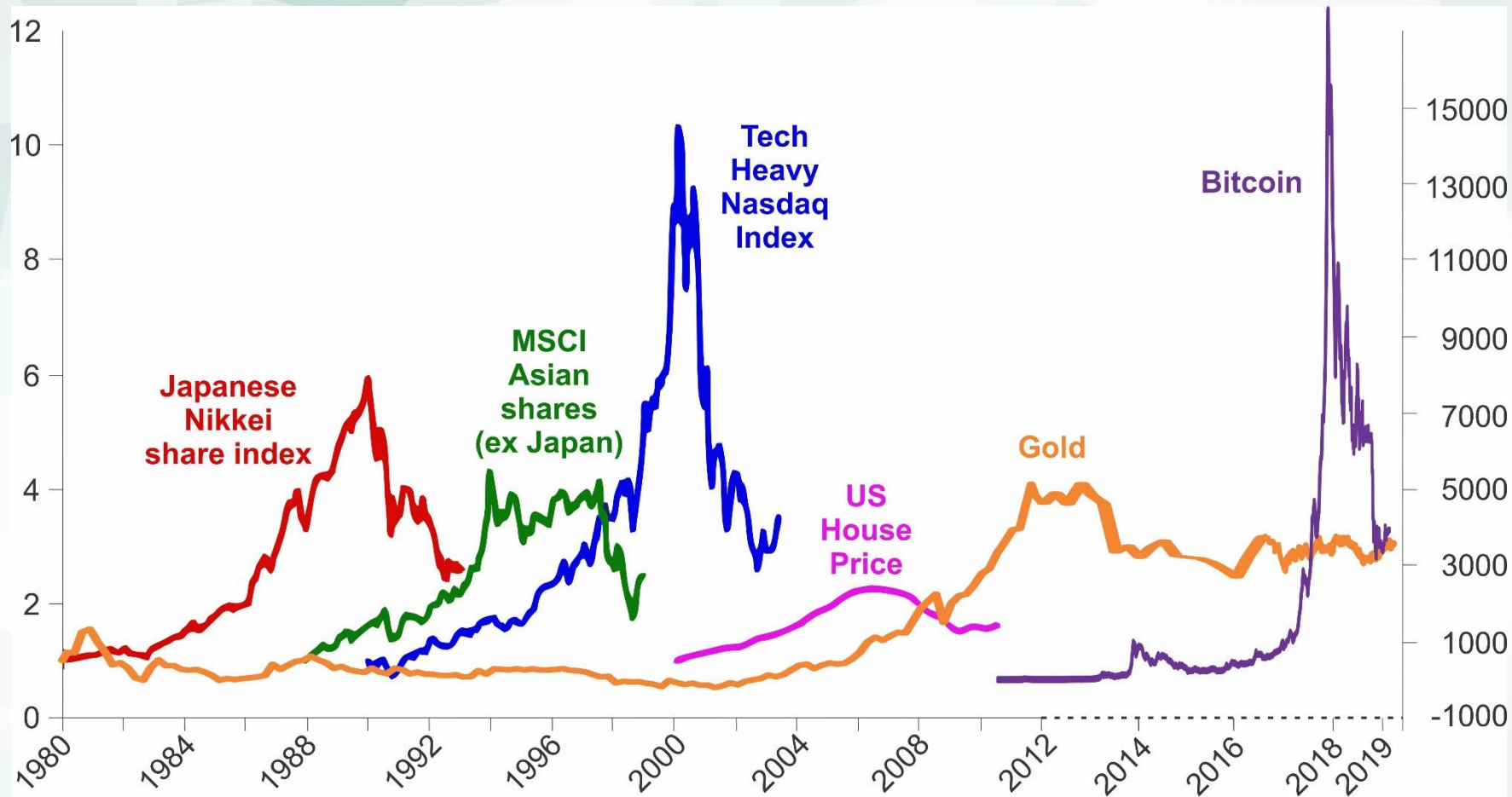


Investor Sentiment



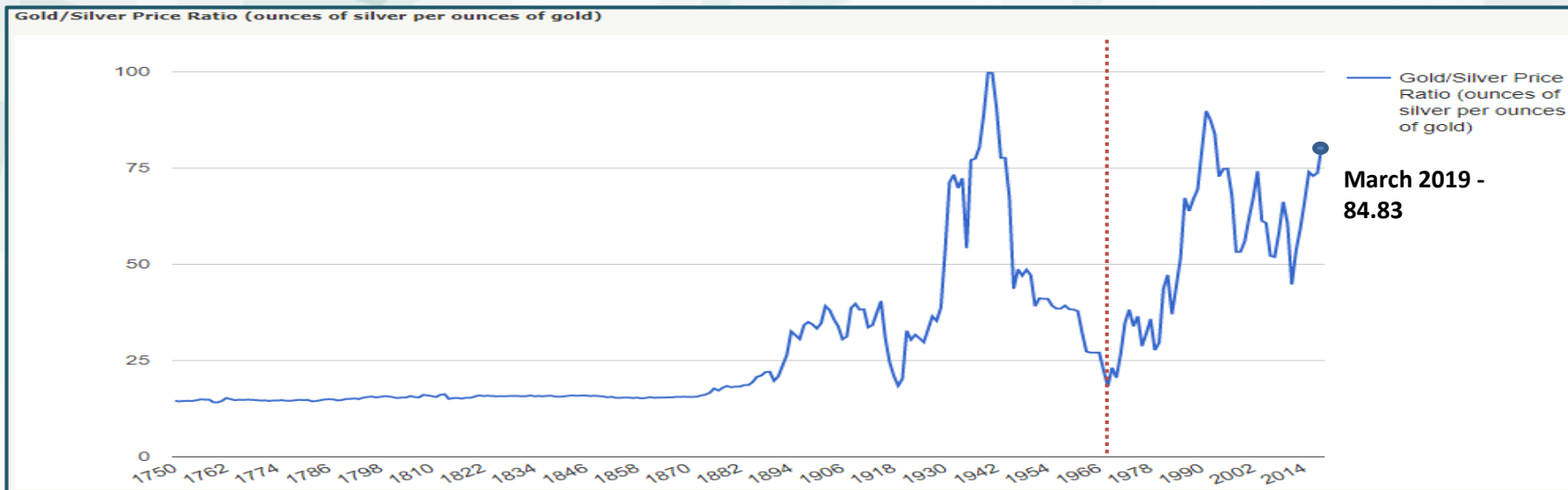
In a precious metals bull market, silver outperforms gold.

Major Global Asset Bubbles – 1980 - 2019



Source: Thomson Reuters, Bloomberg, AMP Capital

Gold/Silver Ratio – Return to Average?

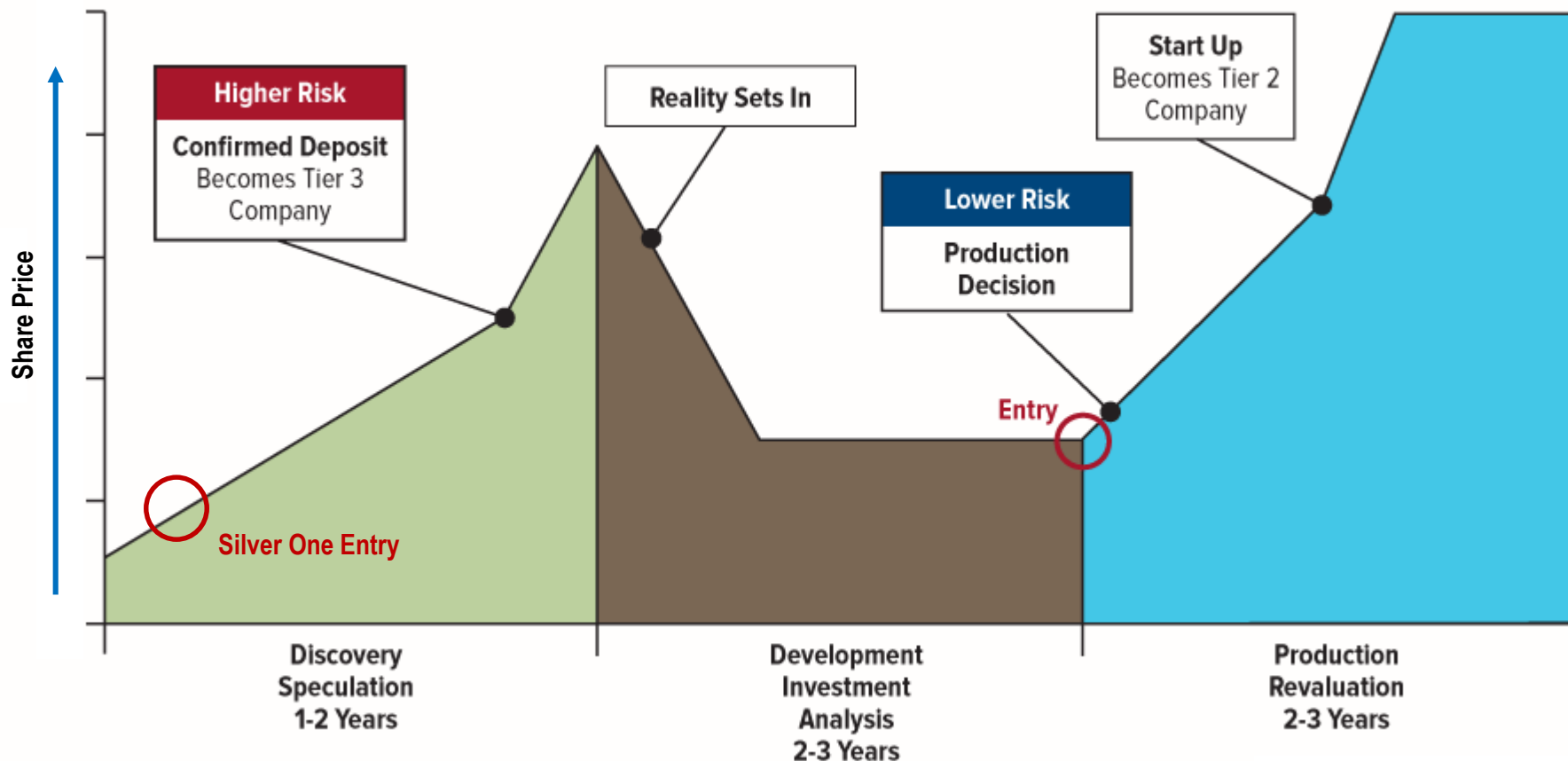


Gold:Silver Ratio

Current Ratio	84.83
10-Year High	84.83
All time High (March 1941)	99.76
All time Low (February 1968)	18.29

Why Invest in Junior Mining

The Life Cycle of a Mine



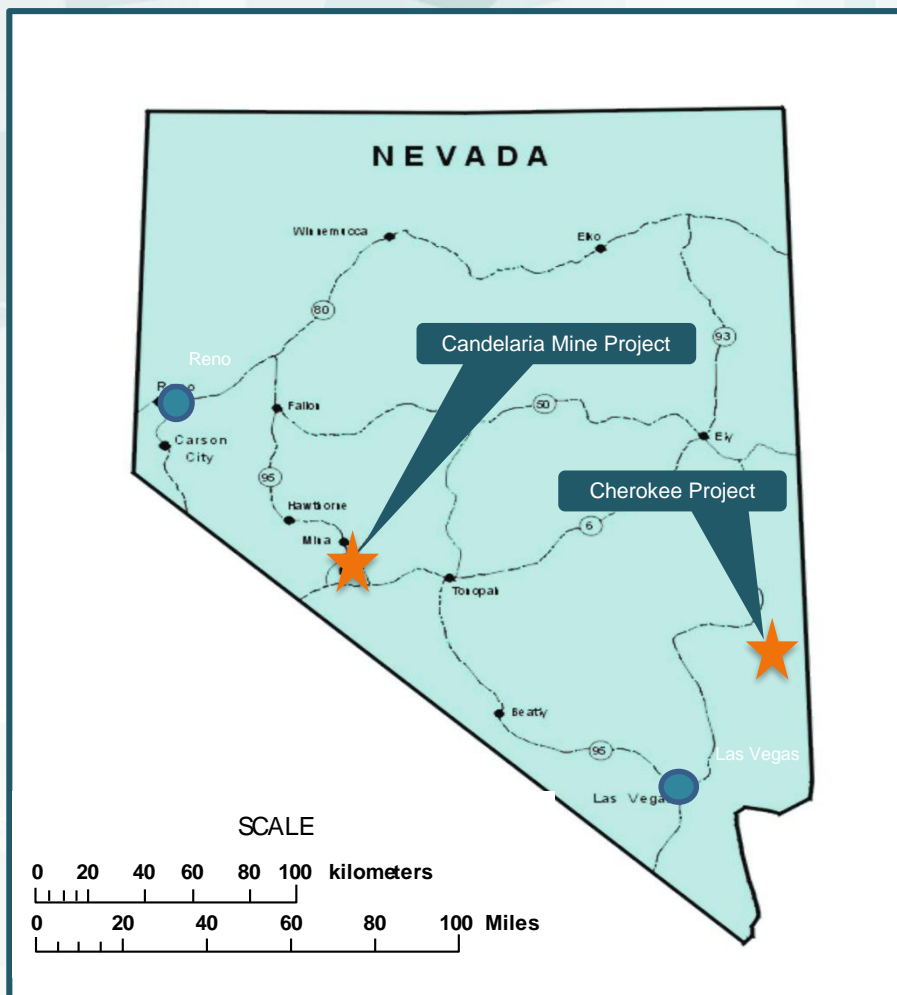
Source: U.S. Global Research

Junior mining stocks typically outperform physical bullion in a bull market.

Why Silver One



Nevada, USA



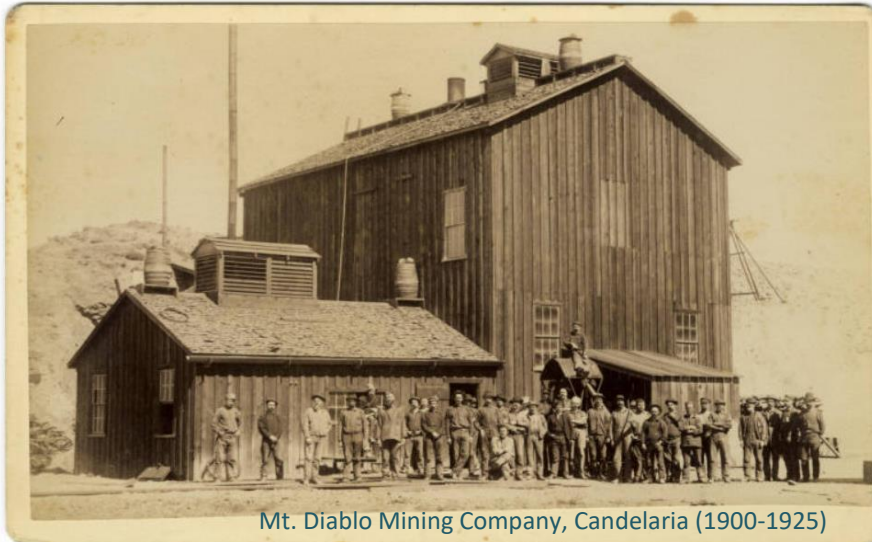
Nevada

- Ranked as 3rd best mining jurisdiction*
- Clear and transparent permitting process
- Second-largest producer of silver in U.S. after Alaska
- Known for extensive gold and silver deposits
- Often referred to as the “Silver State”



**Source: Fraser Institute - Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2017*

Candelaria Project History – Nevada, USA



Mt. Diablo Mining Company, Candelaria (1900-1925)



Mt. Diablo four-chute ore loader

- 1859 – Great Comstock mining boom opened era of silver mining in Nevada
- 1861 – Nevada became Territory of US at beginning of Civil War
- 1864 – Nevada became State of US; First silver deposits discovered near Mt. Diablo
- 1880 - Candelaria grew to largest town in area; Northern Belle, largest of silver mines
- 1976 - 1982 - CoCa Mines and Occidental Minerals – partnership; mined from 1980 – 1982
- 1983 – Open pit mine reopened by Nerco
- 1994 – Kinross mined Northern Belle by open pit until 1997 and processed heaps until 1999; reclamation/ closure in 2002
- 2002 – Ownership transferred to Silver Standard; metallurgical and scoping studies
- 2016 – Silver One Resources – option with SSR Mining

Candelaria Project – Historic Resource

Candelaria Project							
Historical Resource Estimate							
Area/Type	Classification	Tons	Factored Ag Grade (opt Ag _{total})	Sol. Au Grade (opt Au _{soluble})	AqEq Grade (opt AgEq _{total})	Ag Ounces (Ag _{total})	Aq Equiv. Ounces (AqEq _{total})
Mount Diablo	Measured	3,391,000	4.44	0.004	4.67	15,054,000	15,838,000
	Indicated	10,231,185	2.84	0.003	3.01	29,005,000	30,796,000
	Subtotal M + I	13,623,000	3.23	0.003	3.42	44,060,000	46,633,000
Mount Diablo	Inferred	5,191,000	2.12	0.003	2.30	11,015,000	11,939,000
Northern Belle		9,162,000	2.26	0.002	2.37	20,661,000	21,714,000
Leach Pads		37,328,000	1.29	---	1.29	48,153,000	48,153,000
L.G. Stockpiles		4,000,000	0.75	---	0.75	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Subtotal Inferred	55,681,000	1.49	0.002	1.52	82,829,000	84,806,000
Notes	1) Lode resources tabulated at a 0.5 opt Ag _{soluble} cutoff grades, with only Ag _{total} shown in this table.						
	2) Leach pads and low grade stockpile resources tabulated for entire accumulation of material.						
	3) Total silver grades factored from soluble silver grades using regression formulas developed by Snowden.						
	4) Silver equivalent grade includes the contribution from the gold grade (soluble) using an Ag:Au equivalency ratio of 57.8:1.						

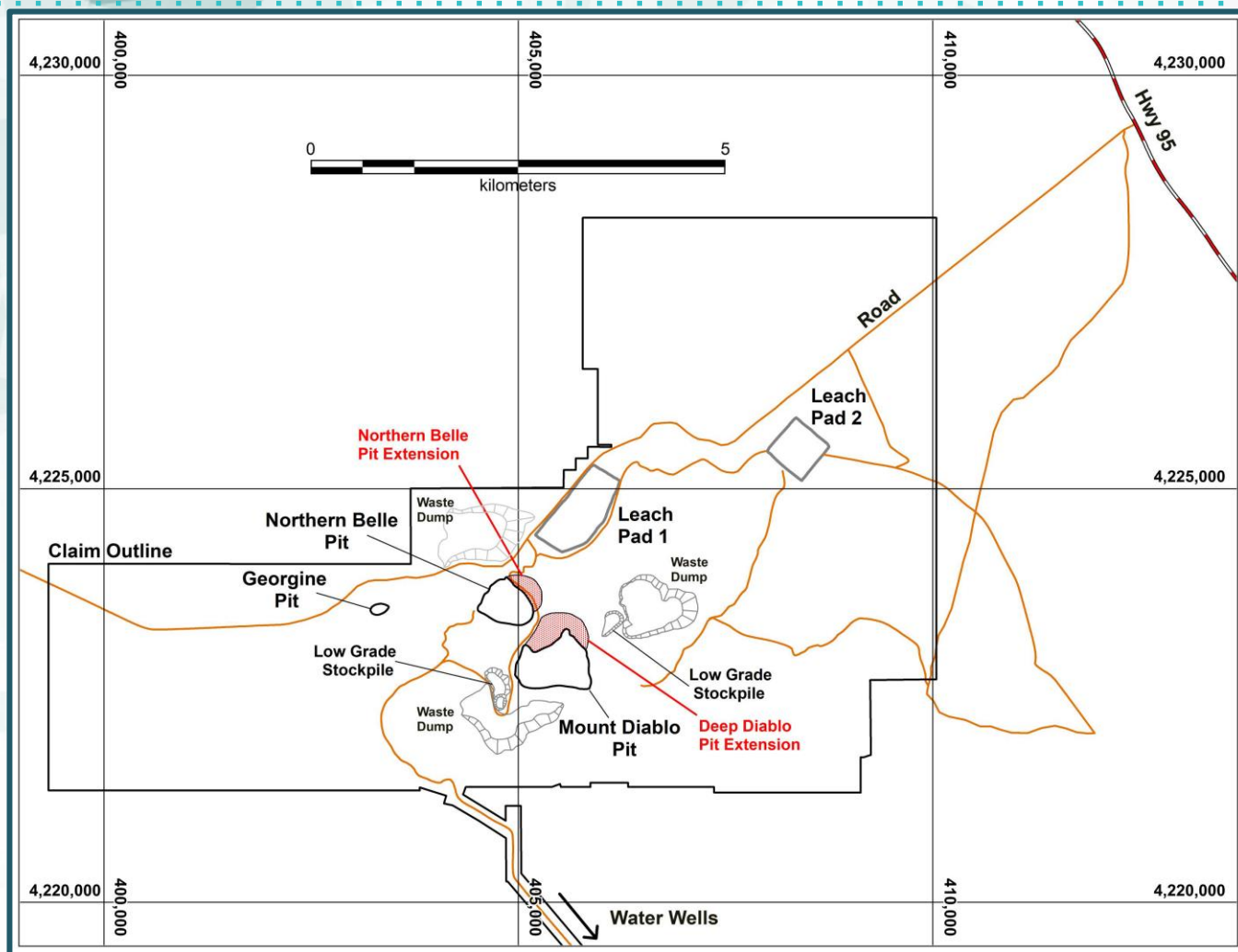
The data base for the historical resource estimate consists of:

- (1) On the Mount Diablo Deposit consisted of 538 drill holes by previous owners and 10 drill holes by SSR Mining Inc. For drill holes that were twinned, the author used the lower of the two values assigned to the original holes. The mineral resource estimate used a kriging estimation method to establish zones with a cut-off grade of 0.5 opt Ag. Ordinary kriging was used to interpolate grades in the block model. The block models were set up with block dimensions of 25 feet by 25 feet in plan and 10 feet in height. The maximum search range used in the higher-grade zone was 235 feet, in the lower grade zone it was 1,000 feet and in the background zone it was 350 feet. Block models more than 300 feet from the nearest composite only constituted 3 percent of the total number of estimated blocks and were assigned to an inferred category;
- (2) On the Northern Belle Deposit consisted of 226 drill holes by previous owners, of which a portion of these holes were duplicated for the Mount Diablo Deposit database. The mineral resource estimate used a kriging estimation method to establish zones with a cut-off grade of 0.5 opt Ag. The mineral resource estimate used multiple indicator kriging to interpolate grades in the block model. Block models were set up with block dimensions of 50 feet by 50 feet in plan and 20 feet in height. The maximum search range used in the higher-grade zone was 85 feet, in the intermediate-grade zone was 120 feet and the lower-grade zone was 140 feet and in the lower undifferentiated material below the current pit topography was 260 feet. Block models more than 300 feet from the nearest composite only constituted 3 percent of the total number of estimated blocks and were assigned to an inferred category;
- (3) On the Leach Pads consisted of 24,633,000 tons located on Leach Pad 1 and 12,695,000 on Leach Pad 2. The estimate for Leach Pad 1 is based on the fact that silver production indicates 51.5% of total silver was recovered by heap leaching operation, while 81.2% of the soluble silver contact was recovered. Further, the estimate for Leach Pad 2 is based on the fact that silver production indicates 42.4% of total silver was recovered by heap leaching operation, while 71.3% of the soluble silver content was recovered;
- (4) On the Low-Grade Stockpile is based on limited and incomplete data and documentation. Material placed on the on the stock piles ranged from 0.5 to 0.65 opt Ag, To the knowledge of Silver One, there is no new data available since the calculation of the above historical resource estimate and no additional work has been done to upgrade or verify the historical resource estimate.

Candelaria Project - 3 Highly Prospective Opportunities

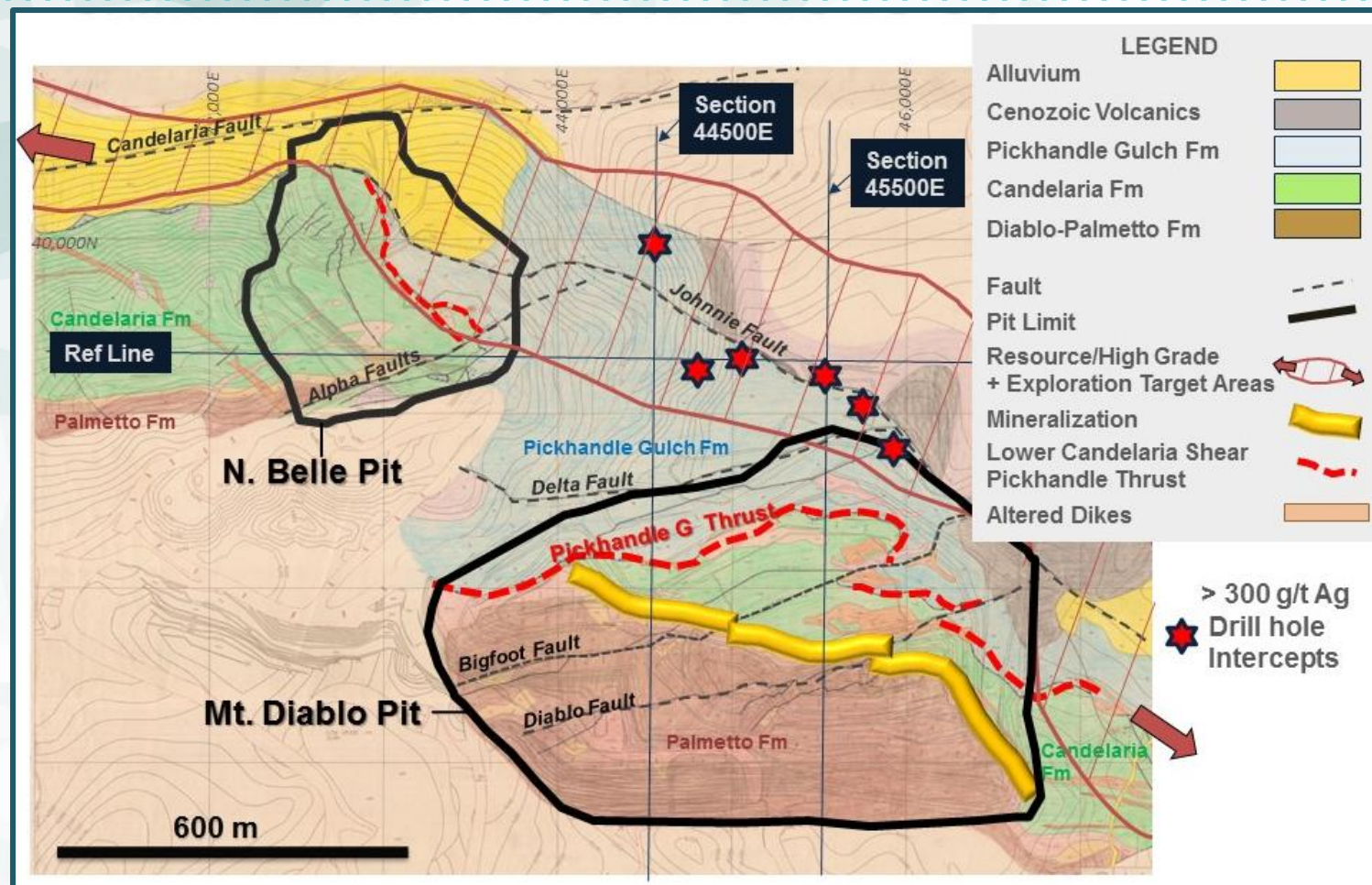


Candelaria Project - Heap Leach Pads



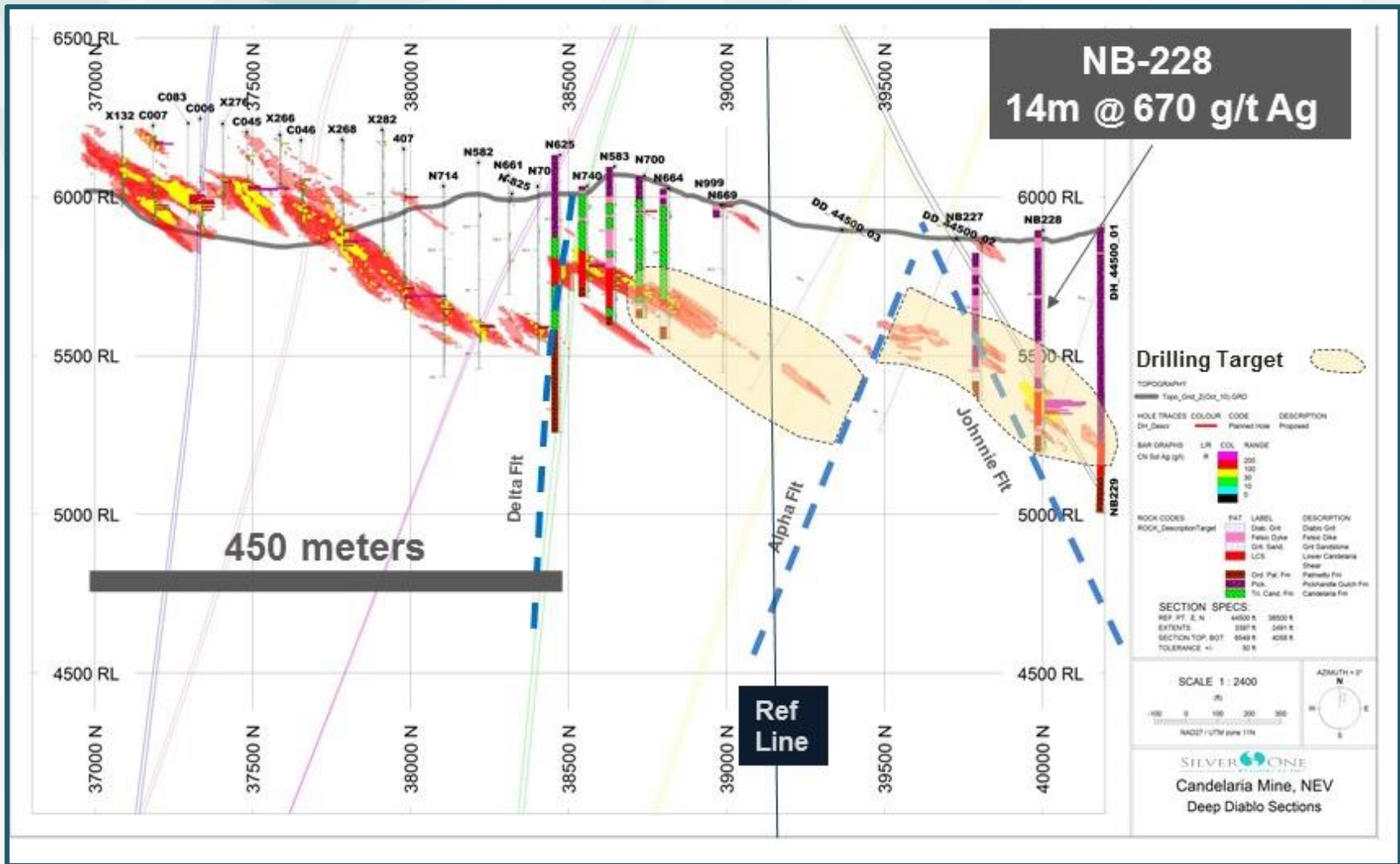
Drill ➡ Metallurgy ➡ PFS – FS (if warranted) ➡ Production

Candelaria Project - High-Grade and Along-Strike Opportunities



*Drill down-dip, high-grade area outlined by SSR Mining
Along strike potential 1-2km east and west of pits*

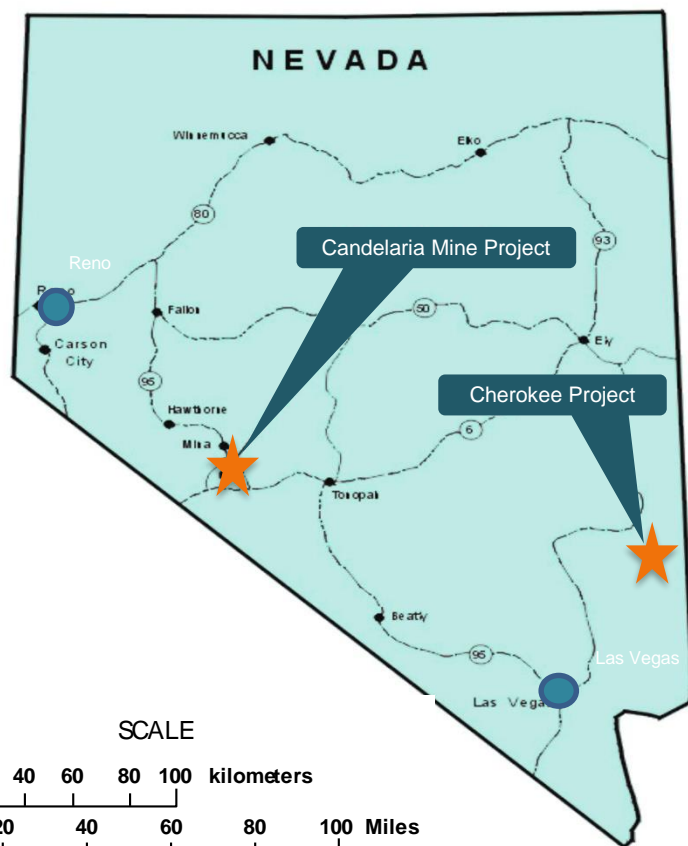
Candelaria Project - Section 44,500E Looking West



Candelaria Project - Objectives



Nevada, USA



Nevada

- Ranked as 3rd best mining jurisdiction*
- Clear and transparent permitting process
- Second-largest producer of silver in U.S. after Alaska
- Known for extensive gold and silver deposits
- Often referred to as the “Silver State”



**Source: Fraser Institute - Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2017*

Cherokee Project – Lincoln County, Nevada, USA

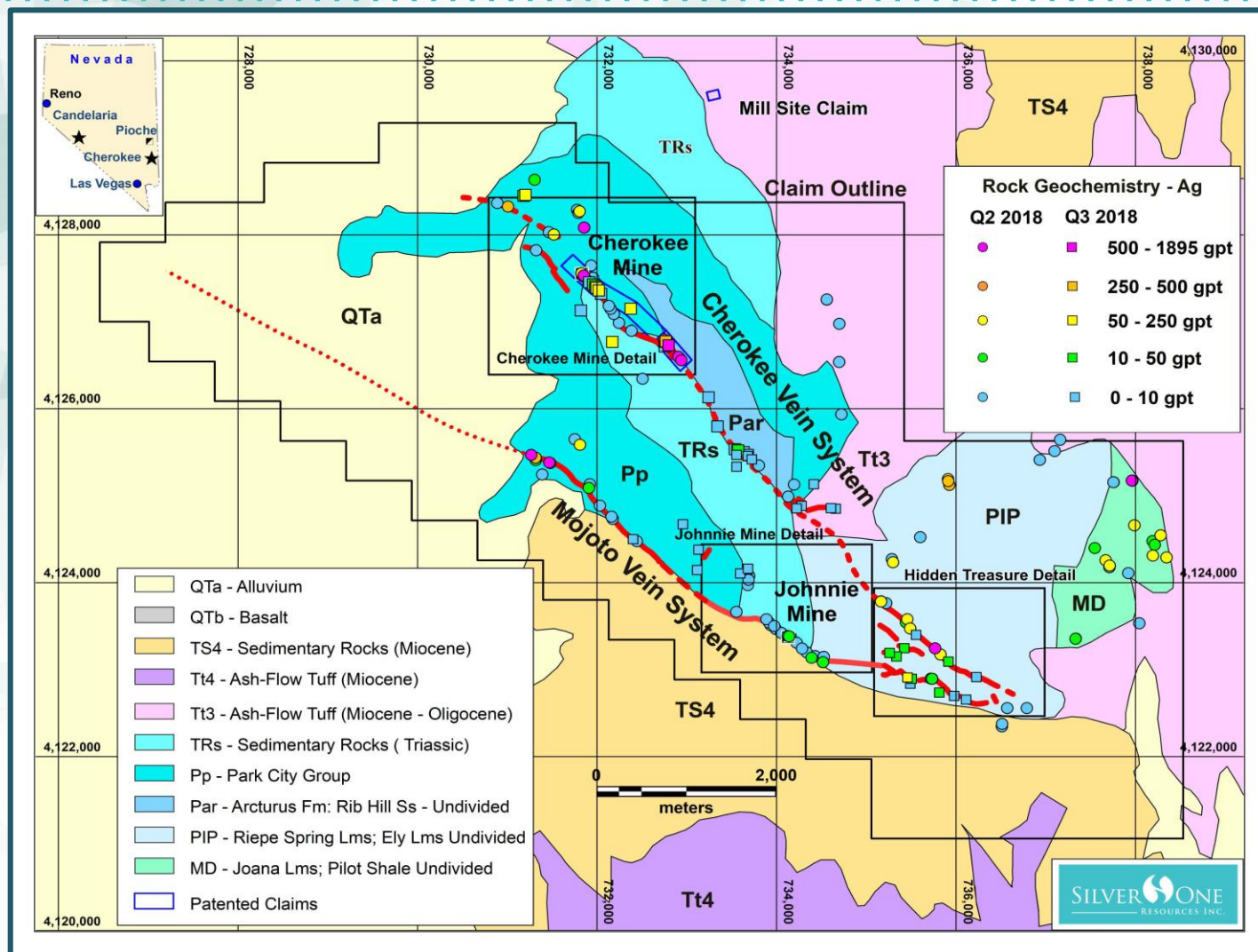
- Approx. 5,200 ha (52 km²) of a 12 km long x 4 km wide structurally controlled Ag-Cu-Au epithermal system.
- Select surface sampling returned high-grade Ag-Au-Cu values
 - North end values up to 954 g/t Ag and 4.8% Cu
 - South end values up to 1,895 g/t Ag and 2.0 g/t Au
- Pioche area located 75 km to the north
 - Mid-1800s – Present - Mined ~810,000 oz Au, 18 million oz Ag, 6.2 million lbs Cu, 317 million lbs Pb and 640 million lbs Zn.



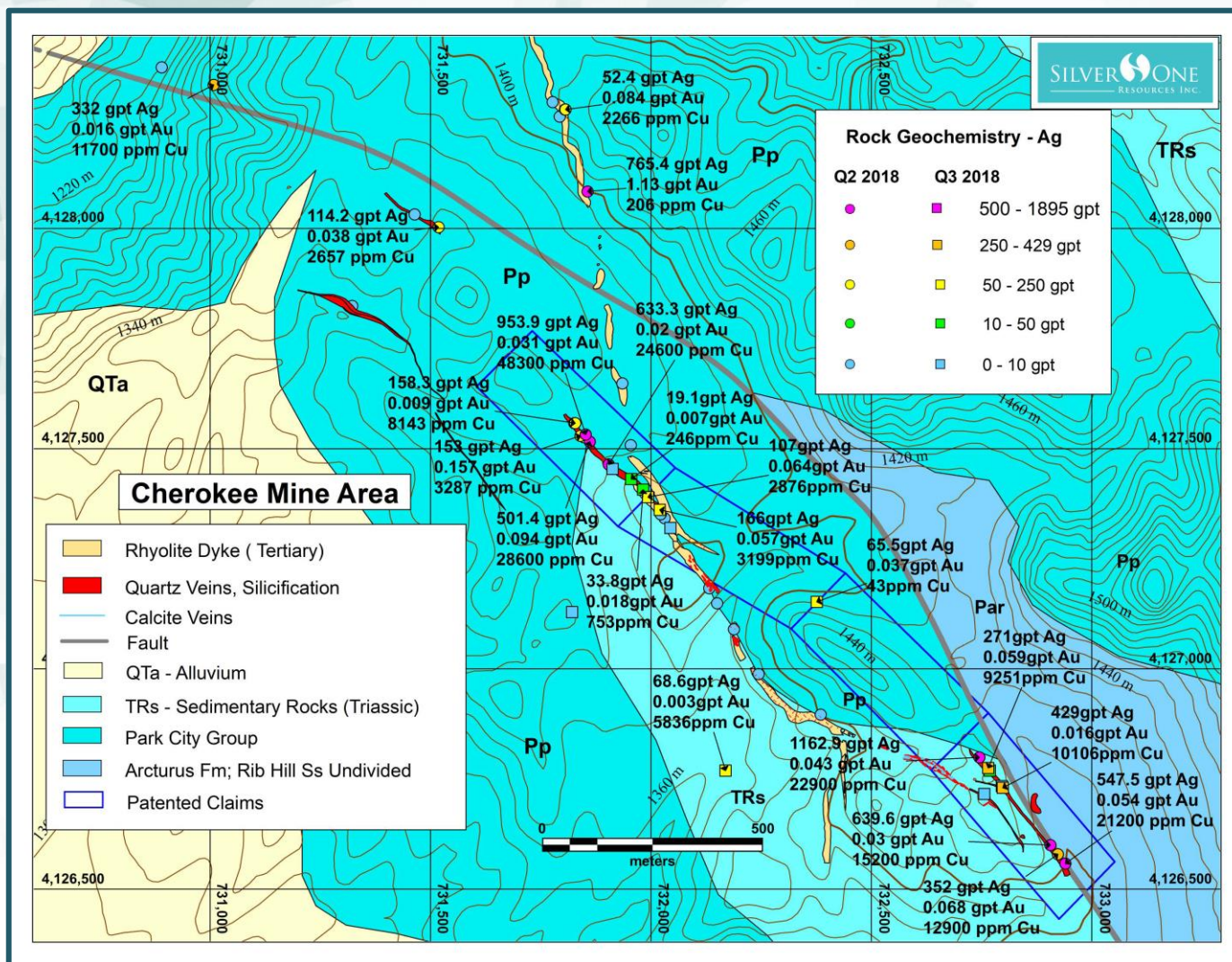
Cherokee Project – Nevada, USA



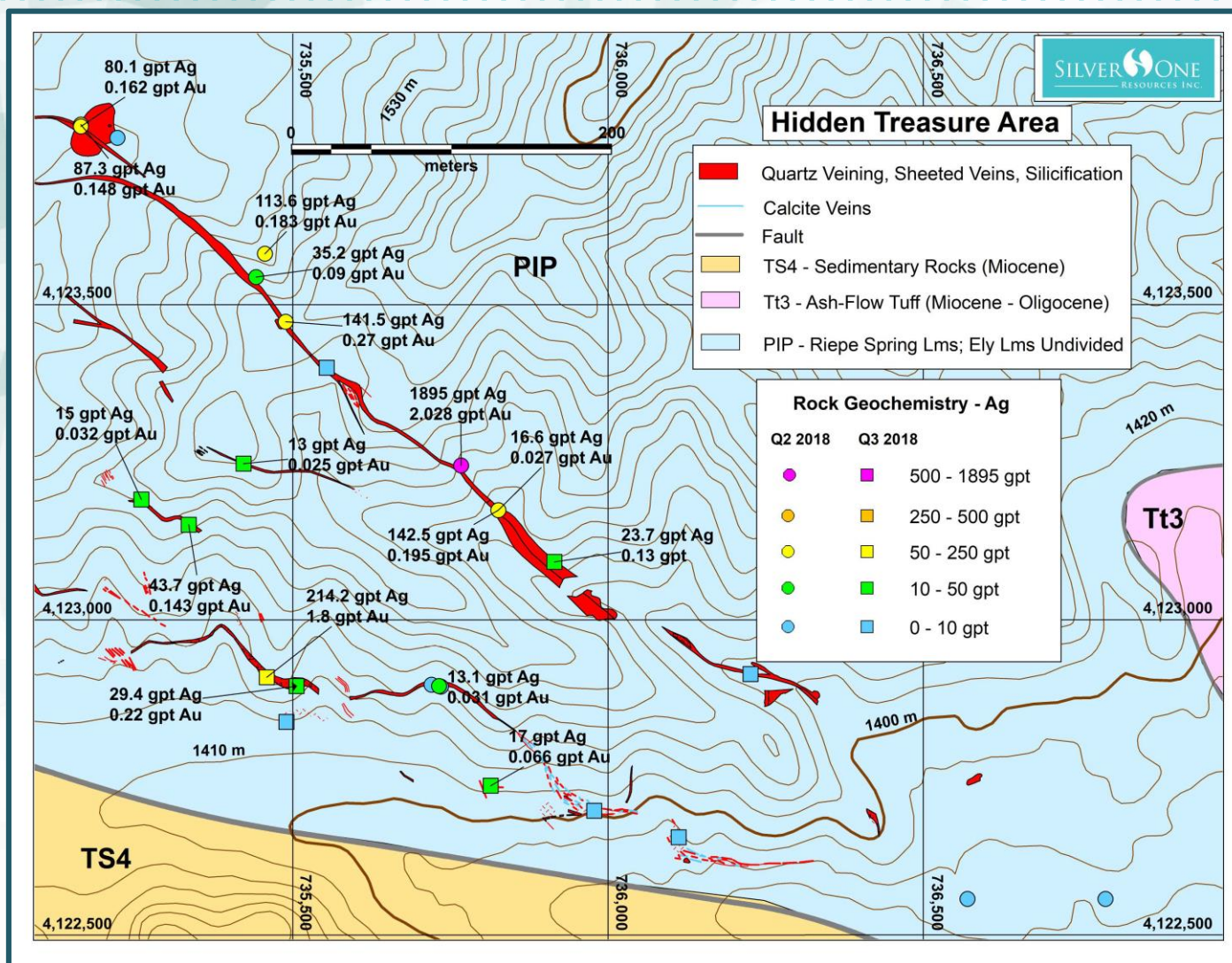
Cherokee Mine Project - Vein Systems - Ag Geochemistry



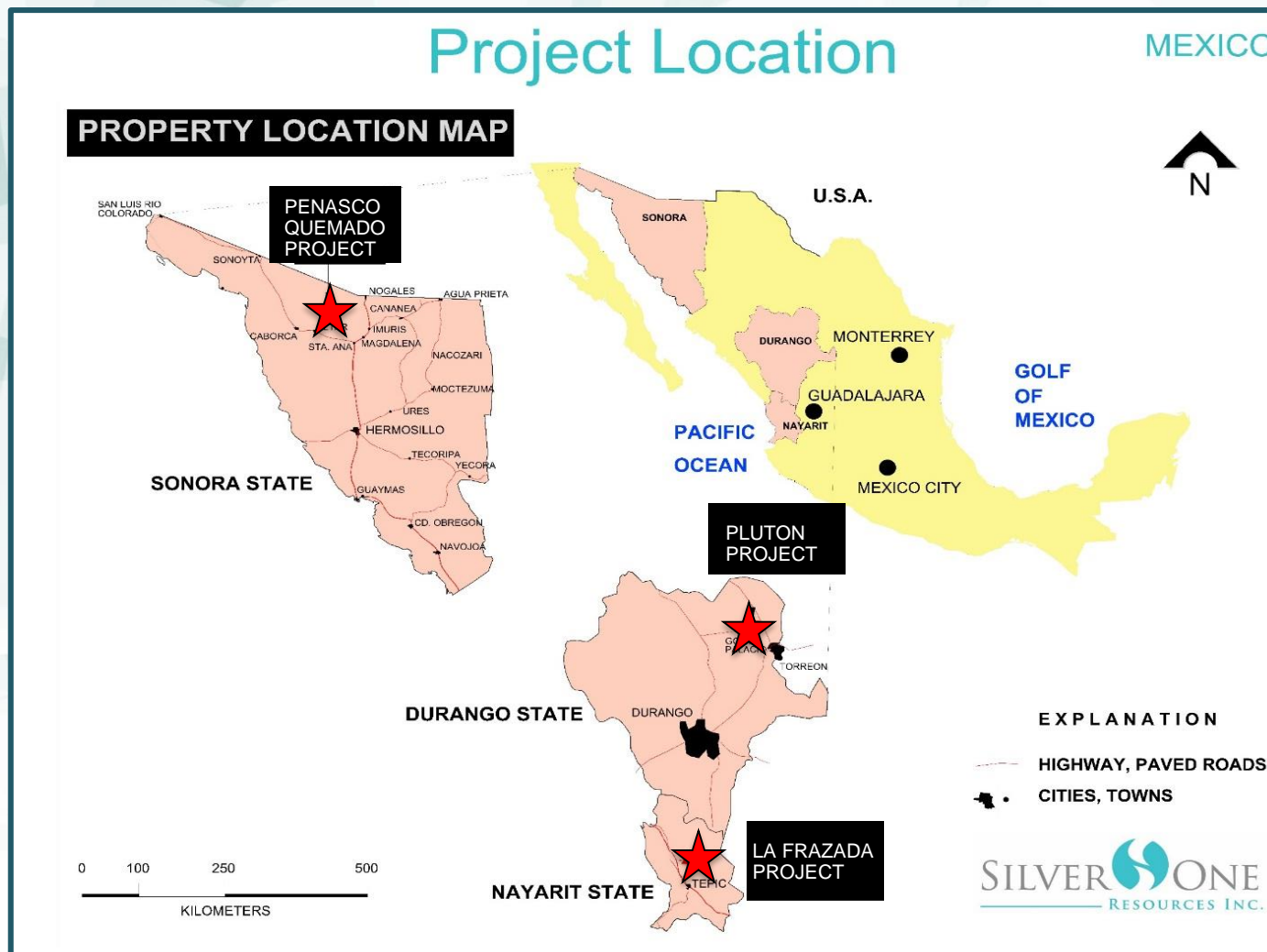
Cherokee Mine Area – Ag-Au-Cu Geochemistry and Geology



Hidden Treasure Area – Ag-Au-Cu Geochemistry and Geology



Peñasco Quemado Project – Sonora State, Mexico



Silver One - Goals

Building a silver company.

Candelaria

- *Heap leach potential production*
- *Opportunities to expand mineralization beyond past-producing pits*
- *High-grade down dip potential*



Cherokee

- *Highly prospective exploration potential, attracting interested parties*



Seeking new opportunities

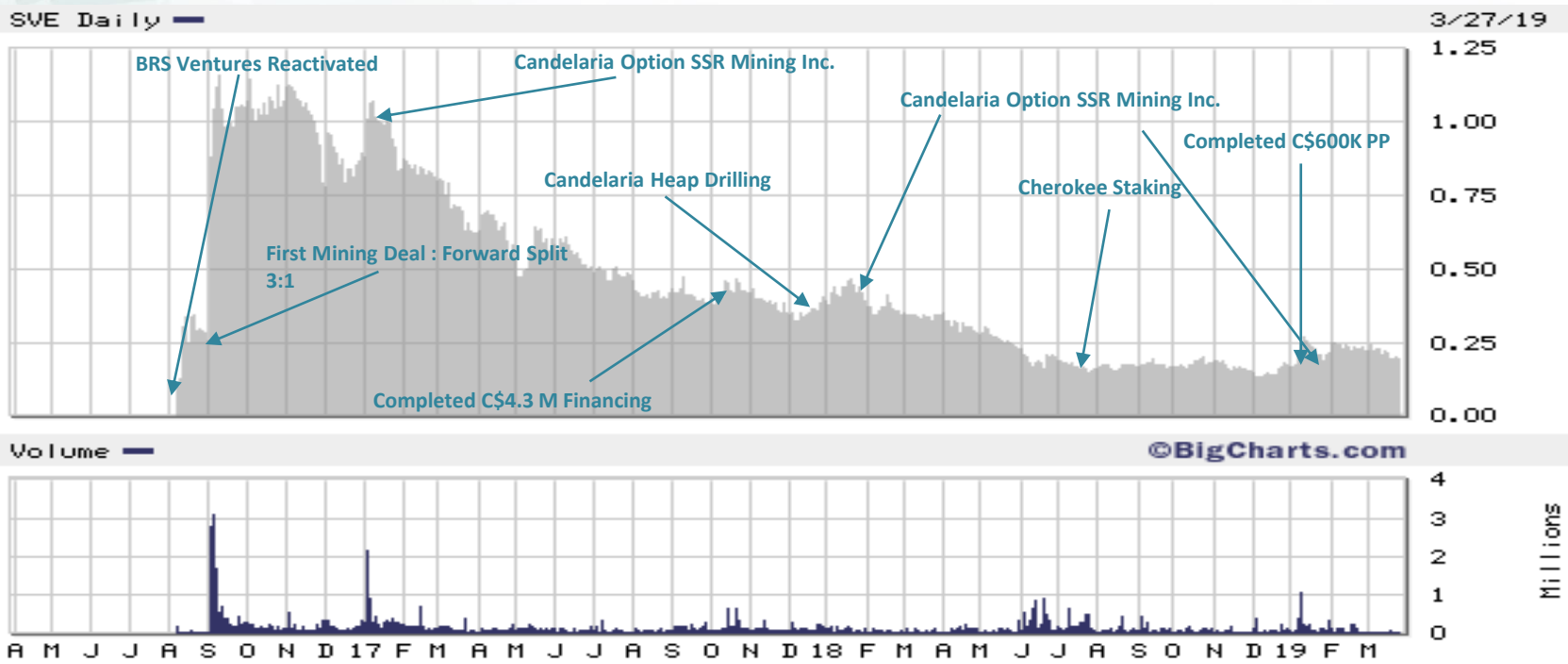
Share Structure and Trading History

Issued & Outstanding	107,632,921
Options	7,567,496
Warrants*	7,054,166
Fully Diluted	122,254,583
Avg Daily Volume (90 days) US = 103,647 CAN = 203,023 Total = 306,670	

*5,000,000 @ \$0.60 to expire October 23, 2020 and 2,000,000 @ \$0.20 to expire 2022

Strategic Shareholders

First Mining Gold	5.8% (Issued & Outstanding)
SSR Mining	9.3% (Issued & Outstanding)
Directors & Management	7.22% (Fully Diluted)



Management and Directors

Greg Crowe - President and CEO

- *30+ years experience exploration/mining*
- *Previously President and CEO - Entrée Gold Inc.*

Luke Norman - Chairman

- *15+ years experience exploration/mining*
- *Co-Founder - Gold Standard Ventures*

Raul Diaz - VP, Exploration & Director

- *35 years with Peñoles in Mexico/Peru*
- *Formerly VP, Exploration and Director - First Mining Gold*

Claudia Tornquist - Director

- *President and Director – Dunnedin Ventures*
- *Formerly Executive VP, Business Development - Sandstorm Gold and General Manager - Rio Tinto*

Barry Girling - Director

- *39+ years experience exploration/mining*
- *Founder and Director of several TSX-V companies*

Silver One – Summary

- **Assets**
 - Candelaria Mine Project – Nevada
 - Cherokee Project - Nevada
- **Growth strategy through pursuit of near-term production opportunities and other highly prospective targets**
 - Initial focus on the heap leach pads at Candelaria. Potential near to mid-term production upon procurement of financing and more robust silver prices (18-24 months permitting)
 - Ongoing evaluation of current assets. Candelaria & Cherokee attracting major company interest
 - New prospects
- **Proven management team with extensive background in large-scale development projects and negotiation**
- **Undervalued**
- **Poised for an upward move in the precious metals markets**

Thank You!

Silver One Resources

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