



Corporate Presentation

March 2021

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

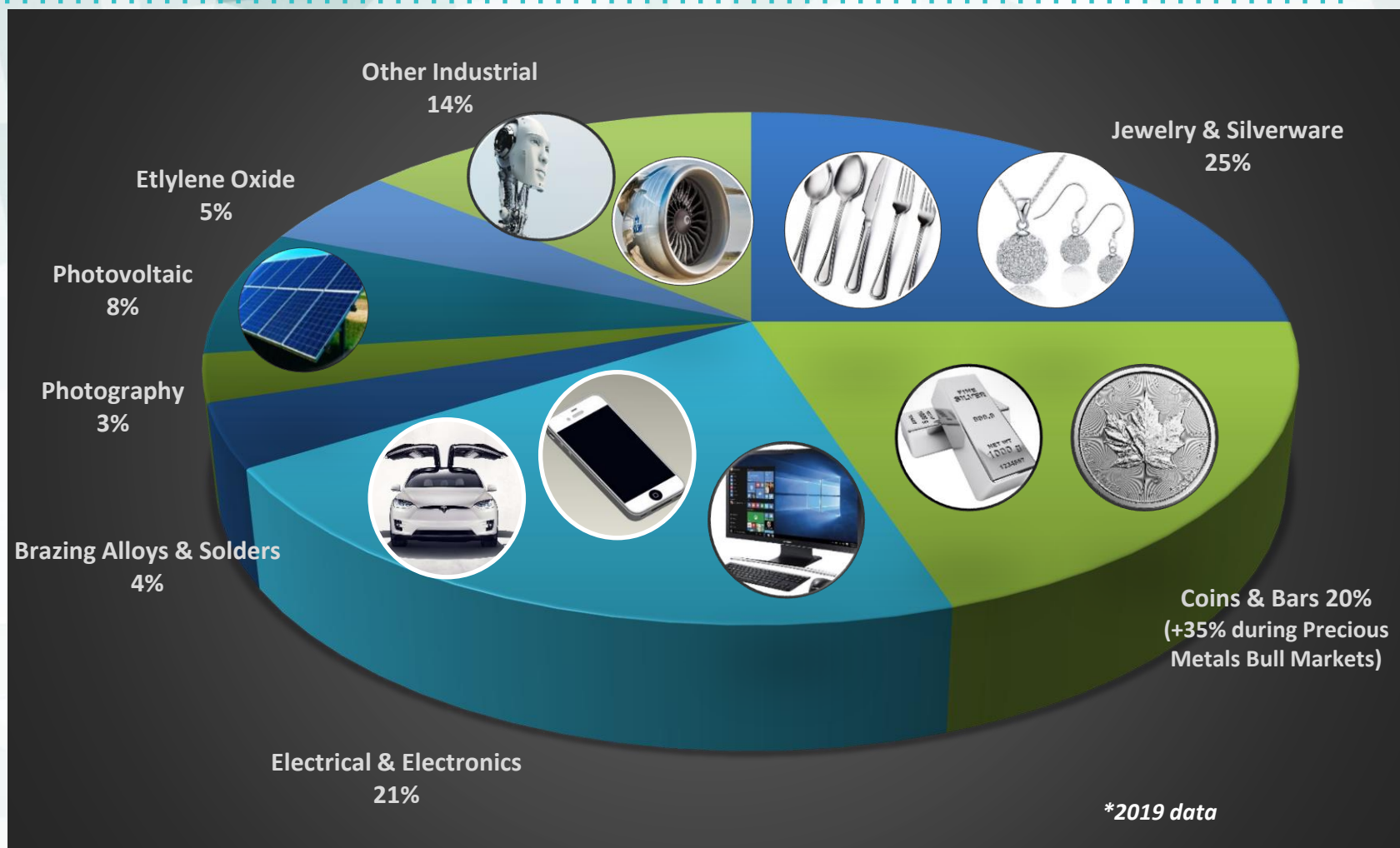
The historical resource estimate on the Candelaria Project was reported by SSR Mining Inc. (formerly, Silver Standard Resources Inc.) in a technical report titled "Candelaria Project Technical Report" dated May 24, 2001 (filed on SEDAR on June 20, 2002), prepared by Pincock Allen & Holt. The historical 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

RANKED WITHIN THE TOP 10 PERFORMING MINING SECTOR STOCKS ON THE “2020 VENTURE 50” OF THE TSX VENTURE EXCHANGE.

- Since inception (2016), Silver One has added three highly prospective projects
- 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)
 - 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
 - **Phoenix Silver Project (Arizona)**
 - Option to acquire 100% interest
 - Very high-grade vein fragments with multiple exploration targets
- **Strong financial backing and public market support (\$9.5M Financing – July 2020)**
- **Proven management team with extensive background in large-scale development projects and negotiation**

Why Silver – Worldwide Uses Growing – Supplies Diminishing



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

Driving into the Green Future with Silver

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



- 700-800 million ounces mined annually
- Use increasing to 1 billion ounces annually
- Solar panels and EV's projected to consume 200+ million ounces annually (2025)
- Investor demand up as confidence in US\$ as world reserve currency falters

Sources: CPM Group Silver Yearbook 2020 and The Silver Institute

WWW.SILVERONE.COM TSX-V: SVE FF: BRK1 OTCQX: SLVRF

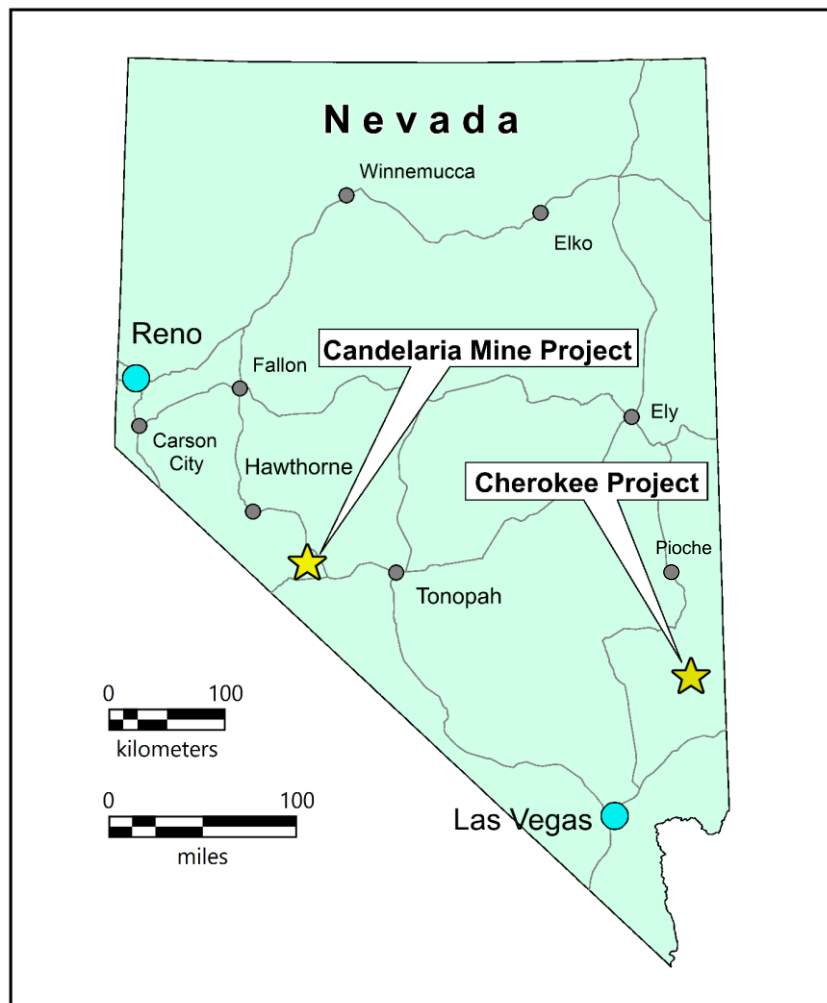
Silver – Gold Bull Markets

Goldman calling for 10-year Commodity Supercycle

Year	Gold % gain	Silver % gain
1976 - 1980	+ 717%	+ 1063%
1985 – 1987	+75%	+ 97%
1992 – 1996	+ 25%	+ 58%
2001 – 2008	+289%	+ 383%
2008 - 2011	+164%	+ 367%

*Source: J. Clark – Senior Precious Metals Analyst – GoldSilver.com

Nevada, USA



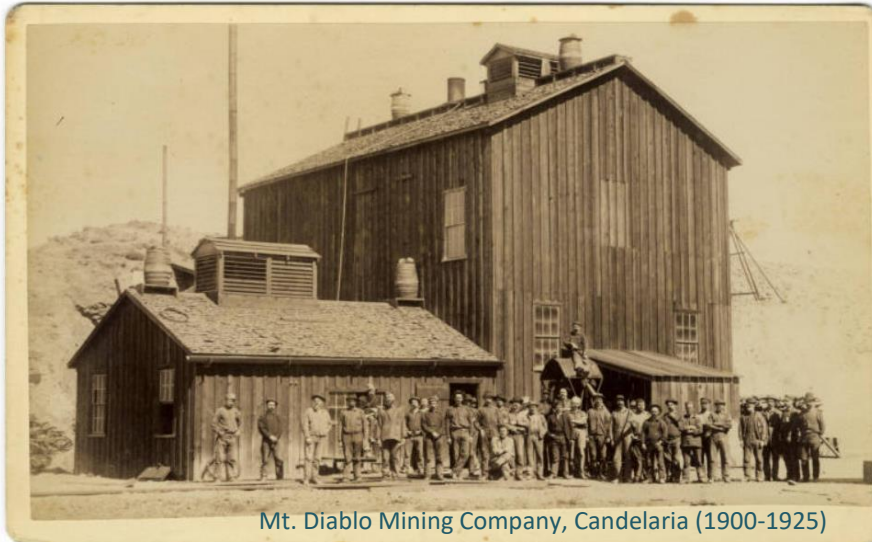
Nevada

- 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})	AgEq 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, Measured + Indicated	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
L.G. Stockpiles		4,000,000	0.75	---	0.75	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Subtotal, Inferred	18,353,000	1.89	0.002	2.00	34,676,000	36,653,000
Notes:	1) Lode resources tabulated at a 0.5 opt Ag _{soluble} cut-off grades, with only Ag _{total} shown in this table						
	2) 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 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 data base for the historical resource estimate:

(1) Mount Diablo Deposit - Consisted of 538 drill holes by previous owners and 10 drill holes by SSR Mining. 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 ore 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) 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 ore 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) Low-Grade Stockpile - Based on limited and incomplete data and documentation. Material placed on the stockpiles ranged from 0.5 to 0.65 opt Ag.

Updated Heap 43-101 Resource

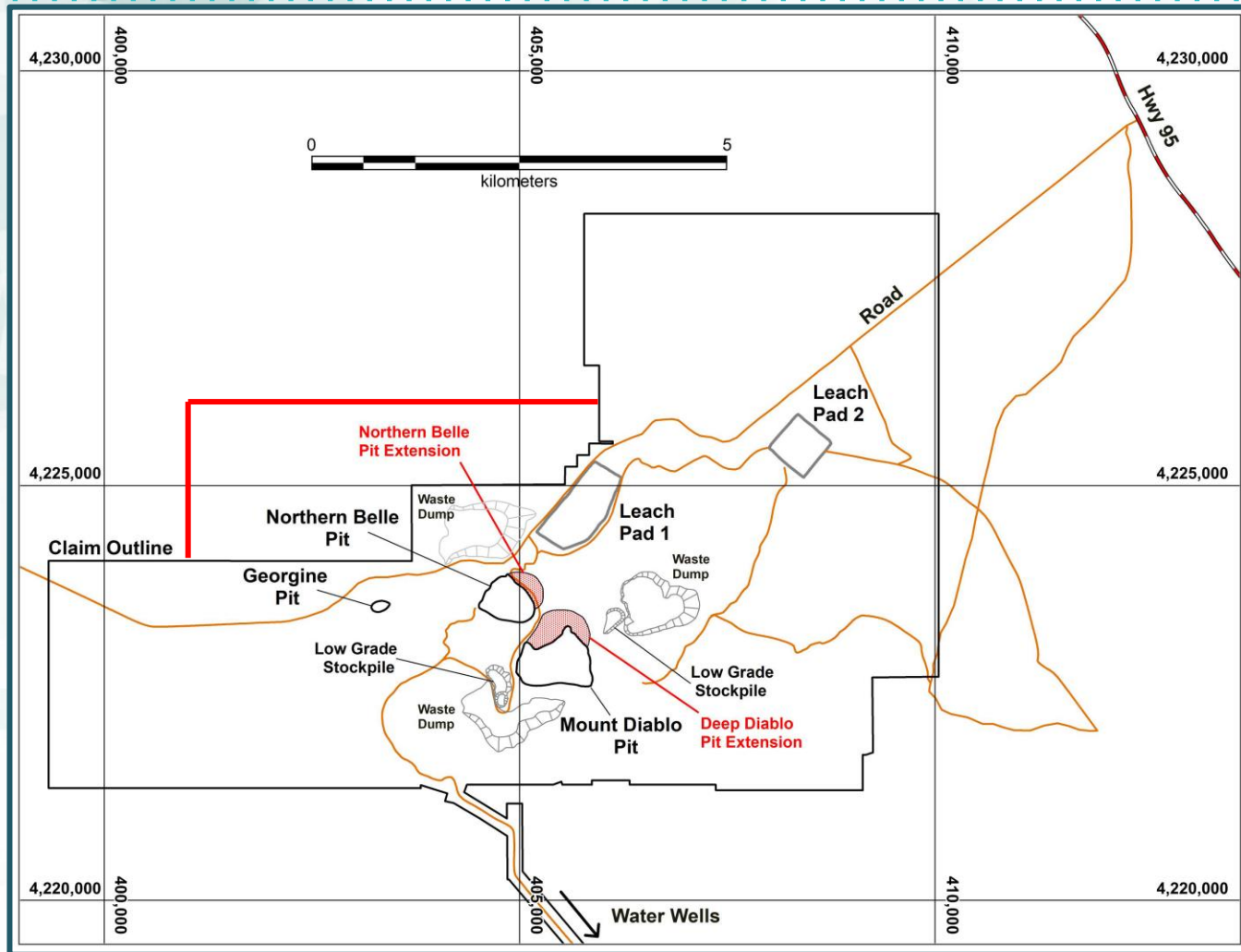
Zone/ Category	Tonnes (000)	Ag (FA) (ppm)	Au (FA) (ppm)	Ag _(soluble) (ppm)	Au _(soluble) (ppm)	Contained Metal* Ag (Moz) Au (oz)	
Indicated							
LP1	22,184.000	42.1	0.074	15.6	0.022	30.017	52,000
Inferred							
LP2	11,451.000	41.8	0.100	23.3	0.032	15.397	36,700

- Based on operational through puts of 5,000,10,000 and 15,000 tonnes per day (tpd). The base case was the 15,000 tpd option using a silver recovery of 35%, a silver price of US \$20 per ounce and a gold price of US \$ 1,500 per ounce

- Technical Report: on the Heap Leach Pads within the Candelaria, Property, Mineral and Esmeralda Counties, Nevada, USA". Prepared by James A. McCrea, P.Geo., Aug 6, 2020

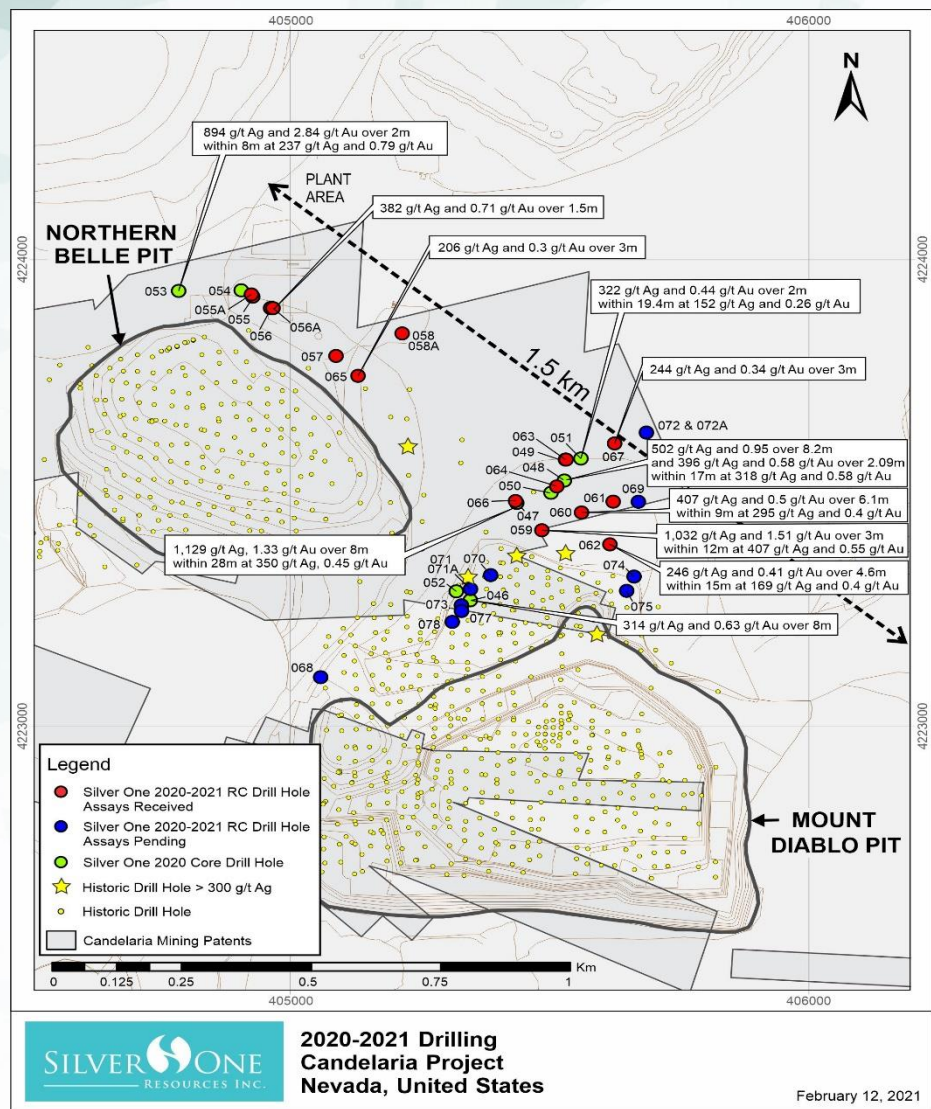
Candelaria Project - Heap Leach Pads

5,422 ha (13,400 acres)

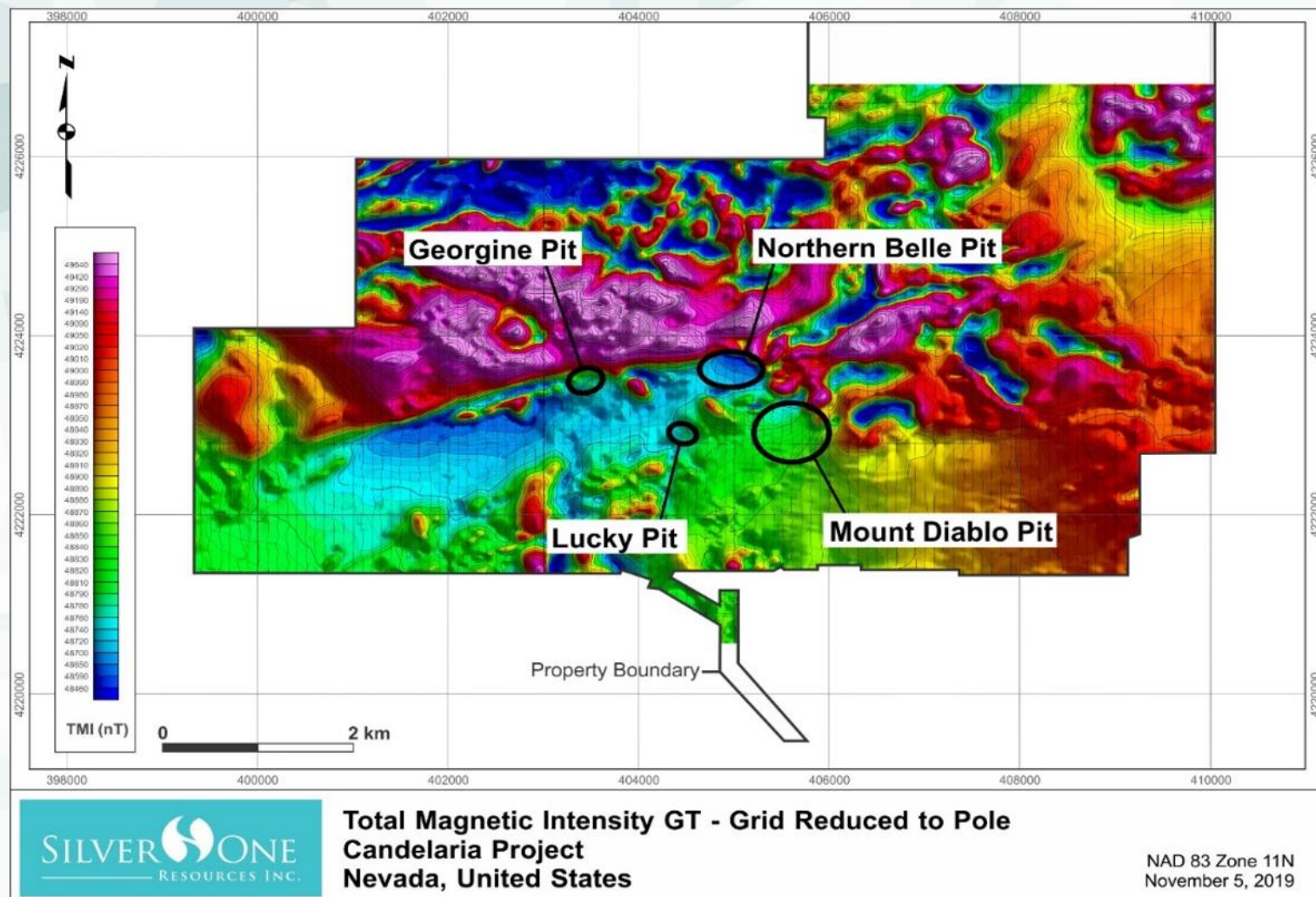


Drill ➡ **Metallurgy** ➡ **PFS – FS** (if warranted) ➡ **Production**

2020 Diamond Drilling Highlights



Candelaria – Magnetometer Survey



2020 Candelaria Drill Program

➤ 15,000 m reverse circulation (“RC”) program

■ 3 targets

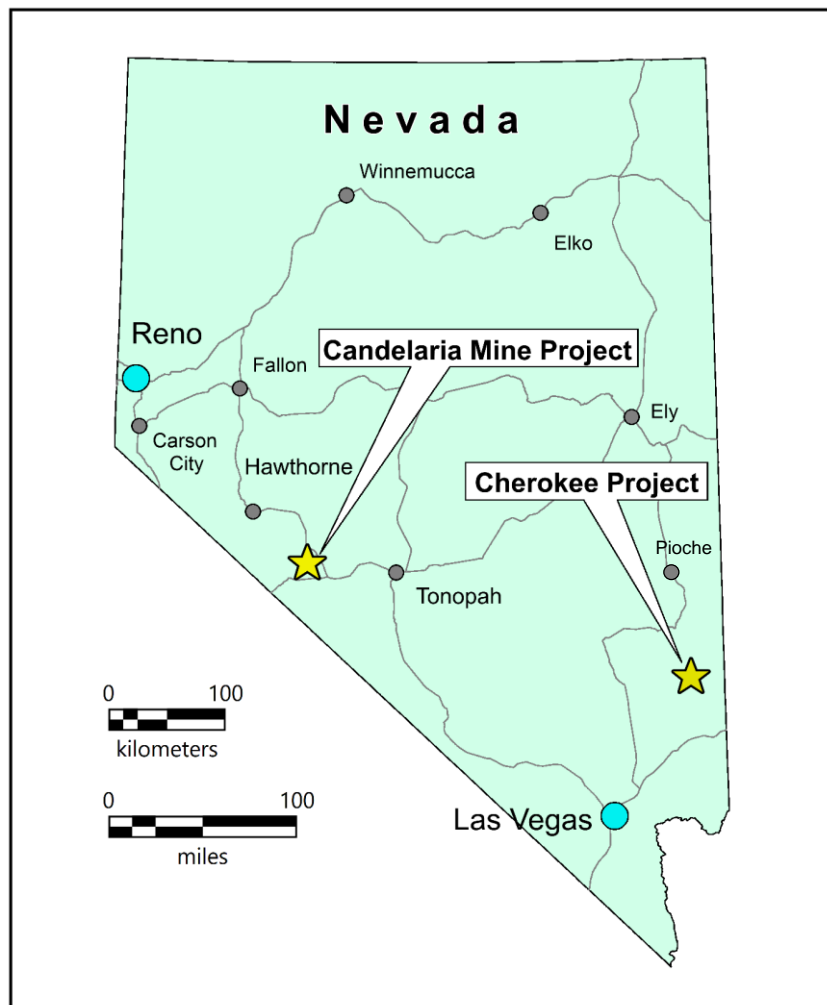
- Near surface extensions to mineralization marginal to the open-pits
- Down-dip high-grade mineralization north of open-pits
- IOCG targets associated with magnetometer and IP anomalies
 - Samples from historic adit dumps returned values to 2.76% Cu with 25 g/t silver and 0.67 g/t gold

■ Goals

- Metallurgical testing on RC material
 - determining economics of mixing this material with heap material
 - increase resources
- Potential high-grade underground resource for future extraction
- Test presence of underground IOCG resource



Nevada, USA



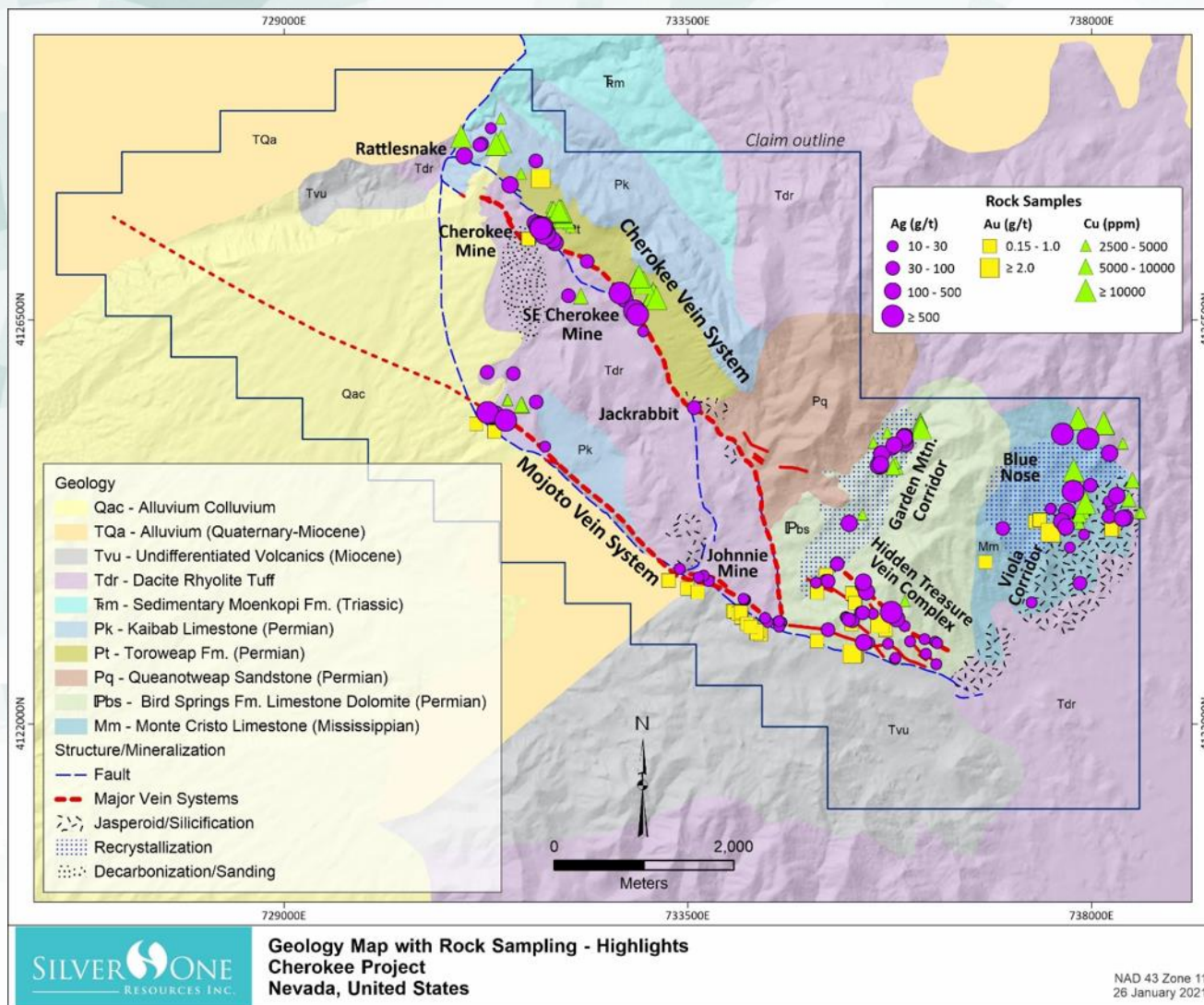
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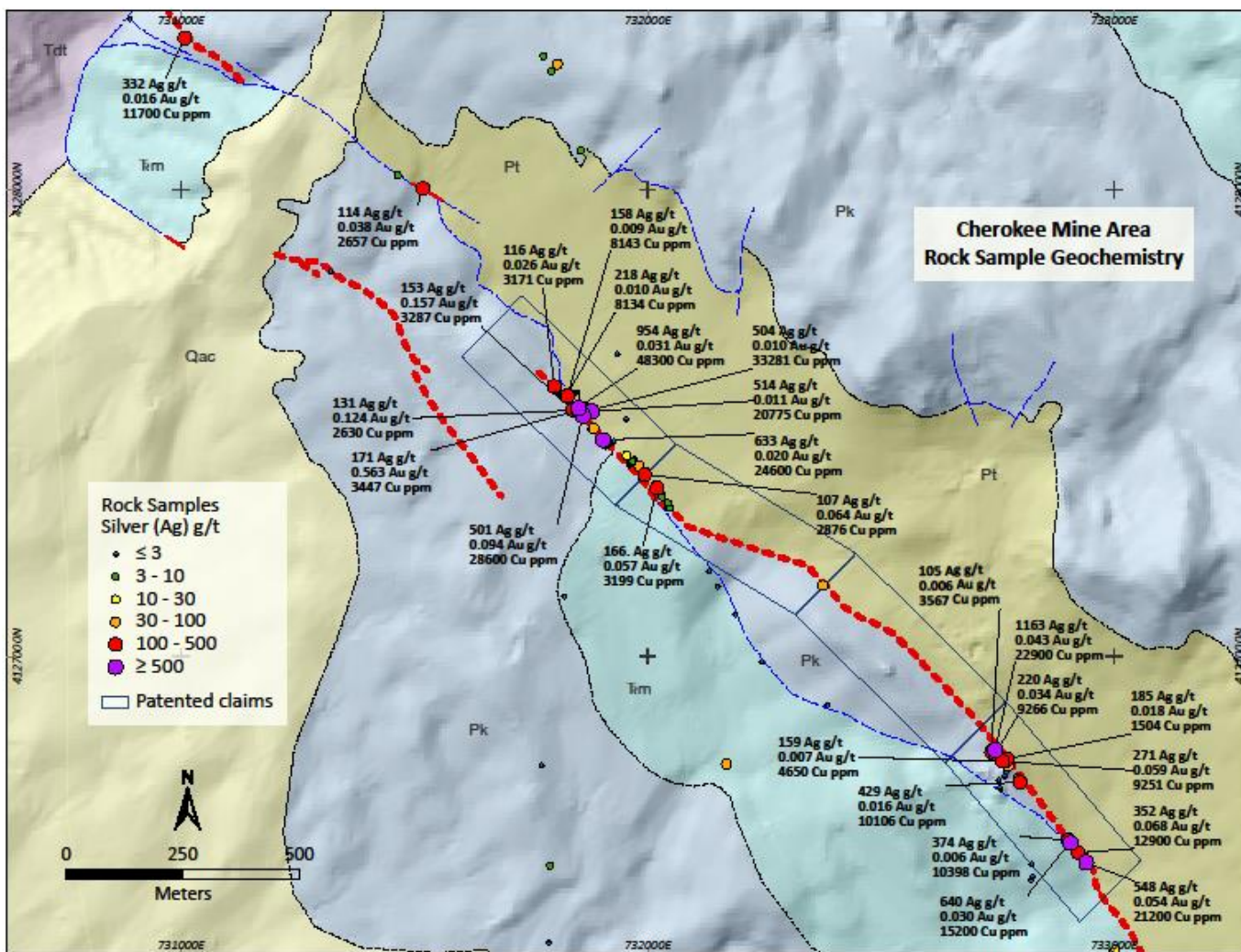


**Source: Fraser Institute - Annual Survey of Mining Companies 2017*

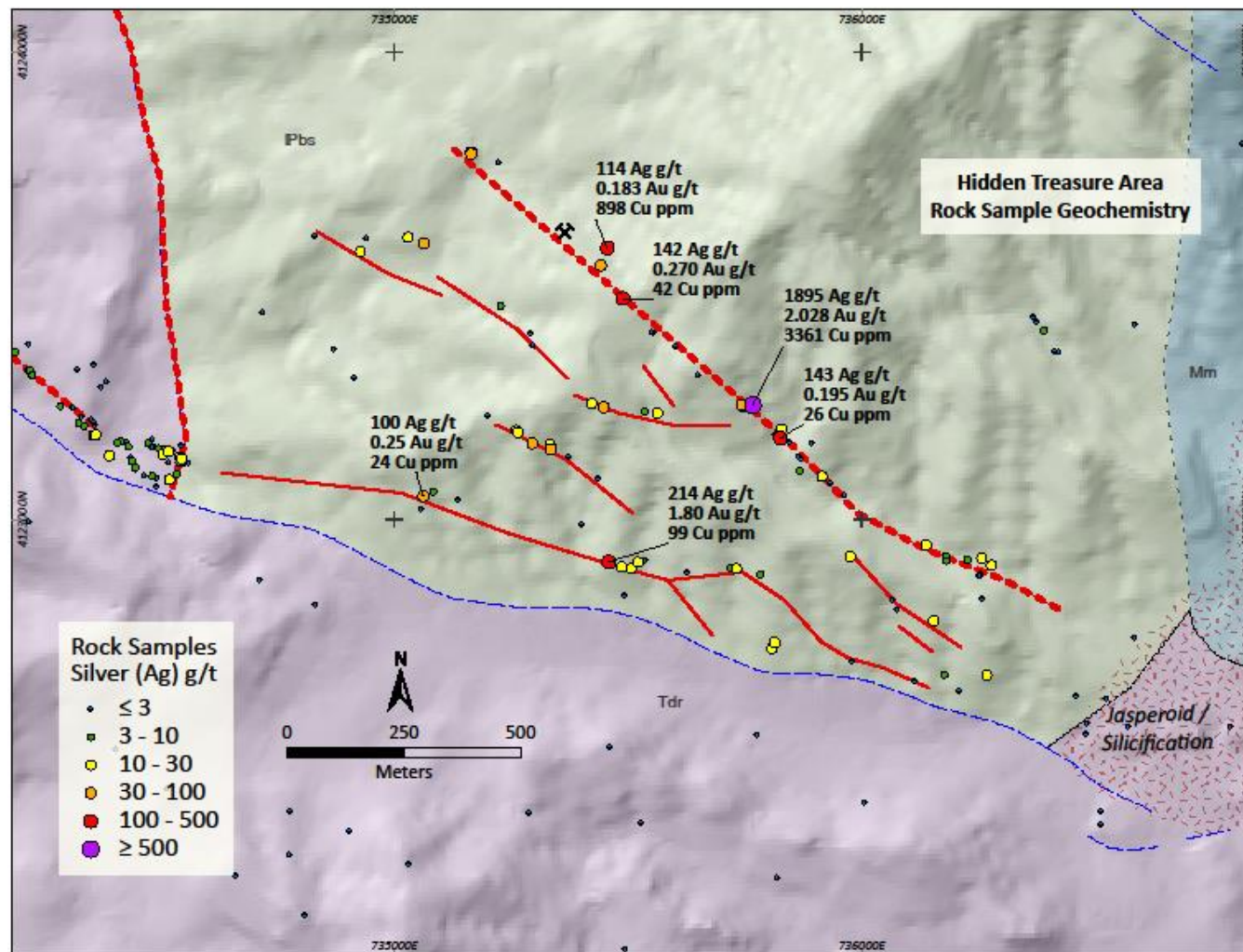
Cherokee Mine Project - Vein Systems - Ag Geochemistry



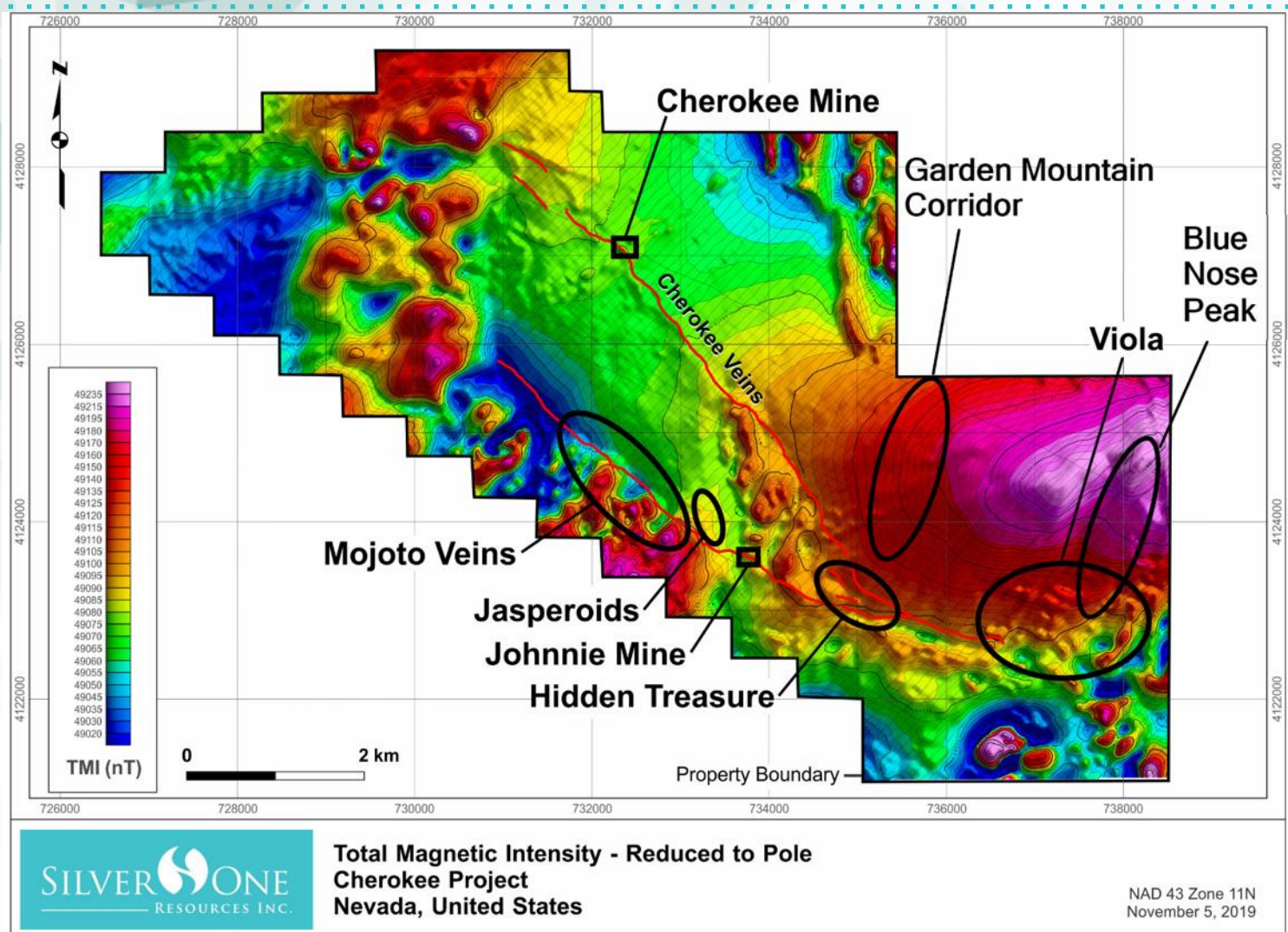
Cherokee Mine Area – Ag-Au-Cu Geochemistry and Geology



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



Cherokee – Airborne Magnetometer Survey



Arizona, USA

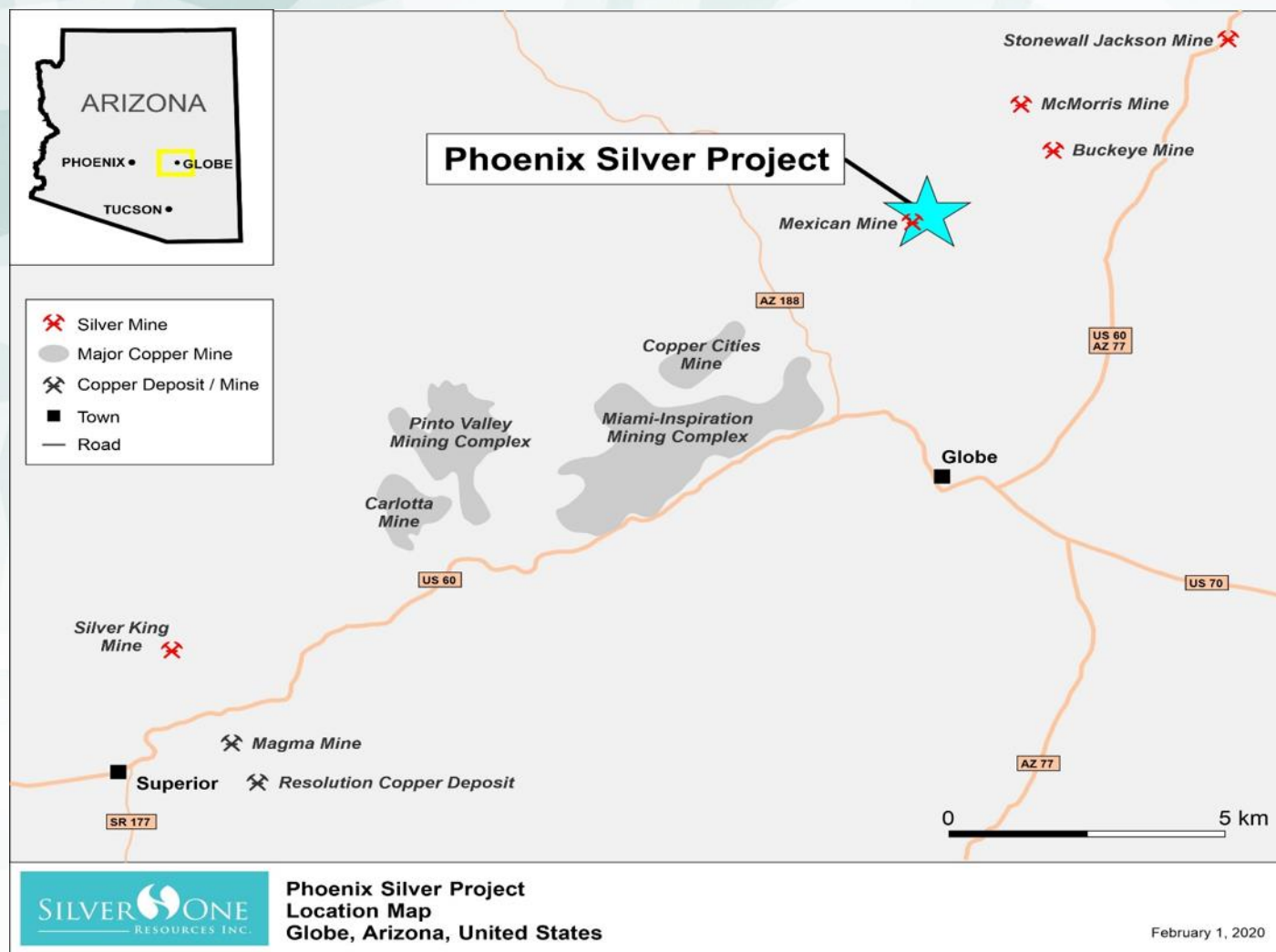


Phoenix Silver Project

- Very high-grade vein fragments
- Assays to 459,000 gm/tonne (14,688 oz/ton)
- Exploration program to target vein source of high-grade fragments



Phoenix Silver Project Location



Silver Fragments – Assay 459,000 gm/t (14,688 oz/t)

Fragment with Pen



Multiple Silver Fragments



* The above photos is of selected samples that are not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the property

Phoenix Silver Project Showing and Samples



Silver One – 12 month Catalysts

Building a silver company.

Candelaria, Nevada

- *Drilling to potentially expand mineralization along strike*
- *Geophysics*
- *Continue met testing on heaps*
- *Drilling high-grade*
- *Economic studies 2021*

Cherokee, Nevada

- *Mapping and sampling high-grade veins*
- *Geophysics*
- *Exploration results 2021*

Phoenix Silver Project, Arizona

- *Mapping and sampling*
- *Geophysics*
- *Drill program (Q2?)*

Seeking New Opportunities



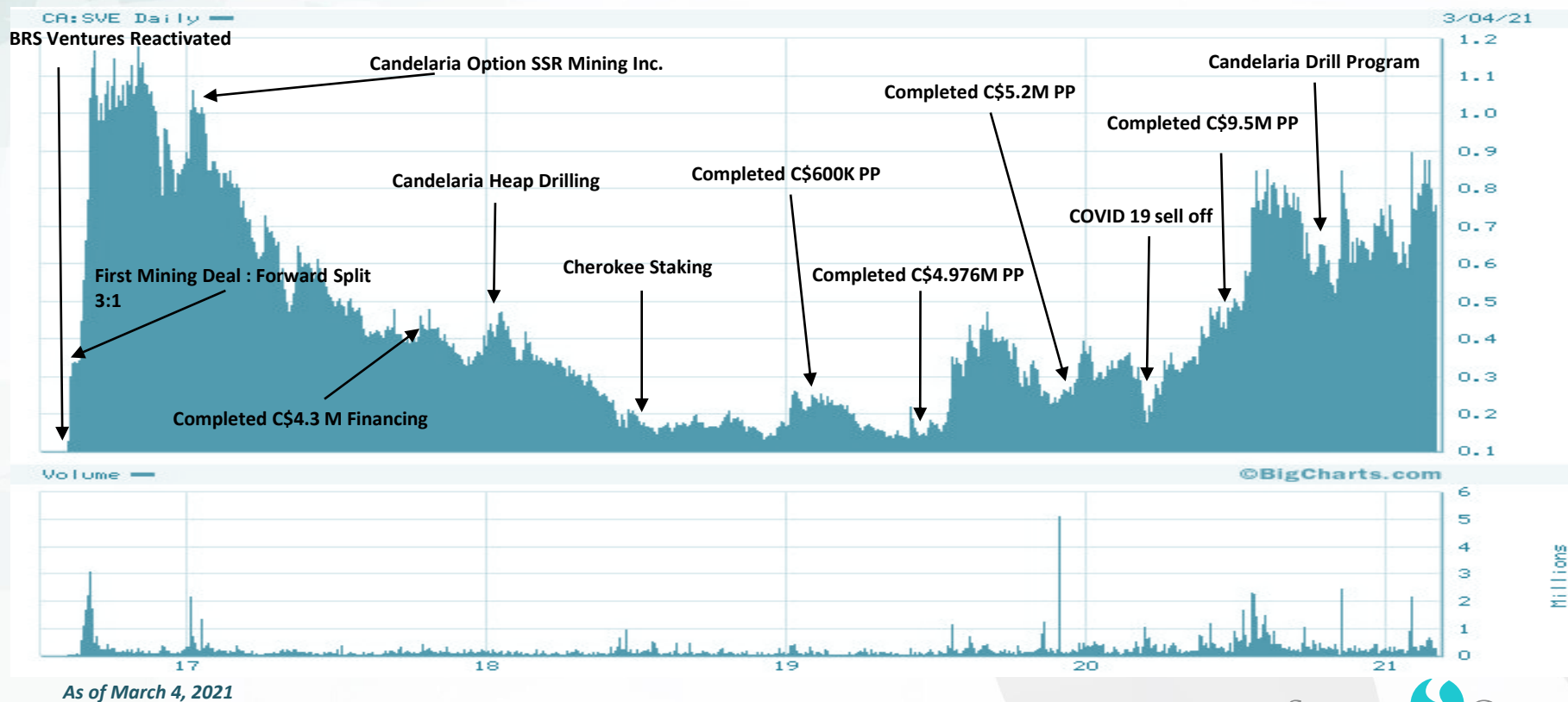
Share Structure and Trading History

Issued & Outstanding	203,736,930
Options	10,753,499
Warrants*	35,669,107
Fully Diluted	250,159,536
Treasury:	~\$12 M

Avg Daily Volume (90 days) US = 441,643 CAN = 849,009

2,079,167 @ \$0.20 to expire Jan 9, 2022, 20,406,320 @ \$0.20 to expire July 10, 2022 and 10,566,000 @ \$0.40 to expire Jan 20, 2023, 10,681,218 @ \$0.65 to expire July 14, 2023

Strategic Shareholders	
Eric Sprott	16.25%
Directors & Management	5.2%
Commodity Capital	4%
SSR Mining	3.3%
Earth Resource Investment Group	2%
Sector Management	1%



Thank You!

Silver One Resources

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