

Copper from the Koo Trend on Aeonian's Koocanusa Property in British Columbia: Azurite and malachite staining around weathered sulphide blebs in a dolomitic rock unit. This was one sample collected within a 130 m mineralized road-section within the main Koo Trend.

DISCOVERY THROUGH SCIENCE

BIG MINERS DARLING: SEDIMENT-HOSTED COPPER DEPOSITS

An increasing number of major mining companies is attracted by deposits to be mined underground – not only because the surficial disturbance and environmental impacts are less than with open-pits but also because these can be highly economic due to low operating costs. In this regard, among the most attractive deposit-types is sediment-hosted copper as its ore zone typically runs continuously for long distances (up to several kilometres, or hundreds to a thousand kilometres through Germany and Poland or the prolific Congo Copper Belt). And when the width of the ore zone is just a metre (or even less!), that's just great news for underground mining engineers and shareholders alike.

The famous [Kootenay Gold Rush](#) was ignited when placer gold nuggets weighing as much as a kilogram were found in the **Wildhorse River** close to Cranbrook in southern British Columbia. Alone the Wild Horse River produced ~1.5 million ounces of gold in 1863-1930s. Aeonian's Koocanusa Property is just 20 km southwest of the Wild Horse River. Placer mining at Aeonian's **Gold Creek** and the immediate area has a long and productive history.

The source of all the gold has never been found yet, but Aeonian found mounting evidence for another deposit-type on its district-scale land holdings spanning over 130 km²: **Sediment-hosted copper.**

Although not listed on a stock-exchange, investors can already participate in a potential discovery by participating in a private placement financing as the private company has an intent to become publicly traded on a Canadian stock-exchange.

Members of Aeonian's management team will be joining this years' [Zimtu Road-Trip](#) in Switzerland (Geneva and Zurich) and Germany (Frankfurt and Munich) on November 1-5, 2022. **To meet Aeonian's management team and other CEOs of Canadian-listed exploration, green-tech and sports-gear companies, secure your spot at select event locations by [clicking here](#).**

Company Details



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Canadian Symbol (CSE): Not Listed

German Symbol / WKN: Not Listed

Aeonian Resources Ltd. is a private company founded in 2020 and is currently in the process of getting listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange.

Aeonian started exploration at its Koocanusa Copper Project in southern British Columbia in 2020 and continued work in 2021 and 2022.

Currently, the company is doing a private placement financing at a price of \$0.05 per unit, which includes one common share of the company and one warrant exercisable into a share at a price of \$0.10 in the first year and \$0.25 in the second year (from the date the company's shares commence trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange).

All \$-figures in CAD unless otherwise stated.

Click below image to find out more
about the 2022 Zimtu Road-Trip in
Geneva, Zurich, Frankfurt and Munich
on November 1-5, 2022:





The Koocanusa Property boasts a fantastic location with road access, a long exploration season, well-developed support services and infrastructure close-by.

Hosted in some of the oldest rocks in British Columbia, Koocanusa has both sedimentary copper and epithermal gold showings with potential for additional cobalt and silver. Placer gold has been panned from **Gold Creek** since the 1860s although the source of the gold has not been found. The region was last explored in the 1980s and since that time, equivalent rocks in the US have been found to host economic copper, cobalt and silver deposits.

Aeonian is trawling historical data, academic papers and economic assessments of similar projects to build a new geological model. This, coupled with advances in technology, broad geochemical sampling and detailed mapping, is increasing Aeonian's understanding – and the potential – of the Koocanusa Project.

Preliminary prospecting at Koocanusa has highlighted anomalous copper trends that run parallel to bedding in coarser siltstone and sandstone layers, with at least 2 prospective horizons identified to-date. In addition to the sediment-hosted copper, there is evidence of overprinting epithermal veins which may be contributing to the anomalous historic gold occurrences noted on Aeonian's property.

KOOCANUSA HIGHLIGHTS

- Over 130 km² of road accessible continuous mineral tenures 30 minutes from Cranbrook, BC, from where the project site is accessible by Highway #3 and the Newgate-Kikomun Forestry Road. The Koocanusa Property is serviced by an extensive and well-maintained network of roads and trails.
- 21 km continuous trend of anomalous copper following prospective stratigraphy, with historic surface rock samples showing up to 0.98% copper from sedimentary-hosted units.

• Targets located in the western part of the property are associated with **known copper-silver showings** and down-dip extensions identified during a Critical Minerals Survey by USGS (United States Geological Survey).

• Some target zones hosted in **equivalent strata to Hecla-owned copper-silver-cobalt deposits in Montana**, 120 km south.

• Historic drilling intersected 1.6 m @ 0.85% copper.

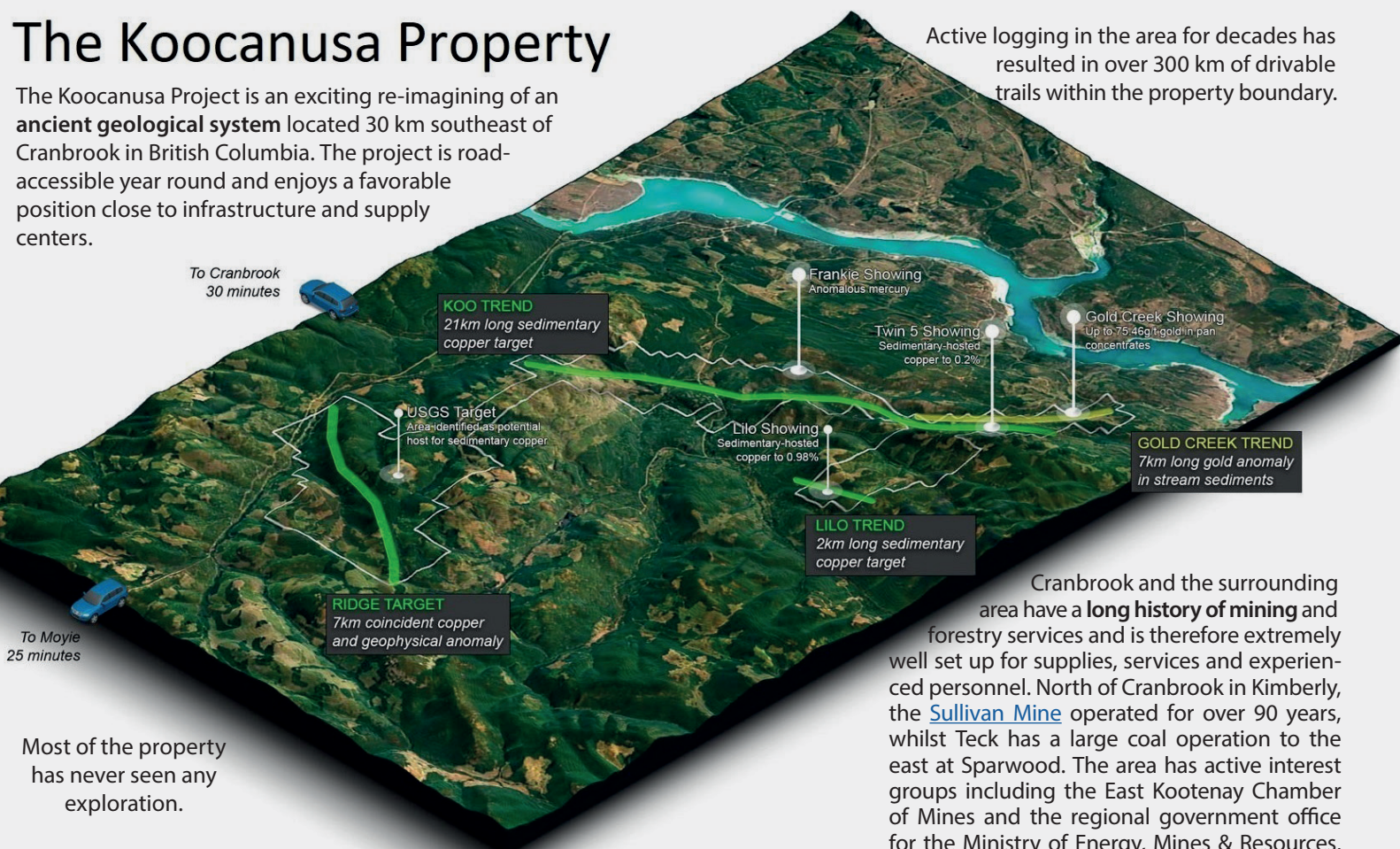
• **Visible gold** reported in historic (1989) drill core at the Gold Creek showing (source of gold yet to be found).

• Historic pan concentrates highlight a **7 km long anomaly with up to 75.46 g/t gold** along the creek.

• 2020 field work suggests the presence of **several potential copper horizons** hosted in sandstone units dipping 10-45 degrees, which would have been missed by historic exploration/drilling methods.

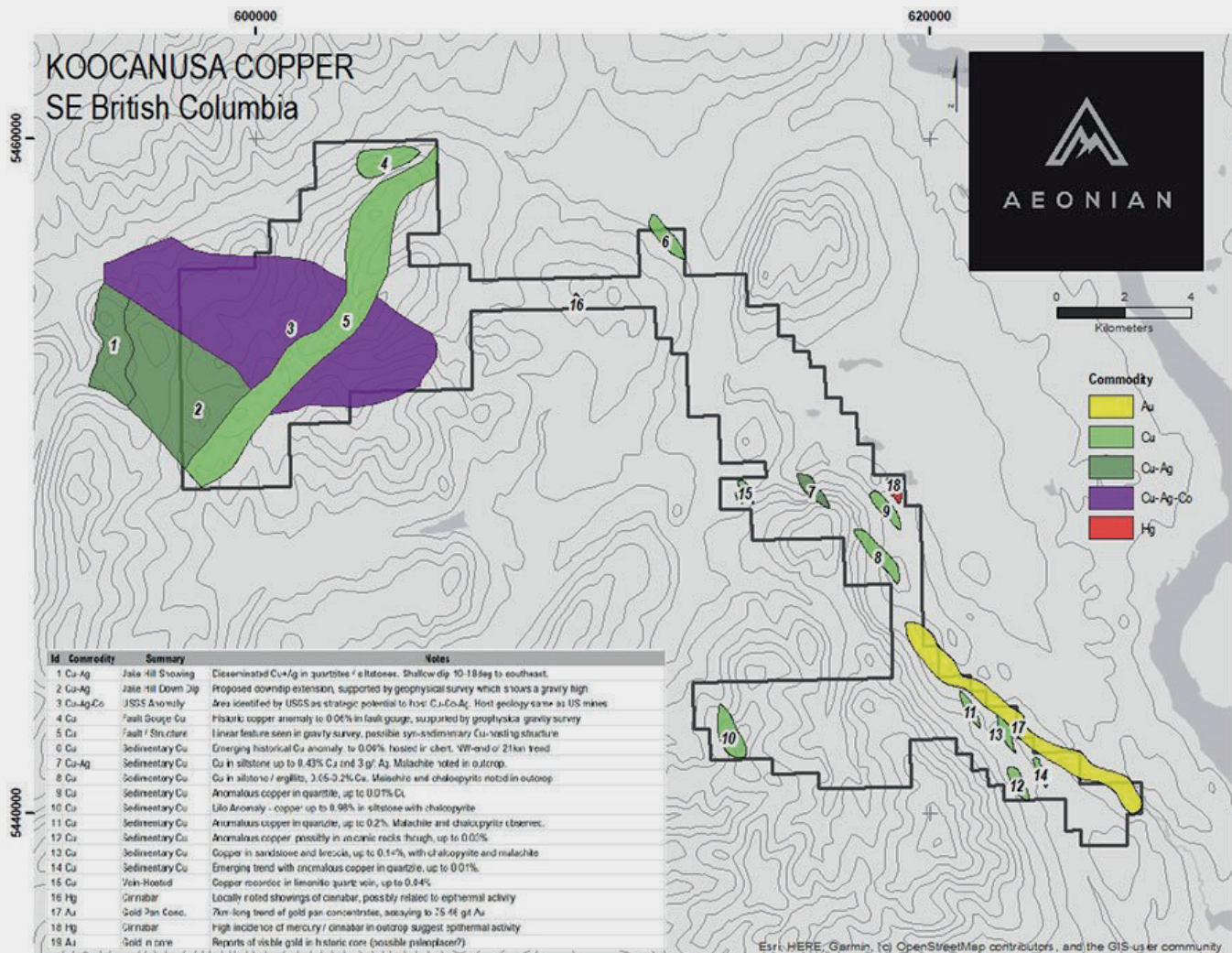
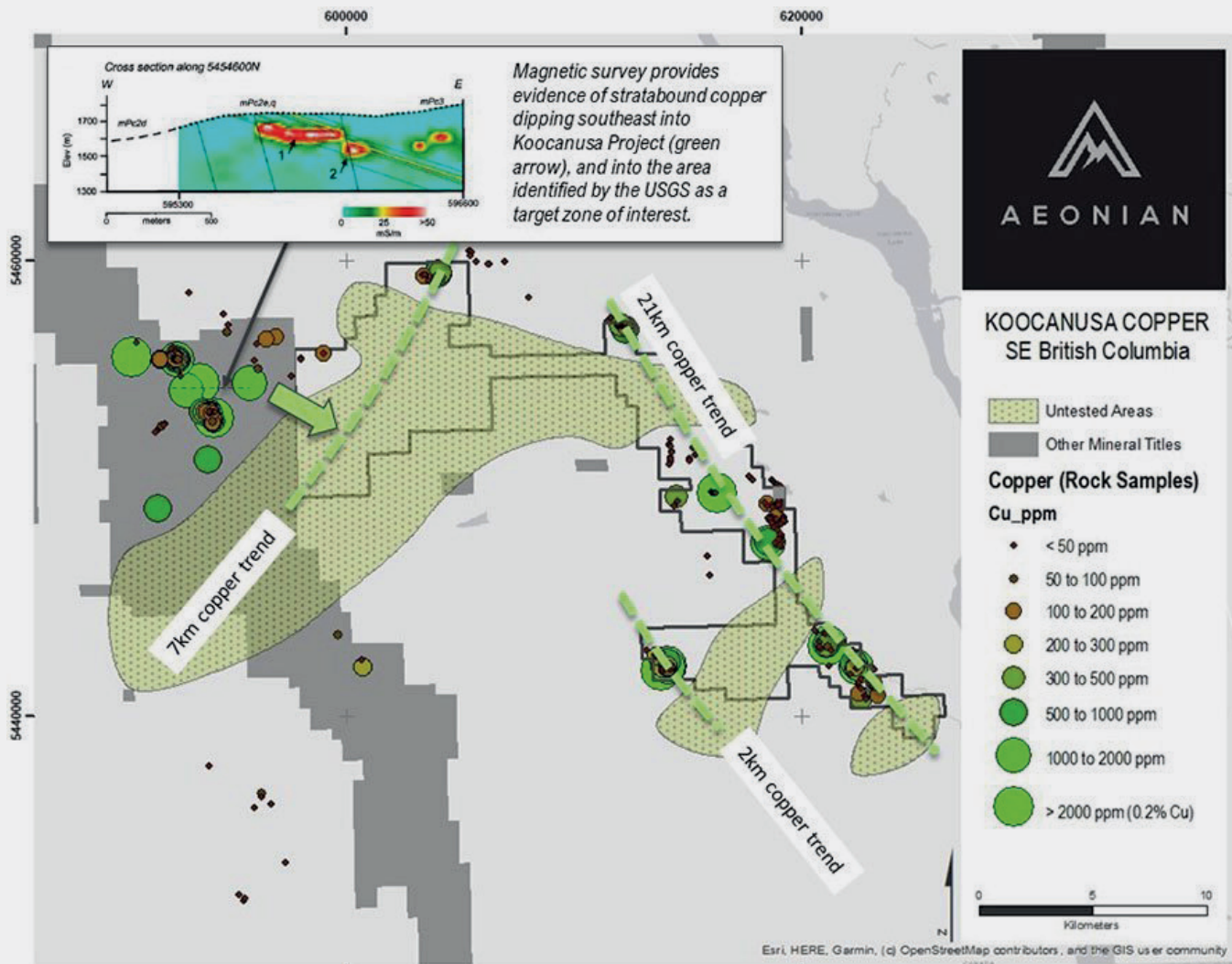
The Koocanusa Property

The Koocanusa Project is an exciting re-imagining of an **ancient geological system** located 30 km southeast of Cranbrook in British Columbia. The project is road-accessible year round and enjoys a favorable position close to infrastructure and supply centers.



Most of the property has never seen any exploration.

Cranbrook and the surrounding area have a **long history of mining** and forestry services and is therefore extremely well set up for supplies, services and experienced personnel. North of Cranbrook in Kimberly, the [Sullivan Mine](#) operated for over 90 years, whilst Teck has a large coal operation to the east at Sparwood. The area has active interest groups including the East Kootenay Chamber of Mines and the regional government office for the Ministry of Energy, Mines & Resources.





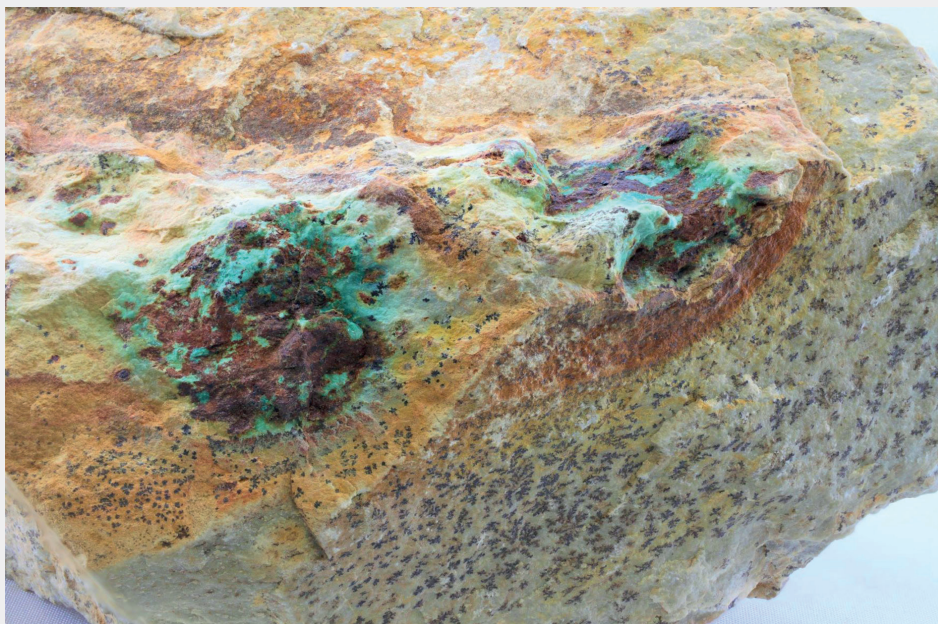
In October 2020, Aeonian completed a prospecting program with a group of 4 geoscientists. The entire property was covered, with over 100 field data points collected (structural and lithological data) along with 40 geochemical samples. This work was pivotal in identifying the primary copper trends.

In June 2021, Aeonian's team completed a 2 x 1 km magnetic survey grid with coincident soils over a central section of the **Koo Trend**, with additional prospecting, mapping and sampling activities in newly staked areas.

In August 2022, Aeonian [announced](#) that its Phase 1 Exploration Program was completed during a 3-week period from July 20 to August 12:

- Exploration was primarily focused on the southeastern and central part of the property within the 21-km mineralization trend, and included district-scale geological mapping, construction of stratigraphic columns, conduction of structural measurements, and documenting locations of faults, folds, foliation, veins, and fractures. Aeonian also completed several reconnaissance trips around the western part of the property and identified a potential new target called the **Jim Creek Zone**. To complement the mapping and observations, a detailed geochemical analysis with an μ XRF instrument on key stratigraphic intervals from the outcrops was completed. The integration of the Phase 1 results allowed Aeonian to constrain the sedimentary sequences that host the mineralization including the lateral extent and lithological variability, which is a key factor in predictive modeling. Aeonian also completed several drone survey grids to create a 3D terrain model over the mapped section 21-km trend which will help with determining future projections of the "fertile" sedimentary horizons.

- Phase 2 commenced on August 20 and will continue to build on the profile of the area, with a focus on the new **Jim Creek Zone**, possible extensions of mineralization along the **Koo Trend**, and mapping around the **Gilnockie Target** in the south.



Copper mineralization has been observed at a variety of locations across the Koocanusa Property. The most notable are the copper carbonates and oxides (malachite, azurite, chrysocolla) which form green stains on surfaces and along fractures. Within fresh rock Aeonian observed chalcopyrite and chalcocite mineralization. The "copper fronts" are associated with sandstones or dolomitic units, although weaker mineralization has also been observed in chert and mudstone. Manganese dendrites, cubic pyrite, magnetite and garnets are all accessory to the copper fronts and are good pathfinders in the field.

• Aeonian's President and CEO, **Branden Haynes**, commented in the **August-2022-news**: "The Board of Aeonian Resources is happy with the results of Phase 1 on Koocanusa and is optimistic for Phase 2. This summer's exploration program adds additional expenditure value to the Koocanusa project that already has a NI 43-101 report."

With initial prospecting and phase-1 of the 2022 exploration program completed – and highly prospective and viable targets established – the next exploration steps aim to discover a sediment-hosted copper deposit in one of the world's most favorable terrains – maybe just in time with Aeonian's plans for a listing on a Canadian stock-exchange.



The rocks at Aeonian's Koocanusa Property are part of the **Purcell Basin Supergroup** which underlie southeastern British Columbia and stretch into Montana and Idaho, USA.

There are similarities at Koocanusa to several major deposits and mines in Montana, where copper and silver is hosted in porous sandstone beds (below mentioned deposits and mines are all owned by **Hecla Mining Company**; NYSE: HL; current market capitalization: \$2.8 billion USD):

Rock Creek Deposit (Montana):

100 million t @ 47 g/t silver and 0.7% copper containing 148 million ounces silver and 658,680 t [1.5 billion pounds] copper (Inferred, 2020).

In 2015, Hecla [acquired Revett Mining Company Inc.](#) and its Rock Creek Project, which is "considered to be one of the largest undeveloped silver and copper deposits in North America", according to Hecla. The 130-year-old Coeur d'Alene-based miner acquired all the outstanding shares of Revett for total consideration of approximately \$19 million in Hecla stock. As such, Hecla [recognized early the significance](#) of Rock Creek and opportunistically took over Revett during a downturn in the precious and base metals markets.

According to Hecla's [website](#): "The Rock Creek project is located approximately five miles northeast of Noxon, Sanders County, Montana (about 50 miles north of [Hecla's] Lucky Friday mine in Idaho). Inferred resource at Rock Creek reported at a **minimum thickness of 15 feet [~4.6 m]**; Metallurgical recoveries: **88% silver, 92% copper.**"

[Revett](#) "had planned to develop Rock Creek as an approximate 10,000-st/d, underground room-and-pillar mine similar to **Troy** [a past producing, near-by sedimentary silver-copper mine]. Processing would be based on conventional crushing, grinding, and flotation to produce a copper-silver concentrate that would be shipped by rail to a smelter." [Hecla's CEO stated in May 2015](#): "We are acquiring Revett with an eye to the future, as Rock Creek is a world-class silver-copper deposit..."

MONTANA ASSETS: 3rd LARGEST COPPER DEPOSIT IN U.S.

Working to advance underground data collection and permitting

Permitting Strategy – Taking a reset

- Executing strategy to expedite authorization for underground evaluation and data collection via existing infrastructure.
 - Focus on permitting additional underground evaluation work on private land at existing Montanore site.
 - Proposed evaluation project has very low environmental impact.
- Common ownership of both ore bodies provides optionality not available to previous proponents.

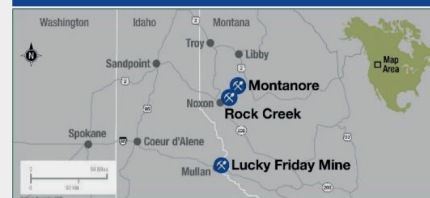
Inferred Resources (at 12/31/21)

Rock Creek	Montanore
148.7 million oz. Silver	183 million oz. Silver
1.3 billion lbs. Copper	1.5 billion lbs. Copper

Combined, the projects are as large as Hecla's current reserves

NYSE: HL

Site Overview



Overview

Metric	Rock Creek	Montanore
Potential Mine Life	20 – 30 Years each	
Acquisition Cost	\$19 M	\$54 M
Well Located	50 miles from Lucky Friday	
Land Position	Great Exploration Potential	

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Montanore Deposit (Montana):

112 million t @ 50 g/t silver and 0.7% copper containing 183 million ounces silver and 759,420 t [1.7 billion pounds] copper (Inferred, 2020).

In 2016, Hecla [acquired Mines Management Inc.](#) and its Montanore Project, which is "considered one of the largest undeveloped silver and copper deposits in North America". The project is approximately 10 miles from Hecla's Rock Creek project... Hecla acquired all the outstanding shares of Mines Management for total consideration of approximately \$46 million in Hecla stock, representing a 41% premium to Mines Management's share price on May 20, 2016.

According to Hecla's website:

"Geologically, the deposit is categorized as a stratabound sediment-hosted silver-copper deposit, and is one of three major deposits in the area, including the Troy Mine and Rock Creek deposit."

Hecla's CEO stated in May 2015:

"Hecla is the logical company to move Montanore forward, with its close proximity to Rock Creek, as well as its similar geology and scale. We have considerable experience operating Greens Creek in a National Monument which will, combined with our financial strength and commitment to the community and environment, help Montanore reach its full potential."

Excerpts from a [Scientific Investigations Report](#) by the USGS (2005):

"The western Montana copper belt in western Montana and northern Idaho contains several large stratabound copper-silver deposits... Production from the deposits at the Troy Mine and lesser production from the Snowstorm Mine has yielded **222,237 tons [490 million pounds] Cu and 1,657.4 tons [53 million ounces] Ag**. Estimates of undeveloped resources, mostly from the world-class Rock Creek-Montanore deposits, as well as lesser amounts at the Troy Mine, total more than **2.9 million tons [6.4 billion pounds] Cu and 2,600 tons [84 million ounces] Ag in 406 million tons of ore**. The Rock Creek-Montanore and Troy deposits, which are currently the most significant undeveloped resources identified in the copper belt, are also among the largest stratabound copper-silver deposits in North America and contain about 15 percent of the copper in such deposits in North America... These [stratabound copper-silver] deposits typically consist of disseminated Cu sulfide minerals restricted to a narrow range of mineralized layers within a sedimentary sequence... Mineral deposits in the Revett Formation are unusual because they are also rich in silver, a characteristic that sets them apart from many other stratabound copper deposits..."



Sedimentary copper deposits supply about 20-25% of the world's copper production, ranking second (after porphyries) as the most important copper deposit-types. Sediment-hosted copper deposits may also contain silver, gold, PGEs and other rare metals.

"Porphyry copper deposits, which are associated with **igneous [magmatic] intrusions**, yield about two-thirds of the world's copper and are therefore the world's most important type of copper deposit. Large copper deposits of this type are found in mountainous regions of western North America and in the Andes Mountains of South America. Another important type of copper deposit – the type **contained in sedimentary rocks** – accounts for approximately one fourth of the world's identified copper resources. These deposits occur in such areas as the copper belt of central Africa and the Zechstein basin of Eastern Europe." (Source)

"Sediment-hosted copper deposits are **stratabound**, that is, they are restricted to a narrow range of layers within a sedimentary sequence but do not necessarily follow sedimentary bedding.

They are **epigenetic and diagenetic**, that is, they are formed after the host sediment is deposited, but in most cases, prior to lithification of the host. They form independently of igneous processes... Host rocks are of two types: low-energy calcareous or dolomitic siltstones, shales and carbonate rocks of marine or lacustrine origin; and high-energy sandstones, arkoses and conglomerates of continental origin... All deposits contain one or more of the following minerals deposited in zones in this order: chalcocite and other copper sulfide minerals, bornite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, and subordinate galena and sphalerite. Chalcocite forms near the oxidized source of copper; pyrite forms near the reduced rocks. Native copper occurs in deposits deficient in sulfide. Native silver is common." (Source)

Excerpts from an article by Richard Mills of [Ahead of the Herd](#) (2020):

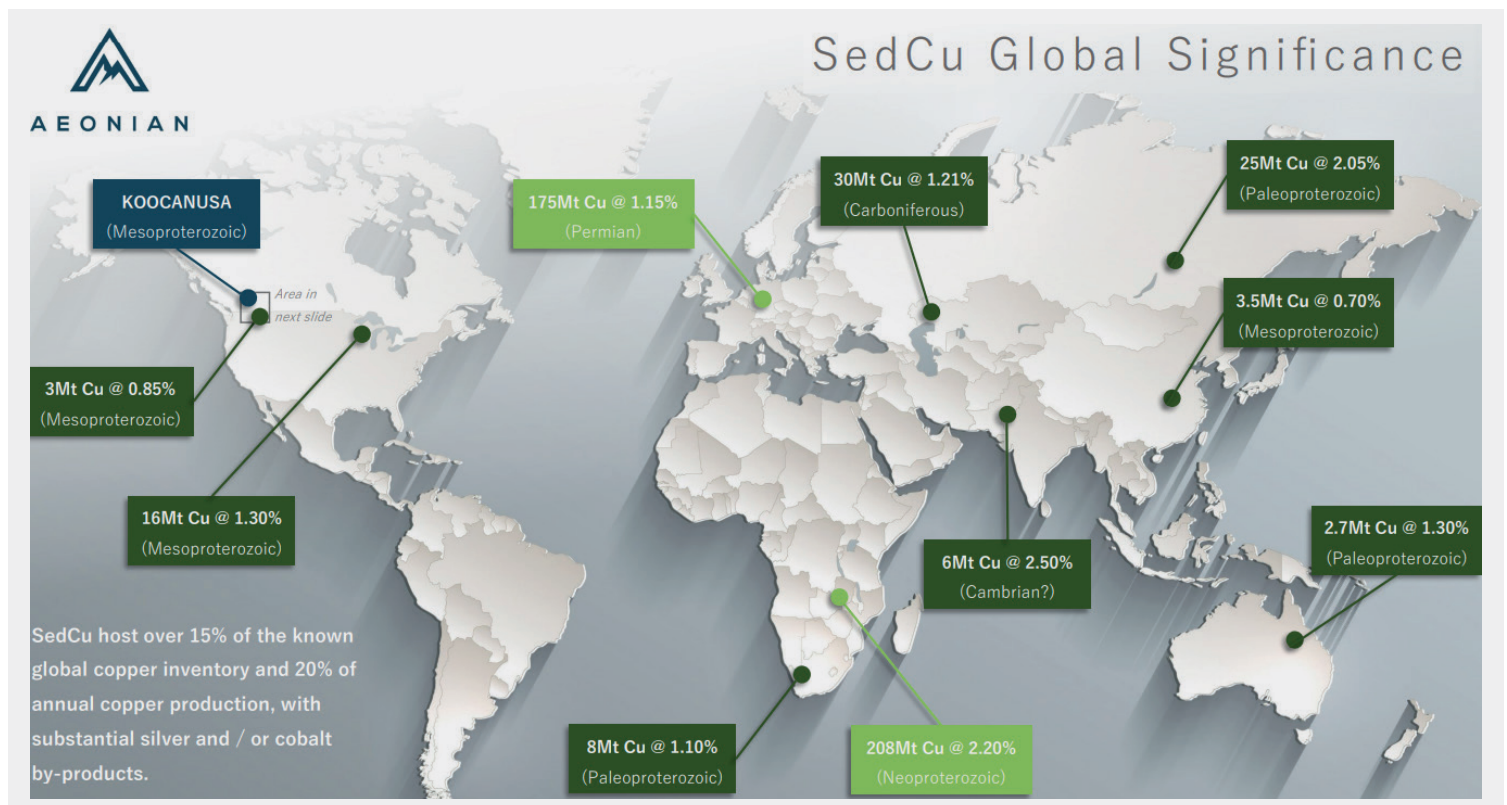
Sedimentary copper deposits are formed in ocean basins, where the seabed is composed of porous materials such as sandstone, limestone and black shale, through which copper and other minerals travel up and become trapped in the rock layers. The process of mineral

deposition is different from a **copper porphyry deposit**, which is formed when a block of molten-rock magma cools. The cooling leads to a separation of dissolved metals into distinct zones, resulting in rich deposits of copper, molybdenum, gold, tin, zinc and lead.

Copper porphyries can be visualized as a bag of flour with millions of grains of rice, where the grains are tiny pieces of copper and other minerals, spread throughout a large area, whereas **sedimentary copper deposits** are like a stack of books. [Sedimentary copper deposits] may also be tabular in form, though frequently folded and faulted.

Sedimentary exhalative deposits formed when hydrothermal fluids contacted a body of water, and precipitated ore. The large deposits in the Zambian copper belt are an example of SedEx-style mineralization.

Red-bed deposits, so named due to oxidation resulting from exposure to the atmosphere, are divided into volcanic and sedimentary. The KGHM wholly owned (world's #8 copper and #2 silver producer) **Kupferschiefer** (which means "copper shale" in German)

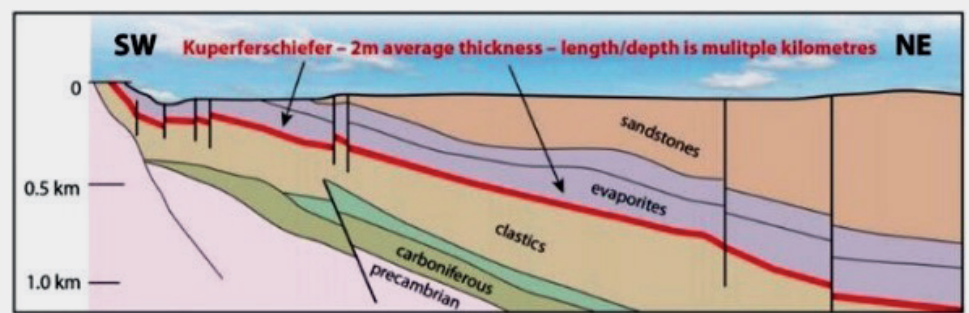




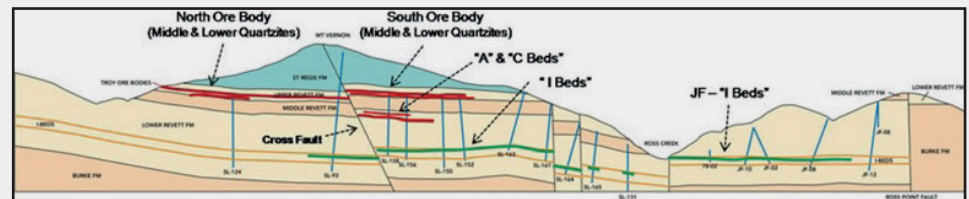
deposits are similar to red-beds but larger, even regionally extensive. They typically form in a marine setting, after land is gradually submerged in a shallow sea, then overlain by sedimentary rocks – which formed from the gradual deposition of the carcasses of dead sea creatures, onto the ocean floor.

The **Kupferschiefer copper belt** that underlies Germany and Poland is among only three “supergiant” sediment-hosted copper deposits in the world. It is also within an elite 1% of deposits that contain over 60 million tonnes of copper. Ore bodies can range in thickness from 0.3 m with an average mining thickness of 2 metres, contained largely within the black shale of the Kupferschiefer sensu stricto, up to more than 50 m, where sublevel stopping, backfilling, and pillar mining reflect the pervasive mineralization, states a research paper.

According to the Polish Geological Institute, **Poland holds the largest economic copper resources in Europe**, about 36 million tonnes, **and the most anticipated economic silver resources** on the continent, about 3.4 billion troy ounces. Other metals recovered from copper ores at Poland’s Kupferschiefer deposits include gold, platinum, palladium and rhenium. Despite being a small country, about the size of New Mexico, Poland produced 54.6 million ounces of silver in 2019, up 18% from 2018, mainly as a product of copper mining. The richest silver deposits are located in the Lower and Upper Silesia regions, where the first shallow mines pre-date the Roman Empire, going back as far as 1136 AD. The US Geological Survey says the massive volume of metal in Poland’s Kupferschiefer deposits is due to continuous mineralization that extends down dip and laterally for kilometers... Identified resources within the giant Lubin-Sieroszowice deposit, are 1.6 billion tonnes of ore containing 30.3 million tonnes of copper and 2.7 billion ounces of silver, at average grades of 1.63% Cu and 57 g/t Ag. Reserves are 23.7 million tonnes copper and 1.4 billion ounces silver. The strongest copper



Cross-section of the Kupferschiefer (red) in Poland with an average thickness of just 2 m but length/depth is multiple kilometres.



Cross-section of Troy Mine's ore bodies (red) in Montana, USA, representing sediment-hosted copper-silver deposits similar to near-by Rock Creek ("Rock Creek will have rock characteristics that are virtually identical to the Troy mine"). The Troy Mine operated between 1981 and 1993 (re-opened in first half of 2010s). As of December 2011, Troy had **10.53 million t @ 37 g/t silver and 0.47% copper** containing **12.44 million ounces of silver and 98.87 million lbs of copper** (Proven & Probable), in which year about 1.5 million t were mined on an annual basis with the mill processing ore at rate of 4,000 t per day. As of 2015, an estimated 12 years of ore remained in its sedimentary deposits. In 2015, Hecla acquired both Troy and Rock Creek, but kept Troy under care and maintenance while Rock Creek has not seen a production decision by Hecla yet. ([Source](#))

sulfide mineralization occurs in the black clay shales, including chalcocite, bornite, covellite and chalcopyrite, accompanied by minerals associated with silver, native silver, lead, zinc, cobalt and nickel. [End of quote]

Excerpts from "[A Decade of Geology and Exploration in the Belt Basin](#)" (1984):

"The **Belt Supergroup** is a thick middle Proterozoic sedimentary sequence deposited in a basin along the edge of the North American craton. Subsequent geological events have modified the basin so its remaining rocks outcrop in Montana, Idaho, northeast Washington, southeast British Columbia, and southwest Alberta. The Canadian equivalent of the Belt is called the **Purcell Supergroup**. Several similar age basins occurred along the western edge of the Proterozoic North American craton. The sedimentary sequence in the Belt basin aggregates is more than 18 km (60,000 ft) in the thickest section, where the bottom is still unexposed and the top removed by erosion. The

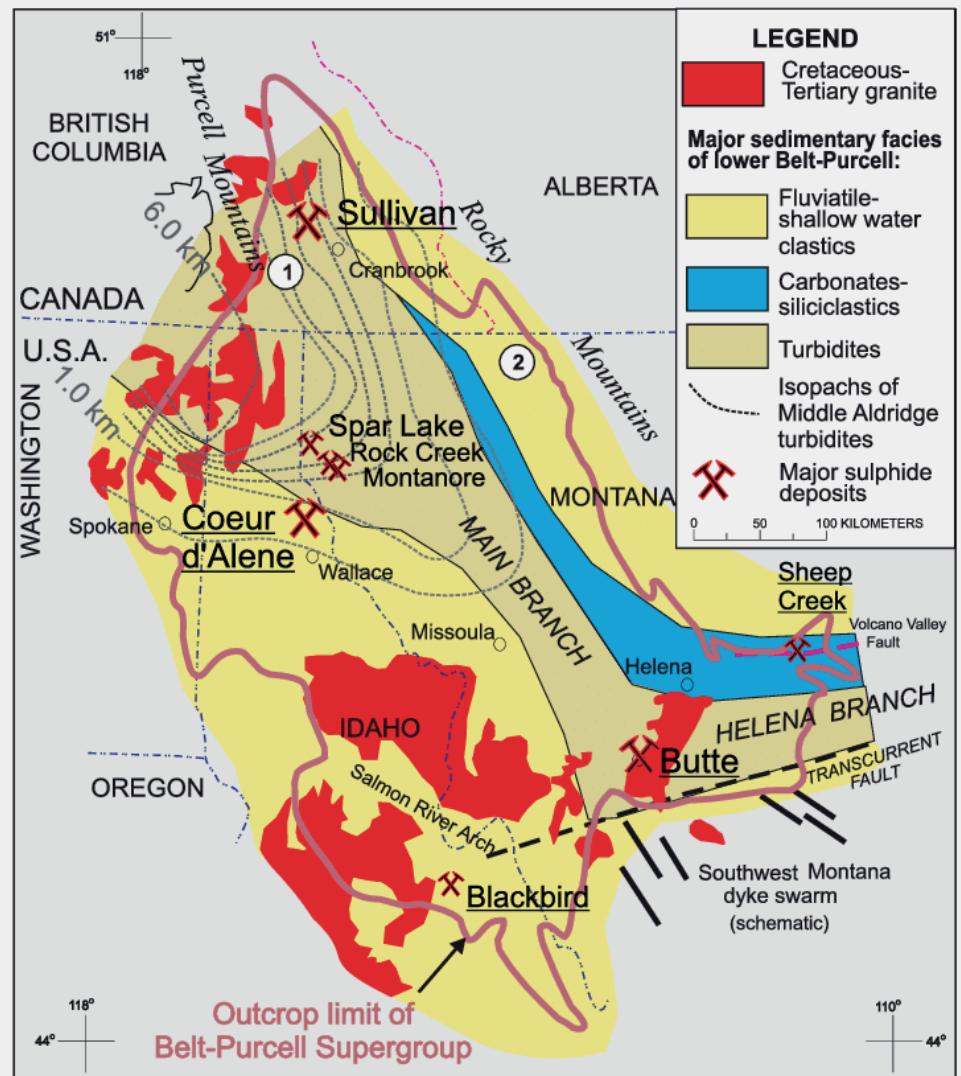
limits of the Belt basin are poorly known because of later sedimentation and tectonic disruption... Along with the availability of better geological base, there have been new exploration developments. The 1973-1983 decade saw proof of the commercial viability of the Cu-Ag mineralization at the **Troy mine**. The conclusion was also accepted that the Sullivan mine was a sedimentary massive sulfide. So was the conclusion that the Cu-Co mineralization at the Blackbird mine at Cobalt, ID, was the result of similar submarine exhalative processes. And there were discoveries of another Cu-Ag deposit "larger and higher grade" than the Troy mine and of two new massive sulfide districts. The Belt-Purcell terrane has long intrigued exploration and mining geologists as the host of Pb-Zn-Ag veins of Idaho's Coeur d'Alene district and of the Sullivan mine at Kimberley, British Columbia, one of the largest Pb-Zn-Ag deposits in North America. In the mid-1960s, Bear Creek Mining Co.'s discoveries of the stratabound copper-silver occurrences in the Revett Formation brought new interest in the



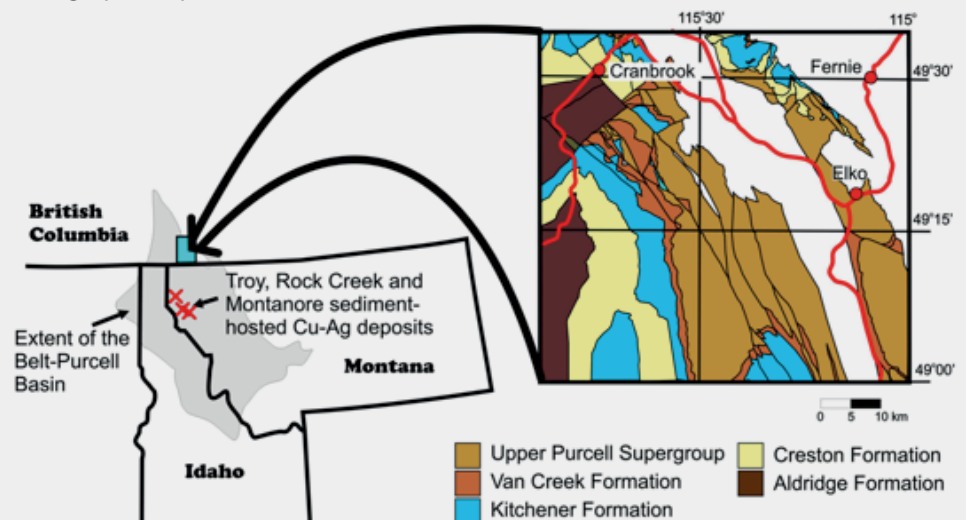
basin's geology. The recognition of the Sullivan ore body as a sediment-hosted massive sulfide has also generated minerals exploration activity in the US portion of the Belt basin. This activity increased again after the Australian discovery of the world class Olympic Dam deposit at Roxby Downs, South Australia. This occurred because of some suggested similarities in the regional geologic setting of the Belt basin with the Adelaide geosyncline, the host for the Olympic Dam deposit... Also, the Sullivan ore deposit was shown to be formed in the deeper distal part of the basin. This contrasts to the more proximal depositional position of the Prichard Formation."

Excerpts from "An Evaluation of the Strata-Bound Base Metal Potential of the Middle and Upper Purcell Supergroup, Southeast British Columbia" (2007):

"The **Middle Proterozoic Belt-Purcell Basin** hosts the Purcell Supergroup in southeast British Columbia. The basin is believed to represent an intracontinental rift system that has been filled by both marine and fluvial sediments. The Sullivan Mine, one of the world's largest SEDEX Pb-Zn deposits, is hosted in the Aldridge Formation of the lower Purcell Supergroup. Overlying rocks of the middle and upper Purcell Supergroup have received much less attention in B.C., even though they host several important sediment-hosted copper deposits in Montana (Spar Lake [Troy], Rock Creek, and Montanore)... The Mesoproterozoic Belt-Purcell basin has sedimentary rock thickness of at least 19 km within the central part of the basin in BC and up to 18 km in the U.S. (Winston and Link, 1993). This large thickness of sediment was deposited in a relatively rapid period, leading to the formation of numerous sediment-hosted stratabound Cu-Ag occurrences in the quartzite-dominated Revett Formation. These deposits, including Troy, Rock Creek and Montanore, are all located in western Montana; however, evidence for sediment-hosted copper mineralization has recently been identified in southeastern British Columbia."



Map showing the outcrop extent of the **Belt-Purcell basin**, the locations of major mineral deposits, and the simplified distribution of sedimentary facies of the lower part of the **Belt-Purcell Supergroup** (i.e. Aldridge-Prichard Formations and stratigraphic equivalents). ([Source](#))



The **middle Purcell Supergroup** includes clastic sediments of the **Creston Formation** and carbonates of the **Kitchener Formation**. It is the **middle Creston Formation**, termed the **Revett** in Montana, that hosts the known copper deposits. ([Source](#))



Excerpts from “[Mesoproterozoic Belt Supergroup](#)” (2021):

The enigma of the Belt Supergroup is well-summarized by a quote from Dr. Don Winston (1931-2022), who worked extensively on the rocks of the Belt Supergroup while a professor at the University of Montana:

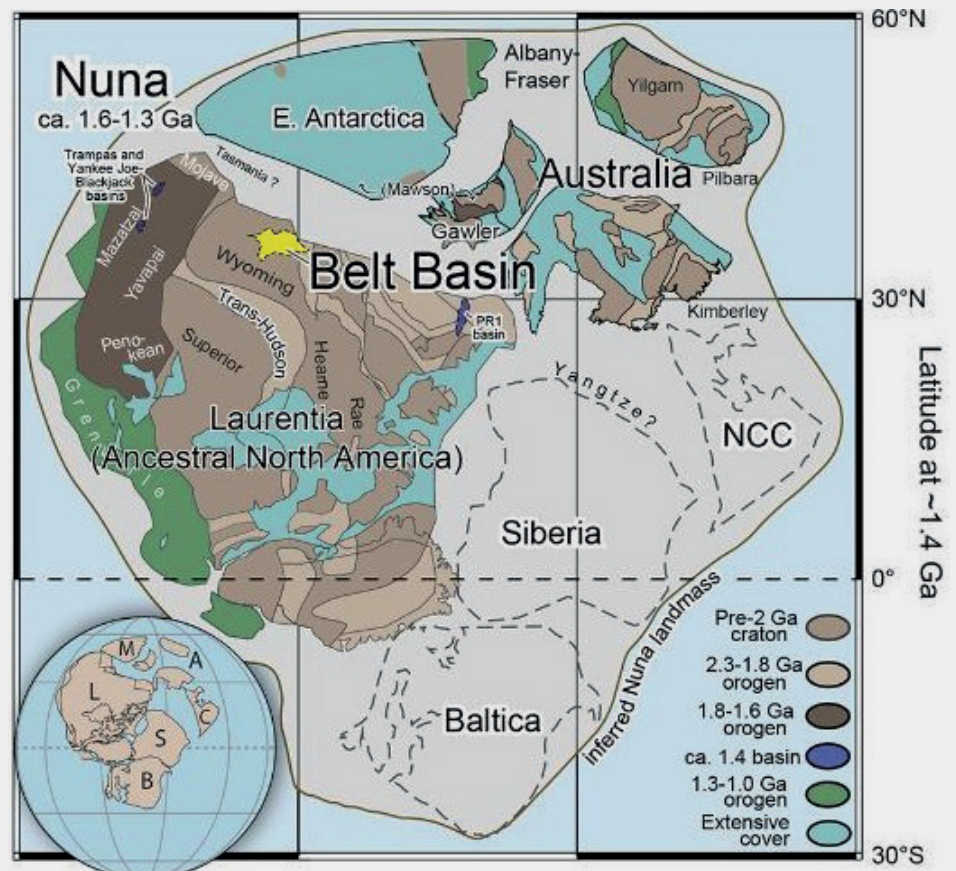
“The Belt was deposited in a huge intracratonic basin that stretched across western Montana, northern Idaho and into eastern Washington and Canada. It was filled by sand, silt, clay, and carbonate sediments that locally reach more than 18 km thick. The sedimentary structures of these rocks are beautifully preserved, since they were deposited 1.5 to 1.4 billion years ago. They reveal a world of pure sedimentary processes unfettered by plants and animals. [They] reveal a world of gigantic sheetflood alluvial aprons and shallow seas or lakes, for which there are no modern counterparts.”

The immense area (>200,000 km²) and thickness (>15 km) of the Belt Supergroup make it one of the largest sedimentary basins on Earth. It also was deposited prior to evolution of burrowing organisms and thus preserves some spectacular sedimentary structures. These features have helped the Belt Supergroup captivate the imaginations of generations of geologists and the details are still being worked out.

Belt Supergroup rocks were deposited in the largest Middle Proterozoic basin on the North American continent. Most workers interpret that the Belt basin was formed as an intracratonic basin and periodically connected to the world ocean. At other times, it was enclosed and formed lacustrine deposits (Ross and Villeneuve, 2003). Though most workers agree that the basin formed during rifting of the 1.45 Ga Middle Proterozoic supercontinent Nuna, there is extensive debate about whether extension resulted in formation of an ocean basin and complete continental breakup or if rifting failed prior to forming a major ocean basin. Plate reconstruction for this time period is not easy and is an active area of research.



Slabs of Belt Rocks Tell of an Ancient Basin: “Belt Rocks” can be seen throughout much of western Montana, but one of the most interesting exposures can be seen along the Pintler Scenic Highway between Philipsburg and Anaconda. Here (above photo) the layers have been tilted, making the layers look like books leaning against a wall. Sedimentary rocks are formed in horizontal layers, but in northwestern Montana the horizontal layers of Belt rocks were messed up as colliding plates formed the northern Rocky Mountains roughly 80 million years ago. The mountains of Glacier Park formed as a large portion of Belt layers were thrust up and over younger sedimentary rock. Not only did this collision form many of the mountains of western Montana, but it also exposed layers that were buried deep beneath the Earth, giving geologists a look farther back in time. ([Source](#))



Hypothesized plate tectonic configuration of supercontinent Nuna at ca. 1.6-1.3 Ga, showing the reconstructed position of the Belt basin (modified from Brennan et al., 2021). In this model, Australia and Antarctica are placed outboard (west in modern coordinates relative to Belt basin) of Laurentia. ([Source](#))



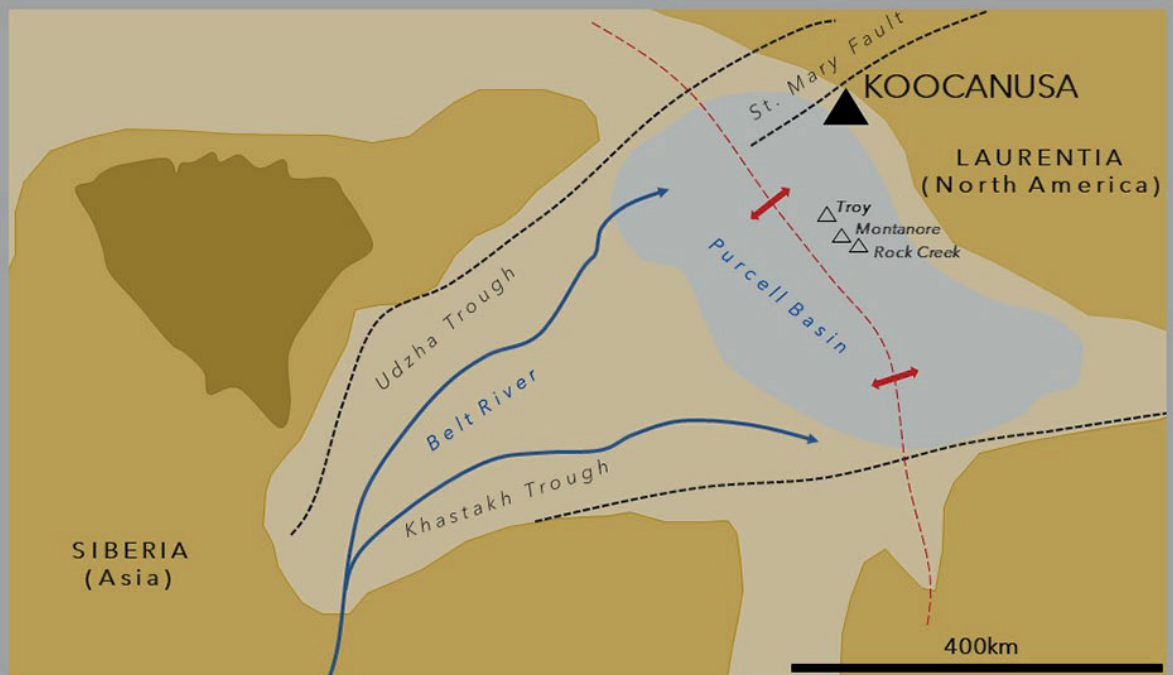
Paleogeographic Setting

KOOCANUSA PROJECT
Sedimentary Hosted Cu (+/- Ag, Co)



Reconstruction of rift basin around 1.45Ga. Cu-bearing brines could move along bounding faults, and regular flooding / evaporation of lowlands concentrates metals.

- Basinal Sea**
Prone to evaporation
- Lowlands, deltas, fans**
Cyclical flooding & evaporation
- Dry land**
Sediment sources
- High land**
Central area of uplift
- Rift Basin Faults**
Defines edges of low ground
- Rivers**
Sediment transport w. flow direction
- Future Rifting**
Separation of Laurentia and Siberia along this fault. Erupted Nicol Basalts



Modified from Sears et al., 2004



OVER A BILLION
YEARS IN THE
MAKING

- The underlying stratigraphy at the property spans about 65 million years of history and is part of the "Purcell Group" of rocks.
- The most well known deposit from the Purcell Group is the Sullivan Mine which produced 8 million tonnes of lead, 7 million tonnes of zinc and 285 million ounces of silver in its 92 year lifetime.
- The property occupies the upper Purcell Group rocks, which host silver, copper, cobalt and gold mines in Montana and Idaho, but are underexplored in Canada.
- Four historic mineral showings occur on the property:
 - **Frankie:** Au-Hg in dolomite, Cu-Co in argillite
 - **Lilo:** Up to 1 percent copper along stratigraphic contacts
 - **Twin 5:** Au-Hg suggesting lode gold, plus Cu in sediments
 - **Gold Creek:** Visible gold noted in historic core

PURCELL BASIN MINERALIZING EVENTS

ICP Mine
(Sedimentary Ag-Cu-Co)
Central Idaho

Robocap Discovery #2
(Sedimentary Ag-Cu-Co)
SE British Columbia

Robocap Discovery #1
(Sedimentary Ag-Cu-Co)
SE British Columbia

Coeur D'Alene Mine
(Sedimentary Ag-Cu)
NE Idaho

Montanore Mine
(Sedimentary Ag-Cu)
NW Montana

Sullivan Mine
(Pb-Zn)
SE British Columbia

PROPERTY STRATIGRAPHY

Cambrian Quartzites
(unconformable)

Rooseville Formation
(Fine grained clastics)
1,365 Million Years Old

Phillips Formation
(Red Siltstone)

Gateway Formation
(Argillite)

Sheppard Formation
(Carbonates)

Nicol Creek Formation
(Volcanic)
1,400 Million Years Old

Van Creek Formation
(Argillite)

Kitchener Formation
(Carbonates)

Creston Formation
(Argillite)

Aldridge Formation
(Turbidites & Igneous Dikes)
1,470 Million Years Old



Sedimentary Copper Formation

KOOCANUSA PROJECT
Sedimentary Hosted Cu (+/- Ag, Co)

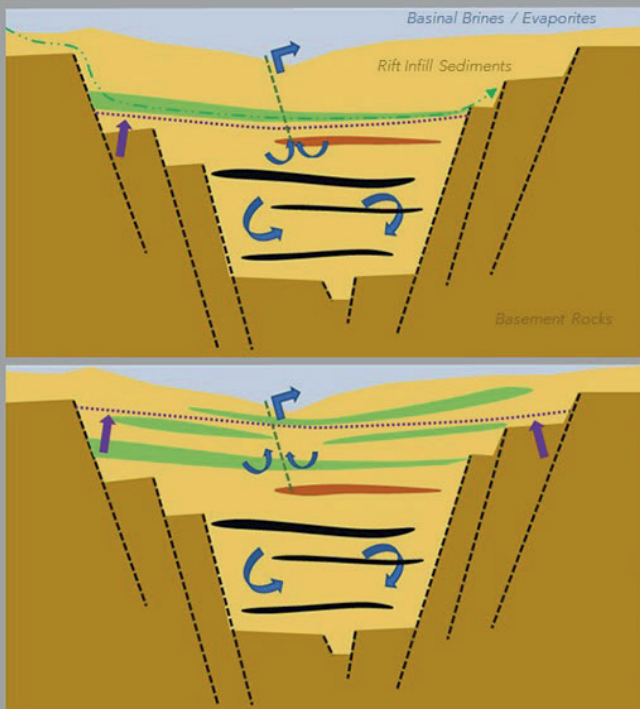


Earlier Sequence (i.e. Creston Formation)

- Sediment infills rift valley and host earlier metal-hosting events.
- Fluids trapped beneath geopressure front become enriched with metals
- Dilatant faults allow upward discharge of fluids forming "red bed" Cu-Ag from oxic fluids
- Second mechanism of metal-rich brines from evaporated seawater seep into sediments and precipitate above geopressured zone.

Later Sequence (i.e. Sheppard Formation)

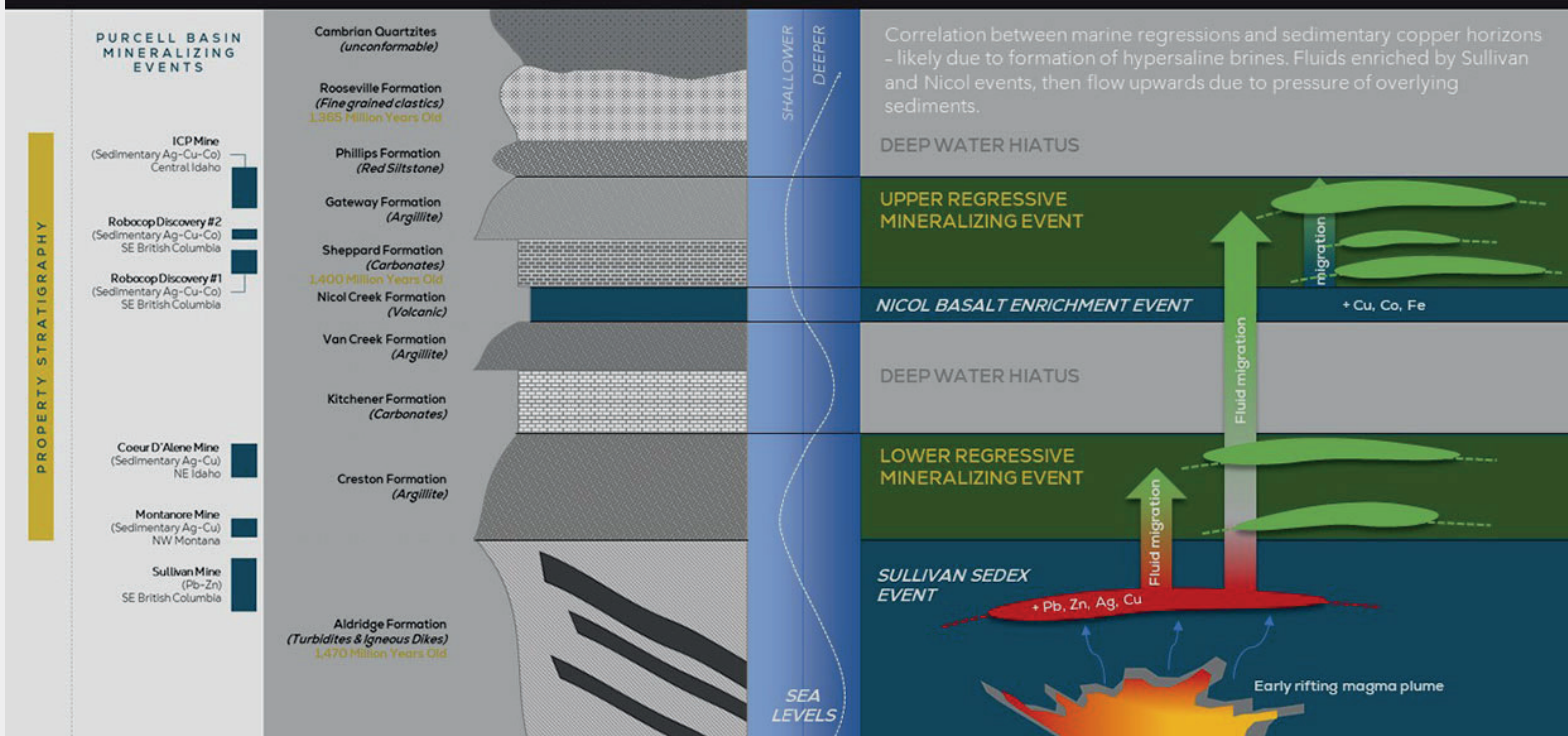
- As more sediment infills rift, geopressure front advances upwards
- Cyclical pulses of evaporation from basin injects additional metal-rich brines which settle on top of geopressure front forming stacked copper beds
- Dewatering of sediments under pressure continue to upwell metal enriched fluids which also form additional copper beds.



- Basinal Sea**
Prone to evaporation
- Basin Infill**
Sediments deposited in rift
- Basement Rock**
Oldest rock being pulled apart
- Rift Basin Faults**
Collapse of basement blocks
- Fluid Circulation**
Enriched with metals
- Geopressure Front**
Migrates as sediment builds
- Brine Migration**
Supersaturated brines
- Cu (Ag, Co) Horizons**
Stacked as sediment builds
- SEDEX Horizons**
Metal rich deposits (Sullivan)
- Basalt / Tholeiitic Sills**
Rift volcanism, metal rich

Mineralization & Sea Levels

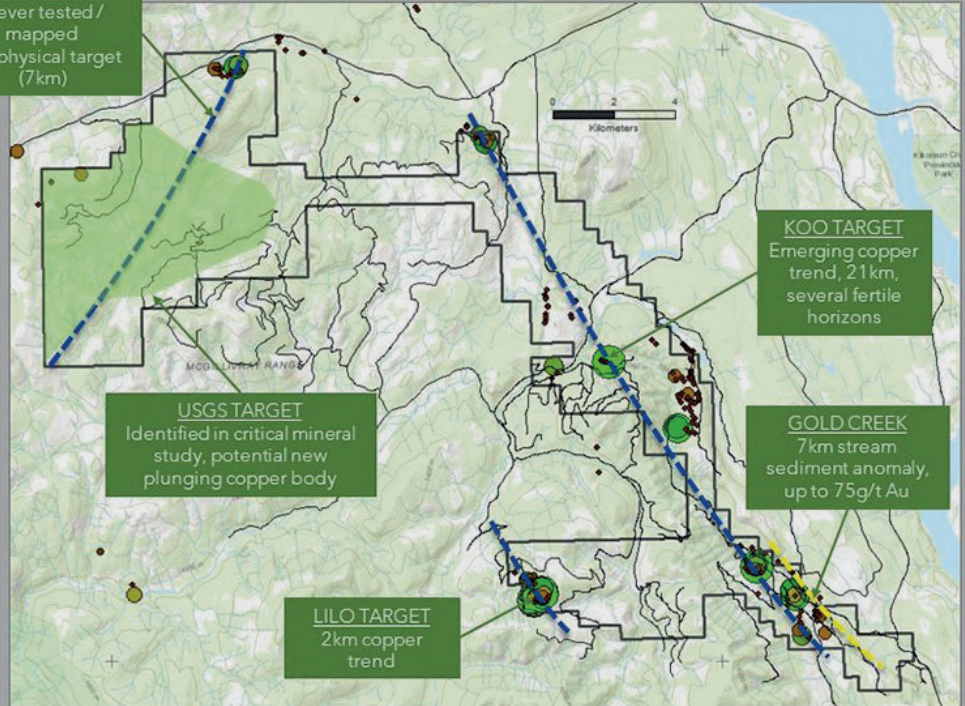
KOOCANUSA PROJECT
Sedimentary Hosted Cu (+/- Ag, Co)



The Koocanusa Project takes a look at a traditional silver / gold vein region and looks at data through the lens of sedimentary hosted copper:

- Over **130 square kilometers** of continuous mineral tenure, **30 minutes south of Cranbrook** and totally road accessible.
- Several copper trends evolving, up to **21 kilometers** long with grades to **0.98% copper**.
- New targets developed on western portion that relate to **USGS Critical Mineral** study and coincide with **shallow dipping mag-feature** with anomalous copper at surface.
- Broad stratigraphic cover, including units that host **Hecla mines in Montana** and recent **Robocop Cu-Ag-Co** discovery (Grizzly Ventures).
- Additional gold potential: stream sediment anomaly 7 kilometers long with pan concentrates to **75.46 g/t Au** - source never discovered.
- **Ground open** to south, east and north that has never been explored. Ground to west currently held by Kootenay Silver but acquisition is negotiable.

RIDGE TARGET
Never tested / mapped
geophysical target
(7km)



The earliest rocks observed at Koocanusa are the sediments of the **Creston Formation** on the western side of the property. The east is dominated by younger rocks of the **Sheppard** and **Gateway Formations**, underlain by **Nicol Creek Basalts**. Evidence from the field suggests submarine eruptions (pillow lavas) and flows on land (vesicular lava). Sandstone beds have been observed between flows complete with ripple marks implying that the area was inundated by seawater periodically. The basalt rocks eventually give way to the totally shallow marine environment of the Sheppard Formation. These include fine-grained silts, stromatolites and limestone. At the top of the Sheppard Formation, layers of dolomite persist before passing into the silt and sandstones of the Gateway Formation. These layers also contain features such as mud (desiccation) cracks, salt (halite) casts, rip-up clasts, ripple marks and even rain drop imprints, all formed within a shallow lagoonal environment prone to "drying out". The Gateway rocks give way then to purple-red (oxidized) sands of the **Phillips Formation** which are highly distinct due to their colour. These were deposited by a river on the foreshore of a shallow sea, possibly in a delta. The entire stack shows a change from a dry, volcanic environment to one of active shallow seas and coastal features. This is a "transgressive" sequence, either caused by rising sea-levels or the sinking of the basin floor at the time. This is most abrupt at the Nicol Creek - Sheppard interface, as sedimentary layers above this suggest receding / shallowing water levels.

PHILLIPS FORMATION

The Phillips formation is a relatively minor bed at Koocanusa and has only been observed in the southwestern part of the property. It comprises of a purple to red, fine-grained and micaceous sandstone with occasional argillite layers nearer the top of the formation. Volcanic ash from the equivalent formation in the United States (the contiguous Bonner Formation) has a Uranium-Lead isotopic age of 1,401 million years (+/- 6 million years).



GATEWAY FORMATION

The Gateway Formation overlies the Sheppard Formation. It is comprised of fine-grained, light grey-green siltstone and sandstone with minor dolomitic limestone. The base of the Gateway Formation is marked by the first occurrence of salt casts, mud cracks, and rip-up clast beds within siliceous fine-grained sediments that overlie the massive dolomitized limestone beds that mark the top of the Sheppard Formation. Sedimentary facies of the Gateway Formation fine upwards from predominantly fine-grained sandstone at the formation base to fine-grained siltstone and argillite at the formation top.

Right: Medium-grained buff-coloured sandstone with numerous garnets. This unit is porous and has allowed fluids to transition through, forming not only the garnets but also contributing to the copper anomalies.



Left: Cherty siltstone with loose bands of cinnabar (mercury), found within zone of historical copper anomalies.

SHEPPARD FORMATION

The Sheppard Formation is comprised of fine-grained sandstone and dolomitic limestone, and unconformably overlies the Nicol Creek Formation. Sedimentary facies of the Sheppard Formation grade from siliciclastic sediments at the formation base, to stromatolitic and oolitic, dolomitic limestones at the top. A series of massive stromatolitic and oolitic dolomitized limestone beds mark the formation top.



Right: Large Stromatolite: The sample shown here represents one of the larger stromatolites found on the property. When complete, it would have been about 40cm in diameter and stood 30cm tall off the seabed.

Right: Stromatolites (photosynthetic cyanobacteria) in a silty dolomite unit found near the contact with the underlying Nicol Creek Basalts. These are significant as they indicate shallow marine environments.

Below: Polished slab of small stromatolites.



NICOL CREEK FORMATION

The Nicol Creek Formation is comprised of amygdaloidal and phenocrystic basalt flows, shallow marine volcanoclastic to siliciclastic sediment, and minor tuff. Zircon from a rhyolitic tuff within the contiguous Purcell Lava in the USA has a U-Pb age of 1443 ± 7 Ma.



Left: Vesicular basalt slab.



Below: Quartz vein with jasperized basalt clasts.



VEIN STYLES

A wide range of veins occur across the Kookanusa Property, from thin quartz-carbonate stockworks to half-meter-wide quartz/barite/magnetite veins.

The majority of the large vein systems have been observed in the **Nicol Creek Basalts**, where the brittle rocks allowed for the formation of wider fractures.

In the overlying **Sheppard Formation**, these veins quickly become more diffuse as fluids pass into porous sandstones or the reactive dolomites.

The theory is that these veins are **syndimentary**, i.e. they are forming at the same time as the sediments are deposited and so these rocks do not have a brittle fracture.

The veins observed in outcrop contain extensive mineralization and oxidized “ghosts” of crystals, sometimes replaced by later infill.

Studies are underway to determine the full mineralogy, genesis and potential of these veins.



Above: Barite-Quartz-Magnetite vein with hematized wall rock, boiling textures and oxidized sulphides within the vein. This sample was hosted in Nicol Creek Basalts.

Below: Geodes within Nicol Creek Basalt – open voids, well developed quartz and barite crystals with hematized/magnetite-altered wallrock.





MANAGEMENT & DIRECTORS

ANDY RANDELL (Chief Geologist, Director, Founder)



Andy is a professionally registered geoscientist, and a white settler of English ancestry, living as a guest on unceded Musqueam, Squamish, and Tsleil Waututh territory. He graduated from the University of Cardiff (Wales) in 1998 with a Bachelors degree in Environmental Geoscience, but initially specialized in paleontology. He took a break from geology due to a lack of opportunity in the United Kingdom in the early 2000s, and so worked in the banking sector as a Financial Planner working on developing new “green” and ethical funds. In 2003, he made contacts within the industry and was eventually offered an opportunity to work as a Geotechnician for projects in Guyana. This eventually led to projects in the Yukon territory, first as a Project Geologist for **Victoria Gold Corp.** (TSX: VGCX; current market capitalization: \$480 million), and then Chief Geologist for **Ryan Gold Corp.** (acquired by Oban Mining Corp. in 2015; now Osisko Mining Inc.). The economic downturn in 2011/2012 forced Andy to diversify, which is where he established his consultancy, [SGDS Hive](#), working with a wide range of clients and projects. He also established the non-profit [Below BC](#), which performs outreach and educational opportunities in geoscience. In 2016, he received the Bedford Young Mining Professional Award



through the Canadian Institute of Mining (CIM). Currently, Andy sits on the Board of Directors for the Association of Mineral Exploration (AME), and is the Chair of the CIM Geological Society. In 2020, Andy also took an opportunity to teach two 4th-year university courses at the British Columbia Institute of Technology, namely the Indigenous Relations & Sustainability course and Mining Law & Ethics. Andy founded Aeonian Resources Ltd. to explore a more sustainable and transparent form of mineral exploration with the hope to inspire change at the grassroots level.

BRANDEN HAYNES (CEO, Director)



Branden is an entrepreneur with transferable experience in the junior exploration space. In addition to Aeonian Resources

Ltd., he is also the CEO and founder of **Hawkmooon Resources Corp.** (CSE: HM). He has previously guided Hawkmooon through the initial financing phases, project acquisitions, deployment of exploration programs and development financing and IPO. Branden has >20 years of experience in finance and the junior markets. Additionally, he is a resource professional and entrepreneur active in the exploration and mining sector for >15 years.

JASMINE CHERIAN (CFO, Director)



Jasmine is an analytical professional with solid educational background with experience in performing financial accounting



responsibilities. She graduated from the University of Calicut (India) in 2016 with a Bachelors Degree in Business Administration. She has also graduated from the British Columbia Institute of Technology in 2020 with an Advanced Diploma in Accounting. Jasmine has furthered her education as a CPA candidate with plans to write her CFE in late 2022. Jasmine has >5 years of experience in the accounting industry. Adept at prioritizing tasks and completing those in a timely fashion, she thereby produces positive results.

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

DR. OLGA ANKINDINOVA



Olga is a strong research-oriented professional. Demonstrated history of working in the environmental sector, university environment, oil and gas, and mining industries. She has a Bachelor's degree in Geology, followed by a Master's degree in Marine Geology with an emphasis on stream sediment transport and accumulation. Her Ph.D. project at Memorial University of Newfoundland was focused on High-Resolution Sequence Stratigraphy of the world's largest anoxic basin and involved work with geological, geochemical, and geophysical datasets. Her work was published in highly visible journals (e.g. Marine Geology, Paleo3) and presented in national and international conferences. During her career as a geologist, Olga worked on a number of projects contributing as a specialist in sedimentation in different depositional



The word **aeon**, also spelled **eon**, originally meant "life", "vital force" or "being", "generation" or "a period of time", though it tended to be translated as "age" in the sense of "ages", "forever", "timeless" or "for eternity". Although the term aeon may be used in reference to a period of a thousand million years (especially in geology, cosmology and astronomy), its more common usage is for any long, indefinite period. Aeon can also refer to the 4 aeons on the geologic time scale that make up the Earth's history, the Hadean, Archean, Proterozoic, and the current aeon, Phanerozoic. ([Source](#))

environments. During her Ph.D. program, she worked with **Husky Energy Inc.** in St. John's, in the Development Team (Offshore Newfoundland). Her projects were focused on the development optimization and assisting in well planning by focusing on geological characteristics

of formation. Olga is passionate about solving complex geological problems and paleo-reconstructions. She was twice awarded the Chevron Canada Rising Star Award. Outside her job you can meet her in the North Shore hiking, biking and skiing with her children.



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copper horizons hosted in sandstone units dipping 10-45 degrees which would have been missed by historic exploration/drilling methods; that Aeonian also completed several drone survey grids to create a 3D terrain model over the mapped section 21-km trend which will help with determining future projections of the "fertile" sedimentary horizons; that with initial prospecting and phase-1 of the 2022 exploration program completed – and highly prospective and viable targets established – the next exploration steps aim to discover a sediment-hosted copper deposit in one of the world's most favorable terrains – maybe just in time with Aeonian's plans for a listing on a Canadian stock exchange; that there is a possibility of a discovery at Koocanusa; that mineralization at surface indicates the existence of a deposit beneath the surface; that there are similarities at Koocanusa to several significant deposits and mines in Montana, where copper and silver is hosted in porous sandstone beds; that Aeonian will continue its scientific and exploration work. **Such forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information.** It is important to note that Aeonian's actual business outcomes and exploration results could differ materially from those in such forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties include that Aeonian's securities will not get listed on a stock-exchange which means that shareholders may not be able to trade; further permits may not be granted timely or at all; the mineral claims may prove to be unworthy of further expenditure; there may not be an economic mineral resource; certain exploration methods that were thought would be effective may not prove to be in practice or on the claims; economic, competitive, governmental, geopolitical, environmental and technological factors may affect Aeonian's operations, markets, products and prices; Aeonian's specific plans and timing drilling, field work and other plans may change; Aeonian may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and Aeonian may also not raise

sufficient funds to carry out or complete its plans. Additional risk factors are discussed in the section entitled "Risk Factors" in Aeonian's Management Discussion and Analysis which is available under Core's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. Further risks that could change or prevent these statements from coming to fruition include that Aeonian and/or its partners will not find adequate financing to proceed with its plans; that management members, directors or partners will leave the company; that the agreement to acquire parts of the Koocanusa Property will not be completed and that the property returns back to the vendors; that Aeonian will not fulfill its contractual obligations; there may be no or little geological or mineralization similarities between Koocanusa and other properties in North America or elsewhere; that uneconomic mineralization will be encountered with sampling or drilling; that the targeted prospects can not be reached; that exploration programs, such as mapping, sampling or drilling will not be completed; that uneconomic mineralization will be encountered with drilling, if any at all; changing costs for exploration and other matters; increased capital costs; interpretations based on current data that may change with more detailed information; potential process methods and mineral recoveries assumption based on limited test work and by comparison to what are considered analogous deposits may prove with further test work not to be comparable; mineralization may be much less than anticipated or targeted; intended methods and planned procedures may not be feasible because of cost or other reasons; the availability of labour, equipment and markets for the products produced; world and local prices for metals and minerals; that advisory terms may be changed or no positive results from the advisory are reached; and even if there are considerable resources and assets on any of the mentioned companies' properties or on those under control of Aeonian, these may not be minable or operational profitably; the mineral claims may prove to be unworthy of further expenditure; there may not be an economic mineral resource; methods we thought would be effective may not prove to be in practice or on our claims; economic, competitive, governmental,



environmental and technological factors may affect the Aeonian's operations, markets, products and prices; our specific plans and timing of them may change; Aeonian may not have access to or be able to develop any minerals because of cost factors, type of terrain, or availability of equipment and technology; and Aeonian may also not raise sufficient funds to carry out our plans. The writer assumes no responsibility to update or revise such information to reflect new events or circumstances, except as required by law. **Cautionary Note:** Stated references of other companies and projects are not necessarily indicative of the potential of Aeonian and its Koocanusa Property and should not be understood or interpreted to mean that similar results will be obtained from Aeonian. Results of stated past producers, active mines, exploration and development projects elsewhere are not necessarily indicative of the potential of the Koocanusa Property and should not be understood or interpreted to mean that similar results will be obtained from Aeonian. **The historical information on the Koocanusa Property is relevant only as an indication that some mineralization occurs on the property, and no resources, reserve or estimate is inferred.** A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical information as current mineral resources or mineral reserves; and neither Rockstone nor Aeonian is treating the historical information as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

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Stephan Bogner studied Economics, with specialization in Finance & Asset Management, Production & Operations, and Entrepreneurship & International Law, at the International School of Management (Dortmund, Germany), the European Business School (London, UK) and the University of Queensland (Brisbane, Australia). Under Prof. Dr. Hans J. Bocker, Stephan completed his diploma thesis ("Gold In A Macroeconomic Context With Special Consideration Of The Price Formation Process") in 2002. A year later, he marketed and translated into German Ferdinand Lips' bestseller "Gold Wars". After working in Dubai's commodity markets for 5 years, he now lives in Switzerland and is the CEO of [Elementum International AG](#) specialized in the storage of gold and silver bullion in a high-security vaulting facility within the St. Gotthard Mountain in central Switzerland.

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