



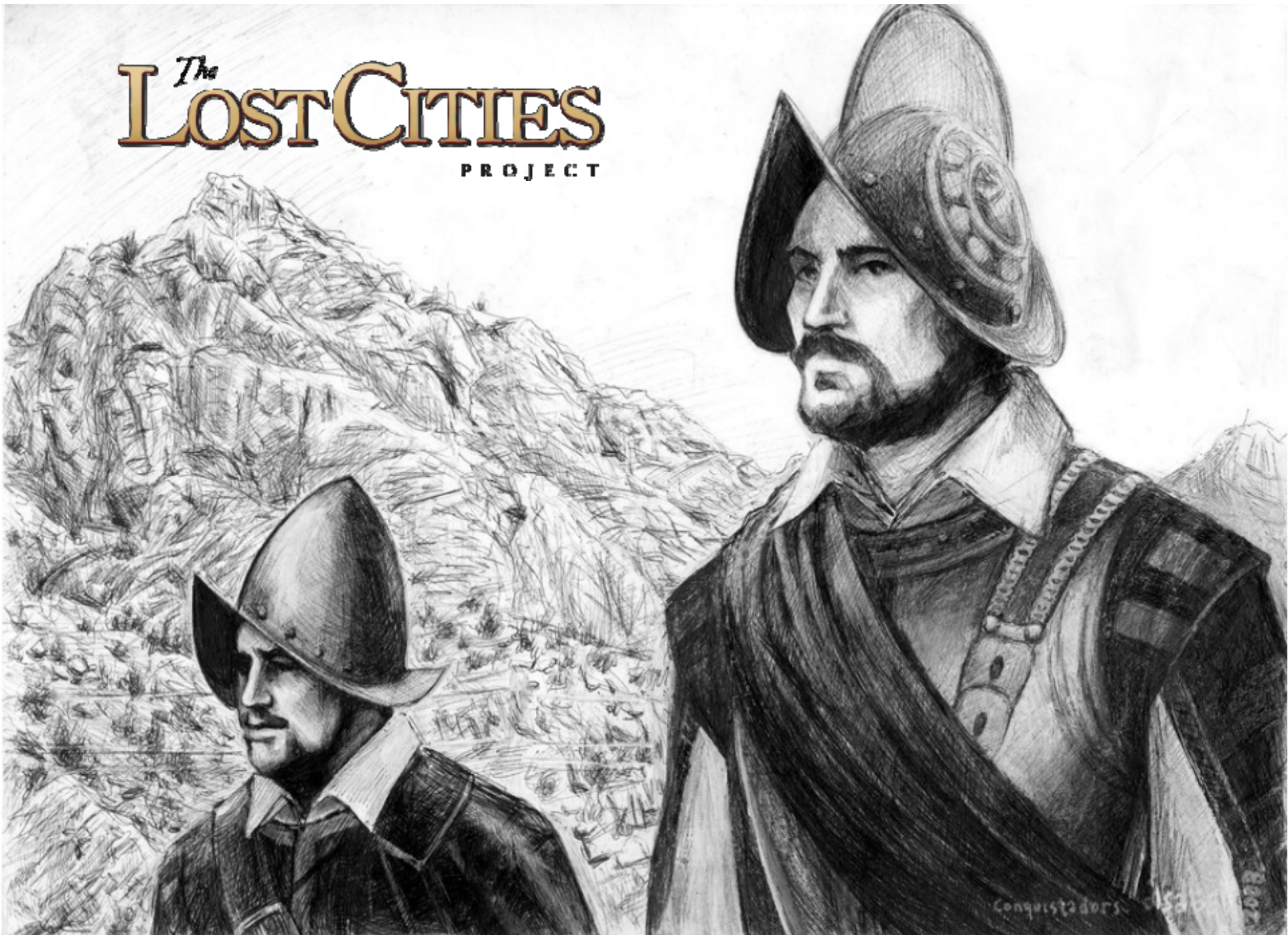
AURANIA

Presentation by Dr. Keith M Barron, Chairman and CEO

Aurania Resources Ltd.

www.Aurania.com

The
LOST CITIES
PROJECT



Keith Barron back on the hunt for riches of Ecuador's Lost Cities

GOLD | Fruta del Norte finder zeroes in on ancient gold camps

BY TRISH SAYWELL
tsaywell@northernminer.com

The remarkable story of Aurelian Resources and its discovery of Fruta del Norte — a blind gold deposit the company's geologists found in the Cordillera del Condor in southeastern Ecuador — is one for the history books.

The narrative begins with Keith Barron, an exploration geologist who cofounded Aurelian in 2001, listed the company on the TSX Venture Exchange in 2003, and, along with Stephen Leary and Patrick Anderson, discovered the multimillion-ounce gold deposit in 2006, selling it two years later to Kinross Gold (TSX: K; NYSE: KGC) for \$1.2 billion.

Perhaps less well known is that at the time of the discovery, Barron had been looking for two famous gold-mining areas in the country, which historic Spanish documents and maps from the 16th and 17th centuries referred to as "Sevilla del Oro" and "Logrono de los Caballeros."

The quest began somewhat serendipitously in 1998, when Barron, on a field leave from a job in Venezuela, happened to enroll in a Spanish language school in Quito, Ecuador's capital city. To immerse himself in the language, Barron lived with a local family, the head of which was a history professor,



Keith Barron reading a letter by Columbus, at the General Archive of the Indies in Seville, Spain. PHOTO COURTESY KEITH BARRON

"IT'S AN INCREDIBLE THING TO HANDLE A DOCUMENT WRITTEN IN 1627. IT HAS MENTIONS OF GOLD FROM ALL OVER THE SPANISH EMPIRE, AND I WISH I HAD ANOTHER LIFETIME TO TRACK THEM ALL DOWN."

KEITH BARRON



This map titled "The Gold Regions of Peru" was produced by Flemish cartographer Abraham Ortelius in 1574 and references storied gold-mining centres Logrono and Sevilla del Oro in modern-day Ecuador. AURANA RESOURCES

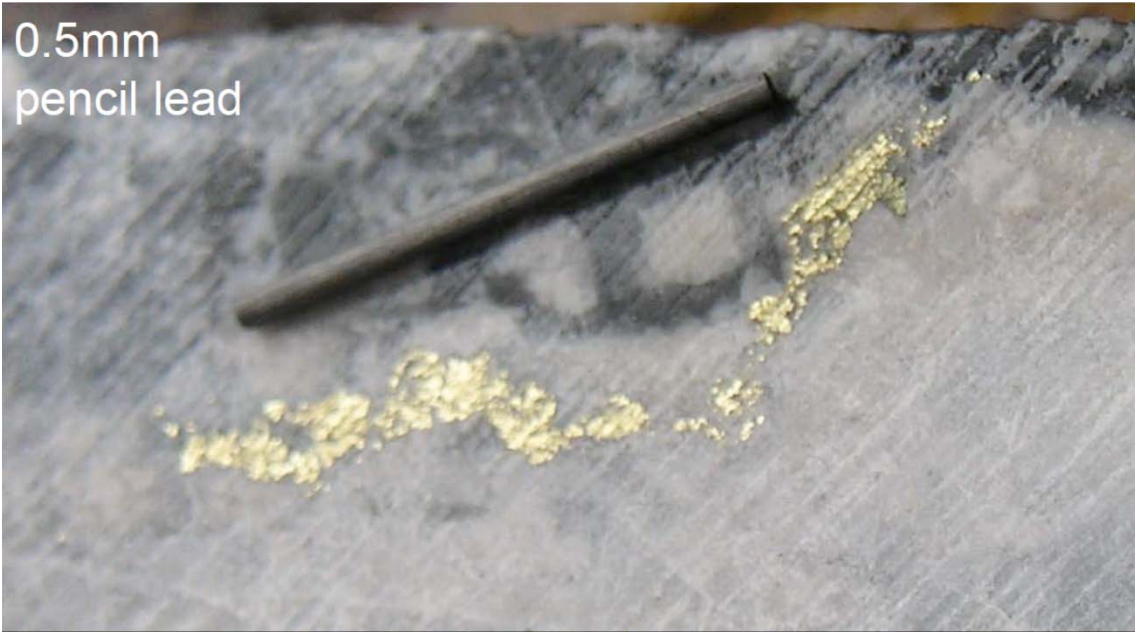


History professor Octavio Latorre, who has helped Keith Barron in search for gold camps in South

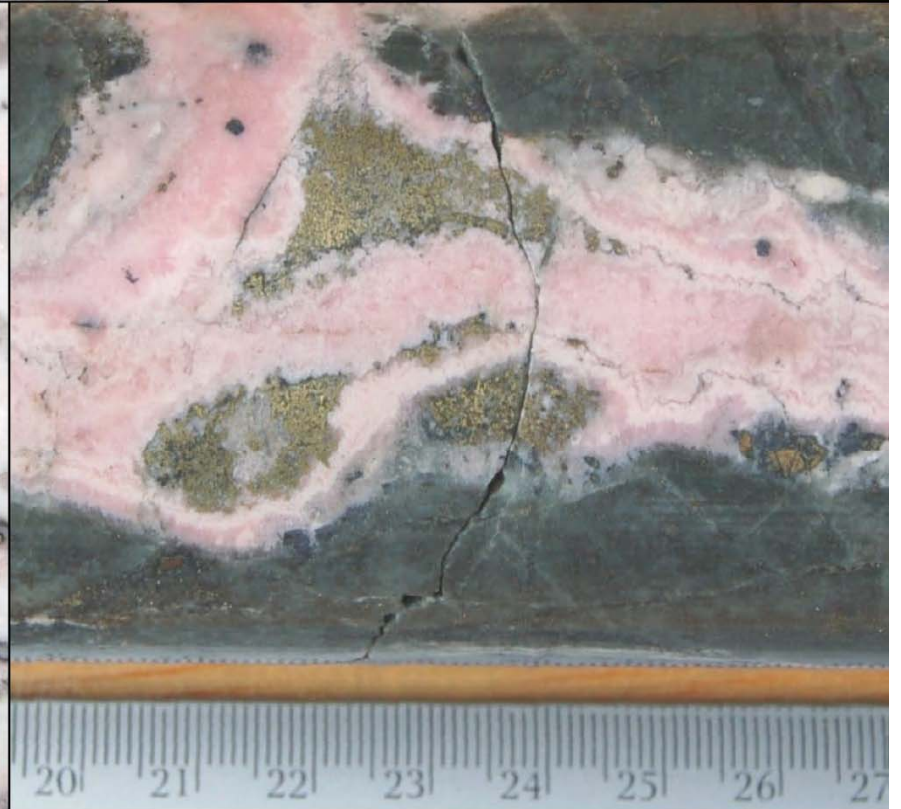
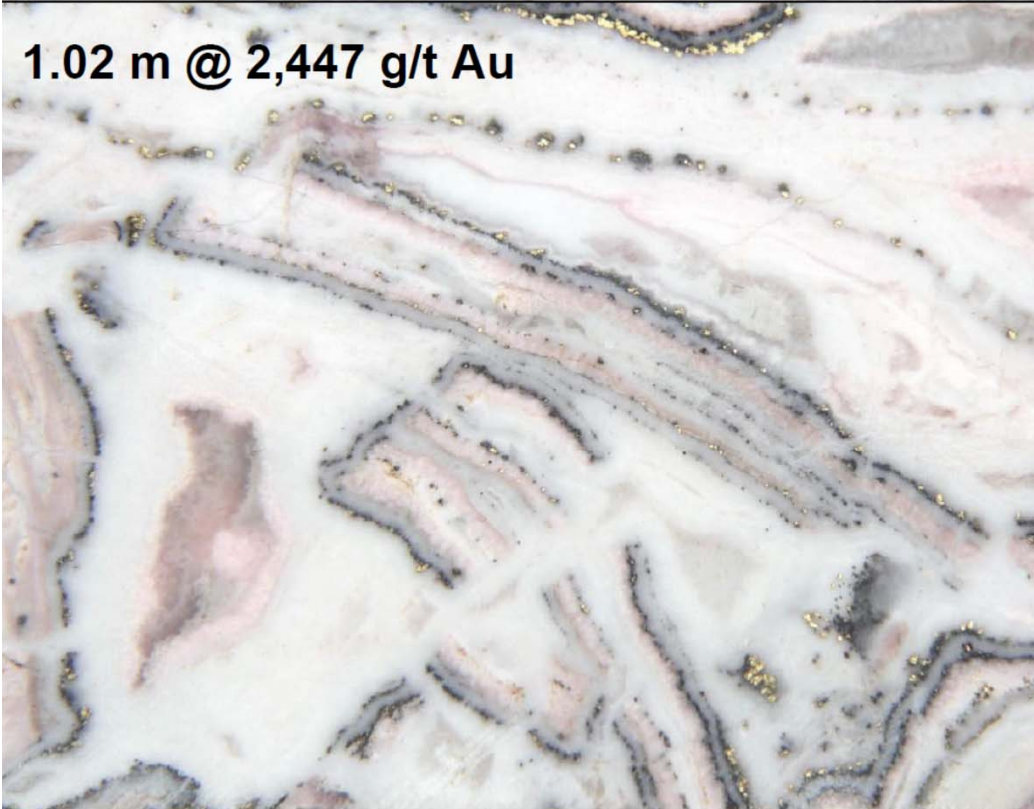
he and his colleagues found intensely altered breccias in outcrop near Alto Machinaza, and for the next five years explored the Aurelian concessions in the Cordillera del Condor, finding Fruta del Norte in March 2006.

Fruta del Norte made Barron a wealthy man and he eventually moved to Switzerland, but he and Latorre continued their hunt for

0.5mm
pencil lead



1.02 m @ 2,447 g/t Au



A Gold Bug on the Trail Of the Conquistadors

● A geologist hopes to locate mines in Ecuador that have been dormant for centuries



Inside a Vatican library, Keith Barron leans over a 17th century tome bound in red leather. "The country is the richest in gold in all the Indies," reads one passage. "The natives are cannibals and very warlike, and devastated the city of Logroño de los Caballeros, massacring the Spaniards and burning the churches."

Barron, a geologist, amateur historian, and professional gold hunter, is on a mission. Ecuador's two "lost cities of gold" exist only in legend and in fragments of old texts such as this, which was written by a Spanish priest traveling through the region a half-century after the settlements were destroyed. Spain eventually gave them up for lost after dispatching more than 30 expeditionary missions to reclaim them. Barron and a team of researchers have spent years sleuthing around the Vatican library, the immense General Archive of the Indies, in Seville, Spain, and in small churches and other document repositories scattered throughout Latin America. With the aid of colonial-era chronicles and maps, they've narrowed their search to the Cutucu mountains, 230 miles south of Quito.

Buried somewhere in this lush jungle range lie the ruins of Logroño and Sevilla del Oro, two of the empire's most prodigious 16th century mining towns where, according to accounts at the time, laborers using primitive methods managed to extract about 4,100 troy ounces of gold in a single year. (A troy ounce of the precious metal is worth \$1,262 at today's prices.) Barron is betting old-fashioned gumshoe

techniques coupled with modern aerial surveys will lead him to tunnels, piles of rocks, musket bullets, horseshoes, or even the bells that tolled when the cities were under attack from indigenous tribes. "If we find the cities, we find the gold," he says.

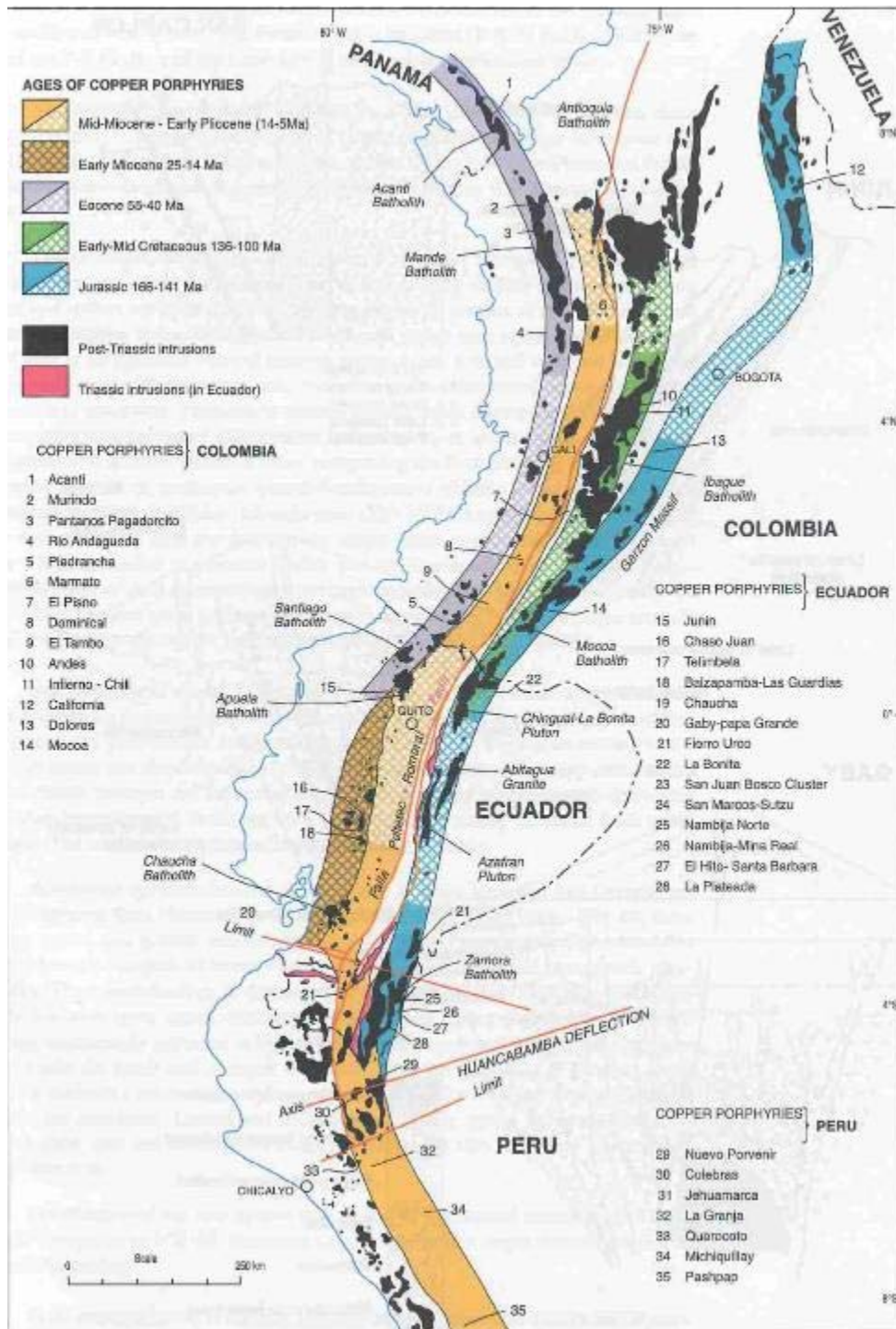
That is, if you buy into Barron's story—and people do. The Canadian geologist has raised more than \$5 million from some of the biggest names in mining, including Rob McEwen, founder of Goldcorp Inc., the world's No. 3 gold producer. They're backing Barron's search through his publicly traded Toronto-based company, Aurania Resources Ltd., and their enthusiasm stems from his previous success in finding a big Ecuadorean gold deposit.

Until recently, many in the industry viewed Ecuador as a backwater. Barron held a different view, dating to a friendship he struck up with Octavio Latorre, a history professor and map collector, on a trip to Quito to learn Spanish in 1998. That's when Barron first heard of the existence of a 16th century map called the *Peruviae Auriferae Regionis Typus*, or the Gold Regions of Peru.

The copy he purchased in 2012 for \$15,000 shows the location of seven gold mining cities in Ecuador and Peru dating from the time of the Incas. Four still exist today; a fifth, Nambija, was rediscovered in 1981 when a group of boys hunting wild bears stumbled into its ruins. The original Logroño and Sevilla have never been located, though there are cities by that name in Ecuador today. Like all maps ▶



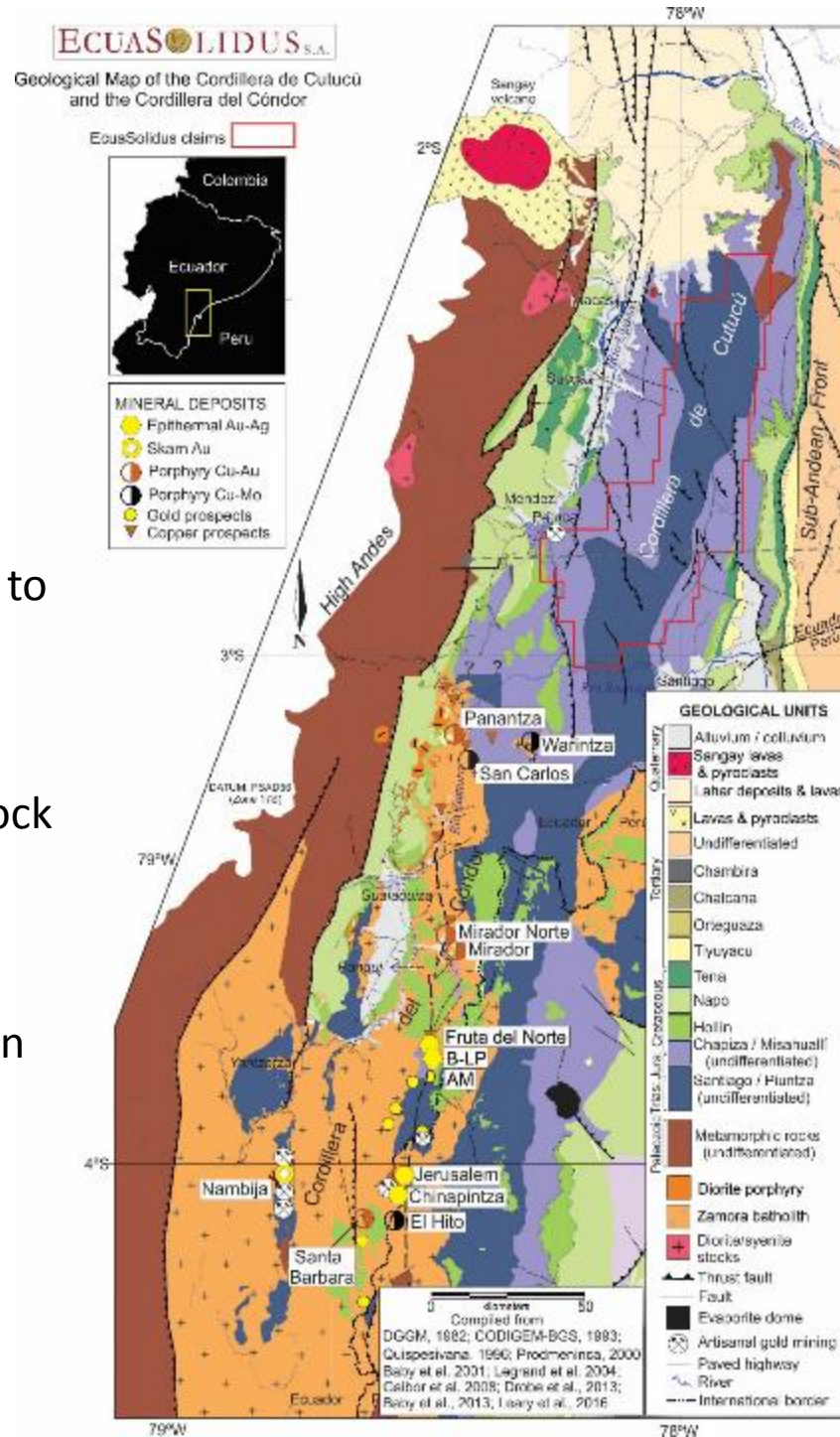
● Barron



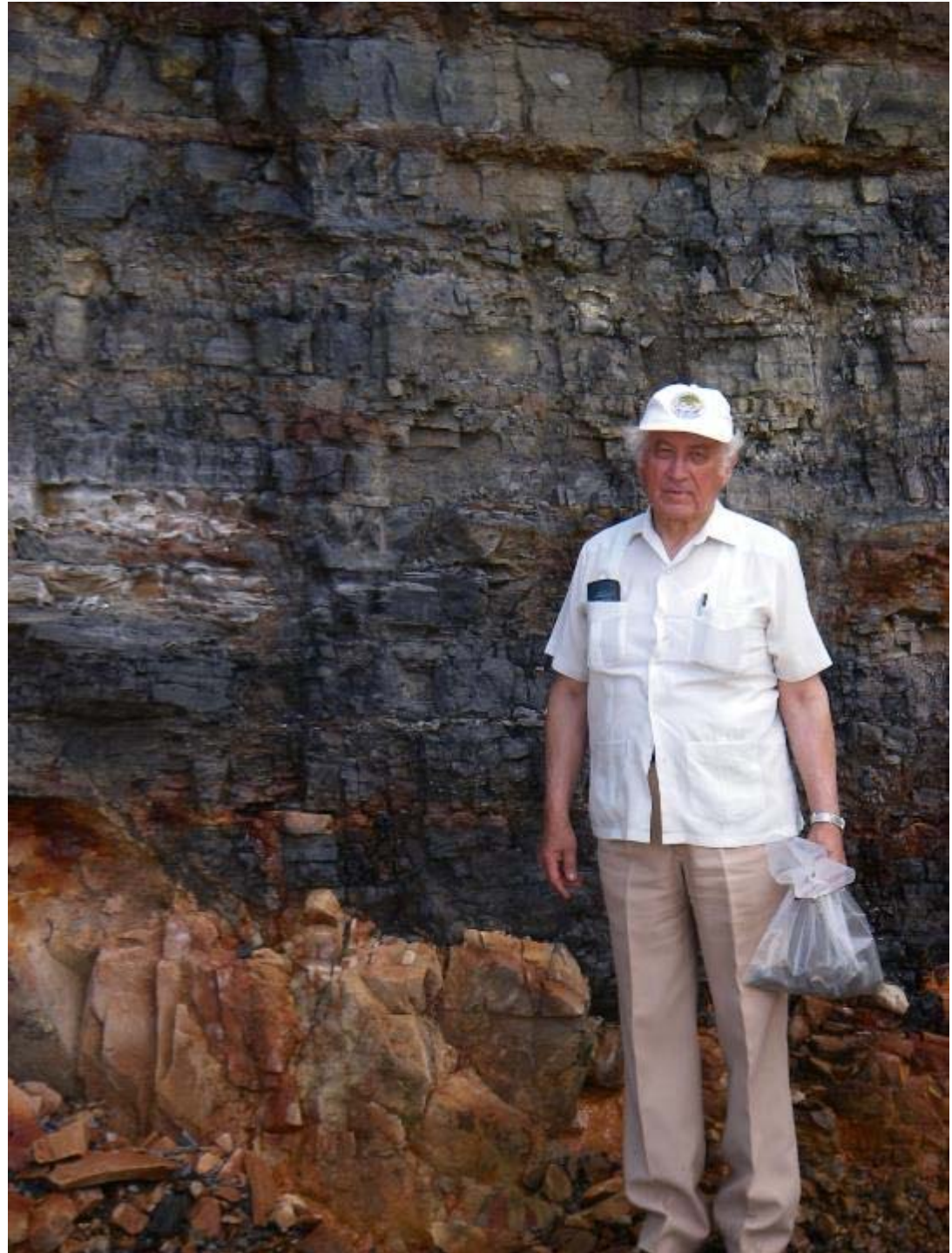
Santiago and Chapiza Formations (purple units) are volcanic/sedimentary and equivalent in age to the Jurassic copper porphyries

Santiago is the host rock to FDN

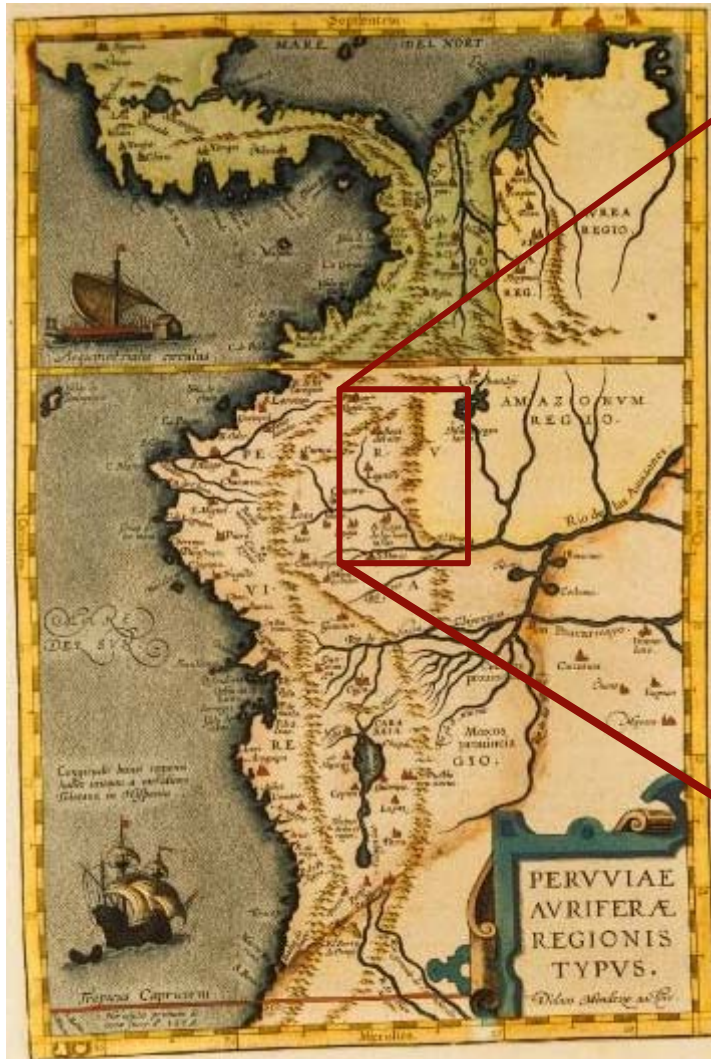
Hence the staking methodology has been to grab as much as possible of the favourable host units



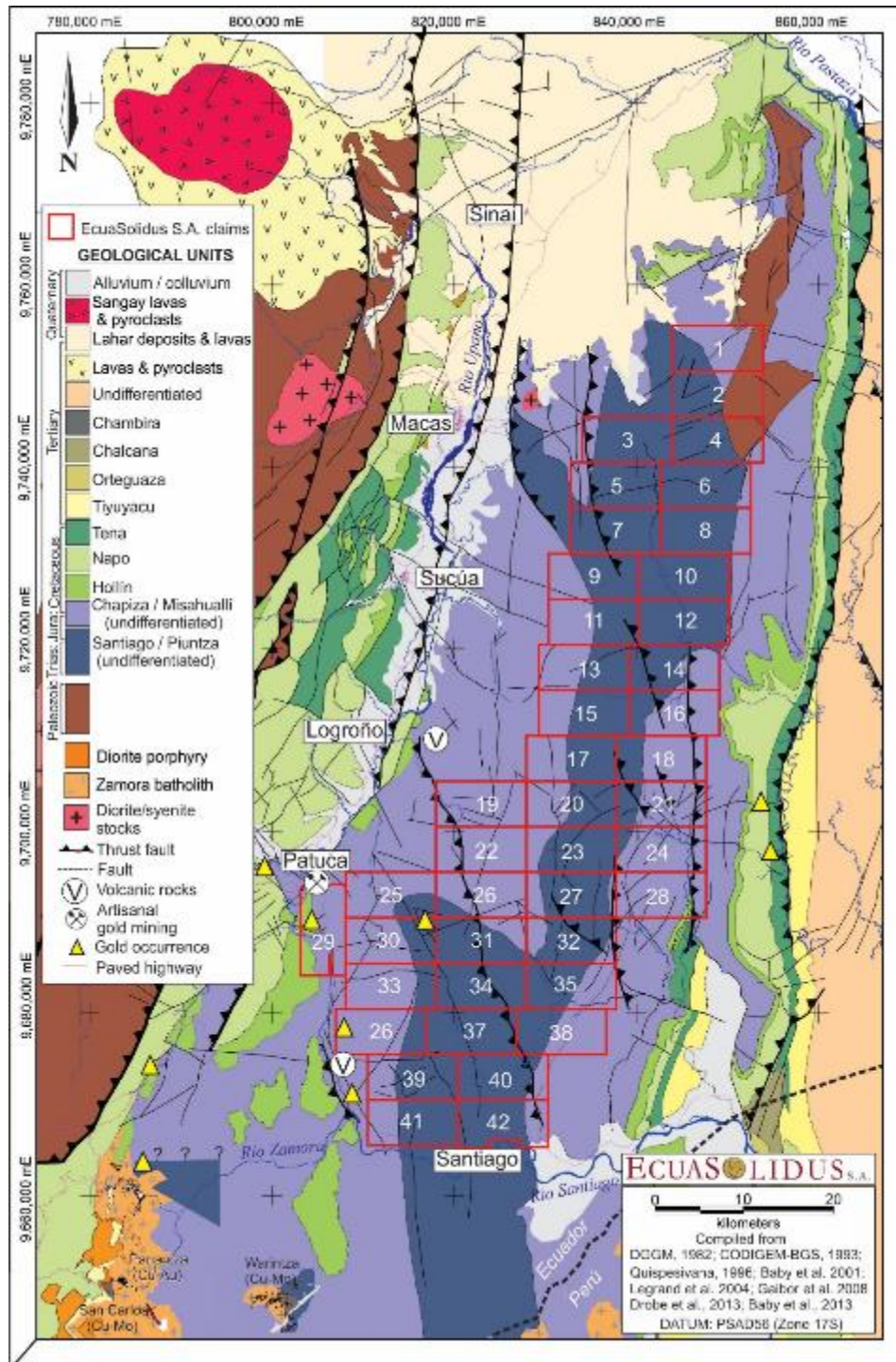
Professor Latorre in 2008 on
a visit to the Cutucu



The Lost Cities - Historic Data



LOGROÑO IS CONSIDERED IN CONTEMPORARY WRITINGS AS THE RICHEST GOLD MINE IN THE SPANISH EMPIRE



Capi de la cui de Sevilla del oro en la provincia de Macas

N.
29.

~~esta es de papel~~ 150 leguas de esta villa al norte está la ciudad
de Sevilla del oro en la prov^{ca} de Macas tierra de Montaña, y atravesando
por la cordillera para ir a esta ciudad, está un paramo llamado ~~frío~~ ~~frío~~ ~~frío~~
(que es como decir una tierra fría) y en el ay dos lagunas muy grandes,
cuyos rios que salen de ellos el uno corre al norte, pasando por
cerca de Rio Bamba, y le llaman el Rio de Chambo, y cortando la cordi-
llera vuelve su corriente a este, haciéndose muy caudalosa a quien los
indios de las primeras provincias llaman Corvino, y los de las segundas le llaman
Parosa, y 180 leg. de su nacim^{to} se junta con el gran Rio de Orizaba, donde
de ambas partes ay algunas provincias aunque con poca gente = el otro Rio
corre al sur y se llama Opano, y pasa por Jumbó a la ciudad de Sevilla del oro
y se llama Opano; de esta otra ciudad vuelve su corriente al sur, y pasa
por la prov^{ca} de los Jibaros; la tierra mas rica de oro, que ay en todas
las indias, y ellos son muy caribes, y guerreros, y se les llaman la cui
de Logrono de los Cavalleros, matando los Espanoles, y quemando las igle-
sias, todo causado del mal gobierno, de su cuid^o y avaricia, que tuvieron
los superiores a algunos vecinos de esta ciudad = esta prov^{ca} está



Santiago River (foreground) and Yauli River on Ecuador-Peru border.

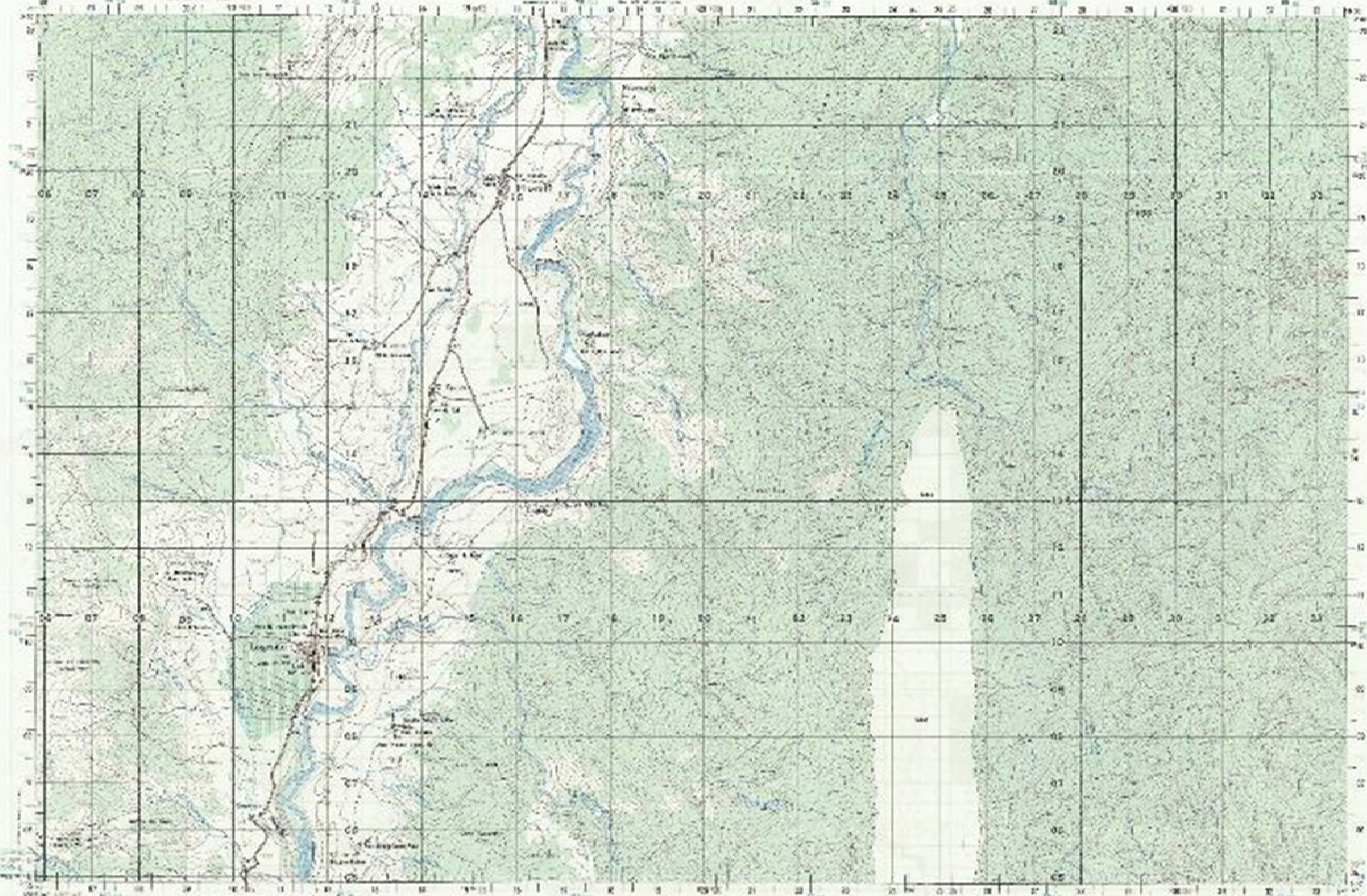
U.S. Army Staff J. Gable

Operation Safe Border: The Ecuador-Peru Crisis

By GLENN R. WEIDNER

In January 1995, the hemisphere was shocked by an outbreak of fighting between Ecuador and Peru over a long-festering border dispute. During a six-week period, more than 100,000 men were mobilized, fleets were deployed, air forces capable of striking the respective capitals of each protagonist were repositioned, and both sides suffered as many as 300 casualties in fierce combat in the upper Cenepa Valley.

Colonel Glenn R. Weidner, USA, is commander of the U.S. Military Group-Honduras and served as commander of the U.S. Contingent, Military Observer Mission, Ecuador-Peru.



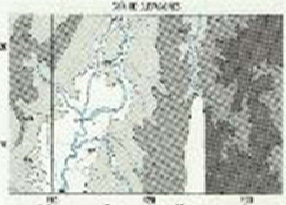
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Simbolo	Descripción
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INFORMACIÓN TÉCNICA
Este mapa fue levantado en el año 1966 por el Ing. [Nombre] y el Sr. [Nombre].
El mapa está basado en mediciones topográficas y aerofotogramétricas.
El datum utilizado es el de 1954.
El sistema de coordenadas es el UTM.
El mapa está proyectado sobre el meridiano central de 78° 30' W.

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PROVINCIA DE IMBABURA, LOGROÑO-EQUADOR

679







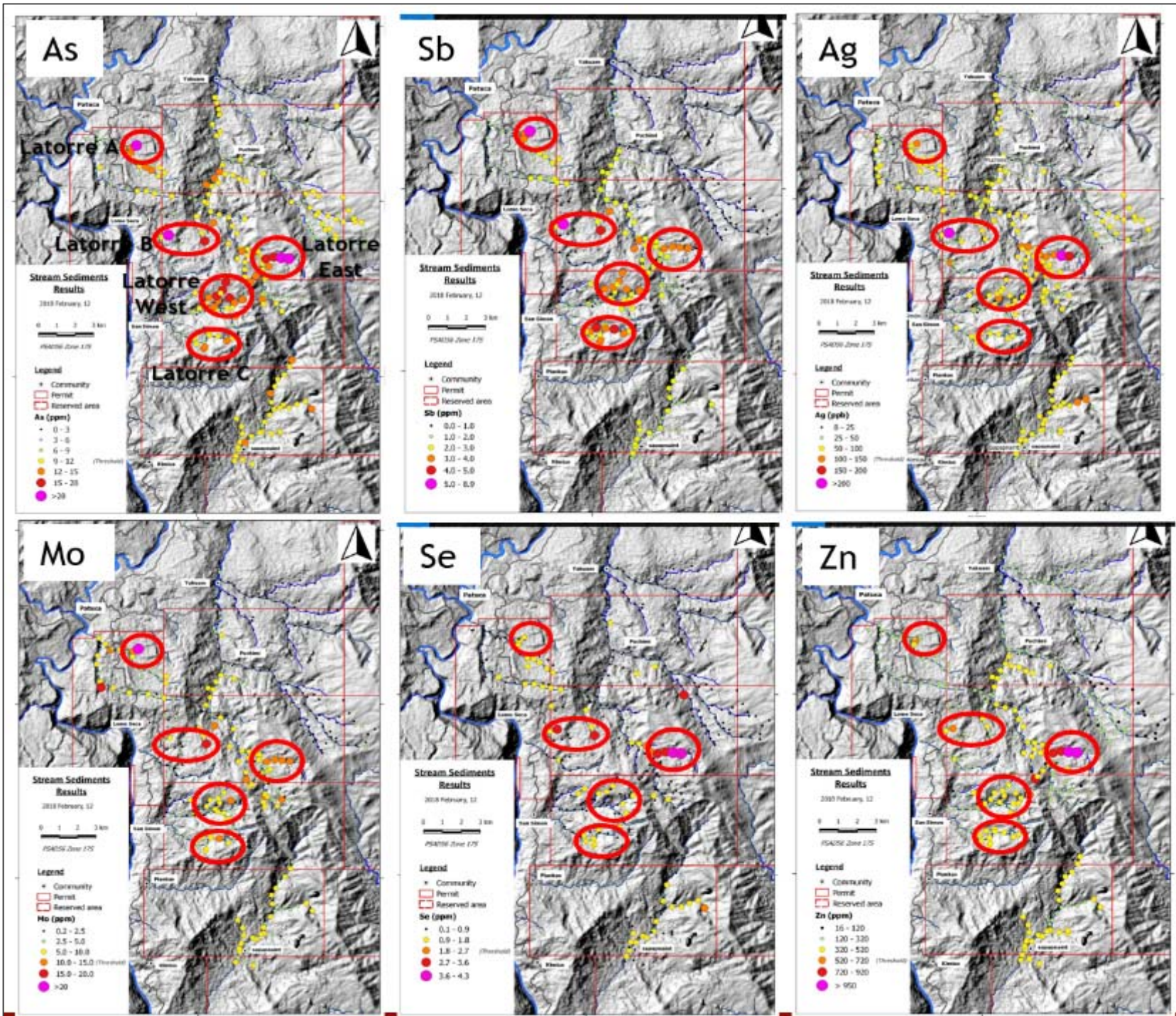




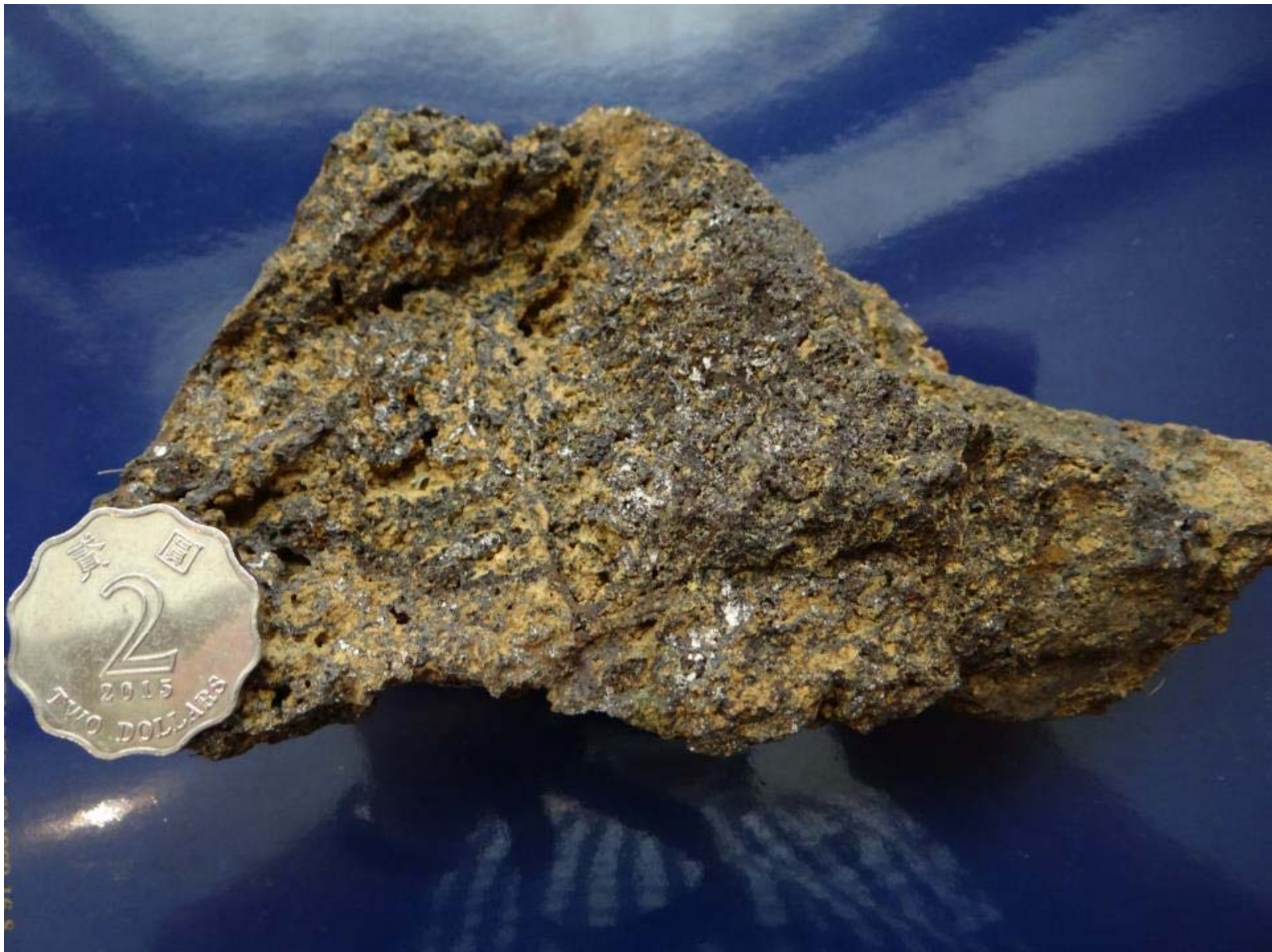








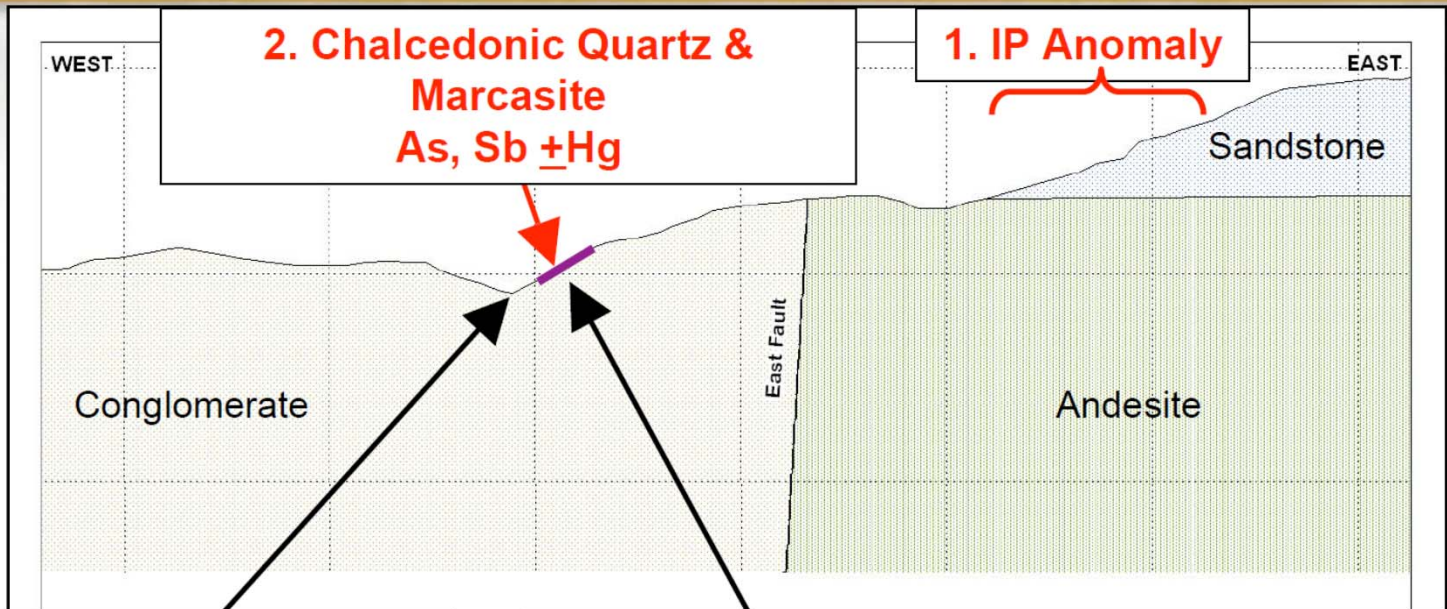




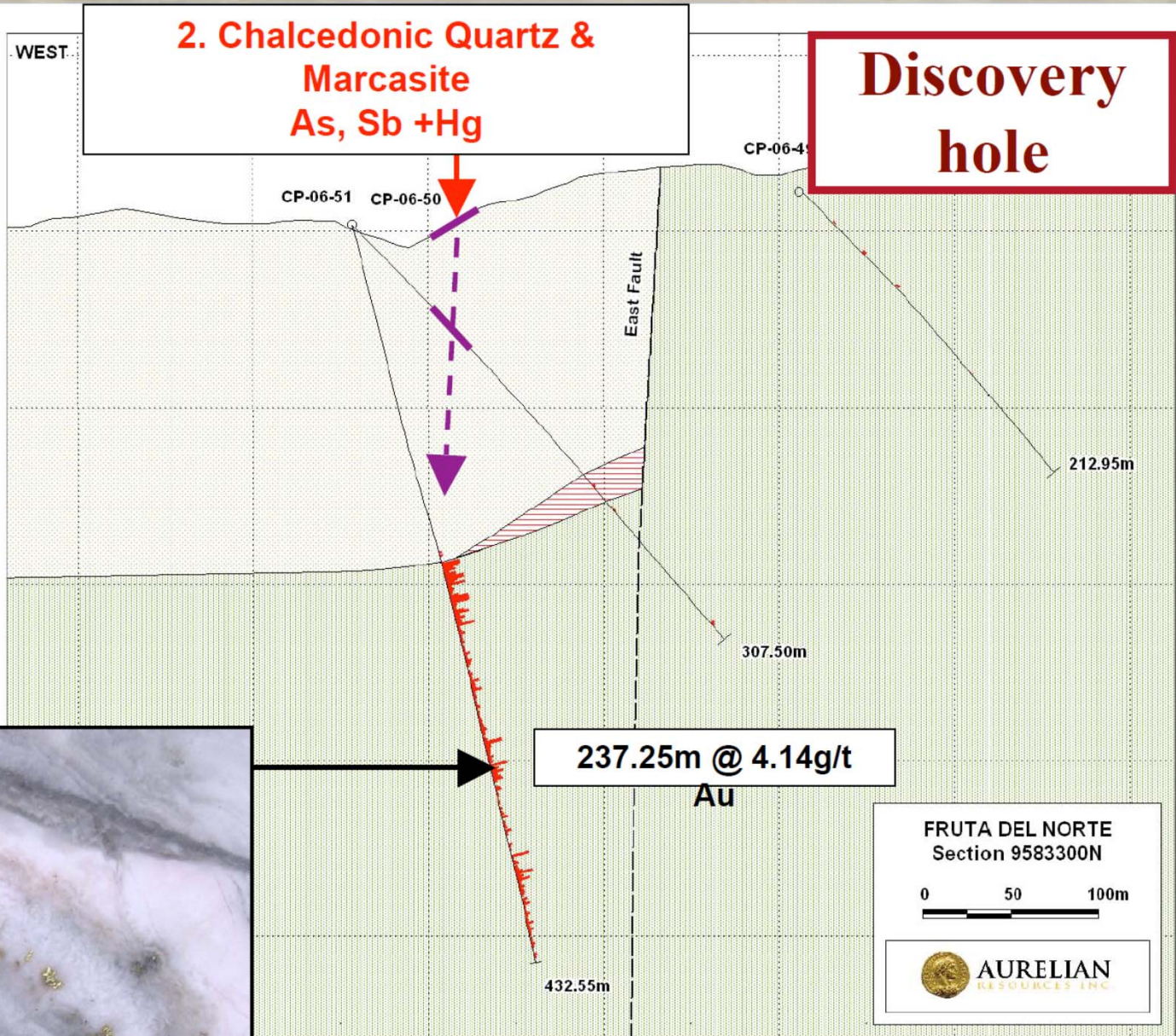




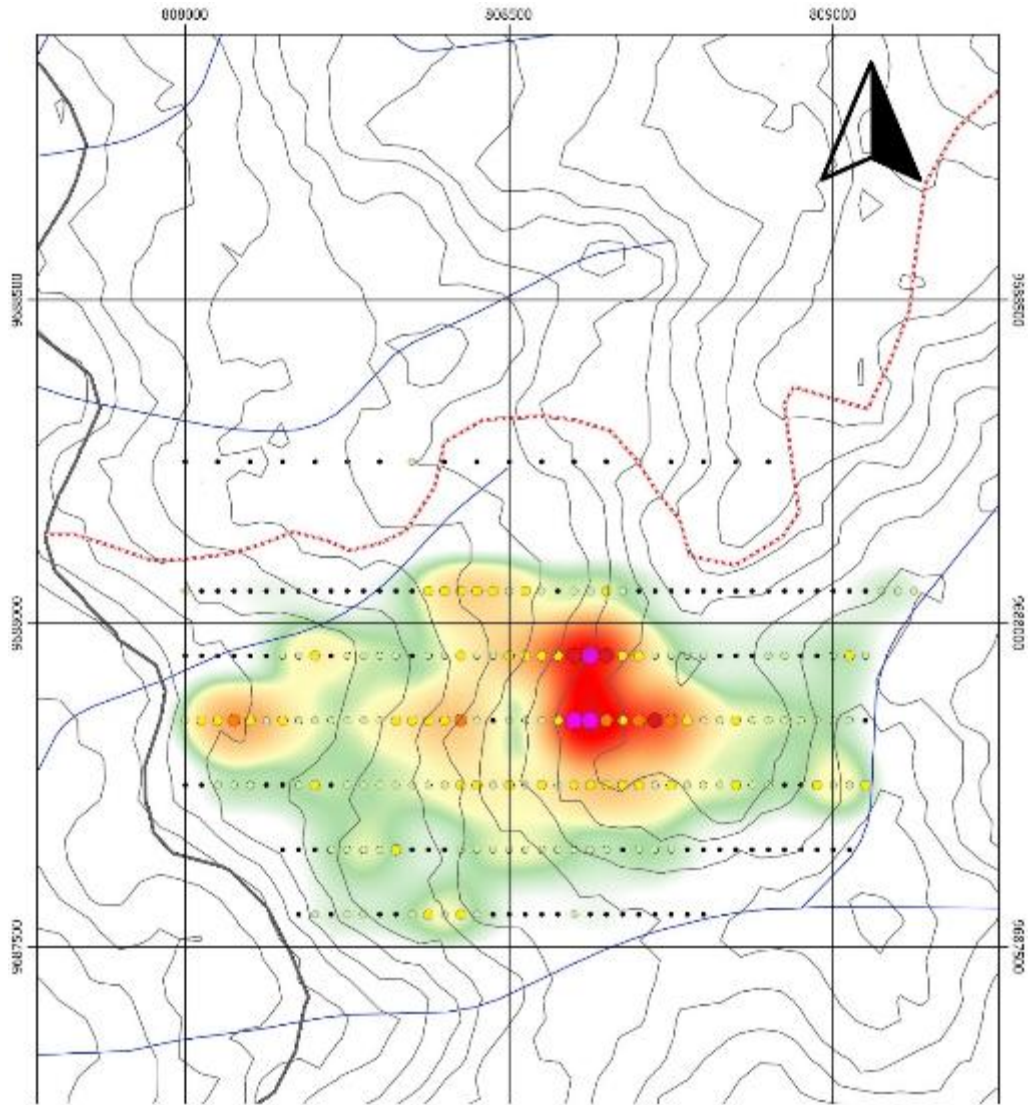
January
2006



AURELIAN
RESOURCES INC.
www.aurelian.ca



Incl. 1.45m @ 175g/t Au



Crunchy Hill soil Results

2018 April, 21



PSADS6 Zone 175

Soil As ppm

- 1 - 12
- ◻ 12 - 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 75
- 75 - 100
- 100 - 155

Threshold

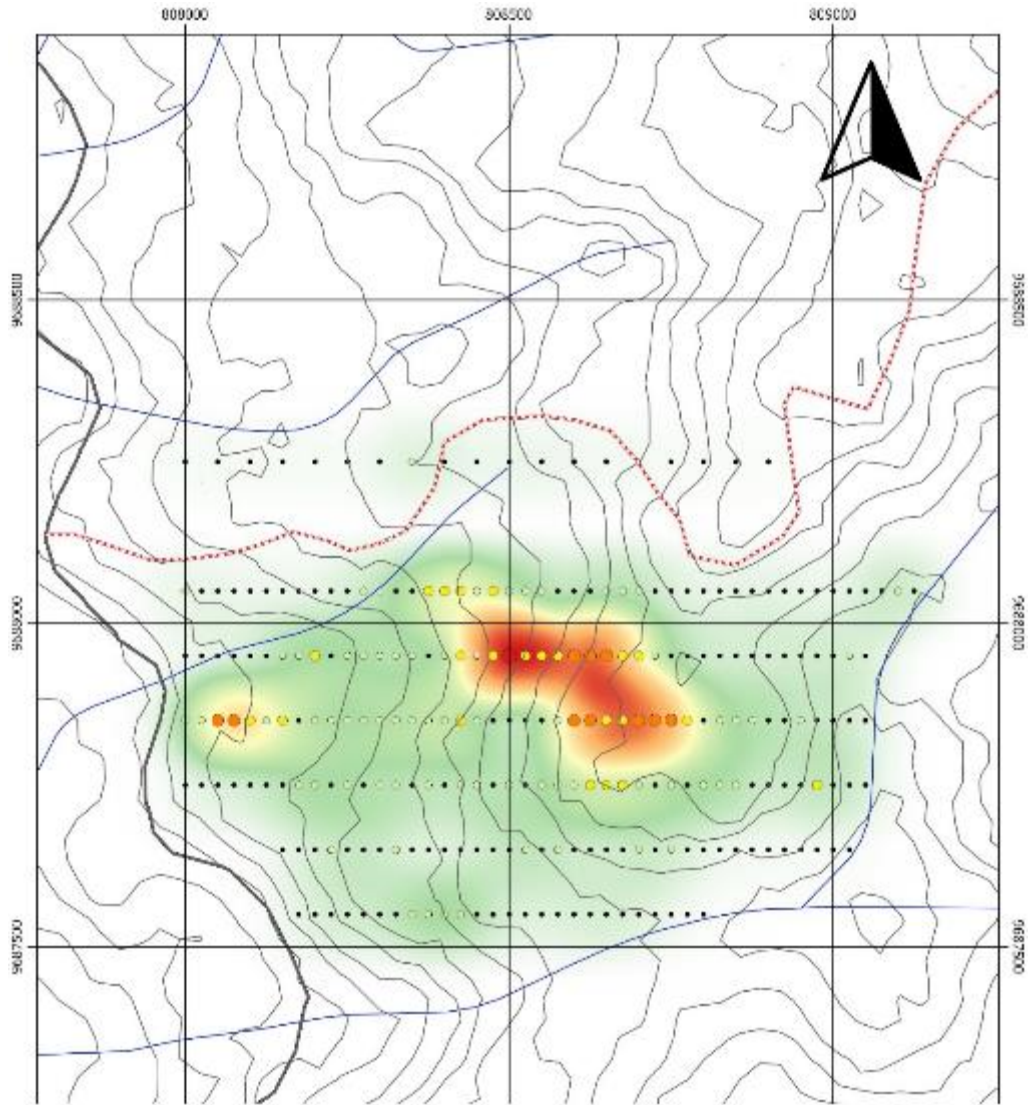
9067500

9067500

009000

906500

003538



Crunchy Hill soil Results

2018 April, 21



PSAD56 Zone 175

Soil Sb (ppm)

- 0 - 5
- ◻ 5 - 10
- ◐ 10 - 20
- ◑ 20 - 40
- ◒ 40 - 78

Threshold

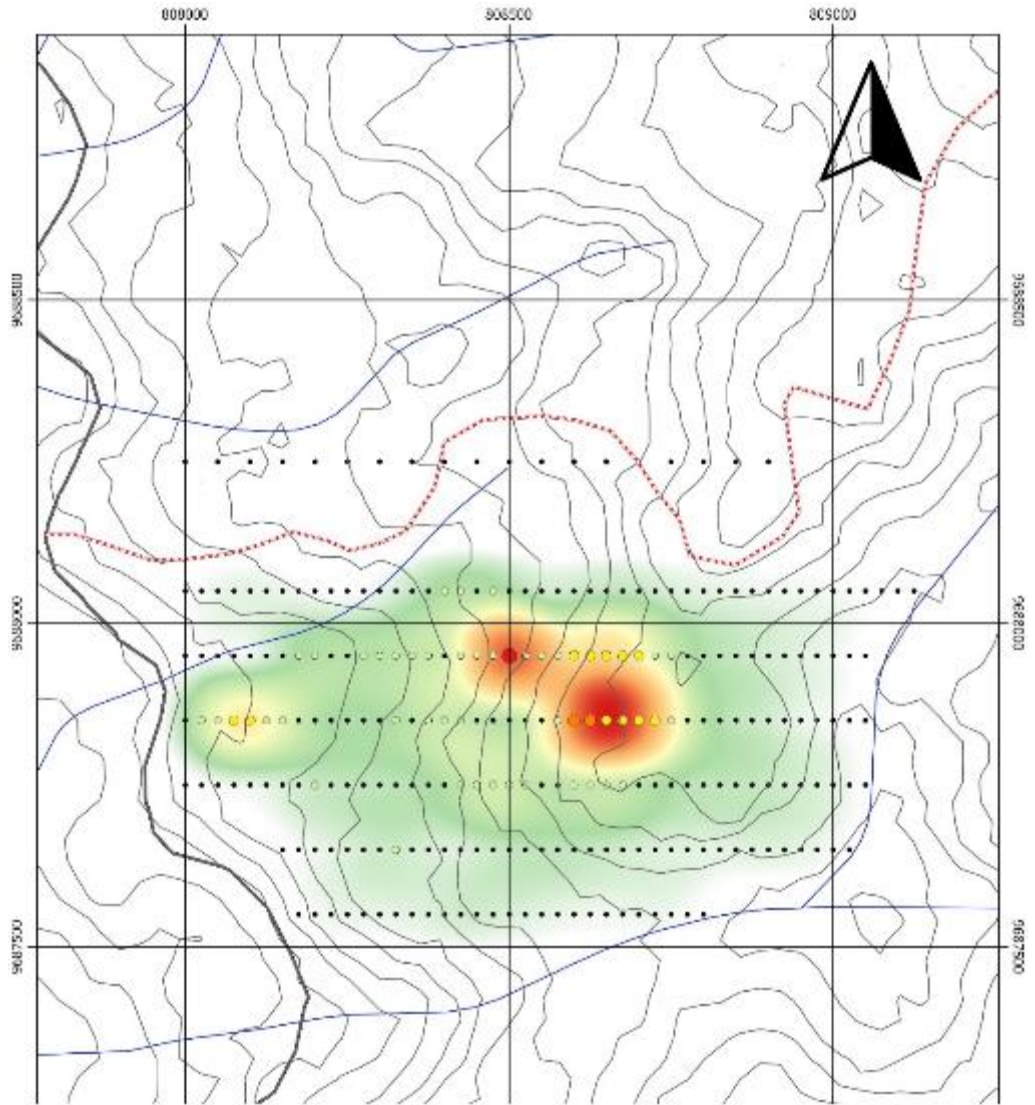
9087500

009000

009500

009500

9088500



Crunchy Hill soil Results

2018 April, 21



PSAD56 Zone 175

Soil Hg (ppm)

- 0.1 - 0.5
- ◻ 0.5 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 2.0
- 2.0 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 4.5

Threshold

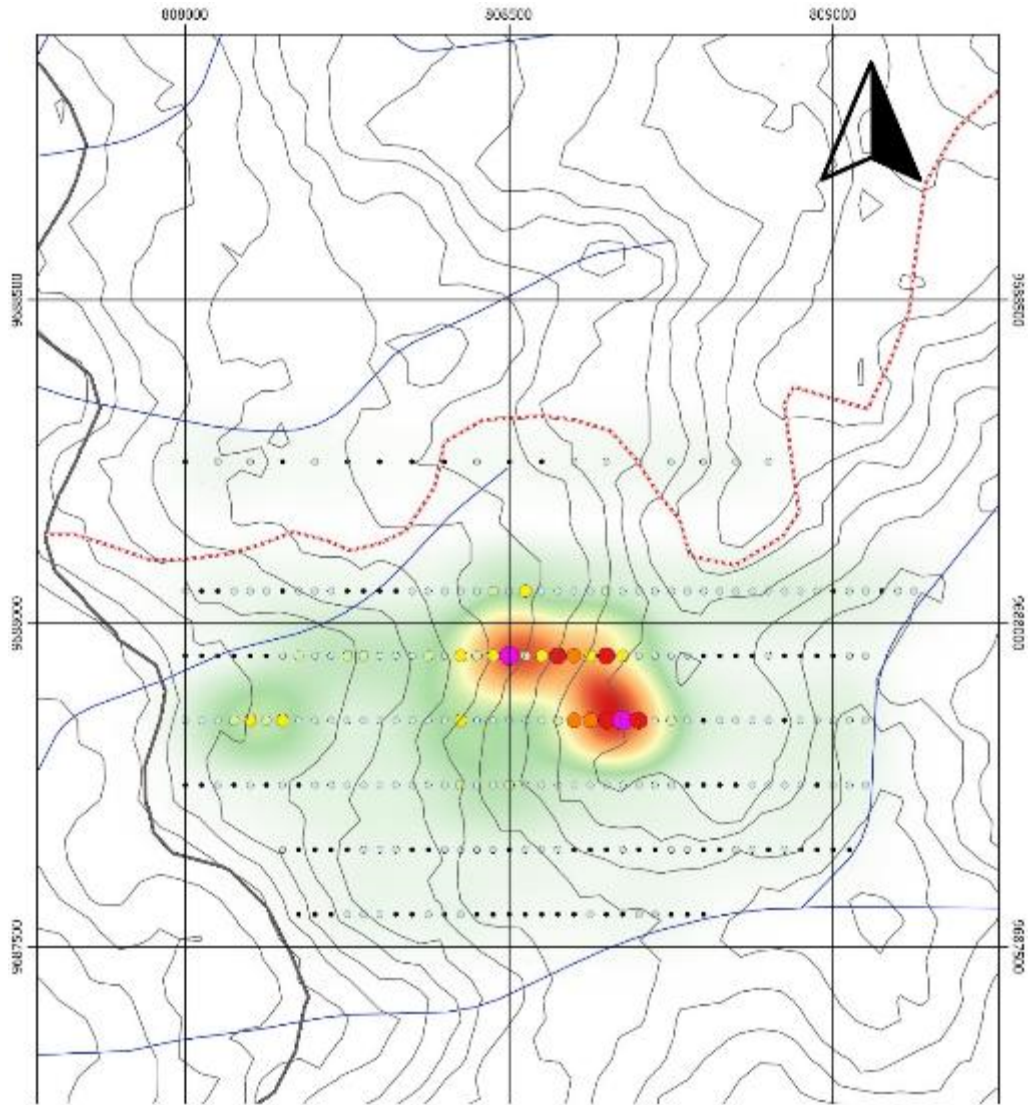
9087500

9088500

009000

009500

009500



Crunchy Hill soil Results

2018 April, 21



PSAD56 Zone 175

Soil Ag (ppm)

- 0.0 - 0.1
- 0.1 - 0.5
- 0.5 - 1.0
- 1.0 - 1.5
- 1.5 - 2.0
- 2.0 - 3.0
- 3.0 - 5.6

Threshold

9087500

9087500

009000

908500

008500



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Laser survey of Guatemalan jungle reveals thousands of complex structures, roads built by ancient Maya

The survey uncovered the hidden ruins of a complex and advanced Maya civilization that used a network of roads to connect more than 60,000 homes, temples and a fortress used during warfare

The Stories of Their Lives

TREVOR NOAH BORN A CRIMINAL

LEONARDO DA VINCI

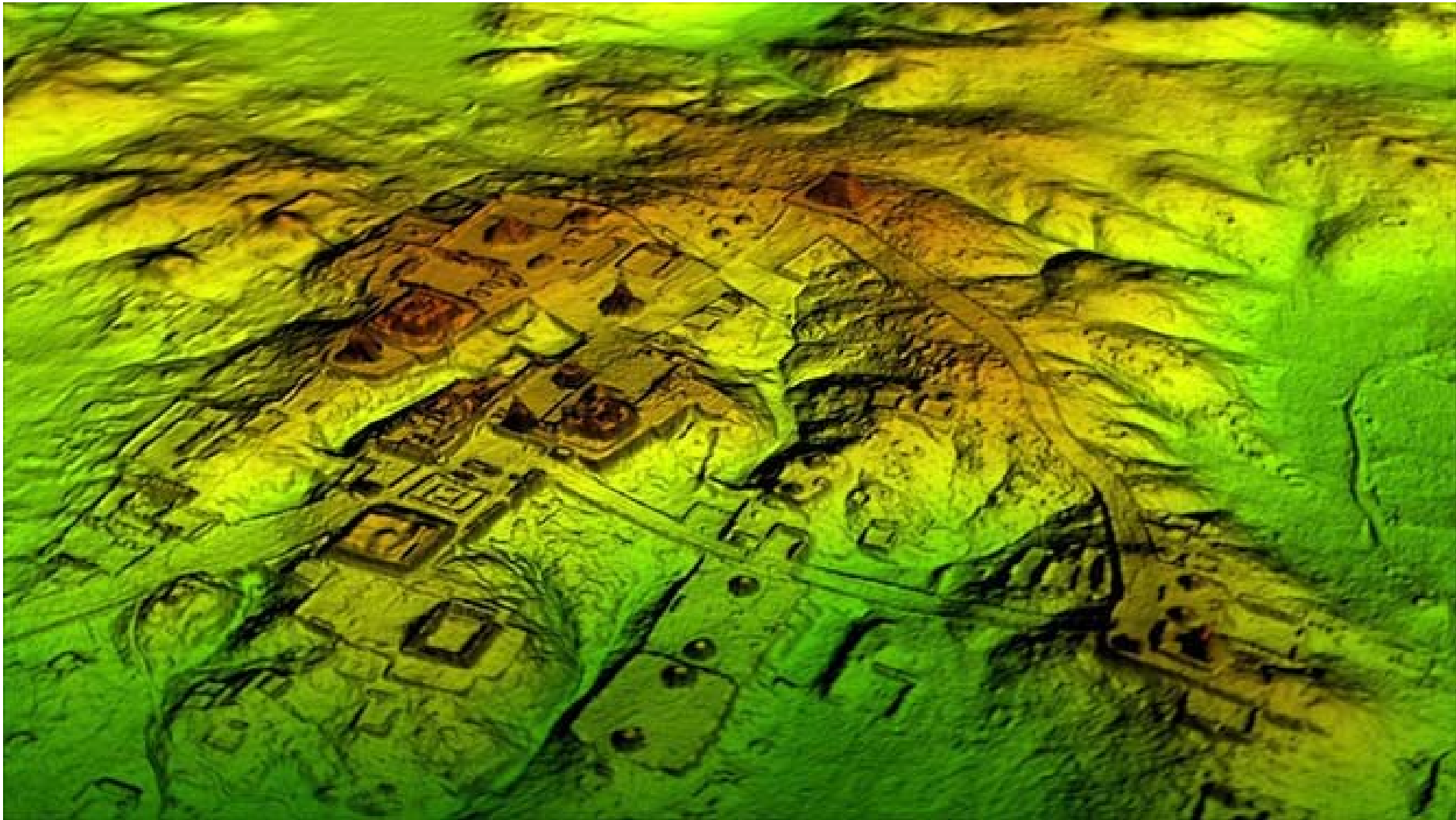
BRENÉ BROWN BRAVING THE WILDERNESS

WALTER ISAACSON

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