NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the December 2017 Report

Idaho County, Idaho, USA

Prepared by

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Prepared for

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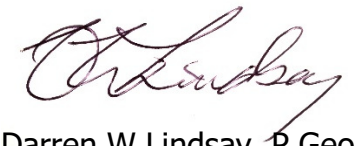
The effective date of this report titled "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the 2017 Report, Idaho County, Idaho, USA," is the 22nd of August 2018. This report was initially prepared with an effective data of 27 November 2017, however the effective date has now been revised to include the property visit, additional claim staking and current drilling activities. The report has been prepared for Idaho Champion Gold Mines, LLC. by Darren W Lindsay, P.Geo who is a qualified person as defined by NI43-101.

Signed this 30th day of August, 2018.



Darren W Lindsay, P.Geo (#30145, APEGBC)

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1 Summary

The Project property comprises 215 unpatented lode claims, covering approximately 4,3225 acres (1,710 hectares), situated in Section 01 Township 28 North Range 07 East, Section 06 Township 28 North Range 08 East, Section 07 Township 28 North Range 08 East, Section 12 Township 28 North 07 East, Section 13 Township 28 North Range 07 East. Section 13 Township 28 North Range 07 East, Section 18 Township 28 North Range 08 East, and Section 19 Township 28 North Range 08 East, in Idaho County, Idaho. The property is roughly centered at 115º 31' 10" West longitude and 45º 46' 00" North latitude or 615223m E, 5069069m N. All claims are in good standing.

The Project property consists of two parts: (i) the wholly owned, recently staked by Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC. ("ICGM"), BC Group of claims (BC 1 through BC 202, 205-206), and (ii) the historic Baner property held 100% by ICGM.

In the Elk City area, mining of numerous Quaternary and Tertiary placer gold deposits in the tributaries of the South Fork Clearwater River took place between the 1850s and the late 1980s. Reid (1959) reports that total gold production in the region is uncertain but some three million ounces of gold are believed to have been recovered by placer mining in the Elk City and adjacent districts in central Idaho.

Following the initiation of placer mining, hard rock sources were sought. Prospectors discovered numerous, generally small lode gold deposits, which were mined from the early 1900s up to World War II. The most significant hard rock mining operation began in 1903 at the Hogan (or Orogrande) located south of the Baner Project. At this open pit mine, about 450,000 t of material averaging 0.06 oz/ton Au are officially reported to have been extracted between 1903 and 1938.

The core portion of the Project, the Baner property, has been held by a single ownership group since the claims were first staked in the late 1890s. There is a single report by Wagner (1946) that indicates the property was leased to the Harr Brothers in 1933 that ended in contested ownership whereby the property subsequently ended up back with the original claim owner. The property was then again leased to a Mr.Tapp in the winter of 1939-1940 on a royalty basis. Smelter reports from the Bunker Hill Smelter, Kellogg, Idaho at this time indicate a total of 60.1 tons of material was received from the Baner Mine which contained a total of 54.6 ounces of gold and 144.2 ounces of silver. The recently fully exercised option agreement is believed to be first time this property has been accessible for earn-in or purchase.

The Baner Project occurs near the contact between the Late Cretaceous Idaho Batholith and highly metamorphosed country rocks, thought to be part of the Pritchard Formation of the Proterozoic Belt Supergroup. These rocks lie approximately thirty miles east of the Cretaceous continental margin, where the Idaho Suture Zone separates cratonic based assemblages on the east from allocthonous Triassic rocks to the west. The rocks consist of an antiform of greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphosed sediments that developed into gneiss, schist, and quartzite, most likely of the Middle Proterozoic-age Belt Supergroup. These metasedimentary sequences have been strongly folded, partially melted and assimilated, injected with granitic rocks, and subjected to cataclasis and brittle faulting in the vicinity of major structures. The metamorphic rocks form a shell or cap over the Cretaceous-age Idaho Batholith. The intrusive units are mostly quartz monzonite in composition.

The belt of mineralisation that traces through the Elk City and Orogrande mining districts is known as the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ); the OSZ is about one kilometer wide and has a general NNE trend. Gold mineralization occurs along this zone in numerous prospects and small historic mines including the Buffalo Gulch and Deadwood and Baner properties and the Orogrande-Frisco mine (Zehner and Hahn, 1995).

According to Erdman et al., (2003) most of the deposits in the Elk City area formed within 1,500 feet of the sub-horizontal contact between the Idaho batholith and the overlying Proterozoic rock units. Both of these units are intruded by north-east trending Tertiary dykes. And the most prevalent ore deposits in the area are gold-silver fissure veins, with or without base metals that fill northerly trending structures or that strike east-west and are most likely related to the intrusions.

Two known mineralized trends occur on the Property, the east-west gold bearing quartz veins and the northerly trending aplite dyke zone. In general, higher grade historical mining was undertaken on narrow zones of strong sericite-silica-carbonate alteration and quartz veins. It is postulated by Wagner (1946) that there are two mineralizing events the Au-Ag quartz veining and the Au only mineralization associated with the aplite dyke.

Table 1-1: History of the property area of the Baner Project.

Year	Company	Work
2017	Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC	POO and temporary water permit approval for drill program, archeology, sampling, induced polarization geophysics, and claim staking
2016	Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC	Staking, POO application, site review, and sampling
2015	Idaho Champion Gold Mines Ltd	Baner option and purchase agreement
2015	Premium Exploration Inc / Elk City Mining LLC	Forfeit claims
2010-12	Premium Exploration Inc	Regional soils, geophysics, sampling
1999	Idaho Geological Survey	Abandoned mine site review
1946	Mr.E.R. Wagner	Complete site review; surface and subsurface including extensive sampling and recovering records of historic sampling and milling
1939/40	Mr.Tapp lease	Selective mining
1933	Harr brothers lease	
1898-1933	Mr Frank Baner	Exploration, development and small-scale production
1897	Mr Frank Baner	Claims located

The results of the exploration works undertaken were to outline a number of exploration zones of interest among and/or on trend of historic mining activities. These include but are not limited to the Aplite Dyke zone, Vein One, and Vein Two. These zones are defined by regional to property scale geophysical surveys (airborne magnetics, ground magnetics and induced polarization) and gridded soil sampling. No historic drilling is known on the property.

In conclusion, the staked Property consists of 204 contiguous unpatented claims covering approximately six square kilometers. The staked claims wholly overstake the Baner group claims. All claims are in good standing. These claims cover a geological environment that is permissible for the formation of both shear zone hosted and intrusion related orogenic precious metal deposits. Historical mining operations within and north of the Property exploited narrow high grade vein and lower grade stockwork vein mineralized zones of these types of mineral systems. Previously completed exploration over the property included gridded soil sampling and airborne and ground based geophysical surveys and limited rock sampling programs resulting in gold and silver values that indicate the potential to form an economic deposit. The historical exploration has outlined an exploration target named the Aplite Dyke which trends north-south through the Baner

Property and Baner Project. A second target area of historically exploited high grade veins (Vein One and Vein Two among others) also is highlighted with the property scale work but has yet to be evaluated more systematically.

The existence of carbonate and silica alteration and mineralization with strong precious metals grades in the historical record and in recent sampling as described above and summarized below, indicates the potential for the Baner Property to host deposits of economic interest. Accordingly, the Baner Property is considered a property of merit given its prospectivity for new discoveries and defining historically worked mineralized bodies.

Key objectives would be to confirm the high values in soil samples previously reported, understand the alteration zonation around mineralization of interest, and confirm geological controls (structure and lithology). This information should then be used to evaluate the high priority Vein and Aplite Dyke targets for deposit potential.

The following phased exploration approach is recommended:

Phase 1: Objective - define drill targets and initial proof of concept bulk tonnage mineralisation

(a) Complete a detailed soil grid to confirm the historical sampling.
(b) Complete a detailed induced polarisation survey to aid geological interpretation and targeting.
(c) Create a geological map of the property including known veins, structures and alteration patterns. Alteration mineralogy should be determined with certainty using a Terraspec mineral analyser or equivalent.
(d) Undertake a limited drill program initially evaluating the mineralisation and geological controls creating the anomalous targets zones.

Phase 2: Objective to evaluate high grade structures and continue definition of bulk target on successful Phase 1 proof of concept program

(e) Alteration mapping (detailed) high grade and bulk target structures using a Terraspec mineral analyser or equivalent.
(f) Undertake follow up drill program on successful bulk target proof of concept
(g) Undertake initial testing of known high grade structures.

Table 1-3: Recommended two phase work program

Phase 1	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	*CAD$
Year One	Soil survey (4 person crew)	14 days	2650	37,100	
	Ground geophysics survey	10 line km	1500	15,000	
	Geologist/geotech/terraspec +report	25 days	1250	31,250	
	drilling	2000 m	90	225,000	
	assays	2700 samples	25	67,500	
	Access/permitting	permits		15,000	
		SubTotal Phase 1		390,850	
	Contingency ~15%			58,628	
		Phase 1 Total Estimated Cost		**449,478**	**602,300**
Phase 2	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	*CAD$
Year Two	Geologist/terraspec/report	40 days	750	30,000	
	drilling	3500 m	90	315,000	
	assays	3000 samples	25	75,000	
	Access/permitting	permits		5,000	
		SubTotal Phase 2		425,000	
	Contingency ~15%			63,750	
		Phase 2 Total Estimated Cost		**488,750**	**654,925**

*current forex US$1.00 = CAD$1.34

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This Technical Report on the geology and mineralization of the Baner Project ("the Property") was prepared by Darren W. Lindsay, B.Sc.(hons), P.Geo (APEGBC) (the "Author") at the request of Mr. Jonathan Buick, President and Chief Executive Officer, on behalf of privately held Idaho Champion Gold Mines Ltd, the Canadian parent company of the 100% owned US subsidiary company Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC ("ICGM") in connection with both the staking of the Baner Project BC claims and with the acquisition of a 100% interest in the historic Baner claims in the historic Idaho-Champion-Baner gold trend in central Idaho, USA.

This revised report has been prepared in support of an application by Idaho Champion Gold Mines Ltd for approval of either the Canadian Stock Exchange or the TSX Venture Exchange to become a first time reporting issuer through a qualifying transaction or reverse takeover with the Baner Project becoming the material property.

The report documents the exploration history and potential of the Property. The information and data used in the preparation of this report was sourced from the private files of ICGM and publicly accessible academic papers and government sources. Additional information including previous technical reports on nearby properties were supplied by Mr. James Baughman, consulting geologist to ICGM. Citations are provided throughout the report where this information has been referenced.

This Report was completed under the supervision of qualified person (QP) Darren Lindsay (P.Geo; APEGBC) strictly on a fee for service basis and who currently holds the position of Vice President Exploration and Development to NxGold Ltd. Mr. Lindsay has completed a site visit between the dates of August 21 to August 23, 2018. In addition, Mr. Lindsay has had access to Mr. Baughman for discussions, and Mr.Baughman's notes and sample results from a number of trips completed in mid to late 2017.

The Effective Date of this revised Technical Report is August 22, 2018.

The metric system is used for all units of measure and all dollar amounts are in United States of America (USD) funds unless otherwise stated. Grid references are based on the UTM NAD83 datum Zone 11T projection coordinate system unless otherwise noted. Other abbreviations frequently used are included within the references section (Section 27).

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The consulting geologist to ICGM, Mr. J. Baughman, who is a qualified person according to NI43-101 definitions, was consulted prior to and during the preparation of this report. Mr. Baughman was consulted due to his history in the area, as he had been on, or near the Baner property several times while doing regional exploration in the area several times over approximately five years. References to these discussions are appropriately referenced in the report. The author is responsible for all sections of the Report.

The opinion of Ms. S. Hutmacher Cunningham of Desert West Environmental of Ogden, Utah is relied on for an archeology and historical assessment of the Project Area. The results of the assessment indicated that there were no cultural sites in the proposed work area, however, there are two sites adjacent to the proposed work area which are located within the Project boundaries.

The opinion of Mr. Garry J. Carlson of Gradient Geophysics, Inc., Missoula, Montana is relied on for an interpretation of the recently completed induce polarization ground geophysical survey (Durango Geophysics, Reno, Nevada) across the core of the Project Area. His work has derived numerous drill targets from the interpretation of the survey that identifies the important Orogrande Shear Zone.

The Report contains information obtained from a review of relevant reports, including NI 43-101 reports, non-NI 43-101 compliant technical reports and non-technical reports, maps, technical data and interpretations provided by ICGM and are cited throughout the Report. The author has relied upon information including public information, internal reports, maps, opinions and/or statements provided by ICGM in-house experts to form interpretations and conclusions relevant to the Report.

Reference to the compliance or non-compliance with NI 43-101 standards of historical information and data referred to in this Report are made where appropriate. The author does not offer any opinion concerning legal, title, environmental, political or other non-technical issues that may be relevant to the Report and has relied on ICGM and its consultants to provide full information concerning the legal status of the company and its affiliates, current legal title, material terms of all agreements and material environmental and permitting information that pertains to the Baner Project.

This report expresses opinions regarding exploration and development potential for the project, provides conclusions and recommendations based on the information available at the time of reporting. These opinions and recommendations are intended to serve as

guidance for future advancement of the property, and should not be construed as a guarantee of success.

The author's professional fees for this Report are not dependent upon any prior or future engagement or understanding resulting from the conclusions or recommendations of the Report. These fees are set at normal commercial rates within the exploration industry for this type of work.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Property is located approximately 9km (6 mi.) southwest of Elk City, in central Idaho County, Idaho, within the Elk City Mining District (Figure 4-1). It covers the southern expanse of Deadwood Mountain and is located between two main waterways, Deadwood Creek to the east and the Crooked River to the west. The property is entirely within the Nez Perce National Forest.

Figure 4-1: Location of the Baner Project, Orogrande Mining District, central Idaho County, ID.

4.2 Property Description

The Property comprises 215 unpatented lode claims, covering approximately 4,225 acres (1,710 ha.), situated in Section 01 Township 28 North Range 07 East, Section 06 Township 28 North Range 08 East, Section 07 Township 28 North Range 08 East, Section 12 Township 28 North 07 East, Section 13 Township 28 North Range 07 East. Section 13 Township 28 North Range 07 East, Section 18 Township 28 North Range 08 East, and Section 19 Township 28 North Range 08 East, in Idaho County, Idaho. The property is roughly centered at 115º 31' 10" West longitude and 45º 46' 00" North latitude or 615223m E, 5069069m N (Table 4-1, Figure 4-2).

The Property consists of two parts: (i) the wholly owned, recently staked by ICGM, BC Group of claims (BC 1 through BC 202, BC 205 and BC 206), and (ii) the historic Baner Property held 100% byICGM.

ICGM represents that it had exercised its option under the Option Agreement to hold a 100% interest in the Baner Property on October 31, 2017 and that the claims forming the Baner Property are in good standing.

Table 4-1: Baner Project list of claims; all claims are in good standing.

Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Case Type	Acreage	Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Case Type	Acreage
BC 1	IMC217236	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 55	IMC217290	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 2	IMC217237	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 56	IMC217291	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 3	IMC217238	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 57	IMC217292	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 4	IMC217239	ACTIVE	LODE	17.906	BC 58	IMC217293	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 5	IMC217240	ACTIVE	LODE	4.132	BC 59	IMC217294	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 6	IMC217241	ACTIVE	LODE	2.33	BC 60	IMC217295	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 7	IMC217242	ACTIVE	LODE	8.42	BC 61	IMC217296	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 8	IMC217243	ACTIVE	LODE	3.61	BC 62	IMC217297	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 9	IMC217244	ACTIVE	LODE	8.415	BC 63	IMC217298	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 10	IMC217245	ACTIVE	LODE	16.694	BC 64	IMC217299	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 11	IMC217246	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 65	IMC217300	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 12	IMC217247	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 66	IMC217301	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 13	IMC217248	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 67	IMC217302	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 14	IMC217249	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 68	IMC217303	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 15	IMC217250	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 69	IMC221009	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 16	IMC217251	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 70	IMC221010	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 17	IMC217252	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 71	IMC221011	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 18	IMC217253	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 72	IMC221012	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 19	IMC217254	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 73	IMC221013	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 20	IMC217255	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 74	IMC221014	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 21	IMC217256	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 75	IMC221015	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 22	IMC217257	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 76	IMC221016	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 23	IMC217258	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 77	IMC221017	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 24	IMC217259	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 78	IMC221018	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 25	IMC217260	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 79	IMC221019	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 26	IMC217261	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 80	IMC221020	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 27	IMC217262	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 81	IMC221021	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 28	IMC217263	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 82	IMC221022	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 29	IMC217264	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 83	IMC221023	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 30	IMC217265	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 84	IMC221024	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 31	IMC217266	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 85	IMC221025	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 32	IMC217267	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 86	IMC221026	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 33	IMC217268	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 87	IMC221027	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 34	IMC217269	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 88	IMC221028	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 35	IMC217270	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 89	IMC221029	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 36	IMC217271	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 90	IMC221030	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 37	IMC217272	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 91	IMC221031	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 38	IMC217273	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 92	IMC221032	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 39	IMC217274	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 93	IMC221033	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 40	IMC217275	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 94	IMC221034	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 41	IMC217276	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 95	IMC221035	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 42	IMC217277	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 96	IMC221036	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 43	IMC217278	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 97	IMC221037	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 44	IMC217279	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 98	IMC221038	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 45	IMC217280	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 99	IMC221039	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 46	IMC217281	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 100	IMC221040	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 47	IMC217282	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 101	IMC221041	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 48	IMC217283	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 102	IMC221042	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 49	IMC217284	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 103	IMC221043	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 50	IMC217285	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 104	IMC221044	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 51	IMC217286	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 105	IMC221045	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 52	IMC217287	ACTIVE	LODE	10.509	BC 106	IMC221046	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 53	IMC217288	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 107	IMC221047	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 54	IMC217289	ACTIVE	LODE	10.261	BC 108	IMC221048	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66

Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Case Type	Acreage	Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Case Type	Acreage
BC 109	IMC221049	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 163	IMC221103	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 110	IMC221050	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 164	IMC221104	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 111	IMC221051	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 165	IMC221105	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 112	IMC221052	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 166	IMC221106	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 113	IMC221053	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 167	IMC221107	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 114	IMC221054	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 168	IMC221108	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 115	IMC221055	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 169	IMC221109	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 116	IMC221056	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 170	IMC221110	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 117	IMC221057	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 171	IMC221111	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 118	IMC221058	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 172	IMC221112	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 119	IMC221059	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 173	IMC221113	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 120	IMC221060	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 174	IMC221114	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 121	IMC221061	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 175	IMC221115	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 122	IMC221062	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 176	IMC221116	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 123	IMC221063	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 177	IMC221117	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 124	IMC221064	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 178	IMC221118	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
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BC 126	IMC221066	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 180	IMC221120	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 127	IMC221067	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 181	IMC221121	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 128	IMC221068	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 182	IMC221122	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 129	IMC221069	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 183	IMC221123	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 130	IMC221070	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 184	IMC221124	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 131	IMC221071	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 185	IMC221125	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 132	IMC221072	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 186	IMC221126	ACTIVE	LODE	13.01
BC 133	IMC221073	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 187	IMC221127	ACTIVE	LODE	2.8
BC 134	IMC221074	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 188	IMC221128	ACTIVE	LODE	2.75
BC 135	IMC221075	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 189	IMC221129	ACTIVE	LODE	2.41
BC 136	IMC221076	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 190	IMC221130	ACTIVE	LODE	4.82
BC 137	IMC221077	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 191	IMC221131	ACTIVE	LODE	2.066
BC 138	IMC221078	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 192	IMC221132	ACTIVE	LODE	4.13
BC 139	IMC221079	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 193	IMC221133	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 140	IMC221080	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 194	IMC221134	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 141	IMC221081	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 195	IMC221135	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 142	IMC221082	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 196	IMC221136	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 143	IMC221083	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 197	IMC221137	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 144	IMC221084	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 198	IMC221138	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 145	IMC221085	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 199	IMC221139	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 146	IMC221086	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 200	IMC221140	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 147	IMC221087	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 201	IMC221141	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 148	IMC221088	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 202	IMC221142	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 149	IMC221089	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 205	IMC221143	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 150	IMC221090	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	BC 206	IMC221144	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 151	IMC221091	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	TARTARUS	IMC5578	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 152	IMC221092	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	TARTARUS	IMC5579	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 153	IMC221093	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	TARTARUS	IMC5580	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 154	IMC221094	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	TARTARUS	IMC5581	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 155	IMC221095	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	NYMPF	IMC5582	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 156	IMC221096	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	GNOME	IMC5583	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 157	IMC221097	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	DRYAD	IMC5584	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 158	IMC221098	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	SPOOK	IMC5585	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 159	IMC221099	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	KATYDID	IMC5586	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 160	IMC221100	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	SUCCESS N	IMC5587	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 161	IMC221101	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66	SUCCESS N	IMC5588	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66
BC 162	IMC221102	ACTIVE	LODE	20.66					

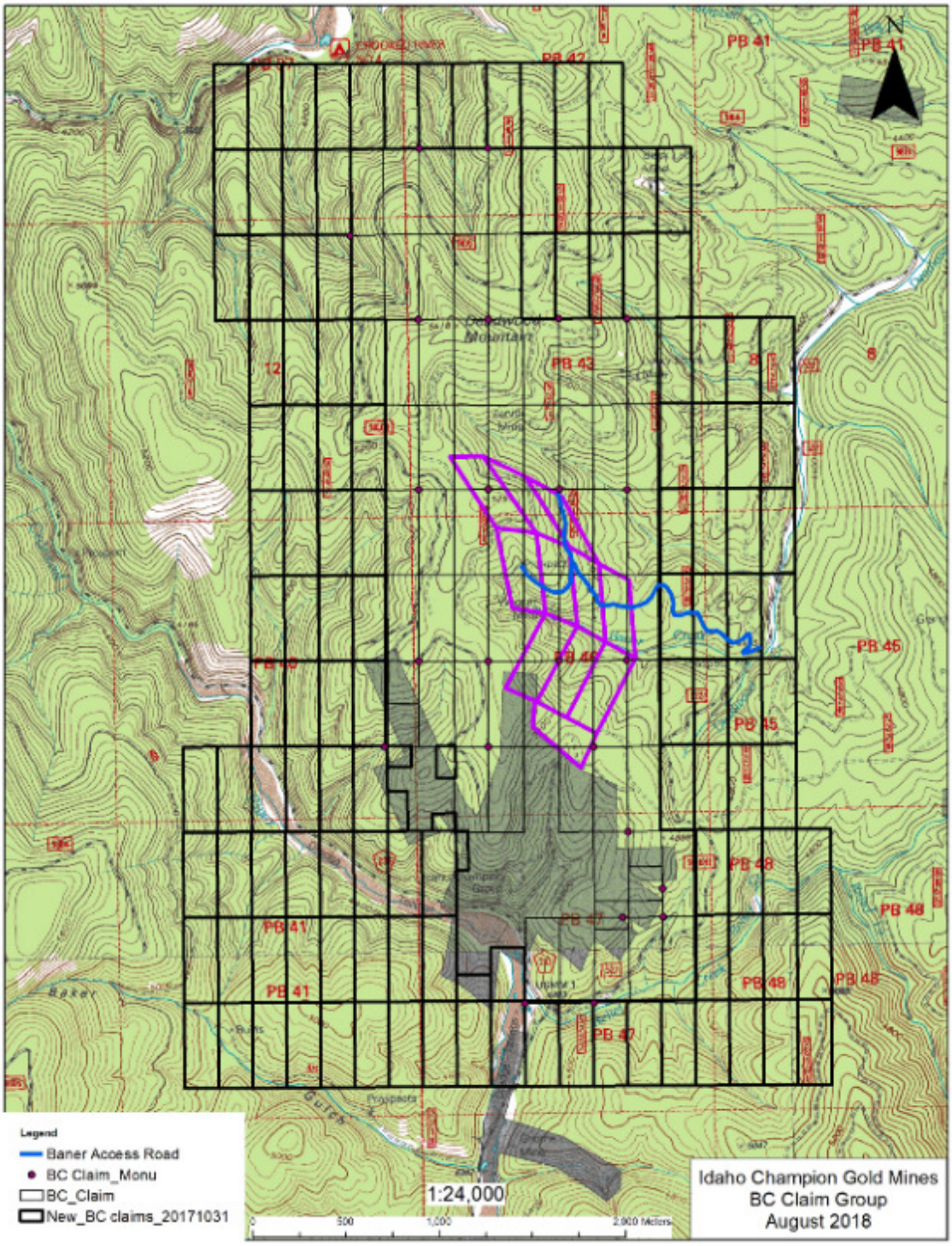

Figure 4-2: Baner Project claim map; BC claims overstake the Baner Property (purple outline) and Idaho Champion patent ground (grey shade).

Obligations

An annual maintenance fee of US$155 per lode claim is payable annually by September 1st; for the Baner Project all the claims are paid up to September 1st, 2018. The claims need to be maintained in good standing with both the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service ("USFS") and Idaho County.

To undertake any mechanical exploration (drilling) a Plan of Operations ("POO") must be supplied to and approved by the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") (subsurface rights) and to the USFS for surface and access rights with a copy to the Idaho Department of Lands ("IDL"). Once the permit is issued there will be a number of conditions associated with the permit which will also define any bonding amount.

A POO application was submitted, and has received approval from the USFS (file #2810) as of October 3, 2017, that requested for the allowance of disturbance proposed by the re-establishment of pre-existing access roads and the preparation of up to eight (8) drill pad locations totaling approximately 2.11 acres of disturbance. A bond for this proposed disturbance has been partially paid, an amount of $1,800 covering the clearing of the drill road access, with the remainder to be paid prior to the commencement of drilling.

A water permit from the State Department of Water Resources is required as part of the POO. Temporary Water Permit TP-82-50 was issued to ICGM on Sept. 21, 2017. The permit will need to be renewed annually; the current approved source for drilling water is the confluence of Baner and Deadwood Creeks.

Back-in rights, royalties

There are no known back-in rights or royalties.

Environmental liabilities

To the best of the author's knowledge the historical operators did not complete reclamation of the historical workings on the Baner Property portion of the site and therefore proper mitigation of historical adits, shafts and trenches may become the responsibility of ICGM. The estimated disturbed area is less than 5 acres (Erdman, et al, 2003). Water sampling by Erdman (2003) indicate that seepage from the adits on the property exceed some of the State and Federal water quality standards and therefore determining a baseline for water quality should be part of any program on this property.

The only known environmental liability for the ground held will be the surface reclamation of any drill sites, which is pre-bonded through the Plan of Operations filed with the appropriate agency.

Table 4-2: Summary of permits for the Baner Project.

Permit #	Name	Date(s)	Status
2810	Plan of Operation	October 3, 2017	Approved
TP-82-50	Water rights permit	September 21, 2017	Approved

To the best of the author's knowledge, there are no other significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right to perform work on the property.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The Baner Project is located in Idaho County, Idaho, approximately 10km southwest of the town of Elk City via State Highway 14 west from Elk City along the South Fork of the Clearwater River. The following route was supplied by Mr. Baughman; the site can be reached by following FS Road 522 from the junction with County Road 222 (the Red River Road) 4.4 miles south to FS Road 522A. FS Road 522A is gated and locked. Road 522A ends approximately 0.84 miles to the northwest. There is a collapsed house 100 feet south of the road. From the end of Road 522A, an old road heads approximately 300 feet west to another road that heads north. There are four roads crossing the hillside above Baner Creek, all overgrown but in good shape. These roads connect to FS Road 9816C that will be utilized for access. The road is a graded gravel road kept open year-round by the County for Forest Service, fish/game purposes, and a handful of residents in the Orogrande area. Elk City can be accessed by driving from Spokane, Washington which receives regular daily flights from numerous points of departure.

5.2 Climate

The Deadwood Mountain region is temperate mountain forest with an average annual precipitation of 30.0 in. (76.2 cm). Temperature variations for the area range from a minimum of 11°F (-12C) to a maximum of 81°F (27C), with average temperatures of 26°F (-3C) in winter and 77°F (25C) in summer. The climate is typical of the high terrain of central Idaho, with warm sunny summers and cold, wet, snowy winters. Winter snowfall can be heavy. Most roads are kept open only on a seasonal basis, with the Crooked River road to Orogrande kept open by County snow plows during the winter months. Severe forest fire weather due to heat and dryness may delay or hamper drilling and field operations in August and September and should be taken into consideration for all field programs. The operating season for exploration is deemed to be all year round with

drilling and other field activities usually planned to take place between March and December.

5.3 Physiography

The Baner property covers the south and southeast flank of Deadwood Mountain within the Nez Perce National Forest. The property covers moderate to steep, sloping hillsides to the southwest (towards the Crooked River), and to the east, southeast towards Deadwood Creek. Elevations range from 4790ft (1460m) to 5150ft (1570m) above sea level.

Vegetation in the Baner area is typical of temperate mountain forest, heavily forested with pine, fir and spruce.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

This section is extracted and paraphrased from Simpson (2013).

Lewiston is the closest full service center (200km), a regional center for central Idaho with a population of 32,500. It is serviced by regular daily flights to Boise Idaho, Seattle Washington, and Salt Lake City Utah. Grangeville is a farming community located about 83 km via all-weather State Highway 14 from Elk City and serves as a local supply center. Elk City is an unincorporated community with a seasonal fluctuating population of about 300. The local economy was heavily dependent upon forest products until the closure of the Bennet Lumber Co. in 2002. Elk City is served by a post office, medical center, hotel, gas station, a general store, and a poor condition 792 m long by 46 m wide turf/gravel airstrip.

This portion of Idaho has an extended history of farming, ranching, logging and forest products, and mining. An abundant supply of people exists with physical, mechanical, and outdoors work experience. In addition, the Coeur d'Alene mining district is located to the north of the project area with an abundance of mining related personnel.

A three phase-35 kV power line originates in Grangeville and follows the South Fork Clearwater river corridor to end in Red River. This generally north-south underground power line runs west of the Project boundary. There is a single phase, underground, 15 kV power lines that run the 8 miles (13 km) up to Orogrande from the mouth of the Crooked River. The lines are owned and maintained by Avista Utilities in Grangeville.

Cell phone service is very limited in the Elk City area, but land lines are available. Communication for internet service must be made by satellite and fixed base wireless subscription.

6 History

The section is select excerpts of material from Price (2015) and Simpson (2013), and references therein.

6.1 Local History

In the Elk City area, mining of numerous placer and paleoplacer gold deposits in the tributaries of the South Fork Clearwater River took place between the 1850s and the late 1980s. Reid (1959) reports that total gold production in the region is uncertain but some three million ounces of gold are believed to have been recovered by placer mining in the Elk City and adjacent districts in central Idaho.

Following the initiation of placer mining, hard rock sources were sought. Prospectors discovered numerous, generally small lode gold deposits, which were mined from the early 1900s up to World War II. The most significant hard rock mining operation began in 1903 at the Hogan (or Orogrande) located south of the Baner Project. At this open pit mine, about 450,000 t of material averaging 0.06 oz/ton Au are officially reported to have been extracted between 1903 and 1938.

In 1938 the US Bureau of Mines reported total gold production of 146,200 ounces Au, from ore with an average grade of 0.26 oz/ton Au, from hard rock mining operations in the Elk City area from 1904 to 1937. The principal gold producer was the Buster Underground Mine near Elk City (Baughman, pers. comm.). There is a lack of detailed geological and mining data on the numerous prospects in the area.

The Crooked River to the west and the Deadwood Creek to the east of the property were active placer mining locations during the Elk City boom years.

From the period of more modern exploration starting in the 1980's the area that surrounds and includes the Baner Project has been known by various parties as the 'Idaho Gold Project' and can generally be defined as exploration within an area from the west of Elk City to south of the Baner Project along or adjacent to the Orogrande Shear Zone. Significant zones within this exploration trend include the Deadwood Zone located north of the Project and the Friday Deposit located south of the Project.

Deadwood zone (North of Project area)

A number of old workings dating back to the early 20th century are located north of the Project and are collectively known as the Deadwood Zone. They were likely only minor producers and include the Black Lady mine (located just within the current Property boundary) and the Zenith (located just within the current Property boundary) and Lucky Strike mine sites.

In 1984 Bema Gold Corp. conducted a regional reconnaissance exploration program to evaluate the source of the Elk City placer deposits. This work included a regional stream sediment sampling program followed by soil sampling grids and trenching that led to a number of discoveries. Bema discovered mineralization at the Deadwood zone in 1985 through regional soil surveys and carried out detailed exploration including RC drilling between 1986 and 1988, and in 1989 Bema reported an oxide resource.

The Deadwood was acquired by Idaho Consolidated Metals Corp ("ICMC") in 1993, and in 1997, the property became part of the ICMC-Cyprus Gold Exploration Corporation joint venture, but reverted to ICMC when the joint venture was terminated in 1999. ICMC subsequently reduced the extensive landholding to the core area of the claims.

Work completed in the 2000's included a number of property earn-in, joint venture and purchase agreements that that covered the larger Idaho Gold Project trend as well as the known prospects within the trend. Very little work was reported during this time with the exception that the land package comprising the Idaho Gold Project ended up with Premium Exploration Inc by 2010 as a public vehicle.

No other known exploration or activity had taken place at Deadwood until 2010 when as part of the Premium Exploration Idaho Gold Project regional activities area was covered with a regional airborne Fugro DIGHEM geophysical survey and regional soil sample program which collected 4500 soil samples as the basis of their 2011 work program. The soil sampling results defined a gold anomaly (>/=20ppb Au) which was 8 km in length and up to 1.5 km in width.

Friday Zone (South of Project area)

The first lode claims on the Idaho Gold Project trend were staked at Petsite in 1907 on what was called the Petsite vein, a high-grade gold-telluride deposit, located just south of the Friday Zone. Sporadic underground and open pit artisanal mining took place until WWII. Modern exploration began in the early 1980s. In 1984 Centennial Minerals Inc. (Centennial) carried out an exploration program including six reverse circulation (RC) drill

holes in the vicinity of the Knob Hill adit on the Friday claims. The location and results of this drilling is not known.

In 1984 Bema conducted a regional reconnaissance exploration program to evaluate the source of the Elk City placer deposits. This work included a regional stream sediment sampling program followed by soil sampling grids and trenching that led to gold discoveries at Buffalo Gulch, Deadwood, and Friday. Bema continued developing the Elk City properties throughout the mid to late 1980's and ceased working on the Friday-Petsite in 1988 and by1991 Bema refocused their priorities elsewhere.

In 1996 ICMC entered into a joint venture agreement with Cyprus Gold Exploration Corporation (Cyprus, part of Cyprus Amax Minerals Company) to investigate and develop the Friday-Petsite property. Between 1996 and 1997, at a cost of about US$1.7 million, Cyprus carried out extensive exploration work including stream sediment sampling, soil sampling, outcrop/dump sampling, geological mapping, 90 RC drill holes and 11 core drill holes. In 1998, Amax Minerals (Amax), then severed from Cyprus Amax, merged with Kinross and Kinross became the successor to the Cyprus Amax joint venture interest in the Friday-Petsite property. Kinross continued exploration, including 12 additional HQ diamond core drill holes, expending US$537,000 in 1998 and completing their evaluation in 1999. After completing its 1998 drill program, Kinross estimated an Inferred mineral resource for their combined Friday-Frisco zones on the patented Friday claims.

Kinross terminated the joint venture in late 1999, and returned the Friday-Petsite project to the ownership of ICMC. Subsequently, ICMC reduced the extensive ground holding of the former joint venture to the core claims to limit the cost of maintaining the property. By July 2002, ICMC had changed its name to Beartooth Platinum Corp. and in 2002, Canden Capital Corp (Canden), under an agreement with Beartooth, drilled five NQ size diamond core holes on the Friday-Petsite project. The agreement was terminated in March 2003. In early 2004 Beartooth re-evaluated the Friday-Petsite project including the drilling of four additional HQ size diamond drill holes.

The history of the Friday Zone 2004 to present consists of Premium Exploration Inc consolidating the district under sole control and beginning a systematic regional exploration effort over the entire Idaho Gold Project trend; while concentrating the drilling effort on the Friday Zone as a program of in-fill and expansion drilling between 2009-2012 resulting in a resource estimate calculated in 2013. Premium Exploration completed a 15-hole (2,729 m) program in the first quarter of 2014 in order to define a high grade resource (Baughman, pers. comm., Premium Exploration NRs 2014)

6.2 Property History

Companies that have explored for precious metals in this district include: Centennial Minerals Inc, Bema Gold Corp, Idaho Consolidated Minerals Corp., Valencia Ventures Inc, Premium Exploration Inc, Cyprus Amax Minerals Company, Amax Minerals, Kinross Gold, and Canden Capital Corp.

The core portion of the property, the Baner claims, has been held by a single ownership group since the claims were first staked in the late 1890s. There is a single report by Wagner (1946) that indicates the property was leased to the Harr Brothers in 1933 that ended in contested ownership whereby the property subsequently ended up back with the original claim owner. The property was then again leased to a Mr.Tapp in the winter of 1939-1940 on a royalty basis. Smelter reports from the Bunker Hill Smelter, Kellogg, Idaho at this time indicate a total of 60.1 tons of material was received from the Baner Mine which contained a total of 54.6 ounces of gold and 144.2 ounces of silver. The current option agreement is believed to be first time this property has been accessible for earn-in or purchase.

Mr.E.G. Wagner, a Professor of Geology at the University of Idaho, completed a property review dated 1946 during which he mapped the location of exploration works, compiled geological and development information and collected up to fifty samples from open cuts and within tunnels of various materials. According to Wagner (1946) historical works on the Baner property include nine or ten adits of varying length, a thirty foot shaft, a fifteen foot shaft, at least one mechanical trench and a number of shallow pits believed to be completed by Baner. The majority of this development was completed on "Vein One'.

Wagner (1946) also reports that on the patent ground immediately south of the Baner property, the Idaho Champion patent claims, and trending up onto the Baner claims exists a substantial mineralized dike, 9000 feet in length (>2.5km) and roughly 600 feet wide (>175m), from which he collected a set of systematic samples at 5 foot (1.5m) intervals. The dike is reported to be mineralized on the contacts and a zone within the dike over widths of a few feet. He reports that of the roughly 360 samples collected the average assay result was 0.056 ounces gold per ton (approximately 1.9 g/t Au).

In 1999 Mr. E.H. Bennett undertook a site visit to the property in order to review the site as part of the evaluation of abandoned and inactive mines of Idaho on US Forest Service lands (Erdman, et al 2003). He noted the presence of two open adits, three caved adits and one caved shaft.

Under the large district consolidation by Premium Exploration Inc in the early 2000's through to 2014, a regional scale systematic work program that included airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysical surveys and soil grids (2009-2011) that covered the complete current land position (Figure 6-1) and ground based geophysical surveys (magnetics and induced polarization) that covered the northern portion of the current property position. The airborne surveys included magnetics and electromagnetics surveys totaling 3,707 km. Ground magnetics surveys totaled approximately 136 km. Induced polarization surveys (dipole-dipole) totaled approximately 73.4 km. Soil samples from this period totaled over 13,500.

Grab samples from this period on the Baner property are reported to have returned 0.01 g/t Au to 59.3 g/t Au from samples taken along the Baner mine workings (trend 304 degrees) and from the aplite dyke in the north (four samples 0.02 to 4.9 g/t Au) and south (three samples 0.14 to 5.90 g/t Au) of the mine area.

The most recent work has been property visits by Mr. J. Baughman that occurred on August 12-13 and October 1-3, 2016 collecting samples and reviewing the property for undertaking proposed work plans. Approximately 30 samples were collected over these site visits for due diligence purposes.

Table 6-1: History of the property area of the Baner Project.

Year	Company	Work
2017	Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC	POO approval, temporary water permit approval, archeology review, sampling, mapping, and induced polarization geophysics, claim staking
2016	Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC	Staking, POO application, site review and sampling
2015	Idaho Champion Gold Mines Ltd	Baner option and purchase agreement
2015	Premium Exploration Inc / Elk City Mining LLC	Forfeit claims
2010-12	Premium Exploration Inc	Regional soils, geophysics, sampling
1999	Idaho Geological Survey	Abandoned mine site review
1946	Mr.E.R. Wagner	Complete site review; surface and subsurface including extensive sampling and recovering records of historic sampling and milling
1939/40	Mr.Tapp lease	Selective mining
1933	Harr brothers lease	
1898-1933	Mr Frank Baner	Exploration, development and small-scale production
1897	Mr Frank Baner	Claims located

The results of the exploration works undertaken evaluated property local to the Baner workings which lead to the definition of a number of exploration zones of interest among and/or on trend of historic mining activities. These include but are not limited to the Aplite Dyke target, Vein One, Vein Two, other veins, and iron capping zones.

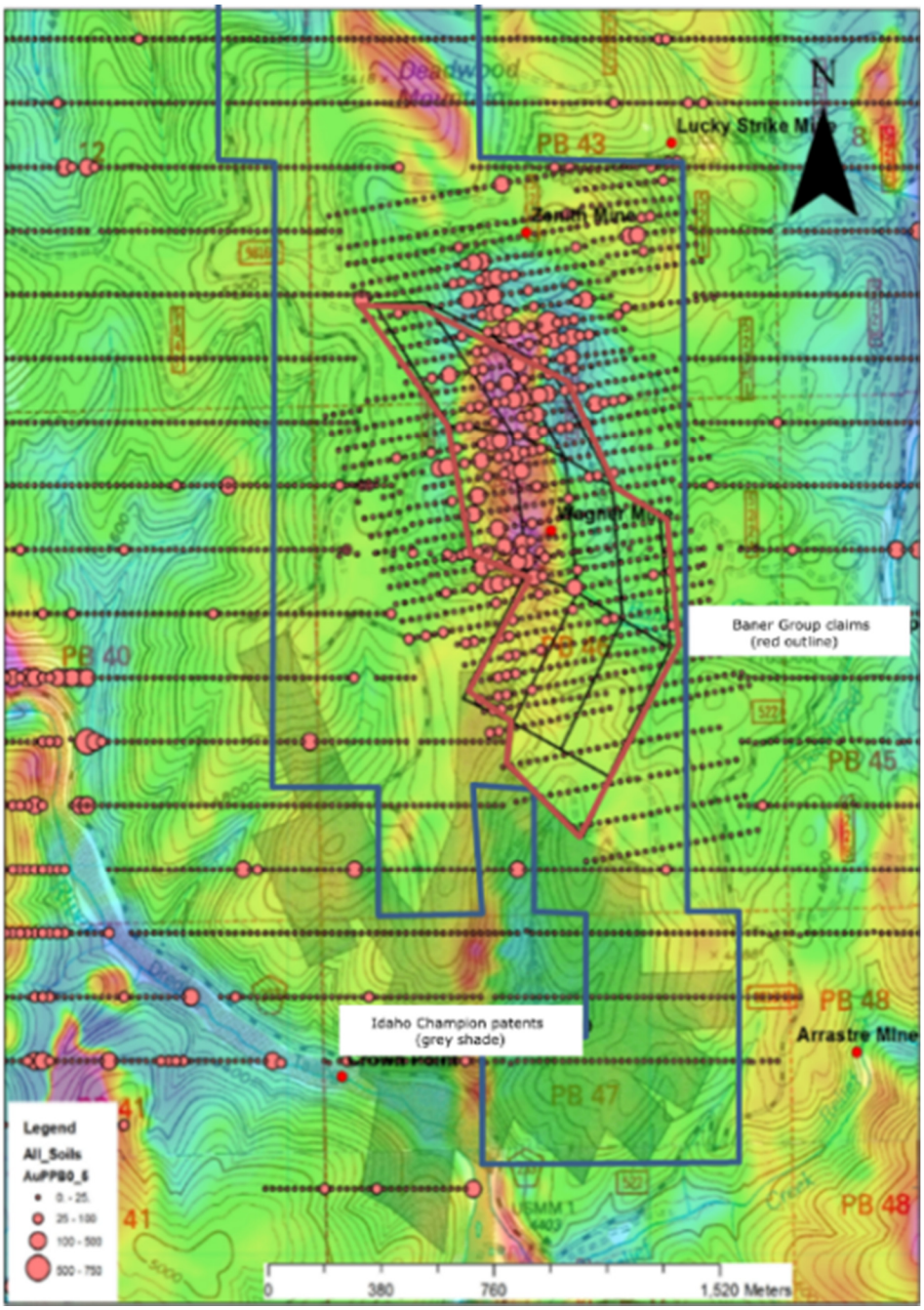

Figure 6-1: Regional airborne geophysics (reduced to pole total field) and soil sampling highlighting the N-S trending Aplite Dyke target within the Baner Project.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The geology section has been modified and summarized directly from a number of reports: regional geology from Zehner and Hahn (1995), Simpson (2013) and Price (2015) and references therein, local and property geology from Price (2015), and Wagner (1946).

7.1 Regional Geology

To the north of the area of interest is a broad area of Precambrian Proterozoic Belt Supergroup metasediments host to the major silver deposits of the Coeur D'Alene area. In Central Idaho, the Belt rocks have been intruded by the Cretaceous-age, southern (Atlanta) lobe of the Idaho Batholith and the Tertiary-age Petsite stock. The Atlanta Lobe of the Idaho Batholith underlies much of central Idaho and is comprised mainly of composite stocks to small batholiths composed of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. The batholith was formed as the Cretaceous aged Farallon plate, comprised of oceanic crust, subducted beneath the North American Plate and the resulting intrusion(s) cut through the overlying Proterozoic Belt Supergroup rocks. The remains of the Idaho Batholith are visible today in the form of the spectacular Bitterroot, Sawtooth and White Cloud mountain ranges throughout central and northern Idaho. To the south is the broad Snake River plain.

The region of interest occurs near the contact between the Late Cretaceous Idaho Batholith and highly metamorphosed country rocks, thought to be part of the Pritchard Formation of the Proterozoic Belt Supergroup. These rocks lie approximately thirty miles east of the Cretaceous continental margin, where the Idaho Suture Zone separates cratonic based assemblages on the east from allocthonous Triassic rocks to the west (Figure 7-1). The rocks consist of an antiform of greenschist to amphibolite grade metamorphosed sediments that developed into gneiss, schist, and quartzite, most likely of the Middle Proterozoic-age Belt Supergroup. These metasedimentary sequences have been strongly folded, partially melted and assimilated, injected with granitic rocks, and subjected to cataclasis and brittle faulting in the vicinity of major structures. The metamorphic rocks form a "gneissoidal" shell or cap over the Cretaceous-age Idaho Batholith. The intrusive units are mostly quartz-monzonite in composition.

The belt of mineralisation that traces through the Elk City and Orogrande mining districts is known as the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ); the OSZ is about one kilometer wide and has a general N 15 E strike. Gold mineralization occurs along this zone in numerous prospects and small historic mines including the Buffalo Gulch and Deadwood and Baner properties and the Orogrande-Frisco mine (Zehner and Hahn, 1995).

Reid (1959) conducted a structural study of the Elk City area, and concluded that these units have undergone three periods of folding prior to intrusion of the batholith, all three periods have fold axes and axial planes striking between N20W and N20E. The N15E striking Orogrande Shear Zone may thus represent an axial plane shear to these folds.

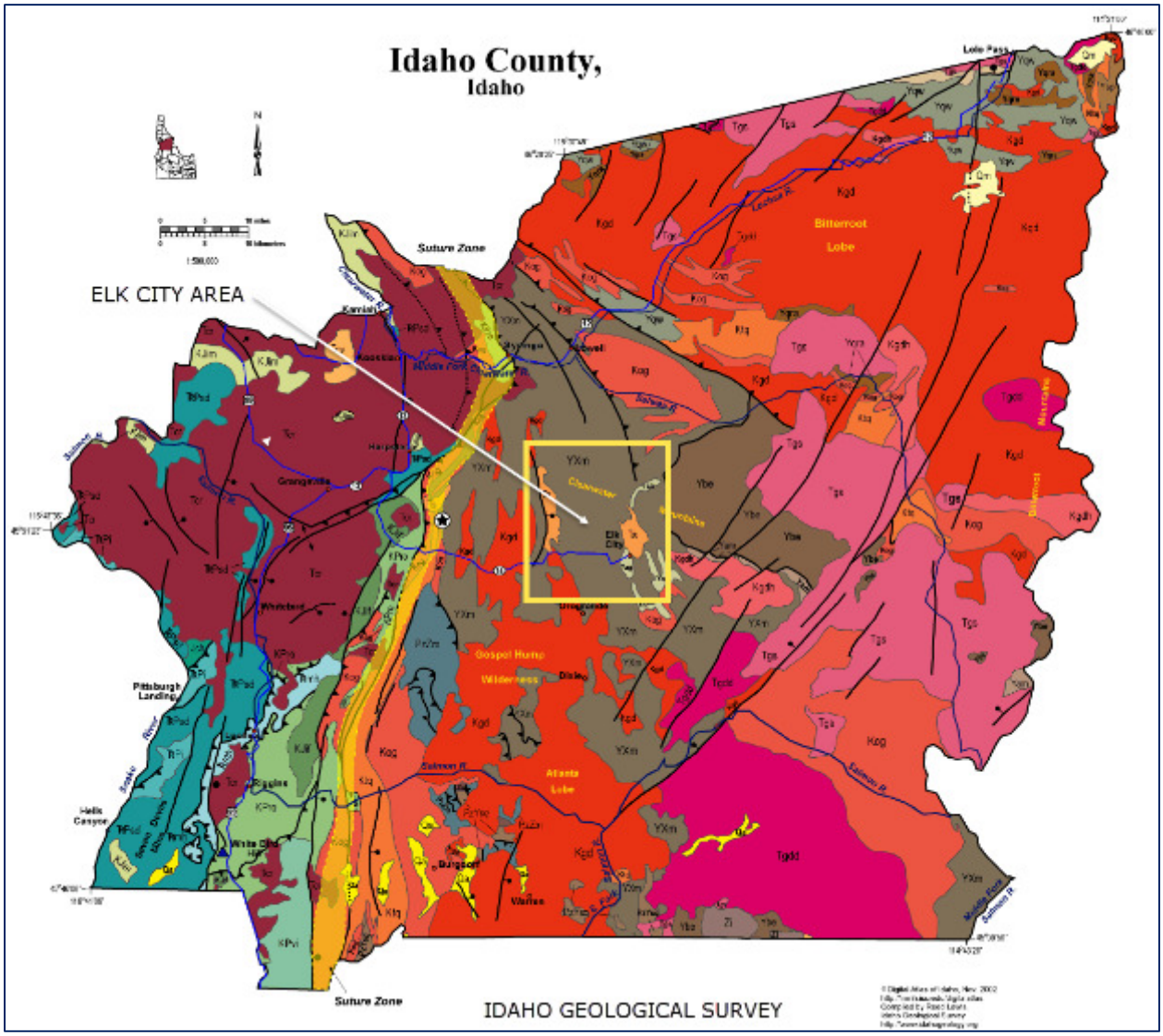

Figure 7-1a: Regional geology of Idaho County, Idaho (Idaho Geological Survey) with Idaho Suture Zone highlighted with hatched orange left of the Elk City Area.

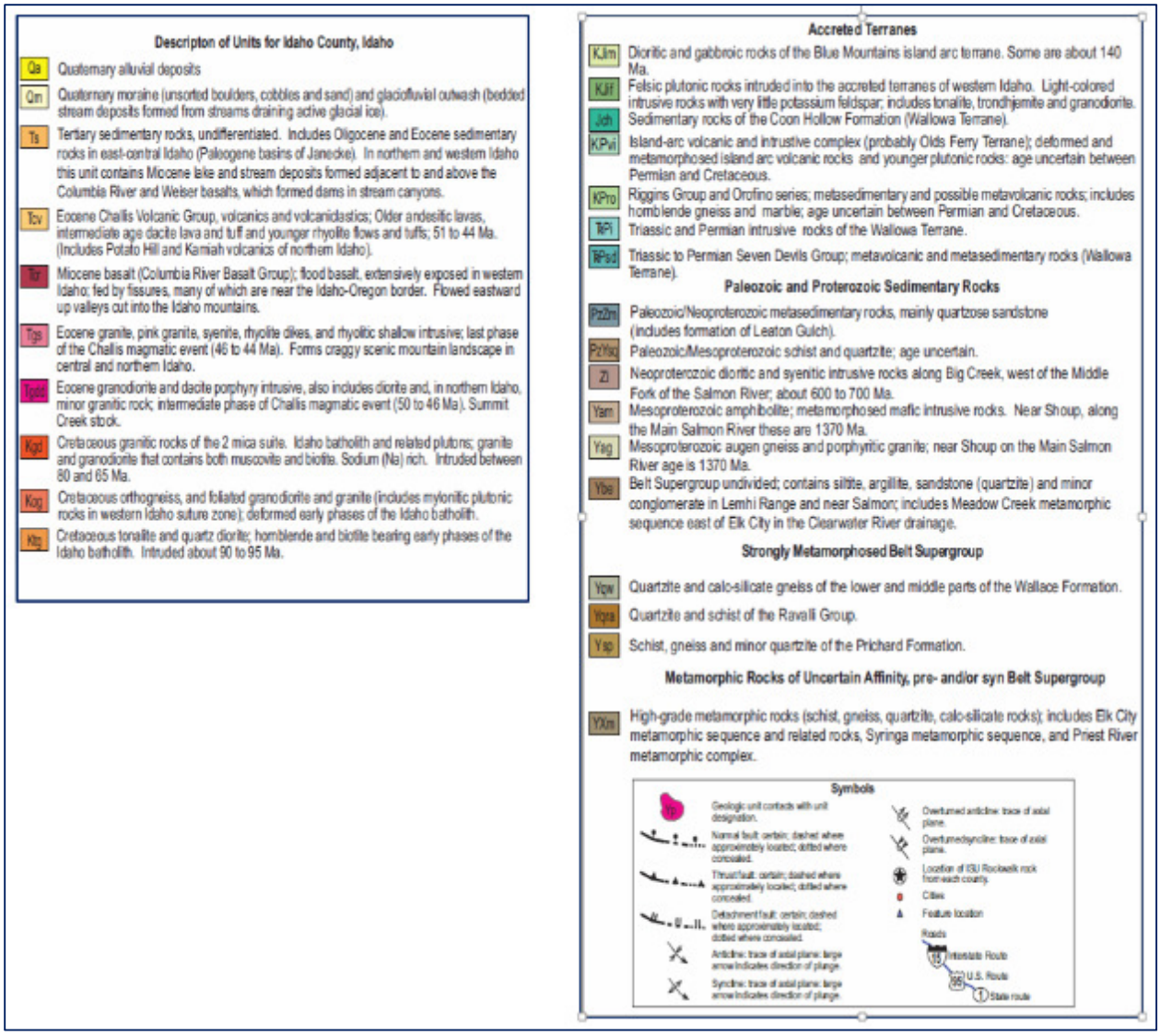

Figure 7-1b: Legend for regional geology of Idaho County (Idaho Geological Survey).

7.2 Local Geology

The geology of the Elk City – Orogrande region is complex with the area underlain by metasedimentary rocks of Precambrian (Proterozoic) age that were deformed and intruded by plutons of Proterozoic, Cretaceous and Eocene ages (Lewis et al., 1990). Stratigraphic relationships are poorly understood and metamorphic grade ranges from greenschist to amphibolite grade resulting in map-able units of gneiss, schist, and quartzite. The metamorphic rocks form a "shell" over late Cretaceous Idaho Batholith related intrusive units. The character of this unit is commonly medium grained biotite granodiorite to granite (Lewis et al., 1990).

The rock units are affected by a series of major north-south trending structures, the most important of which is the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ) which transgresses the contact between the Proterozoic metasediments and the Cretaceous intrusive rocks (Figure 7-2). The OSZ is a regionally significant series of structures striking generally north-south and a dip of approximately 75° to the west.

Exposures at known prospects in the district have rocks within the OSZ which have been hydrothermally altered to sericite-muscovite and dolomite-ankerite. Potassium metasomatism is present in discrete veinlets, bands, and patchy replacement textures. The intrusive batholithic rocks in the district vary from hypidiomorphic granular granite and quartz monzonite to graphic or myrmekitic granite to quartz-orthoclase-muscovite pegmatite; aplitic zones and dacite-rhyolite dykes are common (Lewis et al., 1990).

In the south end of the district, a small rhyolitic porphyry stock of late Eocene age, known as the "Petsite Stock", intrudes the quartz monzonite and is exposed over an area of 300m by 245m. The stock is pervasively altered, locally silicified, and hosts narrow quartz veinlets. Larger quartz veins and stockwork zones transgress margins on the stock into the quartz monzonite. One of these is the Petsite Vein, which strikes east-west along the stock's northern margin and carries historic high grade gold values. The mineralization over and around the stock is called the Petsite Zone.

According to Erdman et al., (2003) most of the deposits in the Elk City area formed within 1,500 feet of the sub-horizontal contact between the Idaho batholith and the overlying Proterozoic rock units. Both of these units are intruded by north-east trending Tertiary dykes. And the most prevalent ore deposits in the area are gold-silver fissure veins, with or without base metals that fill northerly trending structures or that strike east-west and are most likely related to the intrusions.

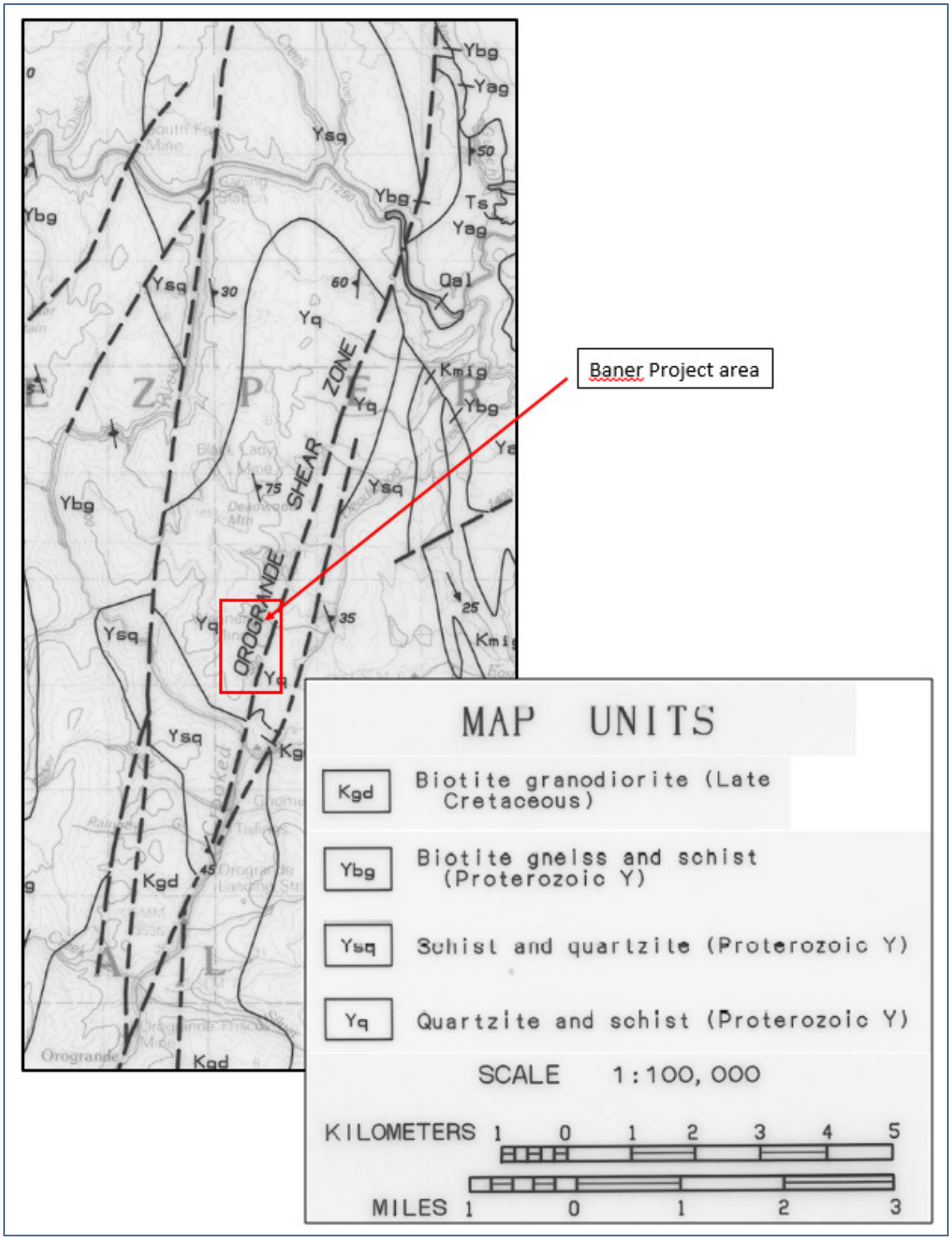

Figure 7-2: Local geology of Elk City-Orogrande region (modified from Lewis et al., 1990).

7.3 Property Geology

The bulk of this information has been taken from Wagner (1946) as the only written source of information available for property specific geology. Additional information is available from the map provided by Premium Exploration based on their regional work in the area ending in 2014.

No detailed property mapping has yet been undertaken. Inferred geology based on more regional work indicates that the property is generally underlain by schists and quartzite intruded by numerous northerly trending aplitic or pegmatitic dykes. Historical mine working evaluated generally east–west gold bearing quartz veins that appear to be either parallel or en echelon. At least four veins have been identified, two of which extend for 1,000m. To the east of the mine veins occurs a large, approximately >150m wide, north trending aplite dyke. The veins cut both schists and dyke; Wagner (1946) states that the dike cuts the veins however the veins are present in the dike. He also states that the dike carries good gold grades with no silver whereas the veins carry both gold and silver values perhaps indicating two different phases of mineralization. Five lines of "iron cappings" (altered quartz, feldspar and mica) are said to trend approximately 304 it is unclear if these alteration zones are directly related to the veins.

Figure 7-3 illustrates the geology as compiled by Premium Exploration during its Idaho Gold Project and as redrafted by J. Baughman for ICGM. Note that the mine on the Baner group of claims has been referred as the Wagner Mine due to the only known report by Wagner, 1946.

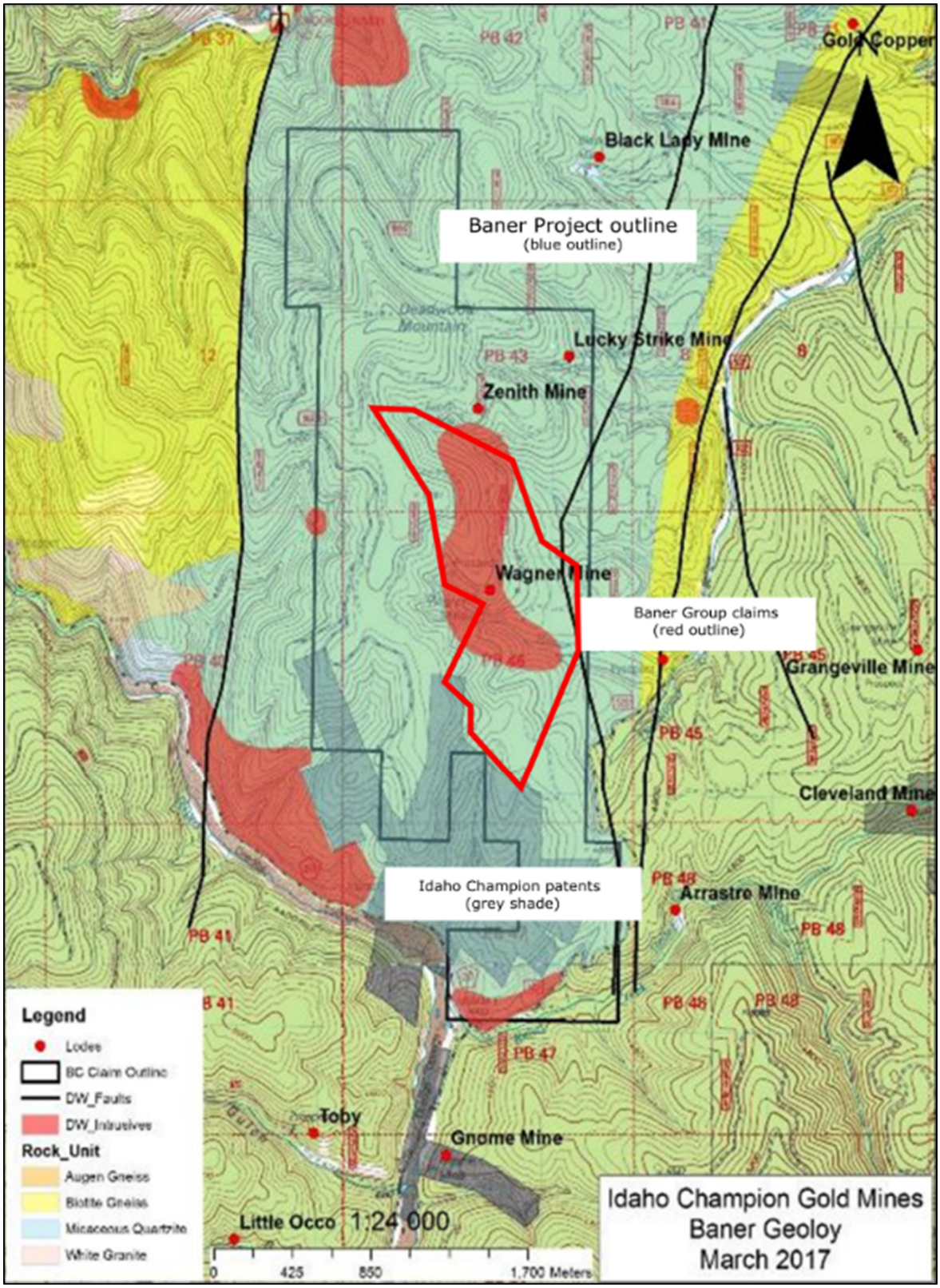

Figure 7-3: Baner Property geology. NB the Baner Project outline has expanded since the drafting of this figure with the blue outline representing the core area of interest.

8 Deposit Types

Deposit types present in the Elk City-Orogrande districts are:

1. Placer gold deposits on several major drainages,
2. Orogenic shear hosted gold deposits along the Orogrande shear zone,
3. Quartz vein hosted gold-silver and polymetallic mineralization (intrusion related)

Described mineralisation styles on the property include east-west Au-Ag bearing quartz fissure veins and northerly trending intrusive dike (aplite) with either disseminated or shear/contract related mineralisation.

Previous authors, Price (2015) and Simpson (2013) refer to deposit model comparisons such as the Liese Zone at the Pogo deposit, a high grade quartz vein/body proximal to a granitoid intrusion, and large tonnage sheeted and stockwork low sulphide veins systems similar to that of the Fort Knox deposit. Both of these are considered intrusion related gold-quartz deposits which have a distinctive metal assemblage of bismuth, tungsten and arsenic and have an association with dikes and cupolas located in or near the apexes of mid-Createceous intrusions (Logan, 1999) (Figure 8-1).

Limited sampling information from the Baner Project indicates there is no clear metal associations yet recognised beyond Au-Ag; other weak associations may occur with Pb, Sb, As, and very weak with Cu and Zn. Therefore perhaps an open mind should be maintained for a more generalised orogenic gold shear zone related model of mineralisation that has Au-Ag-As metal associations (Figure 8-2).

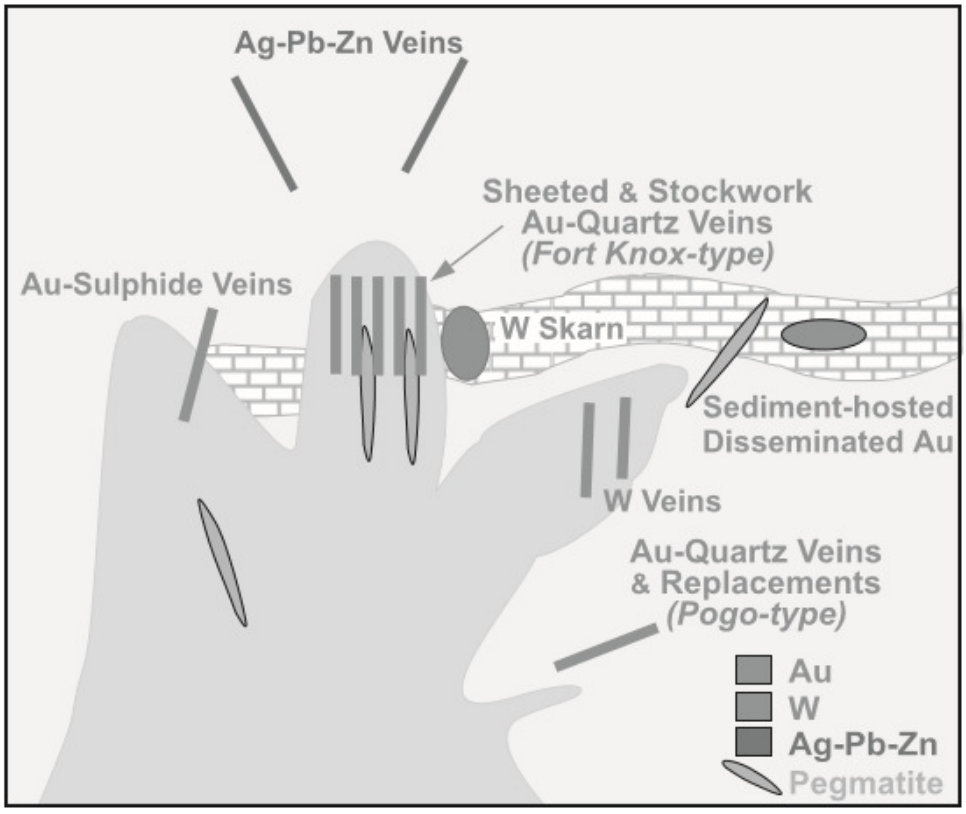

Figure 8-1: Schematic model of plutonic-related gold quartz mineralisation showing different styles and metal assemblages of intermediate to felsic plutons intruded into continental margins settings (after Logan, 2000).

The presence of the Orogrande shear zone passing through or immediately adjacent to the property provides for the use of a shear zone hosted gold model. Provided below is a model after Goldfarb, et al (2013) that may be applicable for further exploration on the property given the structure, metamorphic grade and known mineralisation styles.

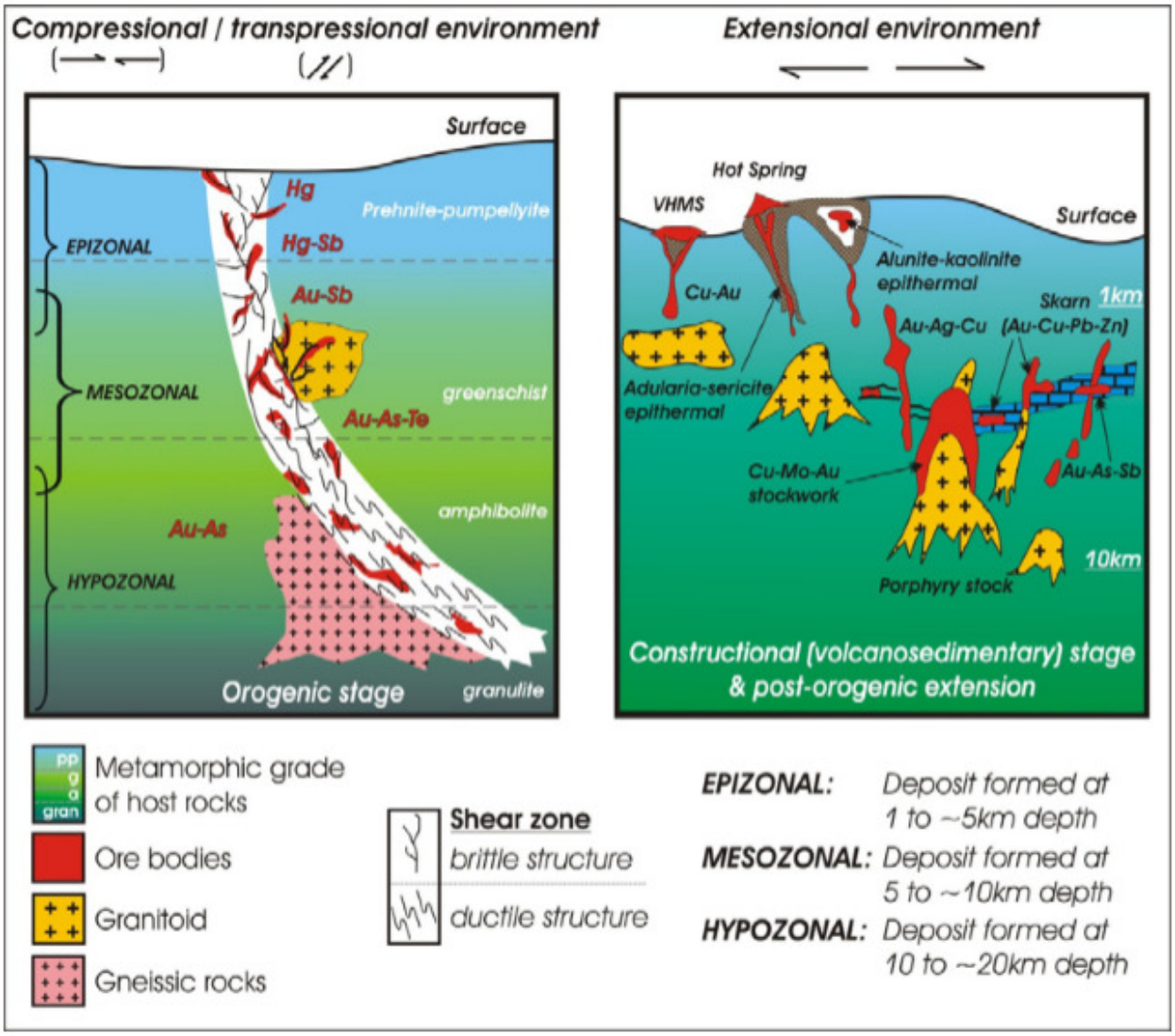

Figure 8-2: Conceptual orogenic model for the Baner Property (Goldfarb et al., 2013).

9 Exploration

Idaho Champion Gold Mines, LLC. has undertaken a limited program of prospecting, rock sampling and three lines of induced polarization ground geophysical surveying on the Project; they have also completed ten drill holes of a proposed sixteen drill hole program as of the effective date of this report.

Since the Baner Property was assembled a significant effort has been undertaken to compile and evaluate accessible data leading to the staking of additional ground and the submission of a Plan of Operation to undertake a limited exploration program with the initial objective to confirm historical results on the property followed by an initial drill program.

9.1 Prospecting / Rock sampling

Since acquiring the option a limited amount of field work has been undertaken collecting samples, including those for verification purposes of this report, and evaluating potential locations for drill pads. Over the periods August 12-13 and October 1-3, 2016 a total of approximately 30 rock and chip samples were collected and 68 claims were staked. Table 12-2 contains the sampling results.

Additional sampling was undertaken on August 25, 26, 28, September 8, 9, October 4, 18, 19, 23, and November 3, 4, and 5, 2017. The results from the November samples are pending. A total of 75 samples were collected in this period with results pending for 35 samples. Select results are presented in Table 9-1 assays ranged from trace to 42 g/t Au.

Table 9-1: Selected sample results from most recent sampling and prospecting work including grab samples of mineralization from adit exposures and dumps.

SampleID	E_NAD84	N_NAD84	Au g/t	Ag g/t	note
15633	615844	5069062	1.95	9.22	Old shaft qtz vn with py
15627	615242	5068845	1.10	6.79	Breccia qtz vn
15623	615427	5068307	3.91	7.82	Historic trench
15624	615462	5068307	1.47	3.43	Shaft on Baner
15620	615403	5069129	42.51	84.68	Adit 4 Baner
15618	615274	5067711	10.90	12.65	Dike, biotite
15638	615314	5069857	0.10	9.33	Small trench, mica schist

Grab samples by their nature are selective and therefore not necessarily representative of potential mineralisation on the property. Gold values from sampling ranged from trace to greater than 40 g/t gold.

There appears to be two styles of precious metals mineralisation as elevated gold samples always provide elevate silver values however some sampling indicates that elevated silver values can be obtained without having an increase in the gold assay value.

9.2 Geophysical Survey

A dipole-dipole induced polarization survey was conducted over three 1700m lines oriented in a NW orientation spaced 500m to 750m apart (Figure 9-1). The survey was undertaken by Durango Geophysical Operations LLC of Reno, Nevada which completed the survey between October 3 to 10th, 2017. The survey utilized two (2) ElRec-6 Time Domain Induced Polarization receivers and a 3.0KVA Phoenix Geophysics IPT-1 for signal transmission. Station spacing along each line was 100m; location data was collected using hand-held Garmin GPSMap 64, GPSMap 78 or Montana handheld GPS units. There is no indication of slope correction along the lines, which should be covered if GPS units were used to layout the stations, nor any indication if elevation data was collected to correct and interpret the geophysical responses.

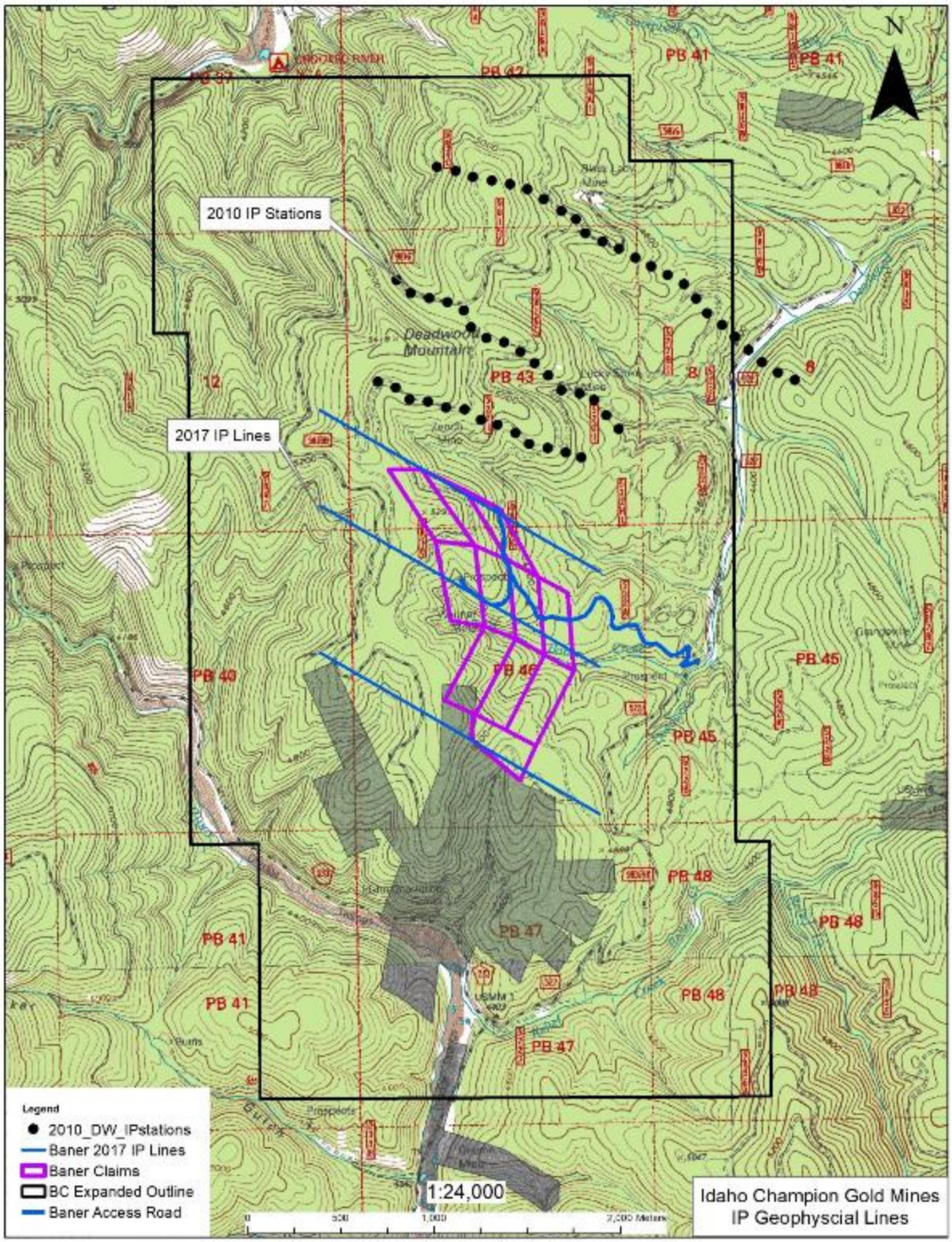

Figure 9-1: Proposed induced polarisation dipole-dipole survey lines (Baughman, 2017).

Final data was submitted to Mr. Garry Carlson of Gradient Geophysics, Inc for further processing and targeting. Results of his work include: the identification of the Orogrande Shear Zone roughly traversing the Property in a North-South orientation, and numerous targets highlighted by apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity responses within or along this interpreted structural feature, an example of which is presented in Figure 9-2 with the description of Mr.Carlson presented below the figure.

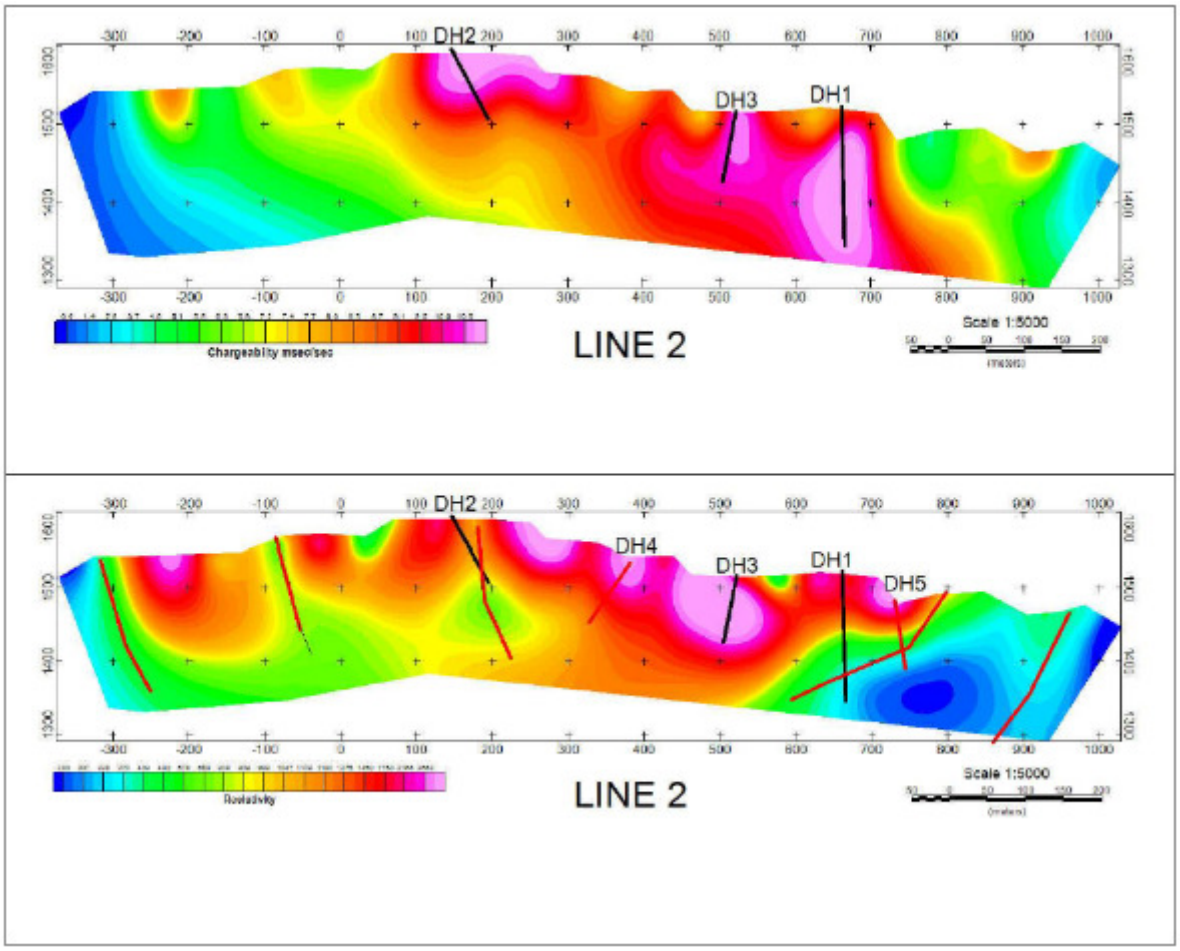

Figure 9-2: Inverted induced polarization data (dipole-dipole) for Line 2 (Carlson, 2017).

From Line 2 to Line 3, the anomalies become more interesting. The large prominent magnetic low represents the main zone of the OGSZ; to east along 800-900 on Line 2, and east-central along 700-800 on Line 3. The OGSZ intersects Line 2 at an oblique angle but still shows significant, large scale alteration (clays, clay gouge). There are numerous chargeability anomalies on both Line 2 and Line 3, although the best chargeability anomaly of all the lines is located at 650 on Line 2. The anomalies here are impressive; appear well defined but also somewhat fragmented or separated by structures, making them much more favorable due to the "plumbing" system. One that most likely brings upwelling mineralized fluids into favorable host rocks.

10 Drilling

To the best of the author's knowledge there has been no historical drilling on the Baner Project land position. Any drilling completed near the Project was mentioned in section 6.0.

A POO has been approved to undertake a maiden drill program on the Property (Figure 10-1). As of the effective date of this report ten drill holes have been completed covering a roughly 450m by 160m area with the drill hole information listed in Table 10-1. The diamond core drilling program is being executed in two shifts covering 24 hours per day by BWH Drilling, based in Elk City, ID, using NQ sized drill rods (60mm inner diameter) and undertaken at the direction of ICGM geologists.

Table 10-1: Maiden drill program collars to the effective date of this report.

HoleID	Size	Northing	Easting	Elevation	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
ICG2018-01	HQ	5069699	615350	1477m	280	-45	326
ICG2018-02	NQ	5069367	615423	1508m	270	-45	289
ICG2018-03	NQ	5069367	615423	1508m	90	-60	389
ICG2018-04	HQ	5069279	615407	1503m	270	-45	370
ICG2018-05	NQ	5069253	615357	1512m	270	-45	341
ICG2018-06	NQ	5069253	615357	1512m	000	-90	151
ICG2018-07	NQ	5069281	615260	1501m	270	-45	485
ICG2018-08	NQ	5069774	615343	1498m	285	-45	33
ICG2018-08A	NQ	5069774	615343	1498m	285	-45	207
ICG2018-09	NQ	5069774	615343	1498m	285	-60	293

Drilling procedures include drill line up, daily checking on progress or issues at the drill rig, transport of core to a logging and sampling facility on private property. The metering, logging, sampling and core sawing of drill core takes place in individual buildings that can be secured. Drill core that has been processed or is awaiting processing is stored exterior of the buildings. Data collected during the logging process includes the capture, in MX Deposit software by Geosoft Inc, of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization and recovery. Regular sections of drill core or sections of interest are collected for thin section creation and review at a later date.

A library of lithological units intersected has been collected as a reference for the geologists for consistency in logging (Figure 10-2).

As of the report effective date, the targeted generally north-south trending roughly 100m wide surface soil anomaly (Aplite Target) has been intersected regularly. The target zone in drill core is observed as strained and sericite altered quartzite and micaceous quartzite. Across the target zone the strain intensity varies from unstrained to very strong with the unstrained zones generally also being least altered to unaltered. Locally quartz and quartz carbonate veins are observed within altered and strained sections; these stronger strained sections and locally veined sections tend to be mineralized. The mineralization consists of fine grained anhedral disseminated pyrite usually observed to be <2% of the rock volume. There has not yet been enough drilling to determine mineralization true thickness nor continuity..

Drill recovery is better than 80% in the weathered or oxide zone and better than 90% in bedrock. Based on the observed drill recovery and the sampling process the author does not expect there to be any issues with reliability or accuracy of sampling results.

To the best of the author's knowledge no sample results have been received and compiled and the proposed drill plan is being followed with any minor adjustments based on observations of structure and alteration of the drill core.

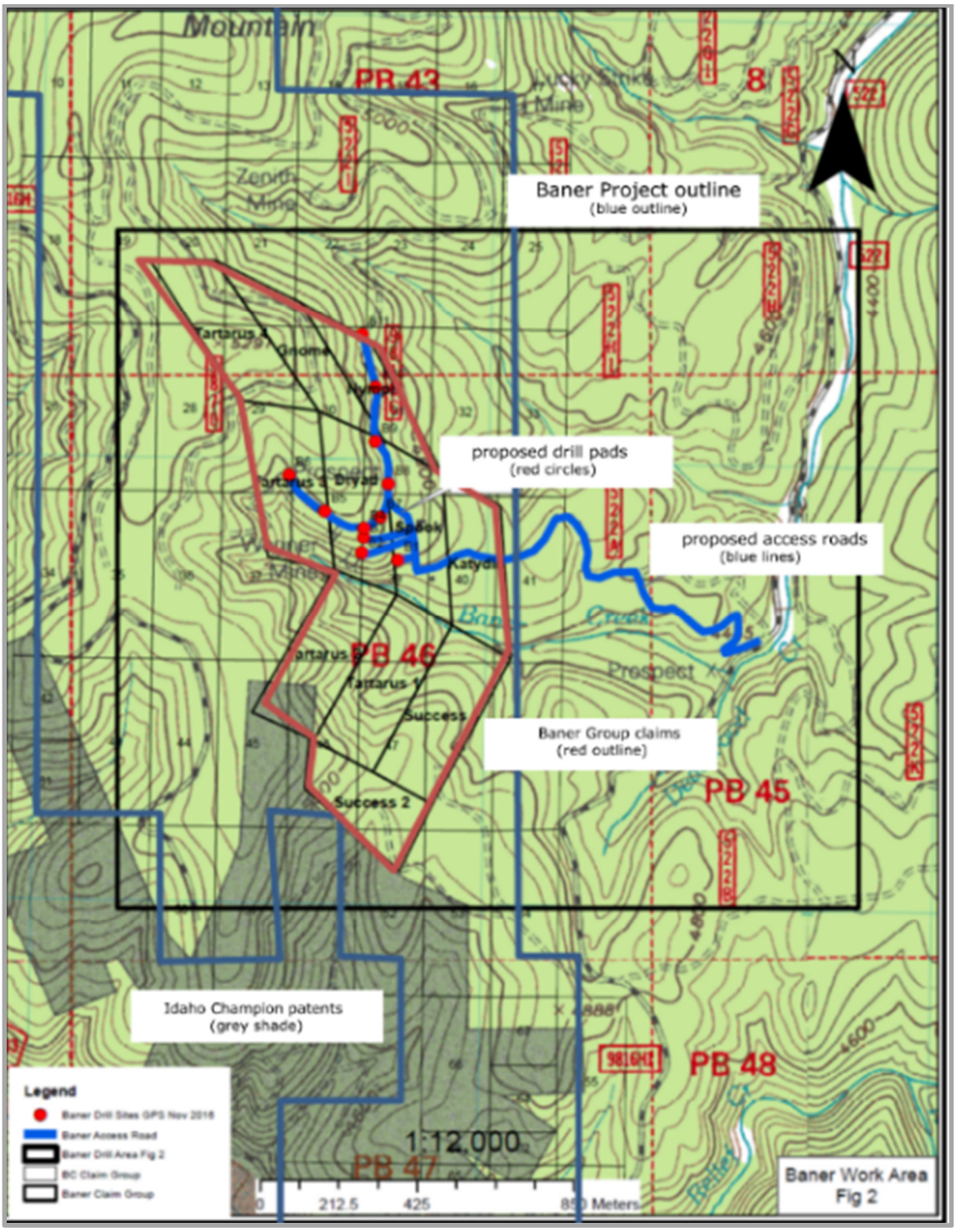

Figure 10-1: Plan of Operation drill pad locations, Baner Property; black box indicates area of impact (Baughman, 2016).

Figure 10-2: Core library reference rock units as of the effective date of this report.

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

No QA/QC data is available for the regional work completed by Premium Exploration Inc. that covers the Project area. No QA/QC data is available for the recently collected due diligence rock samples as no control samples were collected as part of the program; laboratory internal QA/QC was the only control completed for the sampling to the best of the author's knowledge. No QAQC nor assay data is yet available for the current maiden drilling program.

For the current drill program, samples were initially collected along the full length of the drill core; however, as visual indicators were better defined (alteration, strain, veining and mineralisation) more selective samples were used. Selective samples have been bracketed with one sample above and one sample below the samples of interest. Minimum sample lengths are 0.3m.The sampling procedure consists of the marking of samples on the drill core in intervals defined by geological characteristics and sampling

with a three part tag. Photographs of the core are taken after marking the samples on the core and pre-sample sawing. For QAQC purposes one in roughly 20 samples (~5%) is a control sample; control samples include certified reference material, blanks, or field duplicates. The field duplicate is a second split of the sample after crushing at the analytical laboratory. Samples are cut with a standard bench top electric core saw using a diamond blade. Samples are then weighed, bagged, sealed and placed into rice bags for shipping.

Samples are being shipped by delivery contractor to American Analytical Services Inc in Osburn Idaho (ISO 17025 certified) for analyses using a standard work flow of crush (70% passing 2mm), 250g split, pulverize (80% passing 105 microns), 30g fire assay for gold and silver and a multi-element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectrometer analysis (10g aliquot).

The due diligence samples were collected by Mr. J. Baughman and Miss. K. Ryan over two periods of time, August 12-13, 2016 and October 1-3, 2016. The initial samples were collected in quartz veins and alteration zones exposed in adits, dumps and one shaft on the Banner property that would be indicative of the mineralization that would be explored for on the Property. A number of short duration prospecting and sampling campaigns were made throughout 2017; no QAQC samples were collected as part of these efforts.

Samples were collected and were in control of the sampler at all times until submitting to the laboratory. The August samples, seven including one standard, were submitted to ALS Minerals in Elko, Nevada August 24, 2016 where they were logged in for analysis. Samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm, a 250g split was taken and pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. A split of 30g was analyzed for gold by fire assay and ICP-AES finish. Silver and 40 additional elements were analyzed using ICP-MS after an aqua regia digestion. The detection limits were 1ppb for gold and 200ppb for silver.

The follow up samples and samples collected throughout 2017 were collected as grab samples, representative samples and channel samples across mineralized zones that were accessible in the adits on the property and select rock units in dumps or exposed on or near the property. These samples were submitted to American Analytical Services, Inc, in Osburn Idaho where they were logged for analysis. Samples were dried, crushed to 10 mesh (2mm), split and pulverized to 105 microns. A split of 30g was analyzed for gold and silver by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. The detection limits were <0.002 Tr. Oz. per Ton for gold (<69ppb Au) and <0.100 Tr. Oz. per Ton for silver (<3.4ppm Ag). A split of the pulverized sample was digested using a four acid digestion techniques and analyzed

for 35 elements of interest using ICP and ICP-MS. The samples from 2017 sampling were only analyzed for Au and Ag.

ALS Minerals is an ISO accredited analytical laboratory using industry standard analytical techniques and equipment and is an independent laboratory and independent of Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC.

American Analytical Services Inc. is an ISO accredited analytical laboratory using industry standard analytical techniques and equipment and is an independent laboratory and independent of Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC.

12 Data Verification

An initial review was completed by the author in February 2017 of the available data, and verified in discussions with representatives of ICGM. An additional review of data was completed in November 2017 which included the addition of induced polarization results and archeology report. The author also completed a review of the available maps, reports and data prior to the completion of this report. Numerous field visits were undertaken by Mr.J.Baughman in order to confirm and document the presence and general locations of historical workings, claim monuments and complete due diligence sampling and representative sampling from mineralized exposures and dumps on the Property. Some samples were collected as follow-up prospecting directed by historical soils surveys.

The author completed a field review between the dates of August 21 and 23, 2018. Locations of due diligence sampling, mineralized exposures and dumps were reviewed. Limited surface exposures of quartzite, east-west veins, and historical adits of high-grade gold mineralisation were also reviewed. One corner post or monument was visited at the junction of four claims and four drill pads were reviewed. Three samples were collected; one composite grab from float material at the lowest level collapsed adit on a high grade structure, one composite grab of wallrock immediately adjacent to a vein structure at the highest level of adits still accessible, and one chip sample across a one meter structure in a drill pad cut (Figure 12-1). All samples compared favorably to the known styles of mineralisation and with the previously completed due diligence sampling. Grab samples by their nature are selective and therefore not necessarily representative of potential mineralisation on the property.

Table 12-1: Results of selective samples in areas of previous due diligence samples.

sample	easting	northing	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Previous sample	notes
18DL001	615417	5069142	11.59	35.31	BADIT1: 8.6ppm Au	Lower adit;
18DL002	615308	5069209	4.11	<3.43	500751: 5.2 ppm Au	Upper adit; BADIT3, Figure 12-2
18DL003	615381	5069485	<0.068	9.26	n/a	Drill cut, pad #B9; no previous sample

Samples were prepared and analyzed by American Analytical Services Inc using the same procedures as ICGM. Results were received in troy ounces per ton units and converted to ppm using a conversion factor of 34.2857.

Figure 12-1: Approximately 1 metre chip sample across a bleached and hematite stained siliceous portion of a structural zone in drill pad #B9.

Document reviews were undertaken of applications drafted or submitted in support of the POO and of additional surveys undertaken on the property. Logging and sampling protocols were reviewed and all are in line with industry best practice.

Results of the grab samples from exposures in the adits, dumps and channel samples located on the Property are indicative of mineralization previously described. Figure 12-2 shows the vein sample and channel sample from Adit3. The limited results from the due diligence sampling indicate significant gold and silver grades of the mineralizing system; they do not indicate a clear pathfinder association expected based on the intrusion related deposit model but are more supportive of a shear zone 'orogenic' model.

Samples and results from the due diligence program are presented in Table 12-2 and 12-3. Grab samples by their nature are selective and therefore not necessarily representative of potential mineralisation on the property. Gold values from sampling ranged from trace to greater than 40 g/t gold.

Based on the data verification performed, mineralized exposures within the adits and dump material, due diligence sampling results, and observed altered and mineralized drill core the Baner Project is considered to be a property of merit with significant exploration potential for the discovery of mineral resources.

Table 12-2: Samples collected from representative mineralization from adit exposures and dumps.

Sample	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Brief description
Badit 1	615129	5069348	Dump - quartzite
Badit 2	615192	5069280	Dump – silicified rock with diss. sulphides
Badit 3	615321	5069204	2 ft channel across structure
Badit 4	615403	5069129	Dump – quartzite and aplite
Badit 5	615301	5069189	Outcrop – aplite dyke
Shaft	615533	5069268	Dump – quartz vein breccia
900ppm	615317	5069815	Dump with fg pyrite
1007502	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, quartz monzonite, supergene
1007503	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, quartz monzonite, supergene
1007504	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, quartz monzonite, supergene
1007505	615129	5069348	4ft channel in Adit1, Quartzite, limonite alt
1007506	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, mica quartzite, limonite alt
1007507	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, mica quartzite, limonite alt
1007508	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, quartz monzonite, supergene
1007509	615129	5069348	5ft channel in Adit1, quartz monzonite, supergene
1007510	615129	5069348	6ft channel in Adit1, quartz monzonite, supergene
1007511	615192	5069280	Dump sample adit 2, limonitic quartzite
1007512	615192	5069280	Dump sample adit 2, aplite?
1007513	615403	5069129	Dump sample adit 4, limonitic quartzite
1007514	615321	5069204	5ft channel in Adit3, mica quartzite, brecciated
1007515	615131	5069342	Prospect pit grab, mica quartzite, brecciated
1007516	615301	5069189	Adit 6 Grab, white quartz, fe staining
1007517	615403	5069129	Adit 5 dump sample, fe/mn quartzite
1007518	615127	5069156	Adit 5 dump sample, fe/mn quartzite
1007519	615403	5069129	Adit 4 dump quartzite grab
1007520	615154	5069333	Adit 7 dump grab limonitic quartzite
1007521	615362	5066991	On road, quartz biotite schist
1007522	615814	5067350	On road brecciated limonitic quartz veins

Table 12-3: Initial Site Due Diligence Sample results

Sample	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Bi (ppm)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Badit 1	**8.64**	**11.9**	**<2**	**2**	**4**	**12**	**5**	**4**
Badit 2	**18.95**	**59.6**	**<2**	**12**	**7**	**87**	**30**	**6**
Badit 3	**3.5**	**89.6**	**<2**	**102**	**12**	**1**	**37**	**18**
Badit 4	**12.85**	**28.2**	**4**	**895**	**2**	**1**	**55**	**18**
Badit 5	0.196	2.9	<2	109	16	<1	5	54
Shaft	0.409	6.8	<2	1475	56	3	10	35
900ppm	**3.35**	**107**	**<2**	**2490**	**47**	**2**	**138**	**20**
1007502	<0.069	<3.43	<5	56.8	<2	2.02	22.7	9.82
1007503	<0.069	5.45	<5	67.8	<2	<2	15.8	14.7
1007504	<0.069	<3.43	<5	115	<2	<2	18.8	30.4
1007505	0.617	<3.43	<5	694	11.8	2.62	13.7	49.2
1007506	<0.069	<3.43	<5	105	2.08	<2	9.68	15.7
1007507	<0.069	<3.43	<5	43.8	2.68	<2	9.42	7.42
1007508	<0.069	3.98	<5	17.4	3.55	<2	15.2	5.62
1007509	<0.069	5.96	<5	20.4	5.35	<2	7.58	4.95
1007510	<0.069	<3.43	<5	21.2	22.8	<2	9.90	19.1
1007511	0.240	3.77	<5	157	17.0	3.95	14.3	19.6
1007512	0.411	5.93	<5	52.7	9.15	7.48	10.4	5.72
1007513	**1.543**	**11.66**	**<5**	**615**	**10.4**	**<2**	**56.8**	**30.1**
1007514	**5.245**	**20.47**	**<5**	**1210**	**20.7**	**<2**	**30.1**	**42.8**
1007515	0.514	<3.43	<5	17.2	5.15	<2	5.85	11.0
1007516	0.103	<3.43	<5	20.3	9.42	3.78	6.42	6.52
1007517	0.720	<3.43	20.1	3740	<2	<2	<5	188
1007518	<0.069	<3.43	29.1	2280	<2	<2	<5	317
1007519	0.103	<3.43	<5	547	10.1	6.20	15.0	22.9
1007520	0.137	3.60	<5	2070	8.50	<2	6.90	10.8
1007521	<0.069	7.16	<5	14.5	6.85	2.02	10.1	9.45
1007522	<0.069	4.87	<5	<5	3.68	<2	<5	6.25

Figure 12-2: Left image shows vein sampled as sample Badit3; right image shows area of 5 foot channel sample in Adit 3 ('BADIT3').

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing
Not applicable.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates
Not applicable.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates
Not applicable.

16 Mining Methods
Not applicable.

17 Recovery Methods
Not applicable.

18 Project Infrastructure
Not applicable.

19 Market Studies and Contracts
Not applicable.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact
ICGM has submitted a Plan of Operation for exploratory drilling from eight proposed drill sites which has been approved by the U.S. Forest Services on October 3, 2017; it appears that a bond amount and payment is yet to be determined. Additionally, an ATV road

access was approved upon payment of a $1,800.00 bond. Both approvals mentioned above come with numerous terms and conditions that must be met in order to maintain the POO in good standing.

ICGM has submitted an application for temporary water use dated September 7, 2017 for the extraction and use of up to 2,997 gallons per day or a total of 269,730 gallons for the proposed work program. Water is proposed to be diverted and extracted near the confluence of Baner Creek and Deadwood Creek.

An archeological and historical survey was completed for the Project area by Desert West Environmental (Hutmacher Cunningham, 2017) indicating that there are no cultural properties within the Project area of potential affect ("APE"), as proposed. However two cultural/archaeological sites are immediately adjacent to the Project APE, neither of these sites will be affected by the proposed project. If and as the Project work area expands, additional archaeology surveys or baseline environmental surveys may be required. Additional approvals and surveys may be required for additional disturbance.

21 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

22 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

23 Adjacent Properties

Immediately south of the property is a package of Patents that consist of the Idaho Champion Mine and mill site. Rocks in this area include a fine-grained quartzite and biotite gneiss and biotite schist all of Proterozic age. These are intruded by Late Cretaceous biotite granodiorite. The Mine is near the Orogrande shear zone and consists of quartz veins in metamorphic rocks. A small amount of production occurred in the early 1900's with the most recent work occurring in the mid 1980's as discussed in Section 6.0

Immediately north of the property is another historic mine, the Zenith Mine. There is no history available about this site which consists of an adit, pit and exploration cut and waste dump (Erdman et al, 2003). Further north of that is the Deadwood zone as discussed in Section 6.0.

Mineralisation on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of what can or will be found within the Baner Project.

24 Other Relevant Data and Information

The Author of this Technical Report is not aware of any other relevant data or information concerning this report.

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The existence of carbonate and silica alteration and mineralization with strong precious metals grades in the historical record and in recent sampling as described above and summarized below, indicates the potential for the Baner Property to host deposits of economic interest. Accordingly, the Baner Property is considered a property of merit given its prospectivity for new discoveries and defining historically worked mineralized bodies.

The geological environment is permissible for the formation of orogenic, shear zone hosted and/or intrusion related, precious metal deposits. Historical mining operations in the district and on the Property exploited narrow high grade vein and lower grade stockwork vein mineralized zones of these types of mineral systems. Previously completed exploration has only consisted of airborne and limited ground geophysical surveying along with regional to property scale gridded soil and rock sampling programs. These resulted in an interpretation that the property sits within a major structural corridor and covers the geophysical signature of an inferred mineralized intrusive body coincident with a large gold in soil anomaly; all indications of the potential to discover an economic deposit. Previous historical work in the area identified a key target area defined by geophysical and soil surveying that has received little additional work; this Aplite Dyke target is expected to be a similar style of mineralization as that of the Idaho Champion Mine. The historical Baner workings have outlined a second exploration target named Vein One and Vein Two (up to five veins are known) which trend across the Baner Property. Reviews of historical reports, data and geology suggest that the Baner Property requires additional work to both confirm historical results as well as fully evaluate the potential for larger orogenic gold systems.

Even though there has been limited past production on this property and there have been mineral resources discovered on and adjacent to the Orogrande Shear Zone north and south of the Project, there is no guarantee that equivalent or better resources will be discovered on the Baner Project.

26 Recommendations

The existence of wide spread alteration and mineralization with strong precious metals grades in the historical record indicates the potential for the Baner Property to host deposits of economic interest. Accordingly, it is recommended that a limited but aggressive exploration program be conducted to confirm the historical data on the Baner property.

Key objectives would be to confirm the high values in soil samples previously reported, understand the alteration zonation around mineralization of interest, and confirm geological controls (structures and lithologies). This information should then be used to evaluate the key Vein and Aplite targets for deposit potential.

The following phased exploration approach is recommended:

Phase 1: Objective - define drill targets and initial proof of concept bulk tonnage mineralisation

(a) Complete a detailed soil grid to confirm the historical sampling.
(b) Complete a detailed induced polarisation survey to aid geological interpretation and targeting.
(c) Create a geological map of the property including known veins, structures and alteration patterns. Alteration mineralogy should be determined with certainty using a Terraspec mineral analyser or equivalent.
(d) Undertake a limited drill program initially evaluating the mineralisation and geological controls creating the anomalous targets zones.

Phase 2: Objective to evaluate high grade structures and continue definition of bulk target on successful Phase 1 proof of concept program

(a) Alteration mapping (detailed) high grade and bulk target structures using a Terraspec mineral analyser or equivalent.
(b) Undertake follow up drill program on successful bulk target proof of concept
(c) Undertake initial testing of known high grade structures.

The current quality assurance and quality control program for drill core sampling is of industry best practice. Consideration should be made to add an additional blank control sample following any strongly mineralized core samples. For any samples containing visible gold a screen metallic type analysis should be considered.

The documented core procedures are well thought out and cover all the possible work flow. A paper copy of these should be maintained for easy reference in the core logging facility.

Table 26-1: Recommended two phase work program

Phase 1	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	*CAD$
Year One	Soil survey (4 person crew)	14 days	2650	37,100	
	Ground geophysics survey	10 line km	1500	15,000	
	Geologist/geotech/terraspec +report	25 days	1250	31,250	
	drilling	2000 m	90	225,000	
	assays	2700 samples	25	67,500	
	Access/permitting	permits		15,000	
		SubTotal Phase 1		390,850	
	Contingency ~15%			58,628	
		Phase 1 Total Estimated Cost		**449,478**	**602,300**
Phase 2	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	*CAD$
Year Two	Geologist/terraspec/report	40 days	750	30,000	
	drilling	3500 m	90	315,000	
	assays	3000 samples	25	75,000	
	Access/permitting	permits		5,000	
		SubTotal Phase 2		425,000	
	Contingency ~15%			63,750	
		Phase 2 Total Estimated Cost		**488,750**	**654,925**

*current forex US$1.00 = CAD$1.31

27 References and Abbreviations

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LIST OF ABBREVIATED TERMS

"Au"	gold
"Az"	azimuth
"CAD$"	Canadian dollars
"cm"	centimeters
"°"	degree
"g" or "gm"	gram
"Ga"	billion of years ago
"g/m3"	grams per cubic metre
"GPS"	global positioning system
"g/t"	grams per tonne
"ha"	hectare
"kg"	kilogram
"km"	kilometre
"m"	metre
"mi"	mile
"m3"	cubic metres
"Ma"	millions of years ago
"oz"	ounce
"ppb"	parts per billion
"ppm"	parts per million
"RC"	reverse circulation
"sq km"	square kilometres
"US$"	United States dollars
"UTM"	Universal Transverse Mercator
"WGS 84"	World Geodetic Survey 1984

28 Certificate of Qualifications

I, Darren Wesley Lindsay certify that:

I reside at 1162 Wendel Place, North Vancouver, Canada and am employed as Vice President Exploration for NxGold Ltd.

This certificate applies to the revised technical report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the 2017 Report, Idaho County, Idaho, USA"; with original effective date of November 26, 2017 and a revised effective date of August 22, 2018.

I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC, member # 30145). I am also a member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with an Hons.B.Sc. in Geology in 1998.

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1998 in the fields of exploration and economic geology; employed in mineral exploration, nationally and internationally with a strong focus on orogenic gold models in Archean and Proterozoic aged rocks.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI43-101).

I have visited the property between August 21 and 23, 2018.

I have prepared and am responsible for all sections of this report. I have read NI 43–101 and the sections of the technical report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that Instrument.

I am independent of Idaho Champion Gold Mines, LLC and Idaho Champion Gold Mines Ltd. as independence is described by Section 1.5 of NI 43–101.

I am not a director or officer of, and I do not beneficially hold any shares of Idaho Champion Gold Mines, LLC or of its parent corporation Idaho Champion Gold Mines Ltd.

I hold no direct interest in the Baner Property as a result of any prior involvement with the Property.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Report that is not disclosed in the Report which, by its omission, makes the Report misleading.

Respectfully submitted this 30 day of August, 2018.

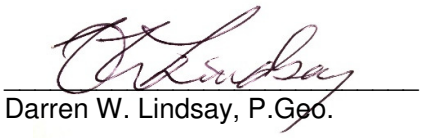
Darren W. Lindsay, P.Geo.

Consent of Qualified Person

To: the securities regulatory authorities

I, Darren W. Lindsay, B.Sc (Hons.), P.Geo (APEGBC 30145), do hereby consent to the filing of this independent technical report titled "*NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the 2017 Report, Idaho County, Idaho, USA*" prepared for Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC and dated August 30, 2018.

Dated on this 30 day of August, 2018.



Darren W. Lindsay, P.Geo.