TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE CHAMPAGNE PROPERTY, ARCO, IDAHO, U.S.A

5065040 N, 624557 E (NAD 83, ZONE11)

FOR
IDAHO CHAMPION GOLD MINES CANADA INC.

By
PK GEOLOGIC SERVICES Ltd.

NI-43-101 & 43-101F1

Mr. Peter Karelse, P.Geo.
Mr. James Baughman, P.Geo.

Effective Date: June 21, 2020
Signing Date: July 13, 2020

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1.0 SUMMARY

This Technical Report was prepared by PK Geologic Services Ltd. (PK) at the request of Mr. Jonathan Buick, President and CEO of Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc. (Champion). Champion is a Canadian based, publicly held company trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol of ITKO. The purpose of this report is to provide an independent, NI 43-101 compliant, Technical Report (the Report) on the Champagne Gold Property in the Butte County, Idaho, U.S.A. (the Property).

The Property is in south-eastern Idaho, 300 km east of Idaho's capital city, Boise. Access to the Property is via Interstate highway I20 which passes east-west through Arco; a 24 km county-maintained gravel road leads to the mine area from a point 8 km west of Arco on I20.

The long mining history of north-central Idaho, in general, and of the Arco region, is a testament to the abundance of material and human resources that are available in the region to support a mining operation. The Champagne Property comprises of 2,600 Ha. of land, which consists of 313 unpatented claims, 5 patented claims, and one patented millsite. The property is subject to several option agreements. Details of claims, leases and option agreements are given in Appendix I.

The Champagne claims have a total of $51,645 ($165 (US)/claim) due per annum. All claims and the patent claims are in good standing as of the effective date of this Report.

The Champagne deposit can be classified as a high sulphidation, epithermal lode gold deposit in a Tertiary setting.

Geologically, the Champagne Creek area is a subdistrict of the Lava Creek mining district. Silver was produced from the subdistrict as early as 1884 when oxidized-enriched silver ores were exploited at the surface (Anderson, 1929, 1947). The mineral deposits in the Champagne Creek area occur in northerly-trending veins and stockworks of veinlets in highly altered Eocene volcanic rocks of the Challis Group (Anderson, 1929, 1947).

Several strong structural shears, from which silver was produced, exist on the property. Gold soil anomalies were noted around some of these, particularly the Ella, Reliance and St. Louis shears. Drilling should be undertaken around these targets as they have excellent potential for additional Champagne type oxide gold-silver deposits.

It is recommended that a further 10 to 15 RC drill holes, totaling approximately 5,500 m, be drilled to investigate the limits of mineralization. This will test the existing extents of previously defined mineralization. In addition to this a high-resolution Lidar survey, a property scale IP survey should be undertaken a focused program of soil sampling to potentially identify IP anomalies.

A total budget for this program in 2020 of $1,700,000 (US$), including a 10 % contingency, is proposed.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The following Technical Report (the "Report") prepared by PK Geologic Services Ltd. ("PK") describes the existing gold mineralization on the Champagne Gold Property in the Arco area, Idaho, U.S.A. (the "Property"). This technical report has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument ("NI") 43-101, in force as of the effective date of this report.

This Report was prepared at the request of Mr. Jonathan Buick, President and CEO of Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc. ("Champion" or the "Company"). Champion is a Canadian based publicly held company trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange under the symbol of "ITKO" and on the with its corporate office at:

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This Report is considered current as of June 21, 2020.

The Champagne Property is located via highway and all-weather gravel road approximately 32 km southwest of the Town of Arco in south-eastern Idaho.
The Champagne Property consists of 313 claims covering 2600 Ha. And 5 mining claim patents covering 36 Ha.

The purpose of the current Report is to provide an independent Technical Report on the Champagne Gold Property in the form required by NI 43-101F1. PK understands that this Technical Report will be used to support the public disclosure requirements of Champagne and will be filed on SEDAR as required under NI 43-101 disclosure regulations.

Champion has accepted that the qualifications, expertise, experience, competence, and professional reputation of PK's Principals are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report. Champion has also accepted that PK's Principals are members of professional bodies that are appropriate and relevant for the preparation of this Report.

2.2 SITE VISIT

PK could not complete a site visit of the Property due to current travel restrictions between Canada and the U.S.A. in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. A site visit is planned if restrictions change for late September to early October 2020. Mr. James Baughman, **P.Geo. currently licensed as a registered member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration (SME) with license number 4030062,** conducted a site visit to the Champagne property on February 12 & 13, 2018 in the capacity of a contracted consulting geologist of Champion. The visit included general orientation on access to the property from US Highway 26 from Arco, Idaho. Historic underground mines were located and visited such as the Moran Tunnel, St Louis, Reliance, and Horn Silver Mine. The historic Champagne open pit mine operated by

Bema in the early 1990's was visited.

2.3 UNITS AND CURRENCY

Metal values are reported in percentage ("%"), grams per metric tonne ("g/t") and parts per billion ("ppb"). Costs are reported in U.S. dollars ("US$") unless otherwise stated.

Grid coordinates are given in the UTM NAD 83 (Zone 11), latitude/longitude system or local mine grid; maps are either in UTM coordinate, latitude/longitude or local mine grid.

2.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

This report is based, in part, on internal Company technical reports, and maps, published government reports, Company letters and memoranda, and public information as listed in Section 27.0 at the conclusion of this Report. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this report and are so indicated where appropriate.

2.5 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

ABBREVIATION	DESCRIPTION
$	Dollars
±	Plus or minus
+	Plus
-	Minus
%	Percent
°	Degree(s)
°C	Degrees Celsius
<	Less than
>	Greater than
AA	Atomic absorption (spectrometry)
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
AuEq	Gold equivalent
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
cm	Centimetre
CND	Canadian
CND$	Canadian dollar
The Company	Champion Goldfields Limited
DDH	Diamond drill hole
E	East
EM	Electromagnetic
FA	Fire assay

FA/Grav	Fire assay with a gravimetric finish

ABBREVIATION	**DESCRIPTION**
g Au/t	grams gold per tonne
g/t	grams per tonne
Ha	Hectares
HLEM	Horizontal loop electromagnetic (geophysics)
ICP	Inductively coupled plasma
IP	Induced polarization
km	Kilometres
km^2	Squared kilometres
m	Metres
m^3	Cubic metres
Mg	Magnesium
mL	Metre level
µm	Micrometres
mm	Millimetres
Mt	Million tonnes
N	North
NE	Northeast
NI	National Instrument (43-101)
NSR	Net Smelter Return
NSZ	North Shear Zone
NW	Northwest
RC	Reverse Circulation Drilling
S	South
SE	Southeast
t	Tonnes (metric)
t/m^3	Tonnes per cubic metre
tpd	Tonnes per day
US$	United States dollars
W	West

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

PK has assumed, and relied on the fact, that all the information and existing technical documents listed in the References section of this Report are accurate and complete in all material aspects. While we carefully reviewed all the available information presented to us, we cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness. We reserve the right but will not be obligated to revise our Report and conclusions if additional information becomes known to us after the date of this Report.

Although copies of the tenure documents, operating licenses, permits, and work contracts were reviewed, an independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed. PK has not verified the legality of any underlying agreement(s) that may exist concerning the licenses or other agreement(s) between third parties but has relied on the client's solicitor to have conducted the proper legal due diligence. Information on tenure was obtained from Champion and confirmed on the Idaho government website:

A draft copy of this Report has been reviewed for factual errors by Champion and PK has relied on Idaho's historical and current knowledge of the Property in this regard. Any statements and opinions expressed in this document are given in good faith and in the belief that such statements and opinions are not false and misleading at the date of this Report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Champagne Property is located approximately 32 km south-west of the town of Arco in north-central Idaho, U.S.A. (Figure 4.1). The Property is approximately centered at latitude 387,000 E and longitude 6,283,000 N and is located approximately 300 km northwest of Idaho's capital and largest city, Boise. The property is in Township 3 N, Range 24 E, Sections 11, 14 and 15.

Interstate highway I20 passes east-west through Arco; a 24 km county-maintained gravel road leads to the mine area from a point 8 km west of Arco on I20.

Arco, a farming community with a population of about 1000, has most support services available. The community is also supported by Idaho National Engineering Laboratories (INEL), operators of a nuclear testing facility which is located 48 km to the north. Adequate housing, schooling, and other facilities exist in the town of Arco to support mine staff and personnel. A large, talented labour pool resides within commuting distance of the Champagne Mine.

4.2 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

Champagne Property claims, Spark 1 to113 were acquired in 2018 and are registered with the US Bureau of Land Management. There were 184 new claims added to the Champagne property in April 2020, named Spark 114 to 312 inclusive. The Spark claims 114 to 312 have been filed at the county level in Butte, Idaho but have not to date been filed with the US BLM and have no IMC number assigned. The filing of the Spark claims will be undertaken in July and at that time will have an IMC number assigned. The area covered by the claims is 2600 Ha.

Champion acquired the Champagne patents which consisted of 5 mining claim patents and one mill site patent through a purchase arrangement. The patents were purchased from Snowshoe Mountain trust, a trust registered in the state of Utah. The Champagne Patents were purchased for $150,000 (US$). The area covered by the patent claims is 36 Ha.

Champion also acquired 100% ownership of The Reliance Group of Claims. This consisted of seven unpatented mining claims. The claim group was purchased for $15,000 (US) plus 150,000 shares of Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc. upon execution of the agreement.

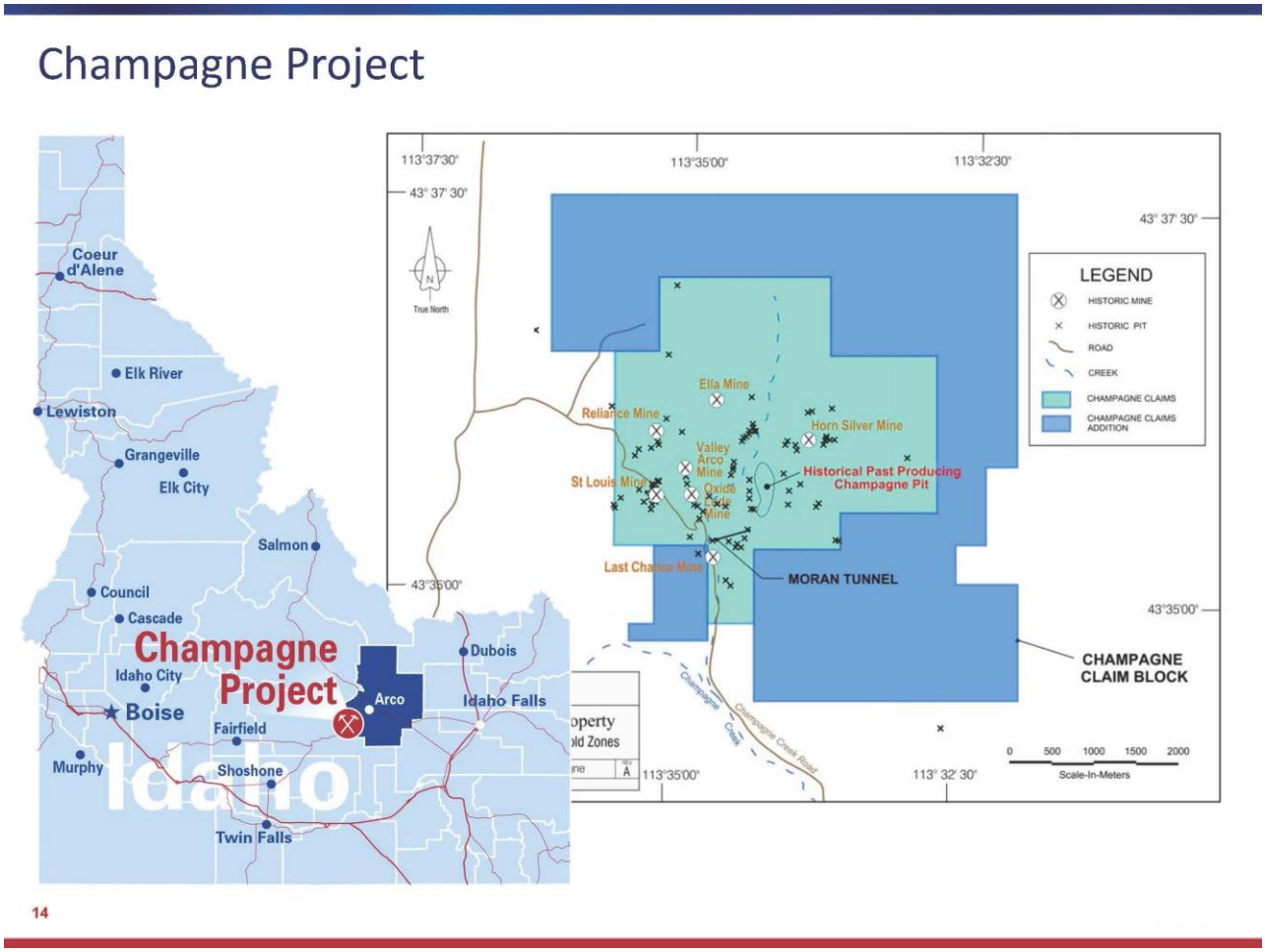
The Ella group of claims, consisting of 5 claims, has been acquired by Champion through a leasing arrangement. The Lessors for these claims are Ms. Judith Crist and Ms. Martha Jo Prince. Under the terms of the Agreement, Champion will pay the Lessor:

- $8,000(US$) upon the execution of the Agreement.
- Issue the Lessor 100,000 Champion commons shares.
- $8,000(US$) on each anniversary date of the Agreement thereafter for the first 20 years of the Agreement; and
- The Company can renew for an additional 20 years.

If the Company elects to purchase the claims under the terms of the Agreement, Champion can acquire 100% interest by paying the Lessor the amount (US$) below:

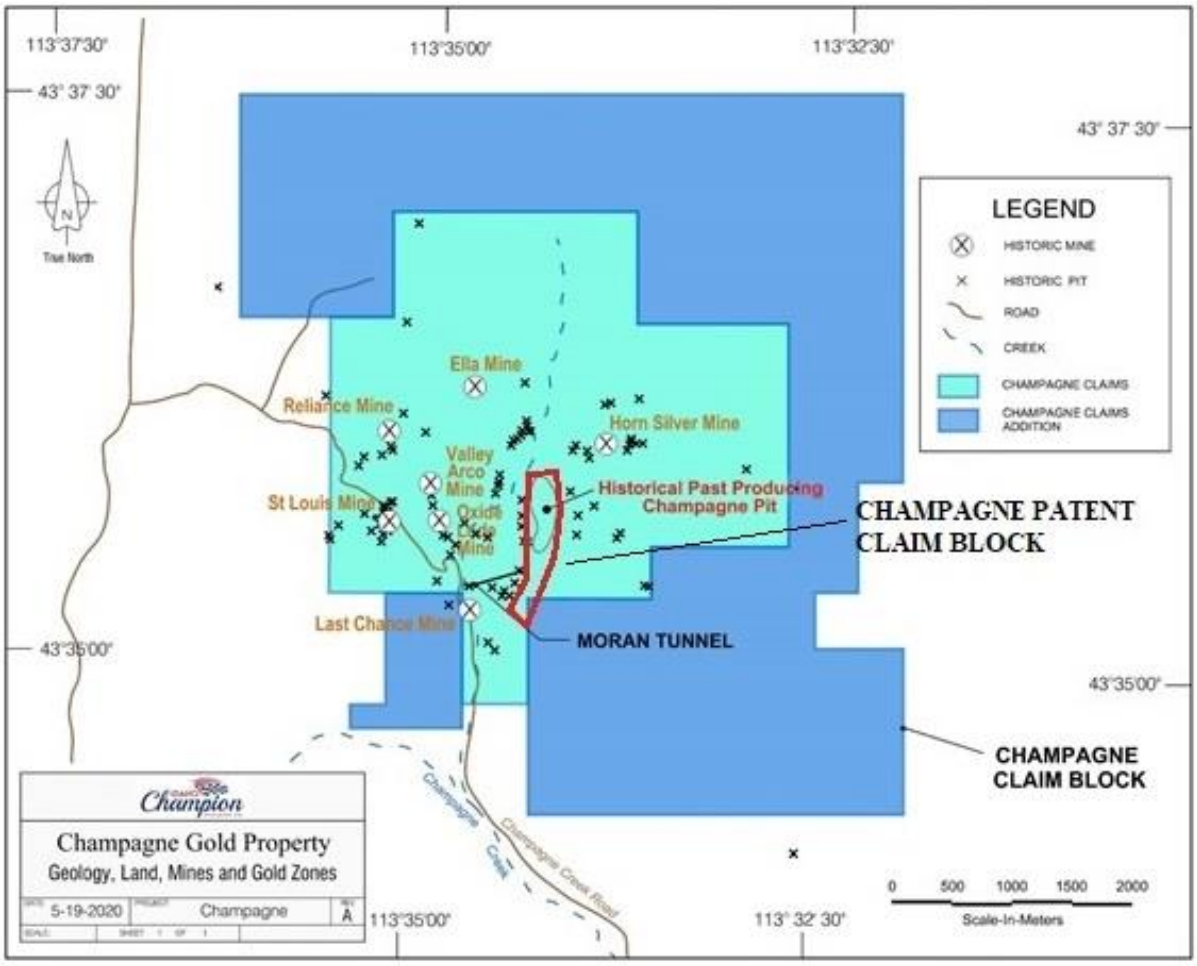
- If option is exercised during year(s) 1 to 10: $150,000
- If option is exercised during year(s) 11 to 20: $200,000
- If option is exercised during year(s) 21 to 30: $250,000
- If option is exercised during year(s) 31 to 40: $300,000

Figure 4.1 Location Map of the Champagne Property



Source: www.idahochamp.com

Figure 4.2 Claims and Patent Claims of the Champagne Property



Source: www. www.idahochamp.com

4.3 SURFACE RIGHTS & PERMITS

Claims are US BLM grants and include surface access. Each claim requires a yearly fee of $165 (US$) paid to the US BLM. The total yearly amount paid to the US BLM to retain the claims is $51,645 (US$). The total area covered by the Spark claims is 2,600 Ha. In addition, Champion holds three patents covering 36 Ha. The tax burden for these patents is $25 (US$).

4.4 ENVIRONMENTAL LIABILITY

The site has been totally reclaimed and no environmental liability is known to PK regarding the Champagne Property.

Figure 4.3 Reclaimed Mine Area

View of North Pit Looking South

Source: www. www.idahochamp.com

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The Champagne Mine situated in Butte County of southeastern Idaho. It is located 32 km south-west of the town of Arco; the nearest airport is at Idaho Falls, 112 km to the east. The property is in Township 3 N, Range 24 E, Sections 11, 14 and 15.

Interstate highway I20 passes east-west through Arco; a 24 km county-maintained gravel road leads to the mine area from a point 8 km west of Arco on I20.

Arco, a farming community with a population of about 1000, has most support services available. The community is also supported by Idaho National Engineering Laboratories (INEL), operators of a nuclear testing facility which is located 30 miles to the north. Adequate housing, schooling, and other facilities exist in the town of Arco to support mine staff and personnel. A large, talented labour pool resides within commuting distance of the Champagne Mine.

5.0 CLIMATE

The vegetation in the Butte County area is typical of south-western Idaho. Most of the area is covered by grass and sage brush covers the hills. Scattered clumps of aspen and willows along the creeks and near springs are the only trees in the area. The deposit is in the southern foothills of the central Idaho uplift. Altitudes in this area range between 1850 and 2000 metres above sea level.

The region is semi-arid. Summers are warm and pleasant. Winter temperatures seldom are lower than minus 24 Celsius, averaging minus 10 Celsius during December and January. Snow usually covers the ground from November until April but does not present a serious transportation problem with the exception during February and March, during this time it accumulates in sufficient quantity to block the roads unless removed with heavy equipment.

This climate type occurs primarily on the periphery of the true deserts in low-latitude semiarid steppe regions. It is transitional to the tropical wet-dry climate on the equatorward side and to the Mediterranean climate on its poleward margin, with a cooler, wetter winter resulting from the higher latitude and mid-latitude frontal cyclone activity. Annual precipitation totals are greater than in tropical and subtropical desert climates. Yearly variations in amount are not as extreme as in the true deserts but are nevertheless large.

The Köppen Climate Classification subtype for this climate is "BSk". (Tropical and Subtropical Steppe Climate).

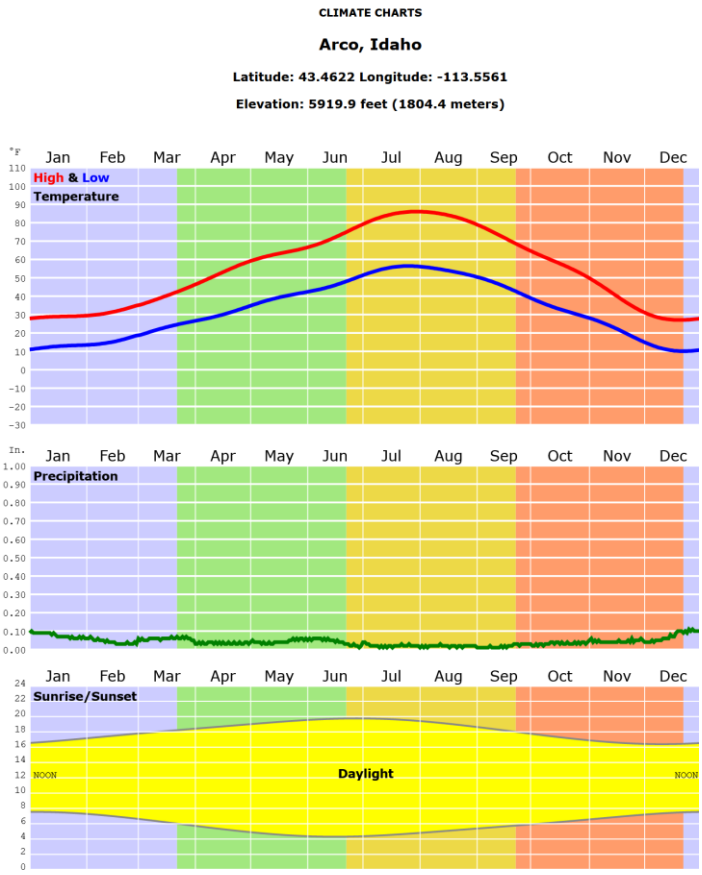
The average temperature for the year in Arco is 5.8°C. The warmest month, on average, is July with an average temperature of 19.9°C. The coolest month on average is January, with an average temperature of minus 8.7°C (Figure 5.1).

The highest recorded temperature in Arco is 38.9°C, which was recorded in July. The lowest recorded temperature in Arco is minus 43.3°C, which was recorded in January.

The average amount of precipitation for the year in Arco is 9.5" (241.3 mm). The month with the most precipitation on average is May with 27.9 mm of precipitation. The month with the least precipitation on average is July with an average 12.7 mm. There is an average of 52.0 days of precipitation, with the most precipitation occurring in May with 6.0 days and the least precipitation occurring in July with 3.0 days.

In Arco, there is an average of 78 cm of snow. The month with the most snow is January, with 24.4 cm of snow.

Figure 5.1 Climate Chart



Monthly Data Table for Arco, Idaho

Imperial Units

Statistic	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum Temperature	°F	28.8	31.6	40.6	53.2	63.2	72.6	84.0	83.4	71.4	57.1	39.8	27.9
Minimum Temperature	°F	12.5	15.4	23.1	30.4	39.2	46.5	55.1	53.6	44.8	32.8	21.7	11.2
Heating Degree Days	°F	1375	1162	1028	696	431	189	21	37	234	622	1027	1408
Cooling Degree Days	°F	0	0	0	0	3	26	162	145	27	0	0	0
Precipitation	in.	2.40	1.19	1.83	1.03	1.35	1.27	0.66	0.57	0.55	1.00	1.35	2.30

Metric Units

Statistic	Units	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum Temperature	°C	-1.8	-0.2	4.8	11.8	17.3	22.6	28.9	28.6	21.9	13.9	4.3	-2.3
Minimum Temperature	°C	-10.8	-9.2	-4.9	-0.9	4.0	8.1	12.8	12.0	7.1	0.4	-5.7	-11.6
Heating Degree Days	°C	764	646	571	387	239	105	12	21	130	346	571	782
Cooling Degree Days	°C	0	0	0	0	2	14	90	81	15	0	0	0
Precipitation	cm.	6.10	3.02	4.65	2.62	3.43	3.23	1.68	1.45	1.40	2.54	3.43	5.84

*(**Source:** www.climate-charts.org)*

6.0 HISTORICAL PROPERTY EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Era district has been intermittently active since the 1880's. Bonanza silver chloride were discovered in the Horn Silver and Ella mines in 1883. Approximately $300,000 worth of silver was produced during the short lived 5-year mining boom. During the period 1876 to 1885 the price of silver averaged approximately $1.20 (US) Mining depths rarely exceeded 20 m and the bulk of the production was from the Horn mine.

Production of this high-grade silver continued until sulphide ores were reached at depth closing the mines as the sulphide ore could not be treated in the existing mills. Numerous attempts were made to put the sulphides, carrying about 15 ounces per ton silver with 10% combined lead-zinc, into production before 1910; however, high transportation costs prevented this sulphide ore from being mined profitably.

In the 1920 's, interest in the district was renewed with the possibility of mining base metal mineralization. A crosscut tunnel {the Moran Tunnel) was initiated to intersect the Last Chance structure at depth.

The Horn Silver Mine was re-opened in 1937 and produced 1,095 tons of ore averaging 0.126 oz/ton gold and 16.7 oz/ton silver until 1941.

From 1941 through 1946 the Last Chance fissure vein was developed from the Moran Tunnel. Production during this period was 14,562 tons of ore averaging 0.027 oz/ton gold, 2.62 oz/ton silver, 0.26% copper, 3 .58% lead, and 6.53% zinc.

In 1948, the U.S. Bureau of Mines examined the Ella, Horn Silver and Last Chance Mines as a carry-over of part of the war effort. A program of bulldozer: trenching along the Hornsilver-Last Chance Mine structure suggested under-lying silver, lead, zinc mineralization. Six diamond drill holes were completed with little encouragement for additional ore reserves.

In the early 1980's, the epigenetic nature of the genesis of mineralization was recognized and gold, along with the silver, became a primary target. Gold Fields Mining Corporation acquired rights to the large claim block by staking, leasing, purchase from prospectors and purchase agreements with other mining companies.

Cash Industries**,** Inc., 0pened a small open pit and stockpiled ore from the Horn Silver Mine breccia a pipe for five months in the winter- of 1982-1983. Approximately 6,000 tons of ore were shipped and processed in Ketchum, Idaho. Average grades for- this ore were 0.043 oz/ton gold and 4.62 oz/ton silver.

From 1984 to 1986 Gold Fields carried out extensive geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys on the property, and then drilled 26 reverse circulation percussion holes. This work laid the groundwork for the present understanding of the property. Gold Fields sold the property rights in 1987 to Glamis Gold Inc., who carried out little work on the property. In February 1988, Idaho Gold Corporation purchased the Lava Creek Property from Glamis.

The main asset of the Lava Creek Property, the Champagne Gold Deposit, was a trenched, partially

drilled but incompletely defined, surficial gold-silver zone situated between two small past producers, the Horn Silver and Last Chance Fissure mines.
In June of 1989, Idaho Gold Corp. initiated an open pit operation at the Champagne property. Production in 1992 came from the South Zone Pit.

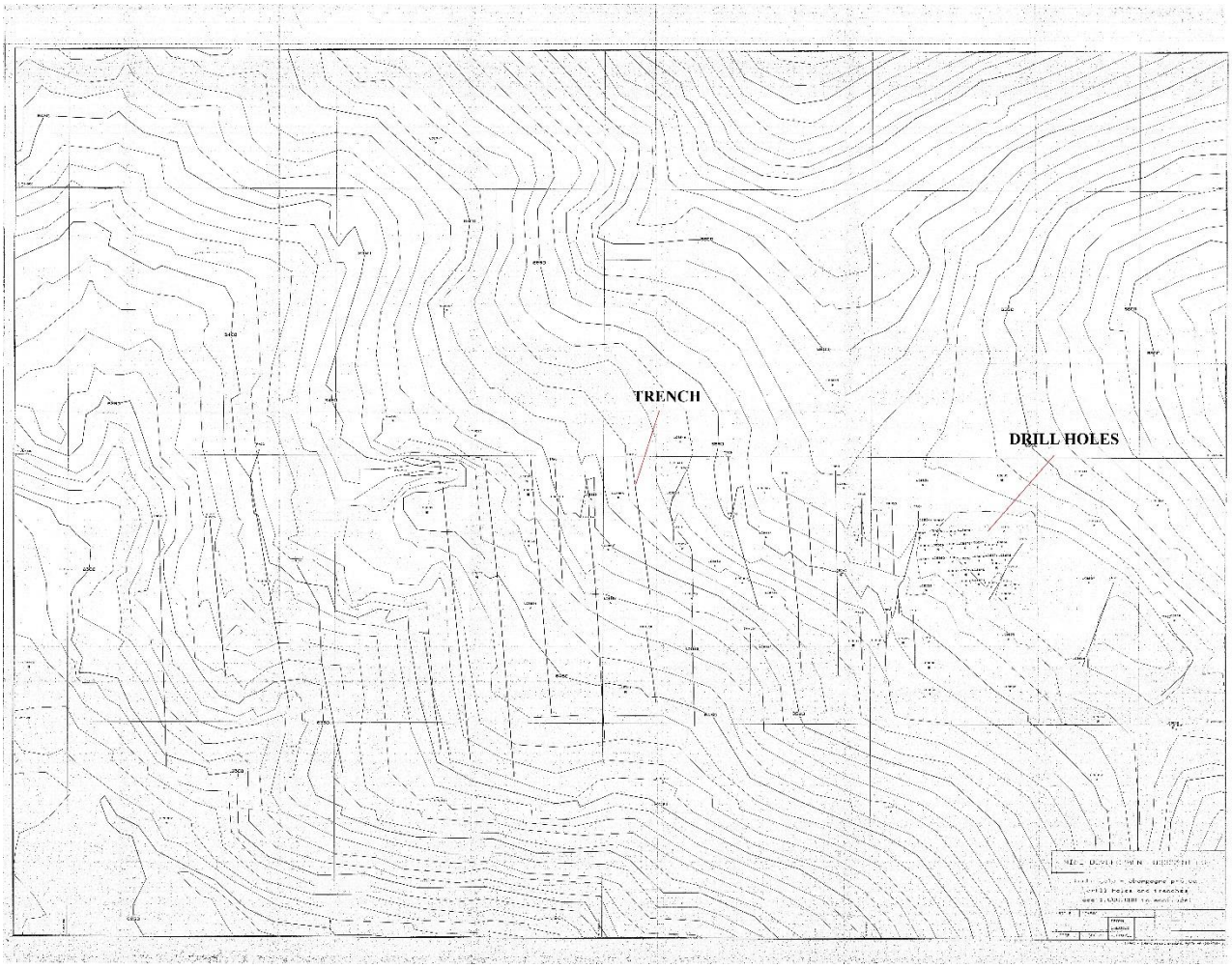
6.1 PAST PRODUCING CHAMPAGNE MINE

Idaho Gold Corporation (a subsidiary of BEMA Gold, Inc.) began processing ore in June 1989 and dedicated its new Champagne mine in the Lava Creek district (located 32 km west of Arco) in September. The open-pit, heap-leach gold mine is on the site of the former Horn Silver mine worked from 1883 to the 1930's. The property was explored by Phelps Dodge Corporation and Gold Fields Mining until taken over by BEMA. Preproduction costs for the new mine were about $2 million (US$). At the time, the leach pad contained 400,000 tons of ore and the mine was in full production. The operation employed a maximum of 56 people with a normal work force of approximately 40 individuals. About 16,000 tons of rock are moved daily divided 50/50 between waste rock and ore. The mine will process about 800,000 tons of ore per year yielding 20-25,000 ounces of gold. Average ore grade is 0.02 ounces of gold and 0.80 ounces of silver per ton. The mine has reserves for 3.5 years of operation with a potential for 5-1 O years. The operation is expected to produce 17,500 ounces of gold this year at an average cost of $150 per ounce (US$). BEMA sold $2.8 million worth of stock in Europe to finance the Champagne mine.

6.2 HISTORICAL DRILLING and TRENCHING

Bema advanced 100 drill holes (Figure 6.1). The information obtained included survey, assay, and geologic data and represented 5,140 m of drilling. Hole depths varied from 6 to 152 m. Twenty-six of the holes on the property had been drilled by Gold Fields Mining Corporation prior to property acquisition by Bema. All holes were drilled utilizing reverse circulation. Approximately 60% of the holes were drilled vertically, the remainder were drilled at a dip of minus 60 degrees to minus 70 degrees to better define the steeply dipping mineralized structure. A sampling interval of five feet was employed in all holes and samples were fire-assayed for gold and silver content. Survey, assay, and geologic data for 36 trenches (2570 m) was also provided by Bema (Figure 6.1). These trenches strike North-Northeast and vary in length from 9 to 182 m. Trenches are approximately 0.7 m wide and 2 m to 4m deep. Samples were generally taken on 1.5 m intervals. Material from the entire five-foot length was collected from clean rock on both sides of the bottom of the trench resulting in 10 kg samples for each interval. These samples were also fire-assayed for gold and silver content. No information was available to the author to determine the QA/QC protocols for the assaying or sample collection for either program.

Figure 6.1 Drill Hole and Trench Plan Map



*(**Source:** Kinross data files)*

6.3 HISTORICAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

In this section, "historical reserve estimate" means an estimate of the quantity, grade, or metal or mineral content of a deposit that an issuer has not verified as a current mineral resource or mineral reserve, and which was prepared before the issuer acquiring, or entering into an agreement to acquire, an interest in the property that contains the deposit. The terms "Reserves" and "ore" are used in a historical context and are not compliant with current NI43-101 definitions.

The reader is cautioned that the historical mineral "reserve" estimate is being treated as historical in nature. A qualified person has not completed sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve and the issuer is not treating the historical estimate as a current mineral resource or reserve.

The historical mineral resource estimate should not be relied upon, and there can be no assurance that any of the mineral resource estimate, in whole or in part, will ever become economically viable

The past-producing Champagne project has two historic, non-NI 43-101 compliant reports that calculated mineral "reserves" at the BEMA Gold mine pit before BEMA commenced mining operations therein. Although the BEMA report, Bema Champagne Mine Report, January 1989 and the subsequent Mine Associates Development Associates report titled Summary Report - Orebody Modeling and Mine Design, September, 1989 both refer to "reserves", the Company considers these "reserves" are more accurately categorized as mineral resources as it has not been determined whether these meet the current standard for a reserve classification.

The BEMA report provides that the pit, prior to mining, had a "reserve" estimate of 2.3 million tons at 0.902 grams per ton Au and 24.48 g/ton Ag in the proven and probable categories. Mineralized zones were classified by BEMA as proven if within 18 metres of a drill hole or trench. The mineralized zones were classified as probable if within 36 metres of a drill hole or trench. The "reserve" calculation was determined by using sectional polygons, a common method at the time the BEMA report was produced. A subsequent calculation was undertaken by Mine Development Associates. The "reserve" estimate was tabulated directly from the sectional ore blocks as a check of the BEMA results and were found to be within 0.7% of this tonnage with the same average grade. In both reports a lower cutoff of >0.3g/ton Au were used. Neither report provided a description of their QA/QC protocols.

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Champagne Creek area is a subdistrict of the Lava Creek mining district. Silver was produced from the subdistrict as early as 1884 when oxidized-enriched silver ores were exploited at the surface (Anderson, 1929, 1947). In the mid-1940's, lead and zinc from primary sulfide ores were mined (Anderson, 1947). In recent years, several companies have prospected and tested the Champagne Creek area. In 1988, the Bema Gold Corporation of Canada started a pilot heap leach test at the Champagne Mine location.

The mineral deposits in the Champagne Creek area occur in northerly-trending veins and stockworks of veinlets in highly altered Eocene volcanic rocks of the Challis Group (Anderson, 1929, 1947). The ore deposits of the Champagne Mine are shallow epithermal or hot spring deposits localized in siliceous veins and zones contained in a larger hydrothermal breccia zone that also trends north-south (Moye and others, 1989). The dominant north-south trends of mineralized zones in the Champagne Creek subdistrict are rare in other parts of the Lava Creek mining district; west and south of the subdistrict mineralized zones trend chiefly east-west.

Subparallel to the north-trending ore zones in the Champagne Creek area is an Eocene rhyolite dike swarm that crops out west of the Champagne Mine and continues southward into an area of Paleozoic rocks exposed beneath the volcanics. The exhumed Paleozoic rocks southwest of the mine are folded about north-trending axes and have a subparallel axial plane cleavage. These north-trending fold axes diverge from the regional north-northwest trends of fold axes in the northeast and southwest areas of the map. The local cluster of north-trending axes includes all Paleozoic rocks between the trace of the Champagne Creek backthrust and the Copper Basin thrust to the west.

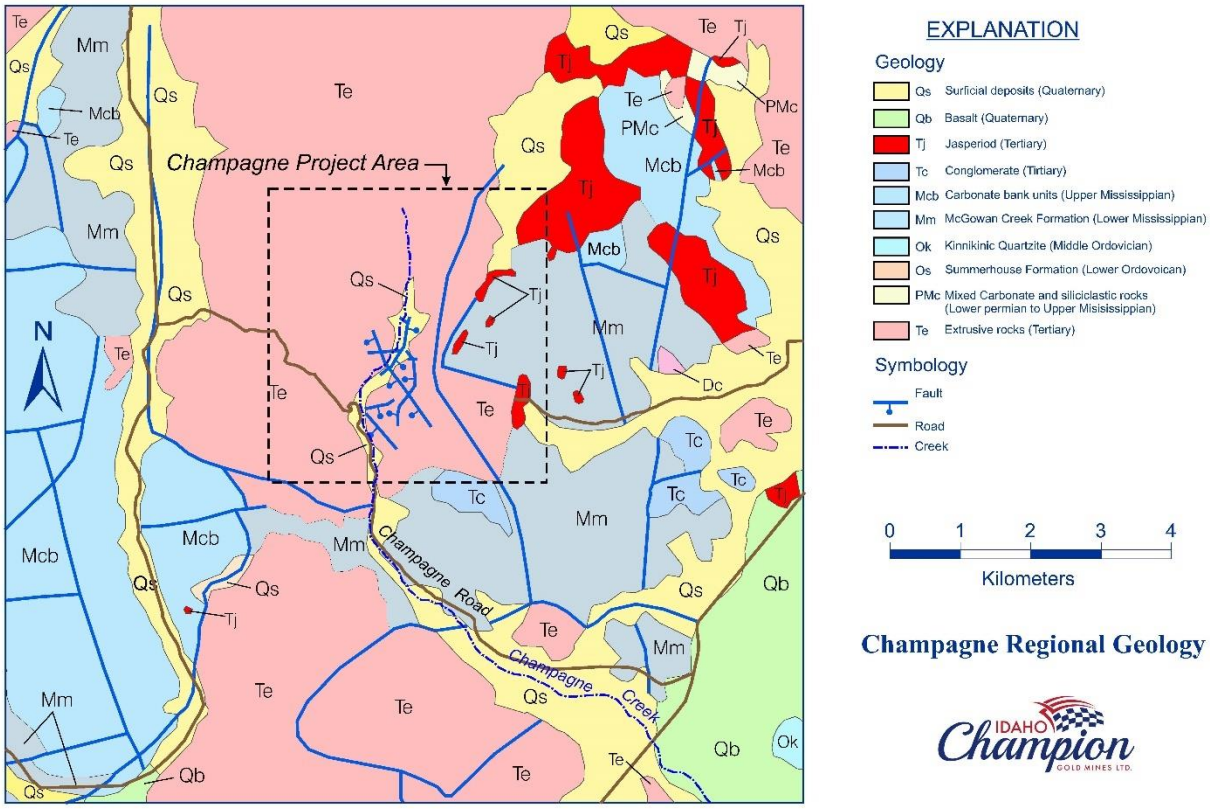
Anderson (1929, 1947) attributed the north-south trend of mineralized fissures in the Champagne Creek subdistrict to the presence of an underlying Tertiary stock that ruptured overlying volcanic rocks during its intrusion. Several small granitic bodies crop out east and south of the Champagne Mine (Anderson, 1947; Skipp and others, 1990), and a stock probably is present at depth as indicated by a north-northeast-trending positive aeromagnetic anomaly over the subdistrict (M. D. Kleinkopf, written commun., 1990). However, shattering above a deep intrusive body may not entirely account for the locally consistent north-south trends of the dike swarm, faults, and mineralized zones, though the stock may have provided heat and metals for the formation of the ore deposits. The nort1-trending Mesozoic structural fabric in the Paleozoic rocks that underlie the volcanics of the subdistrict may have determined the orientation of the Eocene dike swarm and mineralized zones of the subdistrict.

Anderson (1929, 1947) suggests that the mineral deposits of the Lava Creek District were formed by the deposition of metals from hot fluids circulating in open fractures during two periods of early Tertiary extension. During one or both of these periods, a component of local east-west extension may have pulled apart Paleozoic rocks at depth along northerly-trending cleavages and faults forming fissures in the overlying volcanic rocks and providing paths for ore-bearing solutions.

Paleozoic rocks beneath the Champagne Creek back thrust are interbedded mudstone, siltstone, sandstone, and minor granule- to pebble-conglomerate of the Lower Mississippian McGowan Creek Formation. They are part of a sequence of relatively deep-water turbidites that were derived from the west. Geochemical studies using sagebrush and heavy mineral concentrates have yielded preliminary evidence for local sediment-hosted gold in the fine-grained elastics of the formation (Erdman and others, 1988; Erdman and others, 1989). The McGowan Creek Formation also

underlies the volcanic rocks at the Champagne Mine site; deep exploratory drilling could reveal north-south trending sulfide targets in the Paleozoic rocks at this site.

Figure 7.1 Regional Geology Map



Source: www.idahochamp.com

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

Near Champagne Creek, low sulphidation epithermal gold and silver mineralization occur in strongly altered Tertiary volcanic tuffs and flows of felsic to intermediate composition. Argillic and sericitic alteration of the volcanics is widespread in the region; at the Champagne Deposit, silica flooding, alunite and barite are strongly associated with the gold and silver mineralized zone.

Detailed mapping along Champagne Creek has delineated ten major rock types. The most abundant rock types in the area are the andesite/dacite tuffs and flows which host the mineralization. The lithologies typically interfinger in a complex manner. When strongly argillized and sericitized, the tuffs and flows are difficult to distinguish from each other except where the tuff contains medium to coarse grained volcanic fragments and show graded bedding. Unaltered andesite flows commonly cap hill tops in the project area and locally abut on strongly clay-altered rock.

Two outcrops of what appear to be silicified rhyolite are exposed to the east of the Horn-Last Chance Mines structure. Thin section work of these rocks suggest that these rocks are silicified andesites or quartz-eye dacites. Neither outcrop is geochemically anomalous, and drill holes collared on the units failed to intersect gold or silver mineralization.

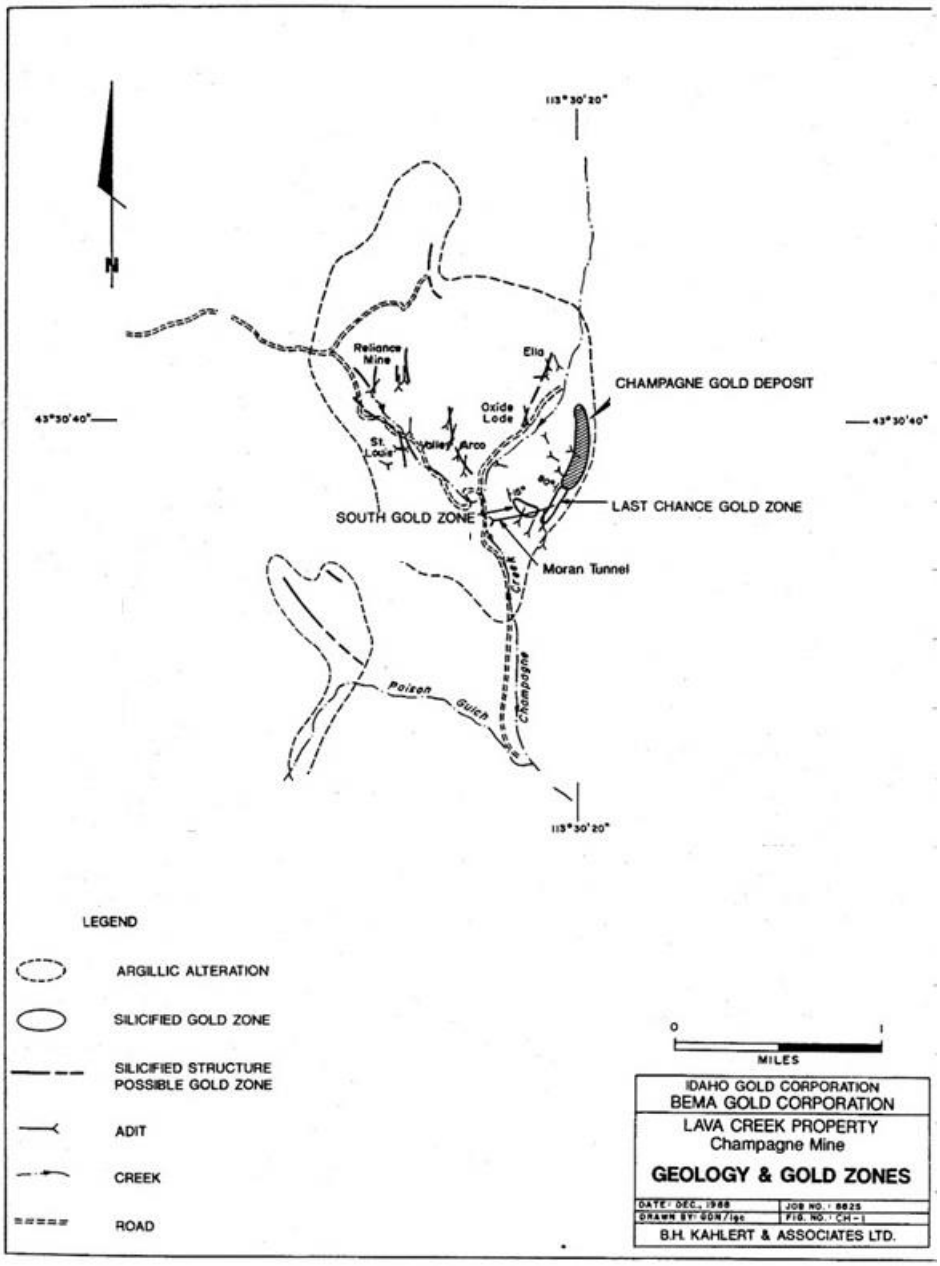
On surface, the Champagne Deposit is completely oxidized, freeing the precious metals from the

sulphide mineralization. It is this process which was responsible for providing the rich recoverable native silver ores which were found and extracted late in the 1800's. At depth, sulphides are known to be associated with the precious metals. Pyrite, sphalerite, and galena have been documented in some of the deeper workings from which a modest amount of zinc and lead were produced during past operations.

The ore deposit model is structurally influenced, with a near surface cap of gold-silver mineralization emplaced by deep-seated, structurally controlled shears that acted as conduits for precious metal rich hydrothermal fluids. High grade zones in the Champagne Deposit appear to be related to such feeder shear zones. Drilling in the future to test for polymetallic, base-precious metal deposits at depth will clarify these relationships.

Although no petrographic work has been undertaken yet the gold and silver appear to be fine grained and reasonably evenly distributed. This even distribution of the gold and silver results in assays which are repeatable. No visible gold has been encountered, apart from one fleck of gold recovered during repeated panning of drill cuttings and trench samples. No placer production of gold is known or recorded in this area.

Figure 7.2 Champagne Property Geology



Source: Bema Gold 1988

7.2 MINERALIZATION

The most widely distributed rocks on the property are dacitic tuffs and minor flows, followed by latite and quartz-eye latite. These units are generally strongly altered; younger, unaltered andesite covers the more acidic rocks on parts of the property.

In the central part of the property, an extensive, four square mile, semicircular zone of argillic and sericitic alteration has bleached most rock units. Within this extensive alteration halo, numerous smaller zones of silica-pyrite-barite alteration are associated with the old silver mines. Alunite is associated with several of the silicified zones. Pyrite has been weathered to limonite on surface, forming large iron stains on the hillsides.

Major shear zones and associated breccia pipes appear to be strongly associated with the old mine workings. These shears and breccias were the conduits which carried silica, sulphides, barite, and base and precious metals from depths. Most of these shears trend north south; several sets trend 20-30 degrees east and west of north. The Champagne Gold-Silver deposit sits above such a north-south shear with a substantial breccia pipe at each end.

The only transverse, east-west breccia zone clearly established on the property is the South Gold Zone, located immediately to the southwest of the Champagne deposit.

At depth, where old mine workings extend past the oxidized zone to primary sulphides, significant amounts of lead and zinc have been encountered as galena and sphalerite. This has been well documented, as several thousand tons of lead and zinc concentrate has been shipped from the district. Above the Champagne deposit, on a hill immediately to the west, an unaltered cap of andesite sits on top of the strongly argillically altered volcanics. It appears that this volcanic unit acted as a lid to contain hydrothermal activity in the more receptive rock units at depth.

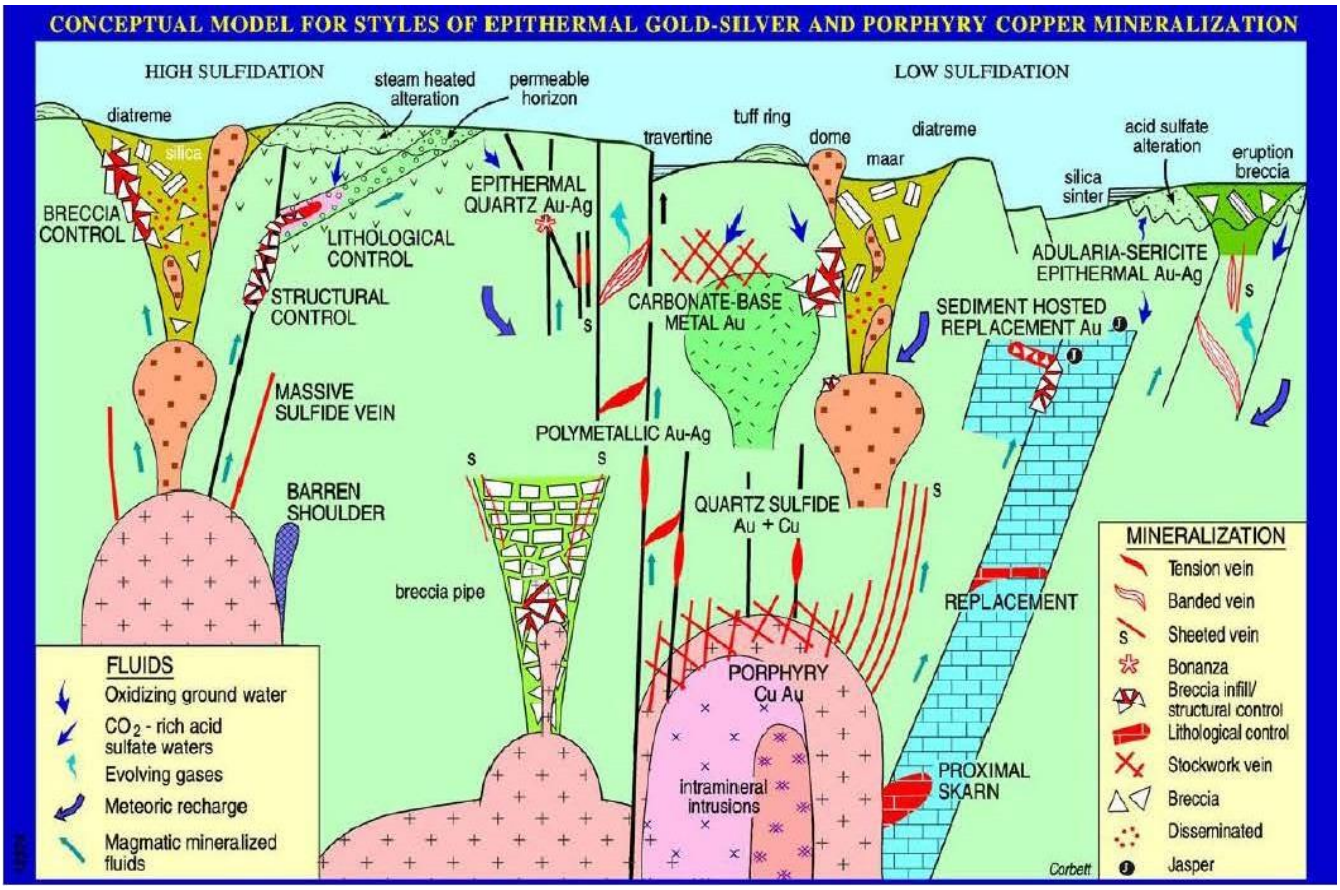
8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Champagne deposit can be classified as a high sulphidation, epithermal lode gold deposit in a Tertiary setting. (Figure 8.1).

These deposits are characterized by an unusual mineral assemblage resulting from several stages of mineralization. At the Hornsilver mine Lava Creek district, the ore minerals are grouped into early and late assemblages (Anderson, 1947b, p. 459). The early assemblage includes chalcedony, sericite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, marcasite, and wurtzite. These minerals occur as fillings and replacements along fissures and complexly fractured rock. The ore minerals form small shoots and scattered masses along the fissures or breccia zones and are disseminated in the altered wall rock. The ore zones are very irregular and range from stringers to fillings and replacements in breccia zones that are several feet wide. The fissures and breccia fillings generally do not have distinct boundaries with the altered country rock. The late assemblage includes quartz, barite, pyrite, stannite, tetrahedrite, famatinite (Cu_3SbS_4), enargite, klaprothite [shown to be a mixture of emplectite ($CuBiS_2$) and wittichenite (Cu_3BiS_3)], chalcopyrite, and aikinite ($PbCuBiS_3$). The late-assemblage minerals are superimposed on the early assemblage minerals in previously unfilled openings and along fractures. Because the various stages of mineralization were not entirely overlapping, there are individual lodes rich in certain metals such as zinc, copper, iron, lead-zinc, tin-bismuth, silver, gold, and tungsten. The deposits in volcanic rocks are zoned with a base-metal-

rich core by a precious-metal rim.

Figure 8.1 Idealized Composite Depositional Model for Epithermal Lode Gold Deposits



Source: ***www.ga.gov.au***

9.0 EXPLORATION

No exploration was conducted on the property by Champion.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling was conducted on the property by Champion.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

No sampling was conducted on the property by Champion.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

No data was collected by Champion on the property.

For an exploration project, the presence of historical data is always challenging in its application. There is always an inherent risk associated with the use of historical data. These data must be where possible validated and analyzed.

Systematic, consistently implemented data checks and validation procedures were not documented by the previous operators, or, if they existed, documentation of such procedures and results are not available to Champion.

The data used in the historical resources discussed in Section 6.3 (Historical Resource Estimate) are however verified in a general sense by the fact that viable mining operations were conducted. All necessary mining infrastructures were constructed on site based on this historical data, and successful commercial mining operations were undertaken over a number of years.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical studies have been carried out by Champion with respect to the Champagne Property.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Resource estimate was produced by Champion.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No Mineral Reserve estimate was produced by Champion.

16.0 MINING METHODS

There is no current mining activity on the Property.

17.0 RECOVERY METHODS

As there is no current mining activity on the Property, this section is not applicable.

18.0 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable to the Report.

19.0 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This section is not applicable to the Report.

20.0 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This section is not applicable to the Report.

21.0 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This section is not applicable to the Report.

22.0 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This section is not applicable to the Report

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties of significance adjacent to the Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There are no other data considered relevant to the Property that have not been included in the report.

25.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The author offers the following conclusions:

The extensive, bleached zone of argillic and sericitic alteration in the central portion of the Lava Creek property contains numerous siliceous, brecciated zones with base and precious metal mineralization. This indicates the likely presence of a major mineralizing system at depth which supplied necessary fluids and precious metals to form the Champagne Deposit and the adjacent South Zone.

Several other strong structural shears, from which silver was historically produced, exist on the property. Gold soil anomalies were noted around some of these, particularly the Ella, Reliance and St. Louis shears. Drilling should be undertaken around these targets as they have excellent potential for additional Champagne type oxide gold-silver deposits.

As well as having potential for other Champagne-type, oxidized gold-silver deposits, the geological setting of the property is ideal for hosting Bonanza-type precious metal deposits, such as occur at Paradise Peak near Hawthorne, Nevada or in the Coromandel Peninsula of New Zealand. Typically, such deposits occur at depth below epigenetic gold-silver deposits, which have, in part, been fed by solutions emanating from these Bonanza-type deposits. Precious metal mineralization reaches the surface via subparallel "horsetail" shears, only some of which may reach surface.

The shears which fed precious metals to deposits such as Champagne, South Gold Zone and several of the associated high-grade silver mines, may well be part of such a horsetail vein system. Other features of the property which support this possibility are the zoned base metal sulphides at depth, as well as the impervious cap which provides a "lid" to pressurize the system, leading to a higher temperature boiling point at depth.

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author considers the Champagne Property to be a property of merit. The property has considerable potential geologically as indicated in section 25.0 to define additional resources beyond the current limits of the historic mine.

The following item is specifically recommended to define these potential resources.:

i) Advance 10 to 15 drill holes, totaling 5,500 m, to investigate the limits of mineralization beyond the limits of the historic mining. These holes would be advanced to local target depths requirements to a maximum depth of 500 m.
ii) Conduct an Induced Polarization survey over the entire property. The survey would undertaken using a nominal 200 m line spacing and oriented in an east to west direction. An approximate total of 63-line km would be surveyed.
iii) A Geochem soil sampling survey to take place over those areas identified by the above IP survey as having potential mineralization.
iv) A high-resolution Lidar survey to be flown over the entire project area. This would provide accurate elevation data for future work, provide accurate elevation data to the IP survey as well as the possibility of defining any previously unrecognized structural features.

26.1 PROPOSED 2020 BUDGET

To carry out the above recommendations the following budget is proposed (in Canadian dollars):

Drilling.....$1,182,500
5500 m at $215 / m (all inclusive)

IP Survey (all inclusive) $225,000

Geochem Soil Survey……..…...$50,000

Lidar Survey……...…$30,000

Program supervision (3 months) ……...$45,000

Transportation and Accommodations (3 months) …….....$14,000

Contingency (10 %) $154,650

Total 2020 Proposed Budget $1,701,150

27.0 REFERENCES

BEMA (1988) Internal Report: Lava Creek Property

Bennet, E.H., Hall, M., Gillerman, V.: Mining and Minerals in Idaho, Internal Report, Idaho Geological Survey

Hillier, B.M., Grimes, D.J., Vaughn, R., Arbogast, B., McDougal, C. (1983): Analyses of Samples from the Lava Creek Mining District, Blaine and Butte Counties, Idaho, Open File Report 83-705

Klien, T.L, Day, W.C. (1994): Descriptive and Grade-Tonnage Models of Archean Low-Sulfide Au-Quartz Veins and a Revised Grade-Tonnage Model of Homestake Au in USGS, Open File Report 94-250

Ross, C.P., Forrester J.D. (1958): Outline of the Geology of Idaho Bulletins(B): B-15; Idaho Geologic Survey

Skip, B.A. Worl, R.G. (1990): Mesozoic Structural Control of Tertiary Mineralized Veins in Champagne Creek Area, Butte County, Idaho in USGS of 90-0508

Thorman C.H. (1990): Workshop on the Application of Structural Geology to Mineral and Resources of the Central Region, United States department of the Interior Geological Survey, Open File Report 90-0508

Yeomans, B. (1987): Summary Report Lava Creek Project, Butte County, Idaho, Internal Report Goldfields Mining Corporation

28.0 CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Peter Karelse, P.Geo.

I, Peter Karelse P.Geo., residing at 269 Shuswap Road, Monetville, Ontario, P0M 2K0, do hereby certify that:

I am an independent geological consultant and President of PK Geologic Services Ltd. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1975.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Champagne Property, Arco, Idaho, U.S.A" (the "Technical Report"), with an effective date of June 21, 2020.

I am a graduate of Cambrian College, Sudbury with a Technologist Diploma in Engineering Geology 1975, as well as obtaining Post Graduate Diploma for Applied Geographical Information Systems, Niagara College, 2000. I am a professional geologist currently licensed with the PGO Professional Geoscientists of Ontario (License1148).

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I have practiced my profession continuously since 1975 with an emphasis on gold exploration and project development. My summarized career experience is as follows:

- Development Geologist, Texasgulf Inc./Falconbridge Ltd.……..1975-1988
- Engineering Geologist, Trow Consulting Engineers ……...1988-1995
- Exploration Manager, Canarc Resources Ltd……...1995-2000
- President PK Geologic Services Ltd.…….2000-Present

I have not visited the Property that is the subject of this report.

Other than section 2.2 - Site Visit, I am responsible for each section and the overall preparation of this Technical Report.

I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have had no prior involvement with the Property that is the subject of this Technical Report.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. This Technical Report has been prepared in compliance therewith.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: June 21, 2020
Signed Date: July 13, 2020

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[Peter Karelse]

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

James Baughman, P.Geo.

I, James Baughman, P.Geo., residing at 9107 E Chenango Ave., Greenwood Village, CO 80111 USA, do hereby certify that:

I am an independent geological consultant and I have practiced my profession continuously since 1985. have been retained as a consulting geologist working in Idaho for various gold exploration clients since 2013. During this time I conducted surface sampling and mapping work, project geologist supervising underground development, managed surface drill operations, and assisted with claim staking programs.

This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Technical Report on the Champagne Property, Arco, Idaho, U.S.A" (the "**Technical Report**"), with an effective date of June 21, 2020.

I am responsible for section 2.2 of the Technical Report - Site Visit.

I am a graduate of the University of Wyoming with a Bachelor of Science degree, awarded in 1983.

I am a professional geologist currently licensed as a registered member of the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration (SME) with license number 4030062.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101 ") and certify that, by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I have visited the Champagne Property that is the subject of this report on February 12 & 13, 2018 and have had no prior involvement with the Champagne Property.

I am independent of the issuer applying the test in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1. The section of the Technical Report for which I am responsible has been prepared in compliance therewith.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the section of the Technical Report for which I am responsible contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Effective Date: June 21, 2020
Signed Date: July 13, 2020

{SIGNED AND SEALED}
[James Baughman]

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James Baughman, P. Geo.

APPENDIX I. CLAIMS AND PATENTS

FEDERAL UNPATENTED MINING CLAIMS LOCATED IN SEC 10 & 11 IN T3N, R24E IN BUTTE COUNTY, IDAHO UNDER THE BLM LEAD SERIAL NUMBER IMC187883.

ELLA IMC187883
JUDY IMC187886
MARTY JO IMC187884
MIDLAND IMC187887
TRIBUNE IMC187885

Serial Number	Mer Twn Rng Sec	Quad	Claim Name	Status	Loc Date	Last Assmt Yr
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IMC222665	08 0030N 0240E 022	NE	SPARK 66	ACTIVE	02/15/2018	2020
IMC222666	08 0030N 0240E 015	SE	SPARK 67	ACTIVE	02/15/2018	2020
IMC222667	08 0030N 0240E 012	NW	SPARK 68	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222668	08 0030N 0240E 012	NW	SPARK 69	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222669	08 0030N 0240E 012	NW	SPARK 70	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222670	08 0030N 0240E 011	NE	SPARK 71	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222670	08 0030N 0240E 012	NW	SPARK 71	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222671	08 0030N 0240E 011	NE	SPARK 72	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222672	08 0030N 0240E 011	NE	SPARK 73	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222673	08 0030N 0240E 011	NE	SPARK 74	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222674	08 0030N 0240E 011	NE,NW	SPARK 75	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222675	08 0030N 0240E 011	NE,NW	SPARK 76	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222676	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 77	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222677	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 78	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222678	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 79	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222679	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 80	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222680	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 81	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222681	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 82	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222682	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 83	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222683	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 84	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222684	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 85	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222684	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 85	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222685	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 86	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222685	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 86	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222685	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW	SPARK 86	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020

IMC222686	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 87	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222687	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 88	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222687	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 88	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222688	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 89	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222689	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 90	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222689	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 90	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222690	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 91	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222691	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 92	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222691	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE	SPARK 92	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222692	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE,NW	SPARK 93	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222693	08 0030N 0240E 003	SW,SE	SPARK 94	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222693	08 0030N 0240E 010	NE,NW	SPARK 94	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222694	08 0030N 0240E 010	NW	SPARK 95	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222695	08 0030N 0240E 003	SW	SPARK 96	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222695	08 0030N 0240E 010	NW	SPARK 96	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222696	08 0030N 0240E 010	NW	SPARK 97	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222697	08 0030N 0240E 010	NW	SPARK 98	ACTIVE	02/15/2018	2020
IMC222698	08 0030N 0240E 010	NW	SPARK 99	ACTIVE	02/15/2018	2020
IMC222700	08 0030N 0240E 002	SW	SPARK 101	ACTIVE	02/18/2018	2020
IMC222701	08 0030N 0240E 002	SW	SPARK 102	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222702	08 0030N 0240E 002	SW	SPARK 103	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222703	08 0030N 0240E 002	SW	SPARK 104	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222704	08 0030N 0240E 002	SW	SPARK 105	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222704	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 105	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222705	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 106	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222706	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 107	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222707	08 0030N 0240E 003	SE	SPARK 108	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222708	08 0030N 0240E 003	SW,SE	SPARK 109	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222709	08 0030N 0240E 003	SW	SPARK 110	ACTIVE	02/17/2018	2020
IMC222710	08 0030N 0240E 011	SW	SPARK 111	ACTIVE	02/15/2018	2020
IMC222711	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW,SW	SPARK 112	ACTIVE	02/19/2018	2020
IMC222712	08 0030N 0240E 011	NW,SW	SPARK 113	ACTIVE	02/19/2018	2020

RELIANCE CLAIMS

List of seven Federal Unpatented Mining Claims located in Sec 15 in T3N, R24E, Boise Meridian, Butte County, Idaho, known as Fairview A, Little Frank A, Reliance #2A, Reliance A, St Lewis 3A, St Lewis 4a and St Louis 1A

FAIRVIEW A	IMC198864
LITTLE FRANK A	IMC198861
RELIANCE #2A	IMC198863
RELIANCE A	IMC198862
ST LEWIS 3A	IMC198858
ST LEWIS 4A	IMC198859

ST LOUIS 1A	IMC198856

CHAMPAGNE PATENTS

List of 5 Patented Mining Claims and ne patented mill site located in Township 3 North, Range 24, Boise Meridian, Butte County, Idaho, described more fully as follows:

Name of Claim	Patent Number	US Mineral Survey Number
Last Chance Lode	18522	673
Horn Silver Lode and Mill Site	14661	394
Bucking Pinto Lode	18095	672
East Side Lode	17393	507
Whale Lode	14247	396