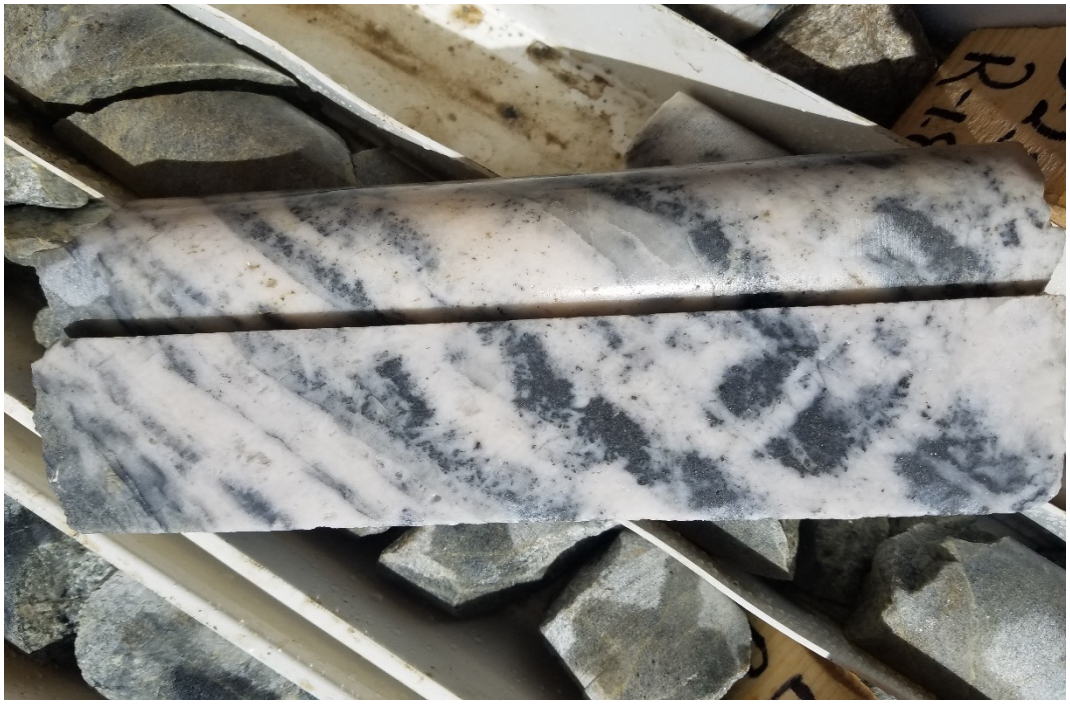
NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated from the August 2018 Report



Idaho County, Idaho, USA
Latitude: 45º 46' 00" North, Longitude 115º 31' 10" West

Prepared by:
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Report Date: July 02, 2020
Amended Date: July 21, 2020

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc. by Darren W. Lindsay, P.Geo. on the Baner Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA ("Technical Report"). The report has an effective date of March 31, 2020 and updates a prior report dated August 30, 2018. This report has an amended date of July 21, 2020 from the original report date of July 02, 2020.

The quality of information and conclusions contained within this report are consistent with the author's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by the company and outside sources, and iii) assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report.

This report is intended for use by Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc. ("Idaho Champion" or the "Company") to file as a Technical Report with Canadian Securities regulatory authorities pursuant to the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects, Companion Policy 43-101CP and form 43-101F1 (collectively, "NI43-101"). Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

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1 Summary

Introduction and Terms of Reference

Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc has retained Darren Lindsay, P.Geo (the "Author") to produce a Technical Report ("Report") in compliance with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" (collectively, "NI43-101"), for the Baner Project (the "Project") located in the State of Idaho, USA.

The Baner Project is located 90km ESE of Grangeville, Idaho. The Project covers a contiguous 4225.6 acres of land and is comprised of purchased claims and staked claims held by a 100% owned subsidiary company Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC ("ICGM"); all are in good standing as of the date of this report. The Project area has been explored intermittently since the late 1800s with some small scale underground production from a series of shafts and adits as early as the 1920s. Idaho Champion is the first company to evaluate the Project area by drilling.

The information and data used in the preparation of this report was sourced from the files of Idaho Champion 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 Idaho Champion. Citations are provided throughout the report where this information has been referenced.

Property Description and Ownership

The Property comprises 215 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 4,225.6 acres (1,710 ha.), situated in Meridian 08 Township 28 North Range 07 East Sections 001, 012, 013, 024 and in Meridian 08 Township 28 North Range 08 East Sections 005, 006, 007, 008, 017, 018, 019, and 020 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.

The Property consists of two parts: (i) the wholly owned, BC Group of claims (BC 1 through BC 202, BC 205 and BC 206), and (ii) the historic Baner Property held 100% by ICGM. The Baner option to purchase agreement was completed on October 31, 2017, claim staking of the BC group occurred November 2016 and November 2017, the Sally Claim group acquisition was completed October 15, 2018 with the issuing of one million shares of the Company with the claims subsequently dropped.

Access and Infrastructure

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 site can be reached by following FS Road 522 from the junction with County Road 222 to FS

Road 522A. From the end of Road 522A, an old road heads approximately 300 feet west to another road that heads north. 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 or Lewiston, Idaho each of which receives regular daily flights from numerous points of departure.

Exploration History

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.

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 19,000.

Geology and Mineralisation

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; the 'aplite' is most likely a silicified micaceous quartzite based on limited mapping and drilling. 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.

Deposit Types

Deposit types present in the Elk City-Orogrande districts include: placer gold deposits on several major drainages, orogenic shear hosted gold deposits along the Orogrande Shear Zone, and 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. The aplite is more recently described as a silicified, micaceous quarzite.

Exploration

Since acquiring the Baner Claims and staking the BC claims, Idaho Champion has compiled historic exploration data, carried out soil sampling, prospecting and limited mapping and contracted induced polarization geophysical surveying and diamond drilling. Initial activities focused on due diligence of the historical works but rapidly moved to defining drill targets and executing a scout drill program. Drilling confirmed the target lithologies, alteration and mineralisation returning some wider intersections of mineralisation and some local narrow higher grade intersections.

Sampling Methods and Approach

Samples were collected, prepared and packaged by properly trained and supervised employees and contractors at a secure location on site. Sample security was undertaken in accordance with acceptable methods and standards used in the mineral exploration industry. The sampling methodology applied by Idaho Champion is considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation identified at the Baner Project.

Data Verification

The quality control program developed by Idaho Champion is considered adequate for this stage of project and was overseen by a qualified geologist. It is the Authors opinion the data acquired by Idaho Champion for the Baner Project was acquired using industry best practices for an exploration stage project.

Verification of data included a review of the surface sampling data, a review of the drill down hole survey data, a comparison of assay certificates to the drill database and a review of the QA/QC data from the assay data. The author was able to verify that the collar location data, down hole survey data and logging and sampling procedures are generally reliable and are of a quality representative for an early stage exploration drilling project.

Metallurgy

A preliminary metallurgical study was undertaken by Resource Development Inc for Idaho Champion to provide additional guidance on any subsequent exploration steps on the Baner Project. The work determined that mineralized material from the targeted altered and mineralized quartzite lithology with an average grade of approximately 1 g/t gold had no indications of organic carbon or significant sulphides and leached well at a relatively coarse grind (3.6mm) with an 83% recovery of gold. Higher recoveries (97%) at finer size fractions of the sample material submitted were obtained however these grinds required significantly higher amounts of cyanide. Further testing is recommended at even coarser crush sizes to determine amenability to a potential heap leach process.

Environmental Studies

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.

ICGM has two approved Plans of Operation for exploratory drilling, one for nine drill sites on the Baner Claims (October 2017) and one for sixteen proposed drill sites which has been approved by the U.S. Forest Services on April 20, 2019; a bond amount and payment is yet to be determined for the recent approval. Additionally, an ATV road access was approved upon payment of a $1,800.00 bond. The approvals mentioned above come with numerous terms and conditions that must be met in order to maintain the POO in good standing. ICGM has a renewed water permit for drilling on the Baner Project.

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 high grade production occurred in the early 1900's with the most recent work occurring in the mid 1980's.

South of this is the Endomines AB's Friday gold oxide deposit. Endomines AB recently announced the successful commissioning of their newly constructed Orogrande Processing facility. Immediately surrounding the Endomines AB property is an exploration land package recently assembled by Gold Lion Resources Inc.

To the North of the property is a 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 host to a large gold in soil anomaly and a historic oxide gold resource by Bema Gold Corp in the late 1980's; Endomines AB controls the Deadwood and Buffalo Gulch deposits located north of the Baner Project which form part of their strategy to develop and mine the 40-km long Orogrande Mining District (https://endomines.com/company/operations/idaho-usa/).

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

Interpretations and Conclusions

The Orogrande Shear Zone is estimated to vary from 100m to 200m wide and can be traced for over 45km. It is host to numerous small intrusive bodies, dikes, veins and numerous occurrences of breccia, lode, stockwork and disseminated style mineralised zones of precious metals. The Baner Project has the characteristics of, and is considered to be, an orogenic style mineralisation system or deposit within the Orogrande Shear Zone. Soil sampling indicates a large anomalous zone associated with a coincident magnetic high anomaly within the OSZ which the initial scout drilling program successfully evaluated. Drilling intersections of 1 to 10m wide of moderate to higher grade material have been intercepted separated by lower grade values within wide intercepts of low grade values which is typical for the OSZ (Simpson, 2013). Geochemical sampling results from drill core indicate that there are two styles of precious metals mineralisation as elevated gold samples always provide elevated silver values however, elevated silver values can be obtained without having an increase in the gold assay value. Observations in core photographs also indicate that strongly mineralized intervals are either: (i) fe-ox fault/fracture zones, (ii) quartz veins that are either perpendicular to core axis or at low angel to core axis, and (iii) or quartz vein stockworks.

Drilling has also indicated that the oxide zone on the Baner Project is very thick, on the order of 10s to 100s of meters, which combined with the drilling results and the preliminary metallurgical testing is supportive of continued exploration for a bulk mineable oxide deposit with potential heap leach characteristics.

The geological environment is permissible for the formation of orogenic, shear zone hosted and/or intrusion related, precious metal deposits. The existence of carbonate and silica alteration and mineralization with strong precious metals grades in the recent exploration programs 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.

Sample preparation, security and analysis of the Idaho Champion exploration program is compliant with industry standards and is adequate for an exploration stage project. QAQC with respect to the results for the 2018 exploration program have adequate protocols but have not been well followed nor well documented; that is, duplicate samples collected but not assayed, control sample insertion but no review of results. There has been some variability noted in the results from the Certified Reference Materials, they have been addressed with the Company.

The Author has reviewed the Project data, performed audits on the drill database, evaluated the company's QAQC data and has previously visited the project site while drilling was active. The data provided by the Company are generally high quality and believed to be representative of the Project.

Additional checks on the data base and completion of additional drilling may be required prior to generating a resource estimate that meets the requirements of NI43-101.

In the Author's opinion, there are no significant environmental or social impediments to exploration and potential development of the Project, nor any significant existing environmental liabilities. Idaho state mining and federal regulations for mining and mineral exploration are well established and include a well-defined permitting process. Exploration permits have been successfully obtained previously without issue.

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 potential but no guarantee that equivalent or better deposits will be discovered on the Baner Project.

Recommendations

Based on historical and current exploration efforts, the Author believes further detailed exploration is warranted on the current target and others on the property. The recommended work plan should be phased with success of the early activities supporting further expenditures. Additional exploration efforts would expand and better define the main high potential Orogrande shear zone, potential secondary structures and high potential targets within these features. Activities would be divided with the bulk of the expenditures expanding on the previous drill program with a smaller portion evaluating for additional high potential targets. The recommended work plan includes an initial budget of approximately $1.0M USD, consisting of desktop work, geochemical sampling and mapping, environmental, metallurgical and geophysical studies and up to 5,000m of drilling.

The scope and budget of a Phase 2 program would be based on the results of the Phase 1 work plan. For the purposes of conceptual level planning it is assumed the plan would consist of a nominal $3M CAD budget that would include a much larger exploration and definition drill program.

Phase 1	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	*CAD$
	Structural interpretation	5 days	1,000	10,000	
	3D IP geophysics survey	10 line km	1,750	27,500	
	Infill soil sampling, mapping	26 days	1,250	32,500	
	drilling	5000 m	125	625,000	
	assays	4000 samples	35	140,500	
	Metallurgical studies	3 samples	20,000	60,000	
	Desktop work	20 days	750	15,000	
	Access/permitting	permits		5,000	
		SubTotal Phase 1		915,500	
	Contingency ~10%			96,075	
		Phase 1 Total Estimated Cost		**1,011,575**	**1,365,626**

2 Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Baner Project (the 'Project') is located 90km ESE of Grangeville, Idaho. The Project covers a contiguous 4,226 acres of land and is comprised of purchased claims and staked claims held by a 100% owned subsidiary company Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC ("ICGM"); all are in good standing as of the date of this report. The Project area has been explored intermittently since the late 1800s with some small scale underground production from a series of shafts and adits as early as the 1920s. Idaho Champion is the first company to evaluate the Project area by drilling.

This Technical Report on the geology and mineralization of the Baner Project was prepared by Darren W. Lindsay, P.Geo (EGBC) (the "Author") at the request of Mr. Jonathan Buick, President and Chief Executive Officer of Idaho Champion Gold Mines Canada Inc, the Canadian parent company of the 100% owned US subsidiary company Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC. The report was commissioned to capture recent work completed by Idaho Champion. Therefore this report supersedes a Technical Report dated August 30, 2018 and titled "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the December 2017 Report".

The information and data used in the preparation of this report was sourced from the files of Idaho Champion 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 Idaho Champion. Citations are provided throughout the report where this information has been referenced.

The report has used the previous technical report "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the December 2017 Report", dated August 30, 2018, by the same author as the source for much of the information contained herein and therefore has accepted the responsibility for the material contained therein as disclosed including the disclosed reliance on other experts repeated herein.

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 supervised the recent exploration on the Baner Project and has significant exploration history in the area. References to these discussions are appropriately referenced in the report. The author is responsible for all sections of the Report.

The opinion of Mr. Garry J. Carlson of Gradient Geophysics, Inc., Missoula, Montana is relied on for an interpretation of the 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 Author is relying on the author(s) of the Resource Development Inc metallurgical report "Scoping Level Leach Test Program, Baner Project" for their conclusions and recommendations as they pertain to the submitted sample from Idaho Champion.

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.

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.

This Report was completed under the supervision of qualified person (QP) Darren Lindsay (P.Geo; EGBC 30145) strictly on a fee for service basis and who currently holds the position of Director, Lindsay Geological Inc. In addition, Mr. Lindsay has had access to Mr. Baughman for discussions, and Mr. Baughman's notes to supplement Company supplied data.

The Author completed a site visit between the dates of August 21 to August 23, 2018 while the drilling program was active.

The Effective Date of this Technical Report is March 31, 2020.
The amended report date is July 21, 2020.

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.

Analytical results for precious metals and trace elements are quoted in grams per metric tonne (g/t), parts per million (ppm), or parts per billion (ppb) where one (1) g/t is equivalent to 1ppm and 1000ppb. Analytical results for base metals and major elements are quoted in ppm or weight percent (%) where 10,000 ppm is equivalent to 1%.

Table 2-1: List of units used in this report

Measurement Type	Abbreviation	Unit	SI Conversion
Area	**ac**	acre	0.405 ha
Area	**ha**	hectare	0.01 km2
Area	**km2**	square kilometer	100 ha
Concentration	**g/t**	grams per metric tonne	1 part per million
Concentration	**oz/ton**	troy ounces per short ton	34.2855 g/t
Concentration	**ppb**	parts per billion	0.001 g/t or 0.001 ppm
Concentration	**ppm**	parts per million	1.0 g/t
Length/Depth	**in**	inch	2.54 cm
Length	**cm**	centimeter	0.01 m
Length	**m**	meter	SI base unit
Length	**km**	kilometer	1000 m
Length	**mi**	mile	1609.34 km
Mass	**g**	gram	SI base unit
Mass	**kg**	kilogram	1000 g
Mass	**oz**	Troy ounce	31.10348 g
Mass	**t**	metric tonne	1000 kg
Mass	**ton**	short ton	907.185 kg
Time	**Ma**	million years	
Time	**Ga**	billon years	
Temperature	**°F**	degrees Fahrenheit	°F=°C x 9/5+32
Temperature	**°C**	degrees Celsius	SI base unit

Table 2-2: List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

Abbreviation/Acronym	Name
AAS	Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy
ac	acre
Ag	silver
As	arsenic
Au	gold
Az	azimuth
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAD	Canadian dollars
cm	centimeters

ddh	diamond drill hole
FA	fire assay
g	grams
Ga	billion years
GPS	global positioning system
g/t	grams per ton
ha	hectare
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
m	meter
Ma	Million years
mi	mile
NAD83	North American Datum 1983
oz	ounce
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
RC	reverse circulation (drilling)
sq km or km2	square kilometers
USD	United States of America dollars
USFS	United States Forest Service
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
WGS84	World Geodetic Survey 1984

3 Reliance on Other Experts

This Technical Report has been prepared by the Author for Idaho Champion Mines Canada Inc and its wholly owned subsidiary Idaho Champion Mining LLC. The information, opinions and conclusions contained in this report are based on: information available at the time of the preparation of this report, assumptions, conditions and qualification as set forth in this report, and data, reports and other information supplied by the Project owner and other third party sources.

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.

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.

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); the main supply center is Grangeville, Idaho located approximately 80km West of Elk City. 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 221 unpatented lode claims covering approximately 4,350 acres (1,760 ha.), situated in Meridian 08 Township 28 North Range 07 East Sections 001, 012, 013, 024 and in Meridian 08 Township 28 North Range 08 East Sections 005, 006, 007, 008, 017, 018, 019, and 020 in Idaho County, Idaho. The property is roughly centered at 115° 31' 10" West longitude and 45° 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, BC Group of claims (BC 1 through BC 202, BC 205 and BC 206), and (ii) the historic Baner Property held 100% by ICGM.. The Baner option to purchase agreement was completed on October 31, 2017, claim staking of the BC group occurred November 2016 and November 2017, the Sally Claim group (within the BC Claims) acquisition was completed October 15, 2018 with the issuing of one million shares of the Company.

Table 4-1: Baner Project list of claims.

Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Type	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage	Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Type	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 1	IMC217236	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	20.66	BC 112	IMC221052	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66
BC 2	IMC217237	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	20.66	BC 113	IMC221053	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66
BC 3	IMC217238	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	20.66	BC 114	IMC221054	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66
BC 4	IMC217239	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	17.906	BC 115	IMC221055	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66
BC 5	IMC217240	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	4.132	BC 116	IMC221056	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66
BC 6	IMC217241	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	2.33	BC 117	IMC221057	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66
BC 7	IMC217242	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	8.42	BC 118	IMC221058	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66
BC 8	IMC217243	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	3.61	BC 119	IMC221059	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66
BC 9	IMC217244	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	8.415	BC 120	IMC221060	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66
BC 10	IMC217245	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	16.694	BC 121	IMC221061	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 11	IMC217246	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 122	IMC221062	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 12	IMC217247	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 123	IMC221063	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 13	IMC217248	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 124	IMC221064	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 14	IMC217249	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 125	IMC221065	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 15	IMC217250	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 126	IMC221066	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 16	IMC217251	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 127	IMC221067	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 17	IMC217252	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 128	IMC221068	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 18	IMC217253	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 129	IMC221069	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 19	IMC217254	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 130	IMC221070	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 20	IMC217255	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 131	IMC221071	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-17	20.66
BC 21	IMC217256	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 132	IMC221072	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 22	IMC217257	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 133	IMC221073	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 23	IMC217258	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	20.66	BC 134	IMC221074	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 24	IMC217259	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-10	20.66	BC 135	IMC221075	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 25	IMC217260	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 136	IMC221076	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 26	IMC217261	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 137	IMC221077	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 27	IMC217262	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 138	IMC221078	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 28	IMC217263	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 139	IMC221079	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 29	IMC217264	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 140	IMC221080	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 30	IMC217265	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 141	IMC221081	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 31	IMC217266	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 142	IMC221082	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-16	20.66
BC 32	IMC217267	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 143	IMC221083	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 33	IMC217268	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 144	IMC221084	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 34	IMC217269	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 145	IMC221085	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 35	IMC217270	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 146	IMC221086	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 36	IMC217271	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 147	IMC221087	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 37	IMC217272	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 148	IMC221088	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 38	IMC217273	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 149	IMC221089	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 39	IMC217274	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 150	IMC221090	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 40	IMC217275	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 151	IMC221091	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 41	IMC217276	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 152	IMC221092	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 42	IMC217277	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 153	IMC221093	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 43	IMC217278	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 154	IMC221094	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 44	IMC217279	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 155	IMC221095	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 45	IMC217280	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 156	IMC221096	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 46	IMC217281	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 157	IMC221097	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 47	IMC217282	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 158	IMC221098	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 48	IMC217283	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 159	IMC221099	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 49	IMC217284	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 160	IMC221100	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 50	IMC217285	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 161	IMC221101	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 51	IMC217286	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 162	IMC221102	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-04	20.66
BC 52	IMC217287	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	10.509	BC 163	IMC221103	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 53	IMC217288	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 164	IMC221104	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 54	IMC217289	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	10.261	BC 165	IMC221105	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 55	IMC217290	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 166	IMC221106	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 56	IMC217291	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 167	IMC221107	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 57	IMC217292	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 168	IMC221108	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 58	IMC217293	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 169	IMC221109	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 59	IMC217294	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 170	IMC221110	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-05	20.66
BC 60	IMC217295	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 171	IMC221111	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 61	IMC217296	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 172	IMC221112	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 62	IMC217297	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 173	IMC221113	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 63	IMC217298	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 174	IMC221114	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 64	IMC217299	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 175	IMC221115	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 65	IMC217300	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 176	IMC221116	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 66	IMC217301	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 177	IMC221117	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 67	IMC217302	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 178	IMC221118	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 68	IMC217303	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2016-11-09	20.66	BC 179	IMC221119	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 69	IMC221009	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66	BC 180	IMC221120	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 70	IMC221010	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66	BC 181	IMC221121	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 71	IMC221011	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	BC 182	IMC221122	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-06	20.66
BC 72	IMC221012	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	BC 183	IMC221123	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 73	IMC221013	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	BC 184	IMC221124	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 74	IMC221014	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	BC 185	IMC221125	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 75	IMC221015	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	BC 186	IMC221126	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	13.01
BC 76	IMC221016	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	BC 187	IMC221127	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	2.8
BC 77	IMC221017	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	20.66	BC 188	IMC221128	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	2.75

Table 4-1(continued): Baner Project list of claims.

Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Type	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage	Claim Name	Serial Number	Dispostion	Type	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 78	IMC221018	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66	BC 189	IMC221129	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	2.41
BC 79	IMC221019	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 190	IMC221130	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	4.82
BC 80	IMC221020	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 191	IMC221131	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	2.066
BC 81	IMC221021	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 192	IMC221132	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	4.13
BC 82	IMC221022	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 193	IMC221133	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66
BC 83	IMC221023	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66	BC 194	IMC221134	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 84	IMC221024	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	20.66	BC 195	IMC221135	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 85	IMC221025	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 196	IMC221136	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 86	IMC221026	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 197	IMC221137	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 87	IMC221027	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 198	IMC221138	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66
BC 88	IMC221028	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66	BC 199	IMC221139	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66
BC 89	IMC221029	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	20.66	BC 200	IMC221140	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66
BC 90	IMC221030	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-09	20.66	BC 201	IMC221141	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 91	IMC221031	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	BC 202	IMC221142	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-07	20.66
BC 92	IMC221032	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	BC 205	IMC221143	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66
BC 93	IMC221033	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	BC 206	IMC221144	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66
BC 94	IMC221034	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	TARTARUS NO 1	IMC5578	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1926-07-22	20.66
BC 95	IMC221035	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	TARTARUS NO 2	IMC5579	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1926-07-22	20.66
BC 96	IMC221036	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	TARTARUS NO 3	IMC5580	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1926-07-22	20.66
BC 97	IMC221037	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66	TARTARUS NO 4	IMC5581	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1926-07-22	20.66
BC 98	IMC221038	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66	NYMPF	IMC5582	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1916-04-03	20.66
BC 99	IMC221039	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66	GNOME	IMC5583	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1916-04-03	20.66
BC 100	IMC221040	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-18	20.66	DRYAD	IMC5584	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1916-04-03	20.66
BC 101	IMC221041	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	SPOOK	IMC5585	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1916-04-03	20.66
BC 102	IMC221042	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	KATYDID	IMC5586	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1940-07-06	20.66
BC 103	IMC221043	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	SUCCESS NO 1	IMC5587	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1946-06-20	20.66
BC 104	IMC221044	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66	SUCCESS NO 2	IMC5588	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	1946-06-22	20.66
BC 105	IMC221045	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	Sally #1	IMC215200	ACTIVE	LODE	2019	2015-10-19	20.66
BC 106	IMC221046	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	Sally #2	IMC215201	ACTIVE	LODE	2019	2015-10-19	20.66
BC 107	IMC221047	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66	Sally #3	IMC215202	ACTIVE	LODE	2019	2015-10-19	20.66
BC 108	IMC221048	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-08	20.66	Sally #4	IMC215203	ACTIVE	LODE	2019	2015-10-19	20.66
BC 109	IMC221049	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	Sally #5	IMC215204	ACTIVE	LODE	2019	2015-10-19	20.66
BC 110	IMC221050	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-14	20.66	Sally #6	IMC215205	ACTIVE	LODE	2019	2015-10-19	20.66
BC 111	IMC221051	ACTIVE	LODE	2020	2017-11-15	20.66							

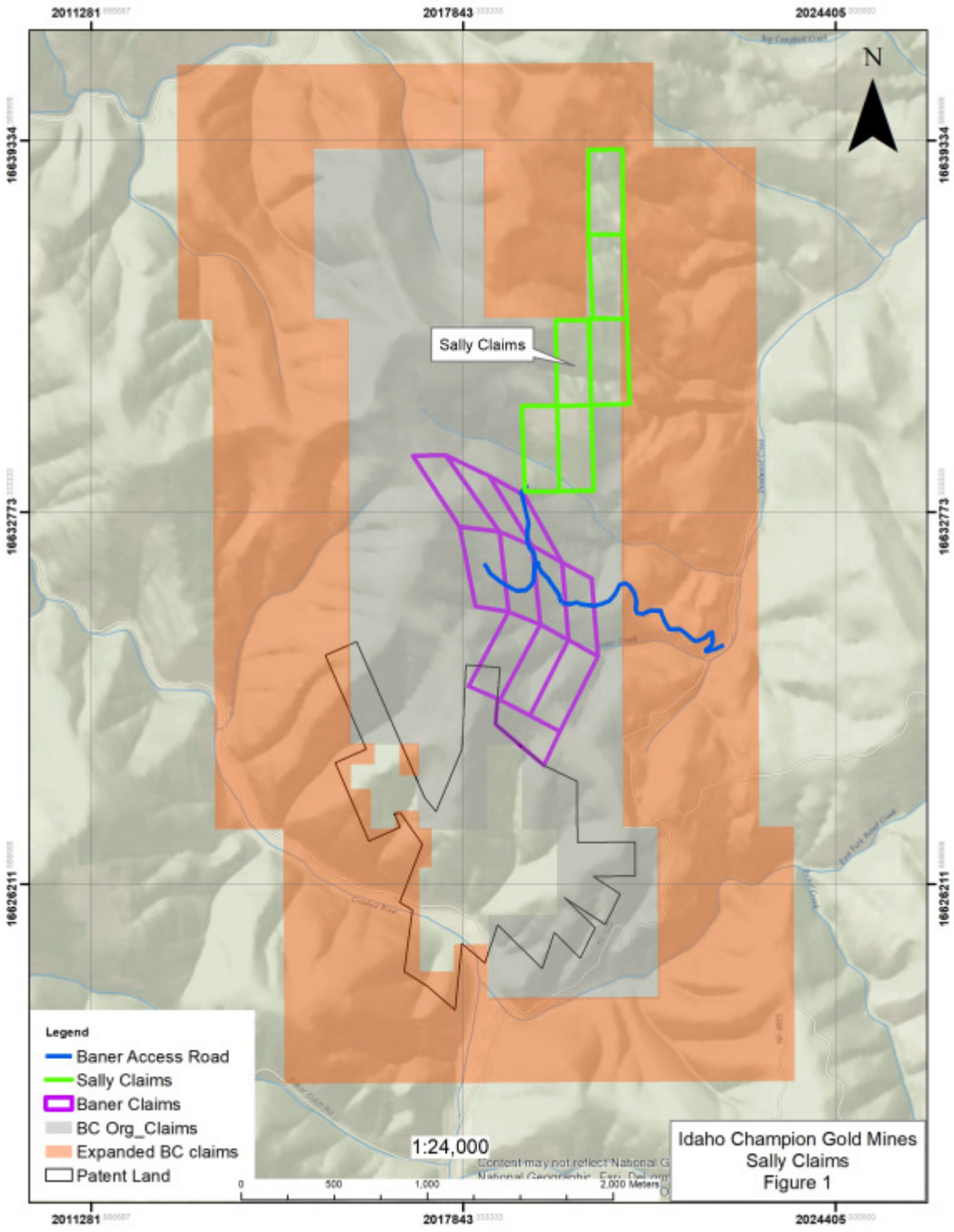

Figure 4-2: Baner Project claim map; BC claims (phase 1-grey shade and phase 2-orange shade) overstake the Baner Property (purple outline), the Sally claims (green outline) and patent ground (grey outline).

Obligations

An annual maintenance fee of US$165 per lode claim is payable annually by September 1st; for the Baner Project all the claims are paid up to September 1st, 2020. 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 for the Baner drilling, which 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 paid, an amount of $4,951.00. A water permit from the State Department of Water Resources was required as part of the Baner POO. Temporary Water Permit TP-82-50 was issued to ICGM on Sept. 21, 2017. The permit will need to be renewed annually and has not yet been approved for 2020; the previously approved source for drilling water is the confluence of Baner and Deadwood Creeks.

A second POO application for exploration drilling on the Sally claim area was submitted and has received a positive decision memorandum (bond contingent approval) from the USFS dated April 20, 2019. The POO requested allowance to prepare of up to nineteen (19) drill pads. Prior to undertaking the exploration drilling a water permit will be required from the Idaho Department of Water Resources and based on the number of drill rigs to be used, a bond will have to be posted with the USFS.

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 Idaho Champion. 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
pending	Plan of Operation	April 20, 2019	Approved
pending	Water rights permit	To be submitted	pending
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 or Lewiston, Idaho each of 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 11oF (-12C) to a maximum of 81oF (27C), with average temperatures of 26oF (-3C) in winter and 77oF (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 paleo-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.

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 (J.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 consulting engineer and one time City Engineer for Lewiston, ID, 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 on behalf of Idaho Champion.

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

Year	Company	Work
2018	Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC	Renew water permit, drill program, field sampling
2016-17	Idaho Champion Gold Mines LLC	Staking, POO application, data compilation, site review and sampling; induced polarization survey and claim staking
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.

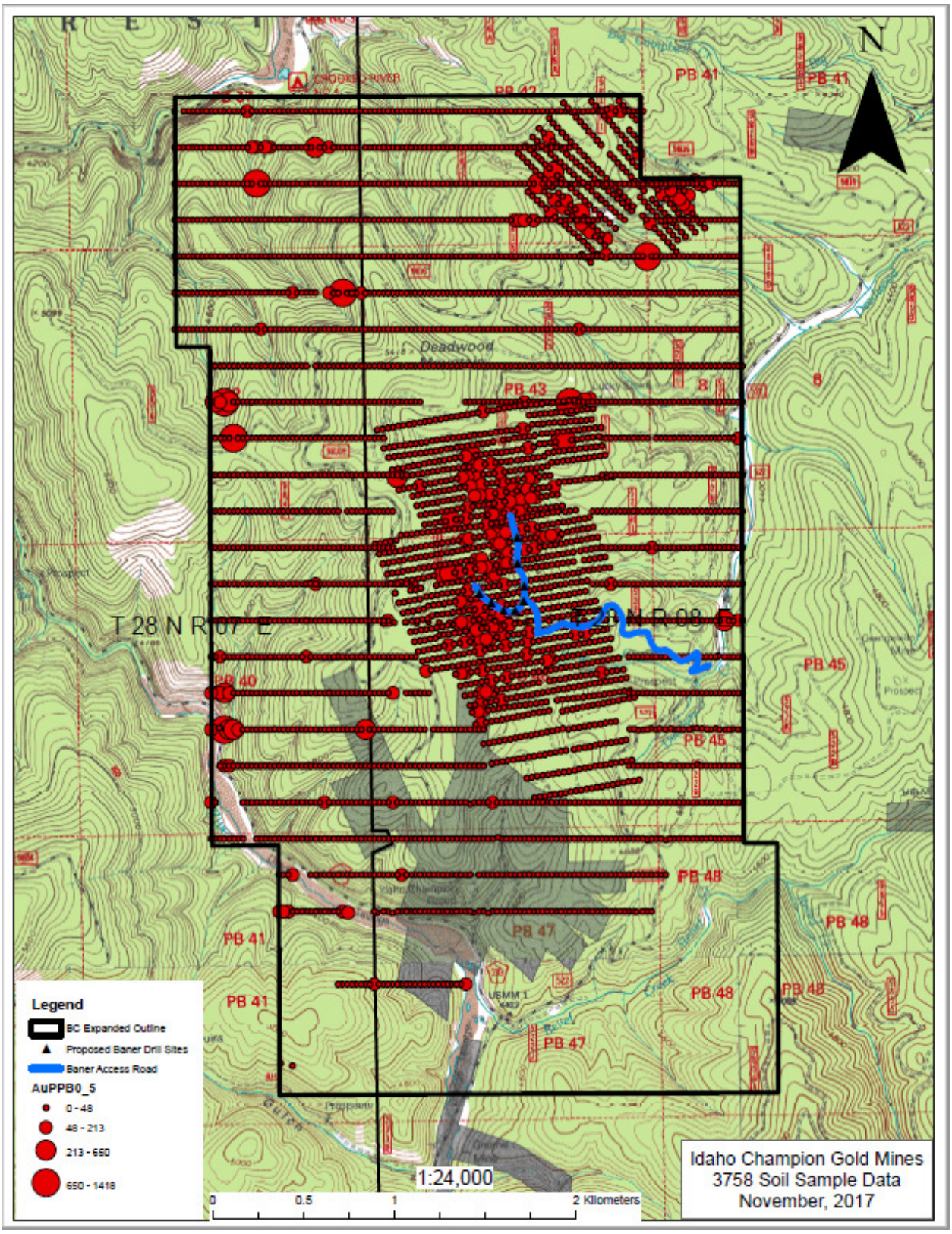

Figure 6-1: Regional soil sampling highlighting the N-S trending 'Aplite' Dyke and Orogrande Shear Zone targets within the Baner Project.

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.

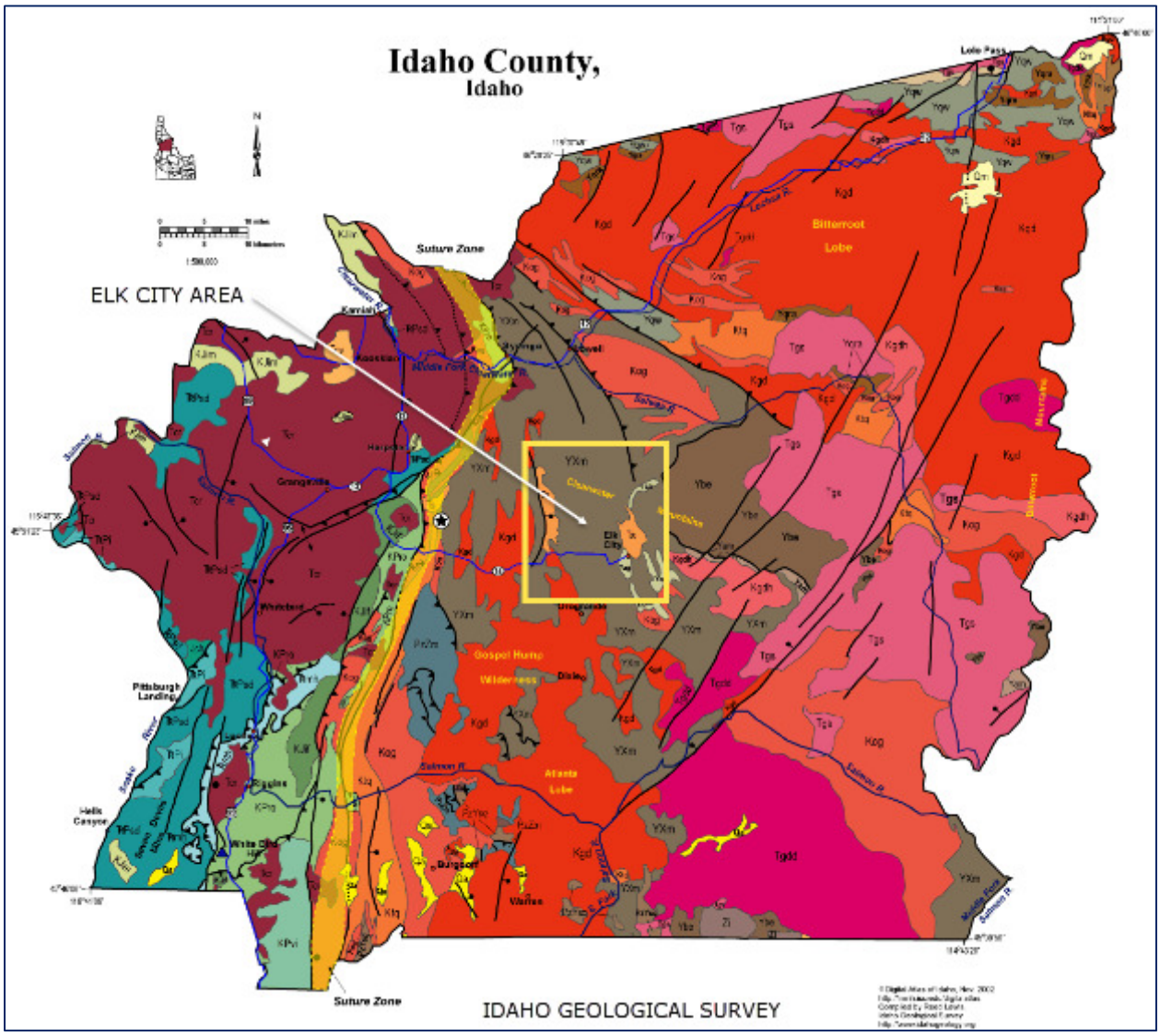

Figure 7-1a: Regional geology of Idaho County, Idaho (Idaho Geological Survey) with Idaho Suture Zone highlighted with hatched orange left of the Elk City Area.

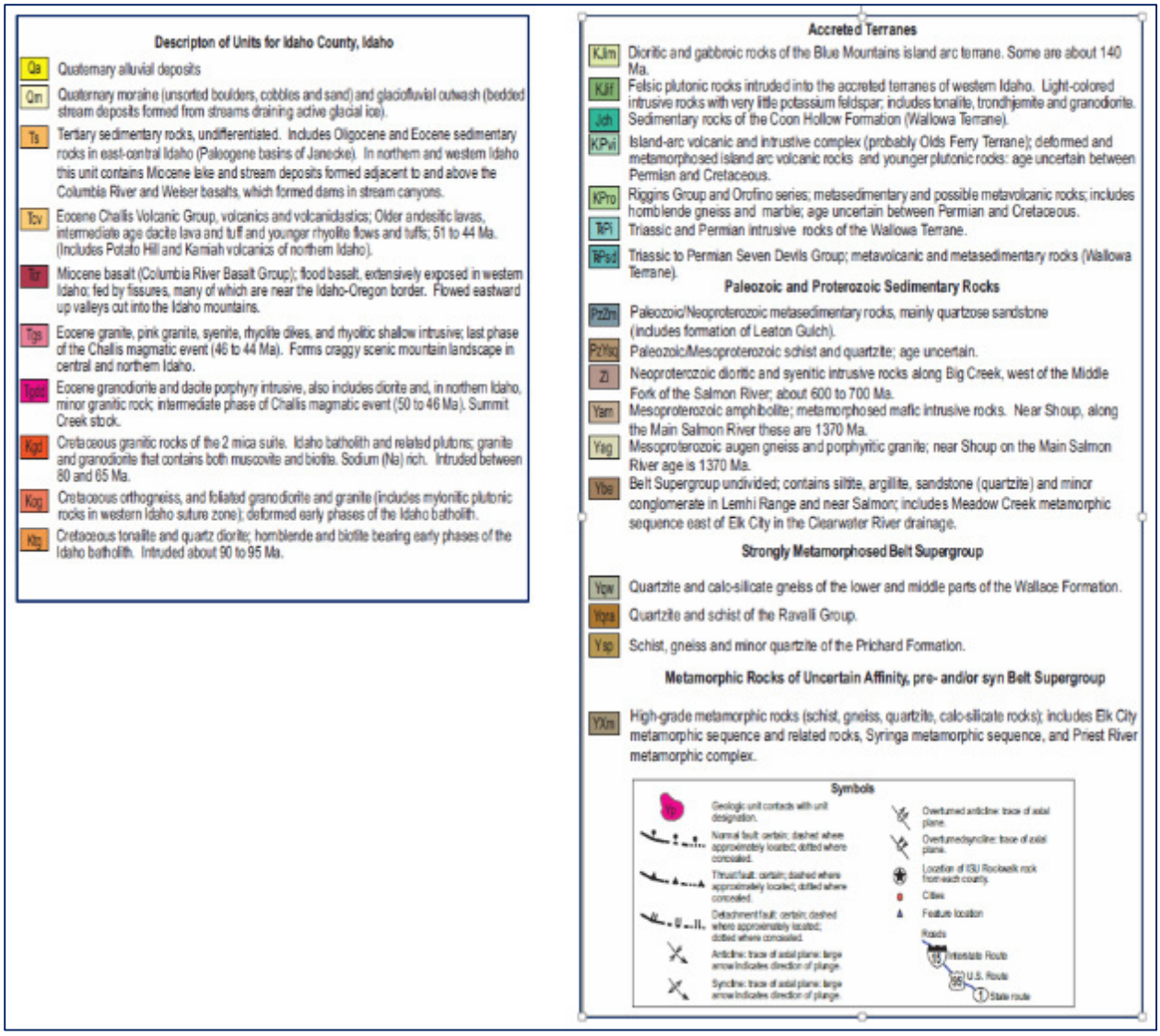

Figure 7-1b: Legend for regional geology of Idaho County (Idaho Geological Survey).

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.

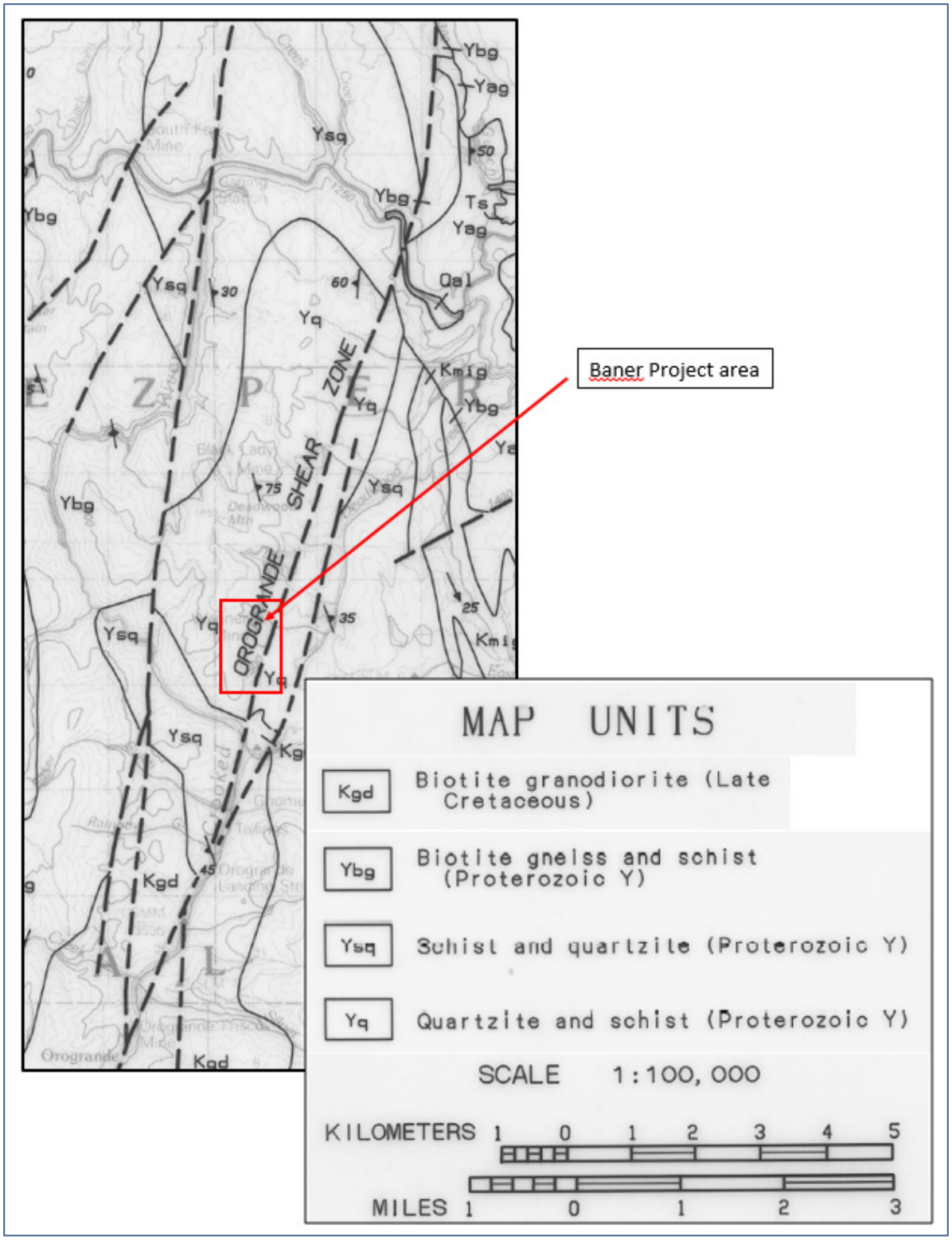

Figure 7-2: Local geology of Elk City-Orogrande region (modified from Lewis et al., 1990).

7.3 Property Geology

No recent surface mapping has been undertaken on the Property and therefore 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 using historical nomenclature; current work identifies this zone as a locally silicified, micaceous quartzite. 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.

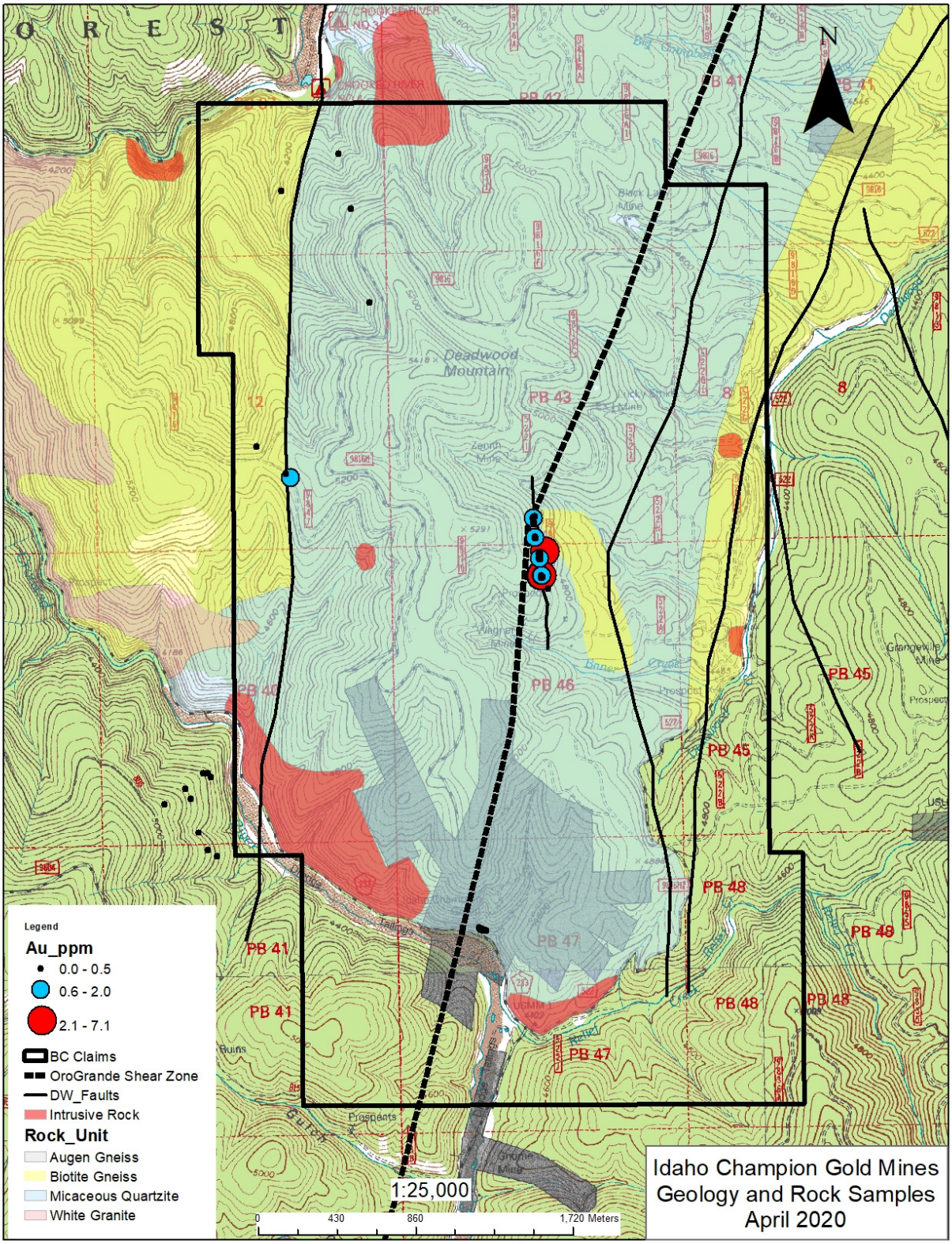

Figure 7-3: Baner Property geology; limited mapping has been undertaken with the micaceous quartzite being the most common unit.

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-Cretaceous 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).

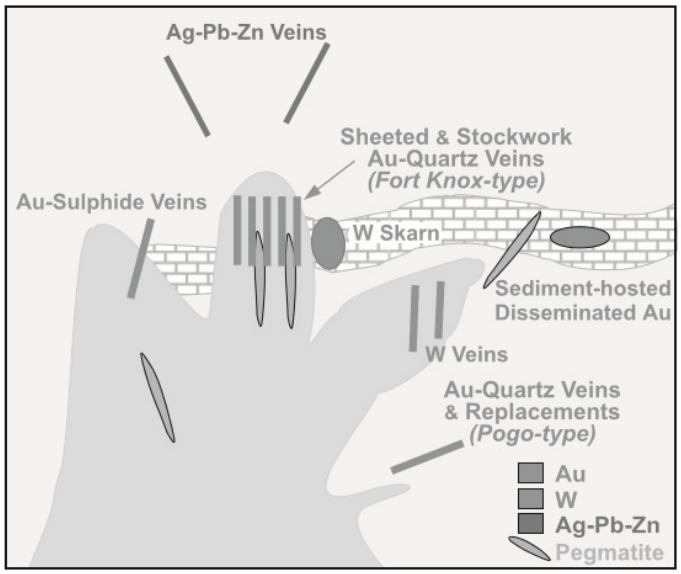

Figure 8-1: Schematic model of plutonic-related gold quartz mineralisation showing different styles and metal assemblages of intermediate to felsic plutons intruded into continental margins settings (after Logan, 2000).

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.

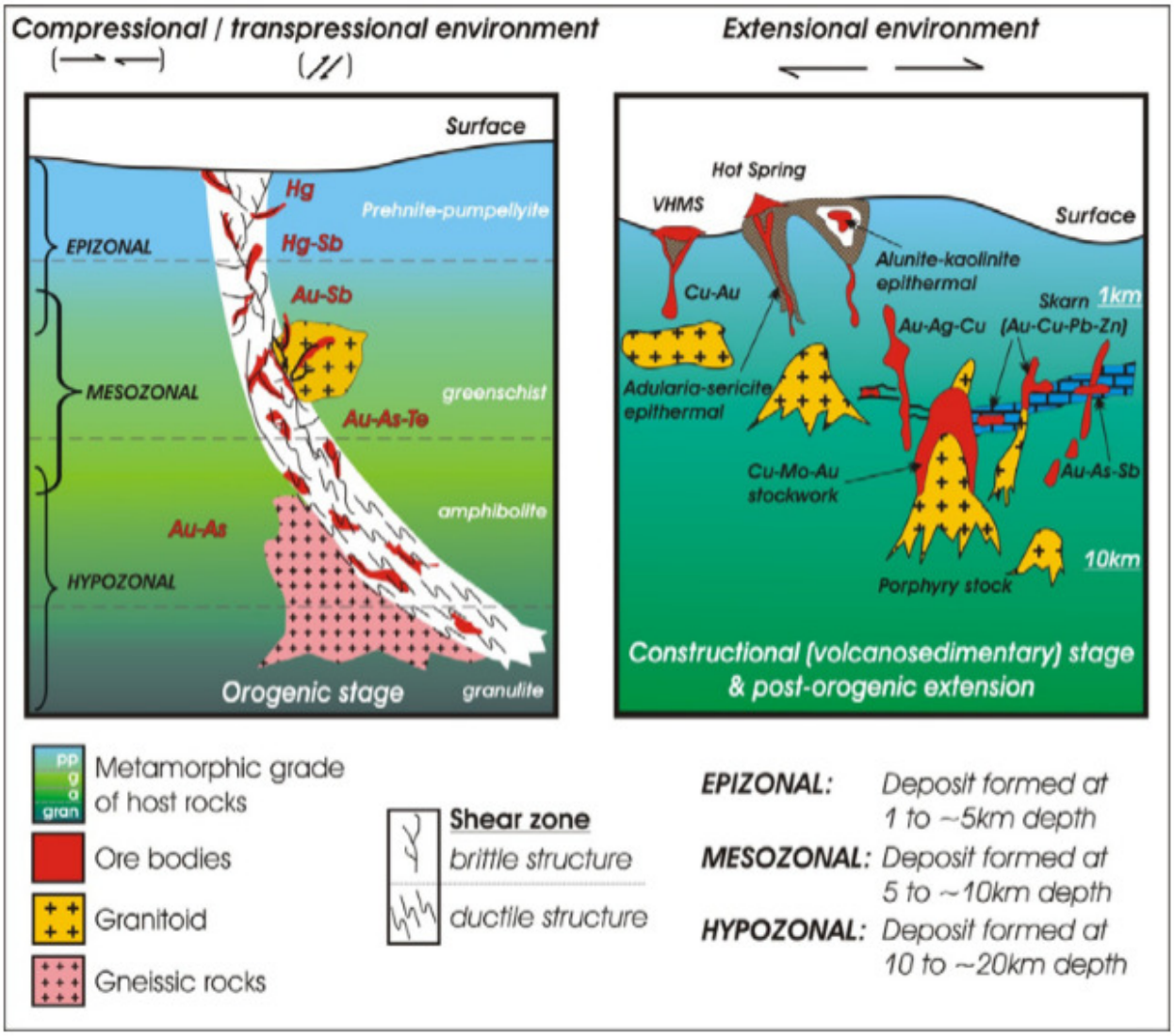

Figure 8-2: Conceptual orogenic model for the Baner Property (Goldfarb et al., 2013).

9 Exploration

Idaho Champion's initial work program was a limited program of prospecting, rock sampling and three lines of induced polarization ground geophysical surveying on the Project; at the time of the previous report only partial results were available for the rock sampling, they will be presented here in full. Exposures created during the establishment of a drill access road and drill pads were sampled in 2018.

9.1 Prospecting and Sampling

Previous sampling programs were completed over two to four days during the months of August and October in 2016, and August, September, October and November in 2017. A total of 105 grab samples (float, dump adit, pit, trench, shaft, outcrop) were collected with highlights presented in Table 9-1.

The recent work program collected a total of 174 samples for assay of these 10 samples were soil samples, 54 were grab samples (float and dump), 7 were channel samples and 103 were identified as outcrop samples. This latter set of samples consisted of either 5 foot or 1m chip-channel samples along road cuts or drill pad exposures. Eight of the samples were noted as resamples of previous samples; no control samples were noted in the surface sample database. The samples were collected intermittently over the period of June to October 2018. Highlights are presented in Table 9-2.

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 7g/t gold.

Table 9-1: Selected sample results from previous prospecting work.

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

Table 9-2: Selected sample results from most recent sampling and prospecting work.

Sample	Sample Date	Location	Sample Type	Rock Type	Au_ppm	Ag_ppm	Comment
15735	2018-09-28	ICG2018 pad B9	Outcrop	Mica Quartzite	7.063	13.714	11m mark
15558	2018-09-11	W Fork of Crooked Rv	Float	QM/Mica Quartzite	6.000	3.429	Snowshoe Lode
15682	2018-06-03	Baner	Float	Qt Vein	4.903	68.913	Sample on logging rd below B10
15758	2018-10-05	Baner-Angel Zone	Float	Mica Quartzite/Pyrite	4.354	3.429	exposed shear zone, root wad, at 15507
15739	2018-09-28	ICG2018 pad B9	Outcrop	Mica Quartzite	2.297	3.429	15m mark
15507	2018-07-20	Baner-Angel Zone	Float	Mica Quartzite	2.263	3.429	exposed shear zone, follow up 286 and 828
15740	2018-09-28	ICG2018 pad B9	Outcrop	Mica Quartzite	2.194	3.429	0.3m wide shear zone, 16m mark
15582	2018-09-17	Badger Summit	Float	Mica Quartzite/Qtz Vein	2.091	3.429	
15807	2018-10-24	ICG2018 pad B9 RS	Channel		2.091	3.908	15737 Resample; 1m horizontal
15756	2018-10-05	Baner-Angel Zone	Float	QM	2.023	3.429	exposed shear zone

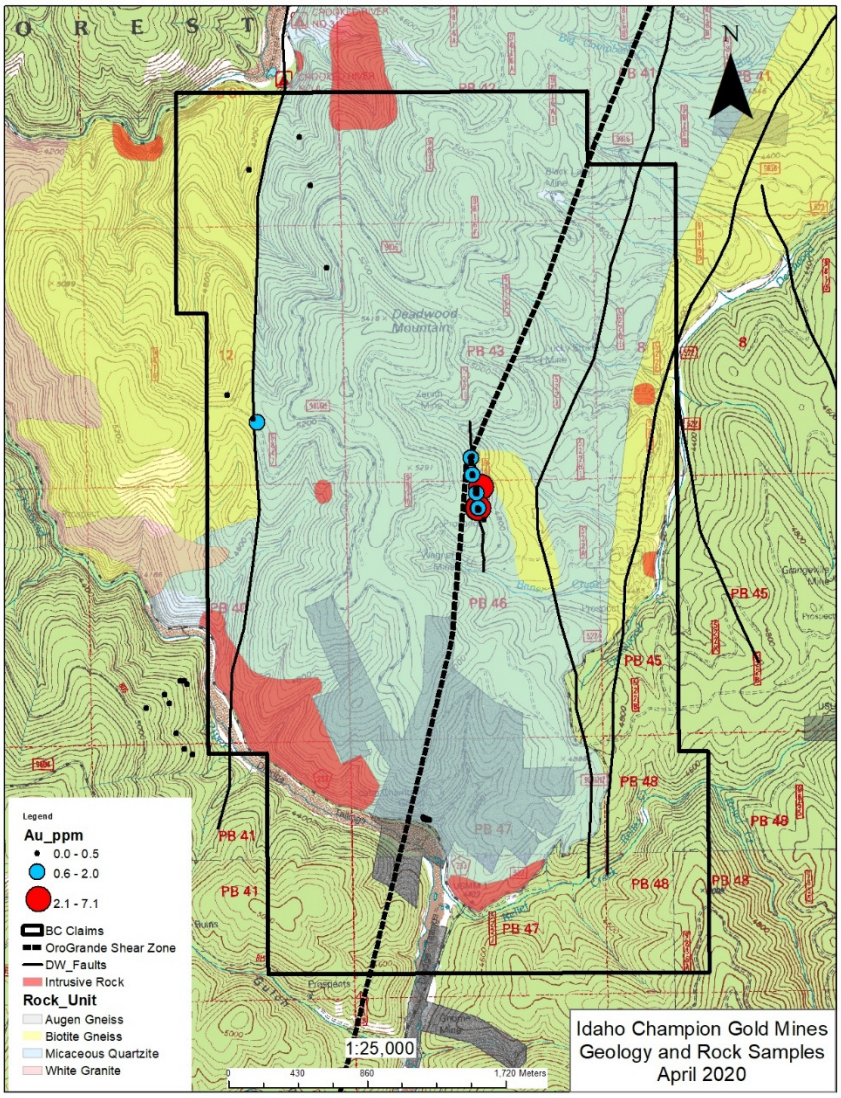

Figure 9-1: Most recent rock samples on the Baner Project (Baughman, 2020); the grey patents are not part of the Baner Project.

9.2 Geophysics

In 2017 a dipole-dipole induced polarization survey ("i.p. survey") was conducted over three 1700m lines oriented in a NW orientation spaced 500m to 750m apart (Figure 9-2). 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. 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.

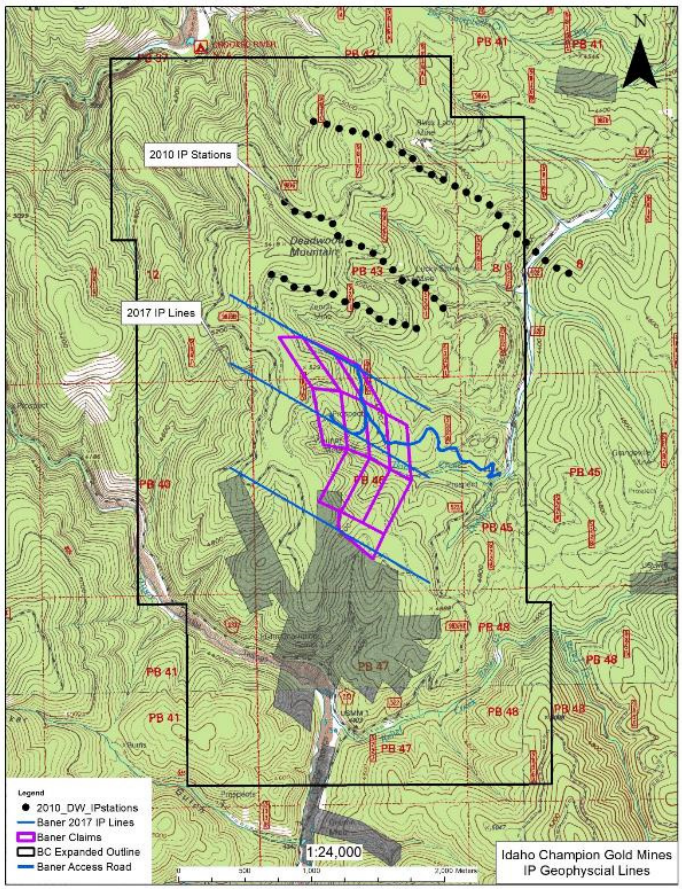

Figure 9-2: Induced polarisation dipole-dipole survey lines (Baughman, 2017); the grey patents are not part of the Baner Project.

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.

Idaho Champion completed a total of 19 holes from nine approved drill sites for a total of 5,521 meters. The holes tested across 8 sections along approximately 550m of strike (Figure 10-1 and Table 10-1). The diamond core drilling program was being executed in two shifts covering 24 hours per day by BWH Drilling, based in Elk City, ID, using HQ for weathered zones and NQ sized drill rods for bedrock zones (63mm and 47mm inner diameter, respectively) and undertaken at the direction of ICGM geologists.

Table 10-1: List of drill collars, location and end of hole length.

Hole number	Northing	Easting	Elevation	AZ	DIP	Depth
ICG2018-01	5069700	615360	1507	280	-45	326.4
ICG2018-02	5069368	615423.5	1508.6	270	-45	289.5
ICG2018-03	5069368	615423.5	1508.6	90	-60	389
ICG2018-04	5069280	615407	1503.3	270	-45	370
ICG2018-05	5069253	615357.3	1512.2	270	-45	341
ICG2018-06	5069253	615357.3	1512.2	0	-90	151.2
ICG2018-07	5069282	615259.7	1501.5	270	-45	485.9
ICG2018-08	5069775	615343.2	1498.4	285	-45	207
ICG2018-09	5069775	615343.2	1498.4	285	-60	293.5
ICG2018-10	5069700	615360	1507	280	-60	351
ICG2018-11	5069600	615381	1510	270	-60	382.3
ICG2018-12	5069600	615381	1510	270	-45	222
ICG2018-13	5069483	615384.5	1505.4	270	-60	293.4
ICG2018-14	5069483	615384.5	1505.4	270	-45	193.7
ICG2018-15	5069806	615344.2	1497.3	280	-60	317.1
ICG2018-16	5069806	615344.2	1497.3	280	-90	184.5
ICG2018-17	5069483	615384.5	1505.4	90	-88	181
ICG2018-18	5069600	615381	1510	190	-88	209
ICG2018-19	5069829	615378.9	1483	270	-45	333.4

Drilling procedures included drill line up, drill location survey using GPS, daily checking on progress or issues at the drill rig, down-hole surveying roughly every 30m using a FlexIT SmartTool (supplied and operated by the drill contractor), 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 covered and outside 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 petrography and review at a later date. A total of 75 petrographic samples have been identified; as of the effective date of this report no work has been done to create, analyze or review these petrographic samples.

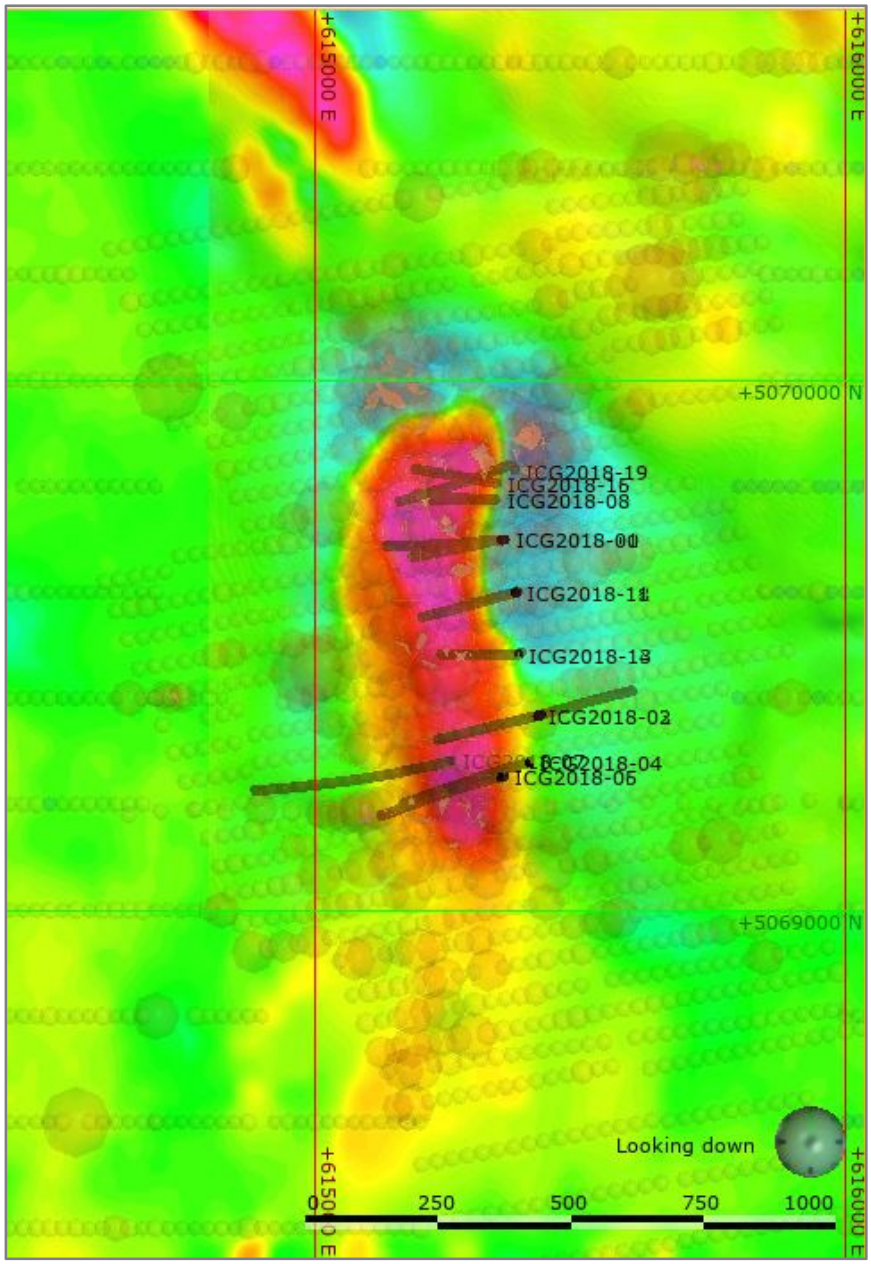

Figure 10-1: Drill collar locations on faded soil geochemistry and base of vertical derivative of historical airborne magnetics of the targeted section of the Orogrande Shear Zone, 'Aplite' target, Baner Property.

The targeted, generally north-south trending roughly 100m wide, coincident magnetic anomaly (relative high), surface soil anomaly and chargeability/resistivity anomalies (i.p. survey), known as the 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 especially when sulphide minerals are visible. 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.

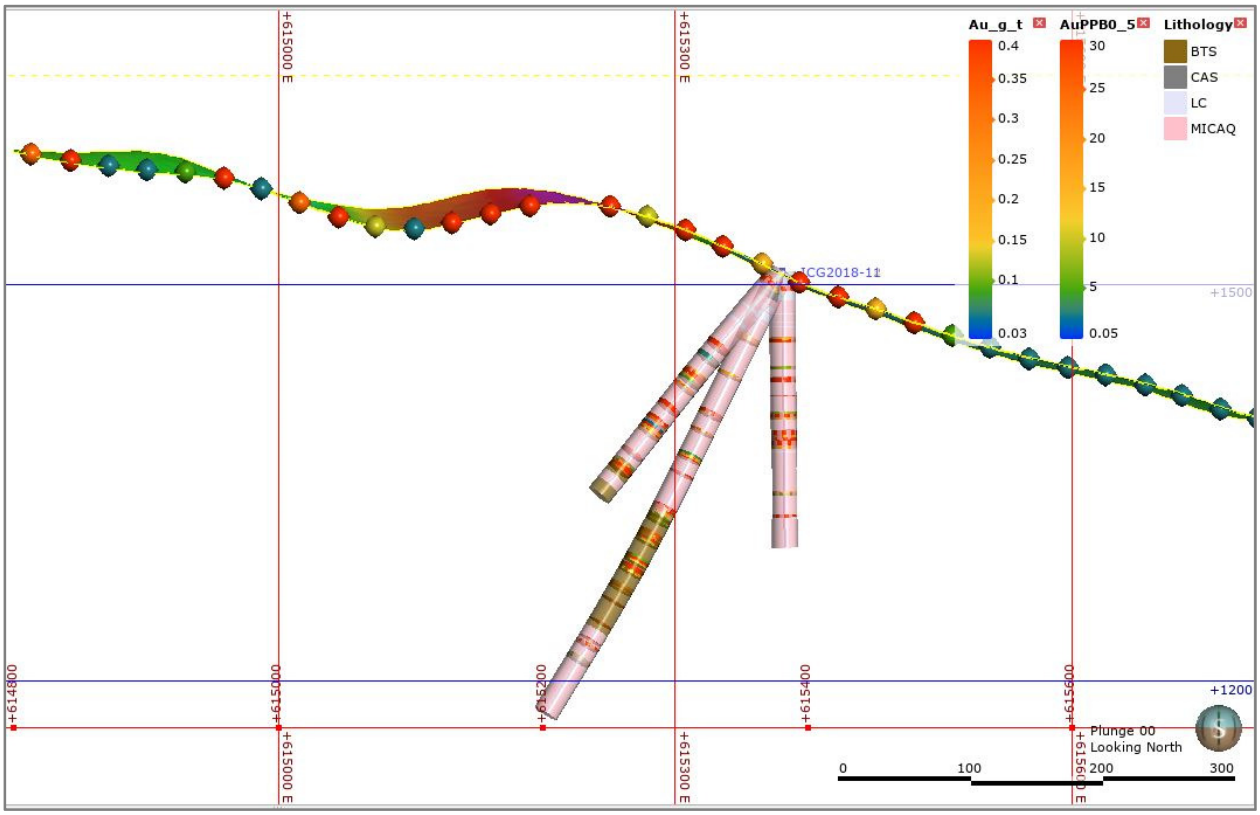

Figure 10-2: Type section of drilling showing geology and assay values with gridded soil samples; this drill fence indicates the eastern side of the shear zone remains untested.

Significant intersections from the drill program are provided in Table 10-2, other mineralized intervals have been sampled however grades, thicknesses or depth of intercept make these less significant with the current level of knowledge. The assay data indicates generally broad zones of lower grade gold mineralisation, within these are narrower zones of stronger grades. Higher gold grades also present

higher silver grades however there are also narrow intervals of high silver grades that are not accompanied by elevated gold grades.

Average recovery values from logging data have been included in Table 10-2 to show that there are sections of both the shallow highly weathered material as well as locally the potentially mineralized structures that returned low core recoveries. Mean core recovery based on average drill hole recoveries for all drilling was 79% with a maximum of 92% and minimum of 42%. These sections of poor core recovery have the potential to impact the accuracy and reliability of the results.

Drill hole intervals generally used a 1 g/t gold cut-off including up to 5m of continuous samples above 0.25 g/t gold but below the cut-off grade. There are some compiled intervals that have been interpreted to be potentially continuous with the targeted zone that have no values above 1 g/t gold but are included in the table for completeness.

Table 10-2: Significant intersections from the drill program.

holeID	From	To	Length*	Gold	Silver	Zone	average
	m	m	m	g/t	g/t	name	recovery
ICG2018-01	83.00	89.00	6.00	1.94	5.37		89%
and	96.80	101.00	4.20	1.83	4.38		99%
ICG2018-02	155.50	158.00	2.50	1.38	5.50		96%
ICG2018-03				nsv			n/a
ICG2018-04	62.50	67.00	4.50	1.00	4.33		83%
ICG2018-05	33.00	36.00	3.00	1.78	5.20		68%
ICG2018-06	128.60	135.00	6.40	0.71	3.13		29%
ICG2018-07				nsv			n/a
ICG2018-08	115.00	121.30	6.30	8.67	85.52		70%
includes	116.30	116.60	0.30	146.74	1611.43		72%
ICG2018-09	45.00	59.80	14.80	1.66	4.03		87%
and	76.20	78.70	2.50	6.04	34.47		95%
and	176.00	183.40	7.40	1.26	3.00		94%
ICG2018-10	88.50	92.00	3.50	4.01	36.11		76%
ICG2018-11	9.00	24.00	15.00	0.16	39.22		10%
and	121.00	123.00	2.00	4.08	1.71		56%
and	172.00	173.20	1.20	8.26	28.25		75%
and	253.40	255.50	2.10	3.72	1.71		97%
ICG2018-12				nsv			n/a
ICG2018-13	5.60	17.60	12.00	20.84	11.07		35%
includes	5.60	10.10	4.50	48.98	25.98		13%
and	32.20	34.20	2.00	9.02	1.71		95%
ICG2018-14	58.00	69.00	11.00	2.27	3.99		55%
ICG2018-15	139.00	143.80	4.80	66.00	19.26		77%
ICG2018-16	72.70	73.70	1.00	18.80	27.65		98%
and	95.30	95.80	0.50	9.74	18.55		80%
and	101.60	102.20	0.60	9.39	4.35		100%
and	104.50	105.00	0.50	7.82	11.07		88%
and	127.90	133.00	5.10	5.39	15.84		98%
includes	130.70	131.20	0.50	24.27	129.94		100%
ICG2018-17	88.00	94.00	6.00	1.07	5.74		67%
ICG2018-18	121.00	131.50	10.50	0.88	1.71		48%
ICG2018-19	89.00	91.00	2.00	5.85	15.16		62%
and	138.20	138.70	0.50	15.15	22.35		80%

11 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

11.1 Surface Samples

Rock grab samples (float, dump, adit, shaft, trench) were collected by selecting rock fragments or breaking larger rocks to smaller fragments and filling a calico or plastic sample bag until approximately 2-3kg of material was collected. Samples numbers were written on the bag and a tag with the same number was placed in the bag. A GPS reading was collected for each sample site.

Channel samples were collected using a hammer to chip horizontally across the face of the exposure catching rock fragments in a plastic or calico bag until approximately 2-3 kg of material was collected; samples were usually 1m in length, in some cases they were 5feet in length. Sample bags were labeled with the sample number and had a sample tag enclosed with the sample. A GPS reading was collected for each sample site.

Soil samples were collected by first clearing the surface material then digging down to the 'B' horizon, approximately 20cm using a small shovel, where sample material was collected and placed in a numbered bag with sample tag inserted. A GPS reading was collected for each sample site.

No QA/QC data is available for the previously collected due diligence samples nor the recently collected sample program 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.

All samples were stored at the core logging facility until a suitable sample shipment size was obtained. Samples were weighed and then placed in larger bags, labeled with shipping addresses and shipment number and bag number. Samples were shipped regularly from using a delivery contractor.

These samples were submitted to American Analytical Services, Inc (ISO 17025 certified), 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.

11.2 Drill samples

For the 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. 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 by fire assay with ICP-AES finish with detection limits of <0.002 Tr. Oz. per Ton for gold (<69ppb Au) and <0.100 Tr. Oz. per Ton for silver (<3.4ppm Ag). Select samples had a split of the pulverized sample was digested using a four acid digestion techniques and analyzed for 35 or 42 elements of interest using a multi-element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectrometer (MS) analysis (10g aliquot).

American Analytical Services Inc. is an ISO accredited analytical laboratory (ISO 17025) using industry standard analytical techniques and equipment and is an independent laboratory and independent of Idaho Champion.

11.3 Drill sample QAQC

For QAQC protocol there were two control samples in every 21 samples (~10%); control samples include certified reference material, blanks, or field duplicates.

Duplicate samples and/or assays are generally collected to monitor the reproducibility of assay results generated by the laboratory, as well as the homogeneity of samples submitted for assaying. The field duplicate is a quartered core sample generated at the Idaho Champion logging facility.

Field duplicates (212 samples) were identified within the drill hole sampling logs and were collected however were not sent for analysis (per.comm. J.Baughman).

Certified reference material ("CRM") control samples allow monitoring of the precision and accuracy of laboratory assay data. Blanks are used to monitor for contamination introduced during the laboratory sample preparation, analytical accuracy and sample sequencing errors. Four different CRMs for gold, as listed in Table 11-1 below, were professionally prepared and supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC for the 2018 drilling program. Standards were chosen based on the grades of historically reported mineralisation in the area.

Table 11-1: Certified Reference Materials and their certified values used in the Program.

CRM	Accepted value Au g/t	Std. dev.	Insertions
CDN-BL-10	<0.01	n/a	108
CDN-GS-1U	0.968	+/- 0.086	68
CDN-GS-4E	4.19	+/- 0.19	70
CDN-GS-12A	12.31	+/- 0.54	70

Of the documented 316 CRM insertions, results in the dataset total 271, of the 271 samples listed 26 samples did not have any results associated with them (from holes ICG2018-10 and -15); drill holes ICG2018-10, ICG2018-11, ICG2018-13, and ICG2018-16 had no assay results compiled and available in their respective folders that included control sample results.

Data was subset based on control sample and reviewed for potential mislabeling. Six samples were identified as possibly mislabeled as follows:

HoleID	SampleID	In database CRM	Value of this CRM
ICG2018-3	1016927	CDN-BL-10	CDN-GS-1U
ICG2018-4	1015114	CDN-GS-4E	CDN-BL-10
ICG2018-7	1015714	CDN-GS-4E	CDN-BL-10
ICG2018-10	1017332	CDN-BL-10	CDN-GS-1U
ICG2018-18	1026434	CDN-BL-10	CDN-GS-12A
ICG2018-18	1026433	CDN-GS-12A	CDN-BL-10

The corrections were made however this was only an assumed correction for charting purposes as drill logs, sample book tags, core photos and other information should be reviewed prior to final acceptance of any correction to these sample labels.

Scatter plots for each standard marked with second and third standard deviations for each certified reference material were generated; in the case of the blank standard a warning level of 5x detection limit was used. Results that exceeded the second standard deviation for the standards, or the warning level limit for blanks, are considered potentially unreliable and should be further investigated and reviewed. Samples outside of the third standard deviation should have the sample batch re-run if no other reasonable explanation is found by reviewing the logging and sampling information.

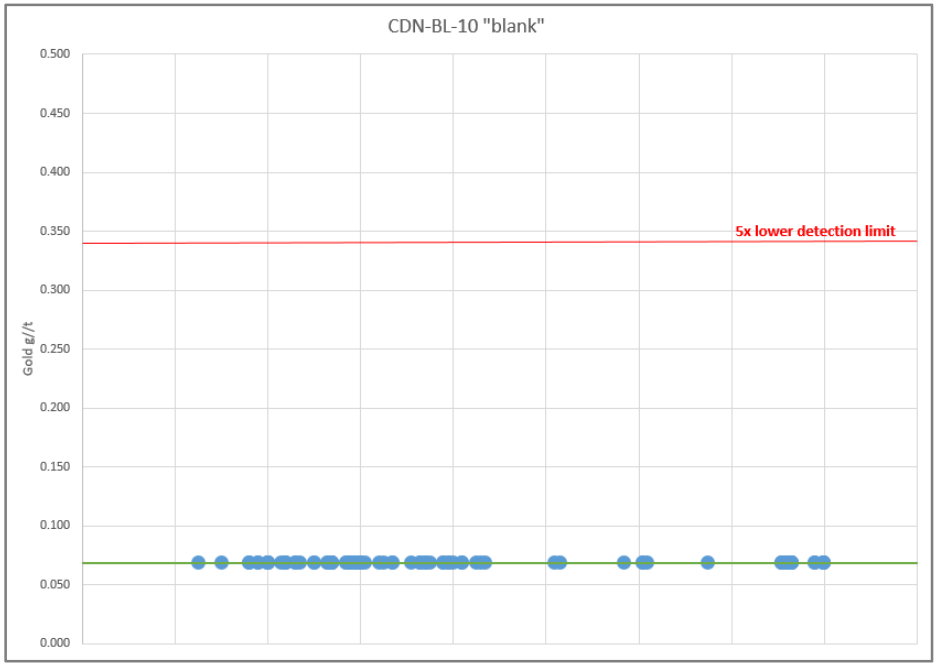

Figure 11-1: Control chart for blanks certified reference material CDN-BL-10; accepted value is represented by the green line and the red line is five times the detection limit.

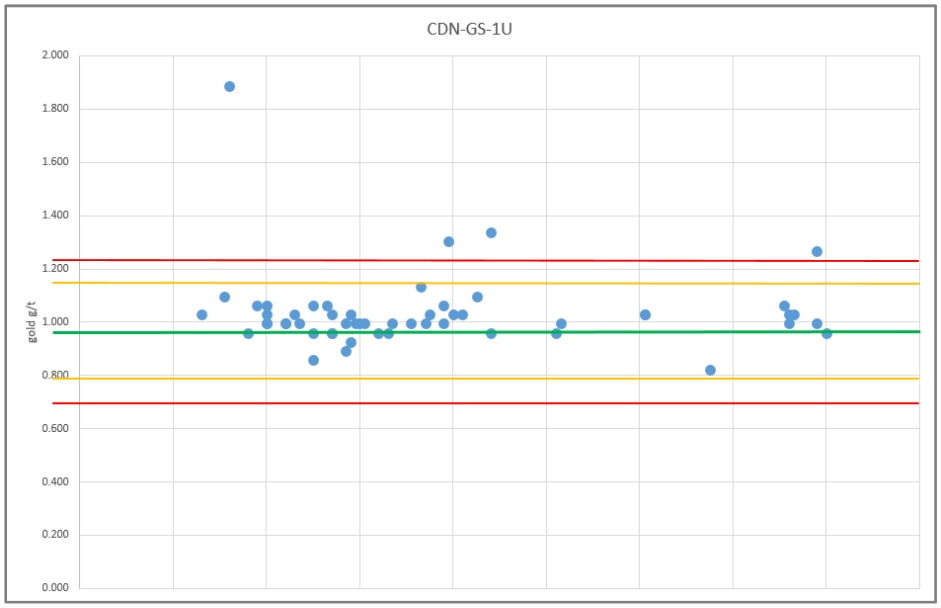

Figure 11-2: Control chart for the low grade CRM CDN-GS-1U; accepted value is represented by the green line, the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.

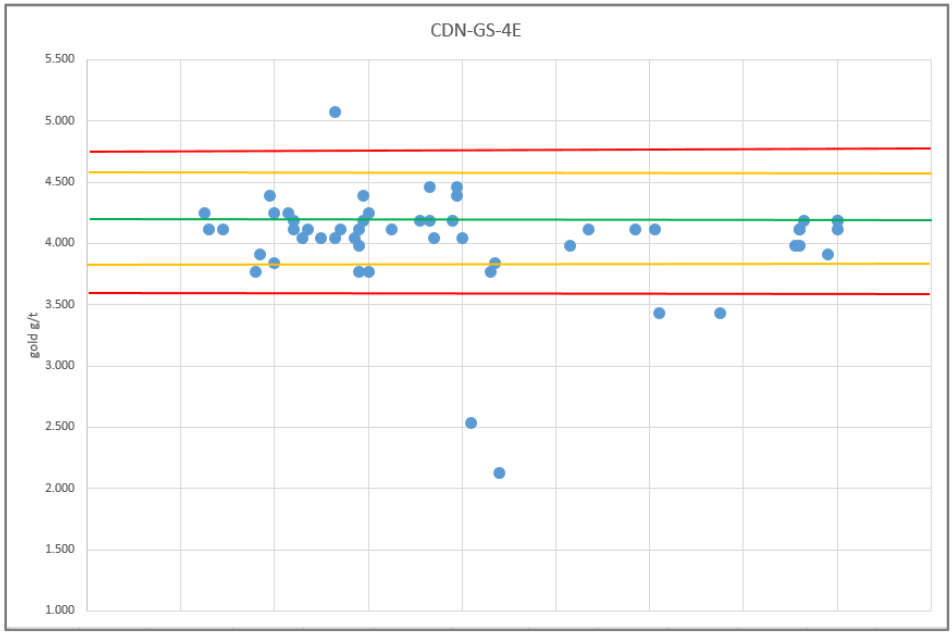

Figure 11-3: Control chart for the mid-grade CRM CDN-GS-4E; accepted value is represented by the green line, the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.

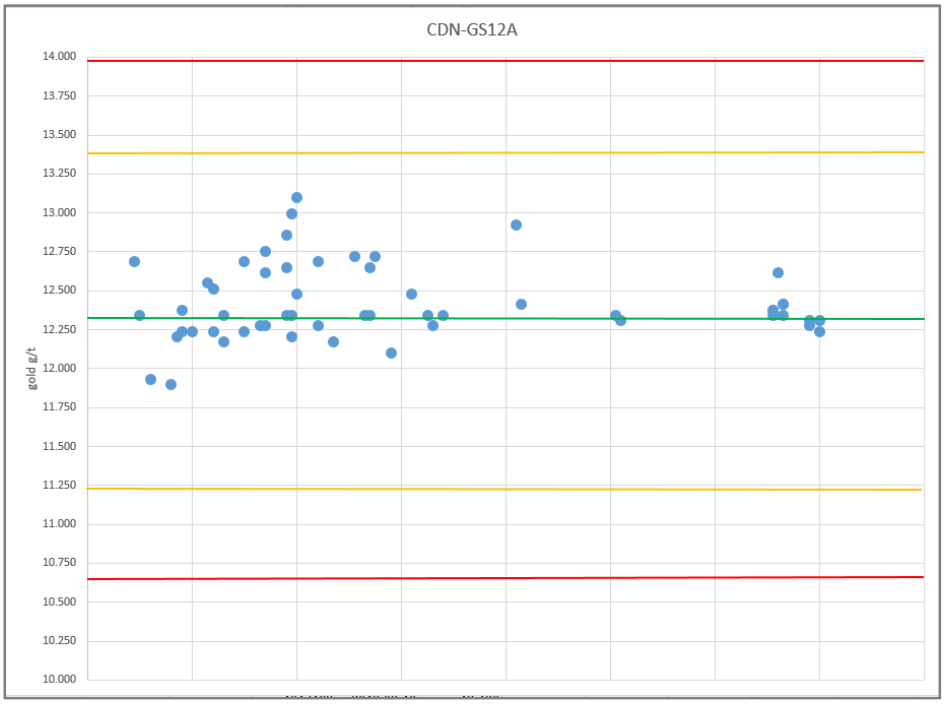

Figure 11-4: Control chart for the mid-grade CRM CDN-GS-4E; accepted value is represented by the green line, the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.

12 Data Verification

The Author performed verification of exploration data relevant to the Baner Project drilling program. 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 for a project at this level. Based on the data verification performed, reviewed 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.

12.1 Drill hole database

The Project data is stored on a cloud based server system with access controlled by the Senior Consulting Geologist. The drill data is kept as individual folders labeled by drill hole number containing all information related to the that drill hole including: drillers worksheet, survey data, core photos, logging data and sampling data and results and laboratory certificates. In addition the Company utilized MX Deposit and all of the logging and sampling data is retained in that database which also contains data checking routines designed to prevent common data entry errors. The Author had access to exports from the database provided for auditing purposes.

2018 drill assays in opt were directly imported into the data base with the conversion calculation to g/t completed within the database. Exports were made for each individual hole which were filed in the respective aforementioned drill hole data folders.

Using the exports from the MX Deposit database the Author completed data integrity checks on all the drill holes which comprised of seeking gaps in reports intervals, overlapping intervals, data beyond total depth of hole, etc. Minor errors were corrected and provided back to the Company.

12.2 Drill hole collar surveys

Drill hole collar surveys were collected using a BadElf GNSS Surveyor with positional accuracy to 1m. The Author opines that for this initial stage drill program that level of positional accuracy is adequate.

12.3 Drill hole down hole surveys

A review of down holes surveys which were collected using a FlexIT SmartTool downhole tool indicated that no surveys were completed on drill holes ICG2018-13, -14, -15, or -16. Data for the other holes appeared to be handled in a consistent manner with the shallowest two readings for azimuth removed and projected from the collar survey. This introduced a potential source of

positional error as the collar survey azimuth was captured during rig set up and not after the start or during the drilling process. For this level if initial drill evaluation the down hole survey data is adequate, however if additional drilling undertaken on the target procedures should be more consistently followed and consideration should be made to use a more precise and accurate survey method for the drill collars.

12.4 Drill hole geological logging and sampling

All drill hole and log information including collar, survey, lithology alteration mineralisation, structure were directly entered into the database software by the geologists. There is no direct way to verify this information however, the logging geologists created a summary of each drill hole that included pertinent information about the hole which match the information in the MX Deposit exports. The Author randomly selected 10% of Project drill holes for review; no significant variations were noted between the drill hole summaries and the drill hole database. The Author believes that the MX Deposit database system is a quality data management system and its use should be continued.

12.5 QAQC review

The Author reviewed in detail the samples collected for QA/QC purposes. In addition to comments made section 11.3, it was noted during the QAQC sample review of all drill holes that drill holes ICG2018-10, ICG2018-11, ICG2018-13, ICG2018-16 had no or few assay results compiled and available in the respective folder that included control sample results. It was noted that it did not appear that a QAQC review was undertaken on a sample batch by batch basis nor if the QAQC data was reviewed at any point subsequent to the receipt of results. It is the Author's opinion that the QAQC procedure is adequate however it must be followed if it is to have any value on quality of the data as the Project continues.

12.6 Specific gravity testing

No specific gravity work has been completed on the Project.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Idaho Champion contracted Resource Development Inc. (RDi) of Wheat Ridge, Colorado to conduct a metallurgical test program to evaluate precious metal extraction from mineralized material from the Baner Project. Their report, "Scoping Level Leach Test Program, Baner Project", (RDi, 2019) is summarized below.

13.1 Sample Preparation and Head Grade

Idaho Champion shipped and RDi received twenty-three sample intervals with a combined mass of 25kg. The individual samples were weighed and split with 50% of the material reserved and 50% of the material being combined to form the composite sample for testing. Weights, assay grades and calculated grades compared to characterization grades are presented in Table 13-1. The composite sample material was crushed using a jaw crusher followed by a cone crusher to minus 6 mesh (3.36 mm); the sample was homogenized and a representative 1kg sample was split using a sample splitter (type not described) for head assay and characterization. The characterization split was pulverized and submitted for gold, silver, carbon, sulfur and ICP analysis to Florian Analytical Services of Reno Nevada. The report concluded that there was no organic carbon or sulphides present in the sample, see Table 13-2 for the RDi summary table.

Table 13-1: Composite Metallurgical Sample information

									Calculated		Head Grade Characterisation	
Drill Hole	**SampleID**	**Zone**	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**	**Sample Wt (g)**		**mass weighted grades**		from Florian Analytic Labs	
							received		**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**	**Au g/t**	**Ag g/t**
ICG2018-1	1016012		26.00	27.00	1.989	1.714	1276.20		2537.76	2187.41		
ICG2018-1	1016056		84.8	86	1.611	7.954	1501.70		2419.83	11944.70		
ICG2018-1	1016057		86	87	0.171	4.183	1862.80		319.33	7791.66		
ICG2018-1	1016058		87	88	0.514	9.634	1144.50		588.59	11026.21		
ICG2018-1	1016059		88	88.5	2.023	1.714	764.90		1547.25	1311.04		
ICG2018-6	1015556	Oxide	18.00	20.00	0.274	4.354	630.6		172.96	2745.76		
ICG2018-6	1015557	Oxide	20.00	21.50	0.206	5.246	999.3		205.57	5241.93		
ICG2018-6	1015558	Oxide	21.50	23.00	0.343	6.034	806.2		276.41	4864.74		
ICG2018-9	1017135	Oxide	41.00	43.00	0.386	4.251	964.5		371.96	4100.42		
ICG2018-9	1017136	Oxide	43.00	45.00	0.960	1.000	1517.7		1456.96	1517.70		
ICG2018-9	1017137	Oxide	45.00	47.00	3.771	1.000	1723.9		6501.43	1723.90		
ICG2018-9	1017138	Oxide	47.00	48.50	1.646	13.851	849.7		1398.33	11769.31		
ICG2018-9	1017139	Oxide	48.50	50.00	0.129	4.628	1122.800		144.34	5196.85		
ICG2018-9	1017140	Oxide	50.00	52.00	1.749	5.863	884.100		1545.88	5183.24		
ICG2018-9	1017141	Oxide	52.00	54.00	0.137	1.000	1364.200		187.09	1364.20		
ICG2018-10	1017293	Oxide	45.00	53.00	0.823	4.697	384.7		316.55	1806.95		
ICG2018-10	1017294	Oxide	53.00	54.50	0.309	1.000	1429.3		441.03	1429.30		
ICG2018-10	1017295	Oxide	54.40	57.00		3.737	942.4		0.00	3521.81		
ICG2018-10	1017296	Oxide	57.00	59.00	0.480	1.000	1030.4		494.58	1030.40		
ICG2018-10	1017297	Oxide	59.00	62.00	0.206	1.000	849.9		174.83	849.90		
ICG2018-10	1017298	Oxide	62.00	64.00	0.309	1.000	990.600		305.66	990.60		
ICG2018-10	1017299	Oxide	64.00	65.00	2.537	6.068	848.600		2152.97	5149.68		
ICG2018-10	1017300	Oxide	65.00	66.50	1.097	1.000	1279.100		1403.33	1279.10		
				COMPOSITE SAMPLE			25.1681	**kg**	**0.99**	**3.74**	***1.01***	***2.00***

Table 13-2: RDi Summary Table on Composite Sample Characterization

Table 1. Head Analysis of Composite Sample including ICP Data	
Element	Composite
Au, g/mt	1.01
Ag, g/mt	2
Total Carbon, %	0.03
Organic Carbon, %	0.03
Inorganic Carbon, %	<0.01
Total S, %	0.03
Sufide S, %	<0.01
Sulfate S, %	0.03
%	
Al	4.28
Ca	0.01
Fe	2.22
K	3.08
Mg	0.13
Na	0.12
Ti	0.09
ppm	
As	685
Ba	1080
Bi	<10
Cd	3
Co	6
Cr	141
Cu	33
Mn	118
Mo	<1
Ni	13
Pb	29
Sr	80
V	37
W	<10
Zn	57

13.2 Bottle Roll Leach Testing

The following description is directly from the RDi report.

Cyanide leaching tests were completed with one-kilogram charges of the composite sample to determine precious metal extractions at particle sizes of P80 10 mesh (2mm), 100 mesh (0.149mm), and 200 mesh (0.074mm). The bottle roll tests were conducted with 1 g/L sodium cyanide maintained for 72 hours and at 40% solids and pH 11. Kinetic leach solutions samples and leach residues were submitted for gold and silver analysis. Results are listed below and presented in Table 13-3.

The leach results indicate the following:

- Gold readily leached from the sample. Gold extractions ranged from 87.1% to 93.2% with higher extractions coming from the finer ground material. The majority of gold was extracted in the first 24 hours with slower kinetics observed with the 10 mesh leach test.
- Little silver was extracted from the sample. Silver extractions ranged from 19.7% to 30.5%, which appeared to be independent of grind size.
- Cyanide consumptions ranged from 0.19 kg/mt to 1.45 kg/mt, with the higher consumption coming from the finer ground material. Lime consumptions ranged from 3.4 kg/mt to 4.53 kg/mt.

Table 13-2: RDi Summary table composite sample leach results.

Table 2. Bottle Roll Leach Results									
Test	Grind (P_{80})	Au Extraction %	Ag Extraction %	Residue Grade Au (g/mt)	Residue Grade Ag (g/mt)	Calc Head Grade Au (g/mt)	Calc Head Grade Ag (g/mt)	NaCN Consumption kg/mt	Lime Consumption kg/mt
BR 1	10 mesh	87.1	19.9	0.11	2.0	0.86	2.5	0.187	3.362
BR 2	100 mesh	93.6	30.5	0.06	2.0	0.89	2.9	0.542	3.200
BR 3	200 mesh	93.2	19.7	0.07	3.9	0.96	4.9	1.447	4.529

The report concludes: head analysis indicated the composite sample obtained approximately 1.0 g/t gold and 2.0 g/t silver with virtually no sulphides nor any organic carbon present, that the gold present in the composite sample is free milling with extractions over 87% even at coarse particle sizes, and that maximum gold recovery of 93% was achieved at finer particle sizes but with significantly higher cyanide consumption. Additional test work is recommended for the deposit including static leach tests with coarse material to determine if heap leaching could be a reasonable processing option (RDi, 2019).

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 two approved Plans of Operation for exploratory drilling, one for nine drill sites on the Baner Claims (October 2017) and one for sixteen proposed drill sites which has been approved by the U.S. Forest Services on April 20, 2019; a bond amount and payment is yet to be determined for the recent approval; however bonding for the previous program totals $4,951.00. The 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. This permit is not yet renewed for 2020.

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

South of this is the Endomines AB's Friday gold oxide deposit. Endomines AB recently announced the successful commissioning of their newly constructed Orogrande Processing facility. Immediately surrounding the Endomines AB property is a land package recently assembled by Gold Lion Resources Inc.

To the North of the property is an 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; Endomines AB controls the Deadwood and Buffalo Gulch deposits located north of the Baner Project which form part of their strategy to develop and mine the 40-km long Orogrande Mining District (https://endomines.com/company/operations/idaho-usa/).

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 Orogrande Shear Zone is estimated to vary from 100m to 200m wide and can be traced for over 45km. It is host to numerous small intrusive bodies, dikes, veins and numerous occurrences of breccia, lode, stockwork and disseminated style mineralised zones of precious metals. The Baner Project has the characteristics of, and is considered to be, an orogenic style mineralisation system or deposit within the Orogrande Shear Zone. Soil sampling indicates a large anomalous zone associated with a coincident magnetic high anomaly within the OSZ which the initial scout drilling program successfully evaluated. Drilling intersections of 1 to 10m wide of moderate to higher grade material have been intercepted separated by lower grade values within wide intercepts of low grade values which is typical for the OSZ (Simpson, 2013). Geochemical sampling results from drill core indicate that there are two styles of precious metals mineralisation as elevated gold samples always provide elevated silver values however, elevated silver values can be obtained without having an increase in the gold assay value. Observations in core photographs also indicate that strongly mineralized intervals are either: (i) fe-ox fault/fracture zones, (ii) quartz veins that are either perpendicular to core axis or at low angel to core axis, and (iii) or quartz vein stockworks.

Drilling has also indicated that the oxide zone on the Baner Project is very thick, on the order of 10s to 100s of meters, which combined with the drilling results and the preliminary metallurgical testing is supportive of continued exploration for a bulk mineable oxide deposit with potential heap leach characteristics.

The geological environment is permissible for the formation of orogenic, shear zone hosted and/or intrusion related, precious metal deposits. The existence of carbonate and silica alteration and mineralization with strong precious metals grades in the recent exploration programs 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.

Sample preparation, security and analysis of the Idaho Champion exploration program is compliant with industry standards and is adequate for an exploration stage project. QAQC with respect to the results for the 2018 exploration program have adequate protocols but have not been well followed nor well documented; that is, duplicate samples collected but not assayed, control sample insertion but no review of results. There has been some variability noted in the results from the Certified Reference Materials, they have been addressed with the Company. In addition there is no lab check program in place as of the date of this report.

The Author has reviewed the Project data, performed audits on the drill database, evaluated the company's QAQC data and has previously visited the project site while drilling was active. The data provided by the Company are generally high quality and believed to be representative of the Project. Additional checks on the data base and completion of additional drilling may be required prior to generating a resource estimate that meets the requirements of NI43-101.

In the Author's opinion, there are no significant environmental or social impediments to exploration and potential development of the Project, nor any significant existing environmental liabilities. Idaho state mining and federal regulations for mining and mineral exploration are well established and include a well-defined permitting process. Exploration permits have been successfully obtained previously without issue.

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 potential but no guarantee that equivalent or better deposits will be discovered on the Baner Project.

26 Recommendations

Based on historical and current exploration efforts, the Author believes further detailed exploration is warranted on the current target and others on the property. The recommended work plan should be phased with success of the early activities supporting further expenditures. The scope and budget on a Phase 2 program would be contingent on the results of the Phase 1 work plan. Specific recommendations are outlined below.

26.1 Field, Geological and database

- Undertake a structural interpretation of the detailed regional magnetics dataset with a focus on the Baner Project area.
- Infill soil sampling lines along the inferred trend of the Orogrande Shear Zone and along other inferred structures with coincident soil anomalies.
- Prospecting and mapping within and around soil anomalies, detailed mapping (1:2000 scale) in and around the recently completed drill program to determine potential for controls on higher grade mineralisation.
- Consider undertaking a 3-D induced polarisation geophysical survey to better refine drill targets along the structural trend.
- Review soil and drill data for trends of known pathfinders of known mineralized centers within the OSZ; Au-As-Te, Au-Ag-Mo-Pb-Zn, and Au-Mo-As-Te-W-Bi.
- Compile drill data (collar, survey, gold assay) for known deposits along the OSZ and visualize in 3D software to determine general regional structural controls for potential mineralized systems and higher grade 'shoots'; use this in conjunction with previous exploration results to guide the next phase of drilling.
- Create a geological model of the known mineralisation.
- Undertake and institute a protocol to collected specific gravity information during the logging/sampling procedure. Capture these results in the drill database accordingly.

26.2 Additional drilling at current target

- Grades and thicknesses appear to be improving towards the northern end drill evaluated area continue stepping north along the OSZ.
- Additional targets proposed include overcutting ICG2018-01 if technically possible (Rotary Air Blast drilling?), undercut ICG2018-10, step-out to the SSE (65m) from ICG2018-18 and drill evaluate for a potential mineralized cross structure (trend 065/74) in holes ICG2018-08, -09, -15, and -19.
- A 50m spaced diamond pattern around the best intercepts from the previous program.
- Evaluate any pathfinder vectors generated from the drill data review and modeling.

26.3 Analytical and QAQC

- Review the Blank control sample with respect to effectiveness given the current analysis method for gold has a detection limit that is six times higher than the acceptable value for the Blank.
- In the sampling database ensure the duplicate samples are linked back to the original samples.
- Develop a protocol to review the QAQC results on a shipment by shipment basis within a reasonable time frame after receiving laboratory results.
- Expand the QAQC protocols to include both a lab check using 10% of the assay results and a QAQC report that documents any actions required and taken throughout the program.

26.4 Metallurgical testing

- Consider a geo-metallurgical program by domaining the metallurgical sampling by lithology, alteration and mineralisation style; all of these can impact overall recovery.
- Continue to evaluate the mineralisation for potential heap leach characteristics.

26.5 Environmental baseline studies

- Initiate preliminary environmental baseline studies.

26.6 Phase 1 estimated costs

The following phased exploration approach is recommended:

Table 26-1: Recommended Phase 1 work program

Phase 1	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	*CAD$
	Structural interpretation	5 days	1,000	10,000	
	3D IP geophysics survey	10 line km	1,750	27,500	
	Infill soil sampling, mapping	26 days	1,250	32,500	
	drilling	5000 m	125	625,000	
	assays	4000 samples	35	140,500	
	Metallurgical studies	3 samples	20,000	60,000	
	Desktop work	20 days	750	15,000	
	Access/permitting	permits		5,000	
		SubTotal Phase 1		915,500	
	Contingency ~10%			96,075	
		Phase 1 Total Estimated Cost		**1,011,575**	**1,365,626**

*current forex US$1.00 = CAD$1.41

27 References and Abbreviations

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28 Certificate of Qualifications

I, Darren Wesley Lindsay certify that:

I reside at 1162 Wendel Place, North Vancouver, Canada and am currently employed as a consulting geologist with Lindsay Geological Inc.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated from the 2018 Report, Idaho County, Idaho, USA"; with an effective date of March 31, 2020 and an amended report date of July 21, 2020.

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

I graduated from the University of British Columbia with an Honours Bachelor of Science 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 last 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 and have no prior involvement with the Property.

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.

Respectfully submitted this 21 day of July, 2020.

"*Darren Lindsay*"

Darren W. Lindsay, P.Geo. (EGBC)