NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA

Prepared for:
Prestwick Capital Corporation Limited
c/o 1250, 639 – 5th Avenue SW
Calgary, AB T2P 0M9

Prepared by:
Steven A. Osterberg, Ph.D., P.G.
2500 N. Cranston Ct.,
Post Falls, ID 83854
United States

Effective Date: August 1, 2024

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 "technical report" for Prestwick Capital Corporation Limited ("Prestwick") by Steven A. Osterberg, Ph.D., P.G (the "Author") on the Baner Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA ("Report"). The Report has an effective date of August 1, 2024.

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 Champion (defined below) and outside sources, and iii) assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this Report.

This Report is intended for use by Prestwick for filing with the TSX Venture Exchange by Prestwick in connection with Prestwick's application for approval for the Transaction (defined below) and 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. 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 Prestwick. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Report for the Project (defined below) as it is not valid if a new technical report has been issued.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 SUMMARY 1
1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference 1
1.2 Property Description and Mineral Tenure 1
1.3 Access and Infrastructure 2
1.4 Exploration History 2
1.5 Geology and Mineralization 2
1.6 Deposit Types 3
1.7 Exploration 3
1.8 Sampling Methods and Approach 3
1.9 Data Verification 3
1.10 Metallurgy 4
1.11 Environmental Studies 4
1.12 Adjacent Properties 4
1.13 Interpretations and Conclusions 5
1.14 Recommendations 6
2.0 Introduction 7
2.1 Issuer and Purpose 7
2.2 Sources of Information 8
2.3 Authors and Site Inspection 8
2.4 Units of Measure 9
3.0 Reliance on Other Experts 11
4.0 Property Description and Location 12
4.1 Property Location 12
4.2 Property Description and Mineral Tenure 12
4.3 Back-in rights, royalties 12
4.4 Surface Rights and Access 12
4.5 Environmental liabilities 13
5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography 19
5.1 Accessibility 19
5.2 Climate 19
5.3 Physiography 19
5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources 19
6.0 History 21

6.1 Local History 21
6.2 Property History 22
7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization 26
7.1 Regional Geology 26
7.2 Local Geology 26
7.2 Local Geology 28
7.3 Property Geology 29
8.0 Deposit Types 31
9.0 Exploration 34
9.1 Prospecting and Sampling 34
9.1.1 Rock Sampling 34
9.1.2 Sampling 34
9.1.3 Soils QAQC 40
9.2 Geophysics 40
9.2.1 Airborne Geophysics 41
9.2.2 Induced Polarization Surveys 41
10.0 Drilling 45
10.1 2018 Core Drilling 45
10.2 2020 Core Drilling 45
11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security 51
11.1 Surface Samples 51
11.2 Drill core sampling 51
11.3 Drillhole Core Sample QAQC 52
11.3.1 Duplicate Sampling 52
11.3.2 Certified Reference Materials and Blanks 52
11.4 Laboratory Independence 57
11.5 Qualified Persons Opinion on Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security 57
12.0 Data Verification 58
12.1 QP's Independent Sampling 58
12.2 Drillhole Database 58
12.3 Drillhole Collar Surveys 59
12.4 Drillhole Down- hole Surveys 59
12.5 Drillhole Geological Logging and Sampling 59
12.6 QAQC Review 59
12.7 Specific Gravity Testing 59
13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing 60

13.1 Sample Preparation and Head Grade 60
13.2 Bottle Roll Leach Testing 61
14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates 63
15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates 63
16.0 Mining Methods 63
17.0 Recovery Methods 63
18.0 Project Infrastructure 63
19.0 Market Studies and Contracts 63
20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact 63
21.0 Capital and Operating Costs 63
22.0 Economic Analysis 63
23.0 Adjacent Properties 64
24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information 64
25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions 65
25.1 Summary 65
25.2 Opinion of the QP 66
26.0 Recommendations 67
26.1 Field, Geological and database 67
26.2 Additional drilling at current target 67
26.3 Analytical and QAQC 68
26.4 Metallurgical testing 68
26.5 Environmental baseline studies 68
26.6 Phase 1 estimated costs 68
27.0 References 70
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON 71

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Recommended work program and budget. 6
Table 2-1: List of units used in this report 9
Table 2-2: List of Abbreviations and Acronyms 10
Table 4-1: Baner Project list of claims. 15
Table 6-1: History of the property area of the Project 24
Table 6-2: Project expenditures for years 2021 through 2023. 24

Table 9-1: Project prospect rock samples with gold ≥ 0.200 g/t 36
Table 9-2. Soil geochemistry sample assays ≥10ppb from the Angel Zone 38
Table 9-3: 2020 Field duplicate soil sample gold analysis. 41
Table 10-1: List of drill collars, location and end of hole length. 46
Table 10-2: Significant gold intersections from the 2018 and 2020 drill programs. 48
Table 10-3: Average core recovery in the 2018 and 2020 drill programs. 50
Table 11-1: Certified Reference Materials and their certified values used in the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs. 52
Table 12-1: QP verification rock sample gold mineralization. 58
Table 13-1: Composite metallurgical sample information. 60
Table 13-2: RDi Summary table on composite sample characterization. 61
Table 13-3: RDi Summary table composite sample leach results. 62
Table 26-1: Recommended Phase 1 work program and budget. 68
Table 26-2: Preliminary Phase 2 work program and budget. 69

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 4-1 Location of the Project, Orogrande Mining District, Idaho County, ID. 14
Figure 4-2: Baner Project property map. 18
Figure 6-1: Gold (ppb) in historical Project area soil samples. 25
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. 27
Figure 7-1b: Legend for regional geology of Idaho County (Idaho Geological Survey) 28
Figure 7-2: Local geology of the Project area. 30
Figure 8-1: Shear-hosted model of gold mineralization in the Orogrande Shear Zone Structural Corridor on airborne magnetics (nT). 32
Figure 8-2: Schematic model of plutonic-related gold quartz mineralization showing different styles and metal assemblages (from Hart, 2005). 33
Figure 8-3: Conceptual orogenic model for the Project (Goldfarb et al., 2013). 33
Figure 9-1: Project geologic map rock geochemistry samples. 35
Figure 9-2. Gold-in-soil values. Yellow text highlights highest soil gold values (> 100 ppb). Drill holes ICGB2020-07 and -08 are indicated (from Champion news release dated April 19, 2021). 39
Figure 9-3. Maps of selected multi-element soil geochemistry values (from Champion news release dated April 19, 2021). 40
Figure 9-4: Dighem geophysics (a) Reduced to Pole (RTP) magnetics and (b) Resistivity (56K) for the Project area and adjacent Orogrande Shear Zone. Blue lines represent faults identified by the Idaho Geological Survey. 42
Figure 9-5: 2010 and 2017 Induced polarization dipole-dipole survey lines. 43
Figure 9-6: Representative Gradient Geophysics (2010) induced polarization northwest-southeast pseudo-sections across the Black Lady Mine area. Warm (reds)

colors = high, cool (blues) = low magnitude signatures. 44
Figure 10-1: Project drillhole collar locations. 47
Figure 10-2: Type section of drilling showing geology and assay values with gridded soil samples (from Champion news release dated March 9, 2021). 48
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. 53
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. 54
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. 54
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. 55
Figure 11-5: Control chart for the mid-grade CRM CDN-GS-5X; 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. 56
Figure 11-6: Control chart for the high-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. 56

1.0 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Prestwick has retained the Author to produce the 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*, Companion Policy 43-101CP and form 43-101F1 (collectively, "NI43-101") and the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, for the Baner Project (the "Project") located within the Nez Perce National Forest, Idaho County, Idaho, USA.

Prestwick is a "capital pool company" (as defined under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange), incorporated in Alberta, Canada, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange with the ticker symbol TSXV:PWIK.P. Prestwick has entered into a binding option agreement (the "Option Agreement") to obtain an option (the "Option") to acquire from Champion Electric Metals Inc. a 100% undivided interest in and to the mineral claims comprising the Project (the "Transaction"). Exercise of the Option will require Prestwick to make cash payments and issue securities to Champion Electric Metals Inc.

The Project is located 90km ESE of Grangeville, Idaho. The Project covers a contiguous 3,818 acres (1,545 hectares) of land and comprises purchased claims and staked claims currently held by Champion Electric Metals Inc. (formerly known as Idaho Champion Gold Mines),through a wholly owned subsidiary (collectively, "Champion"); all claims 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. Champion is the only company known to evaluate the Project area by drilling.

The purpose of this Report is for filing with the TSX Venture Exchange by Prestwick in connection with Prestwick's application for approval for the Transaction. In addition, this Report summarizes and reviews the historical and most recent work conducted at the Project and provides an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Project. This Report makes recommendations for further work to explore for possible higher-grade mineralization at depth as well as lower-grade nearer-surface oxide mineralization elsewhere on the Project.

The information and data used in the preparation of this Report was sourced from the files of Champion and publicly accessible academic papers and government sources. Citations are provided throughout the report where this information has been referenced. Information from a previous NI43-101 technical report (Lindsay, 2020) on the Project has been incorporated and referenced in this document.

1.2 Property Description and Mineral Tenure

The Project comprises United States Department of Interior Bureau of Management (BLM) unpatented lode claims 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 located within Nez Perce National Forest, Idaho County centered at approximately 115° 31' 10" West longitude and 45° 46' 00" North latitude or 615,000mE, 5,069,500m N (UTM Zone 11 datum, NAD83 projection). The Project lies in the southeast corner of the Center Star Mountain USGS 7.5' topographic quadrangle.

The Project consists of two parts held 100% by Champion: (i) the wholly owned BC group of unpatented lode claims (BC 1 through BC 202, BC 205 and BC 206), and (ii) the lode claims of the historical Baner property acquired by Champion under an option to purchase agreement. The Baner option to purchase agreement involving Champion was completed in October 2017; claim staking of the BC claims occurred during November 2016, November 2017, and June-July 2020.

1.3 Access and Infrastructure

The 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 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.

1.4 Exploration History

In the Elk City area, mining of numerous Quaternary and Tertiary placer Au deposits in the tributaries of the South Fork Clearwater River took place between the 1850s and the late 1980s. Reid (1959) reports that total Au production in the region is uncertain but some three million ounces of Au 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 Au 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 approximately 4 km south of the 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, had been held by a single ownership group since the claims were first staked in the late 1890s until acquisition by Champion in 2015. 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 Au and 144.2 ounces of Ag.

Under a district exploration program by Premium Exploration Inc (Premium) in the early 2000's through to 2014, regional scale surveys included approximately 75 km of airborne magnetic and electromagnetic geophysics along with several ground magnetic and induced polarization/resistivity (IP) surveys. Approximately 19,000 soil samples were collected from multiple grids between 2009 to 2011 including within the Project area.

Champion completed additional soil sampling in 2020 in the Angel Zone along the west side of the Project block. The Angel soil data help to define the western margin of the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ) in the Project area.

1.5 Geology and Mineralization

The 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 mineralization that traces through the Elk City and Orogrande mining districts is known as the OSZ; the OSZ is estimated to be between 100-200 m wide and has a general NNE trend. Gold mineralization occurs along this zone in numerous prospects and small historic mines including the Buffalo Gulch, 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 vertical feet (~450m) 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 dikes. Most ore deposits in the area are Au-Ag 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 Project including east-west Au bearing quartz veins and a northerly trending 'aplite' dike zone which is interpreted here to represent silicified micaceous quartzite based on 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' dike zone.

1.6 Deposit Types

Deposit types present in the Elk City-Orogrande districts include placer Au deposits on several major drainages, orogenic shear hosted Au deposits along the OSZ, and quartz vein hosted Au-Ag and polymetallic mineralization (intrusion related). Described mineralization styles on the Project include east-west Au-Ag bearing quartz fissure veins and northerly trending intrusive dike (aplite) with either disseminated or shear/contract-related mineralization.

1.7 Exploration

The most recent previous explorer of the Project claims, Champion 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 in 2018 and 2020 confirmed the target lithologies, alteration and mineralization returning some wider intersections of mineralization and some local narrow higher-grade intersections.

1.8 Sampling Methods and Approach

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

1.9 Data Verification

The quality control program developed by Champion is considered adequate when followed for this stage of Project. It is the Author's opinion that the data acquired by Champion for the Project were acquired in part 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 QAQC 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.

A set of eight samples comprising five rock grab samples, two core samples, and one CRM sample was collected by the Author during his site visit to the Project. These samples were submitted to American Analytical Services, Inc. an independent and certified assay laboratory for confirmation of Au and Ag mineralization. The assay results (Table 12-1) confirm the presence of mineralization and are generally consistent with those reported in the surface sample and drill core assay datasets.

1.10 Metallurgy

A preliminary metallurgical study on composite drill core sample was undertaken by Resource Development Inc. (2019) for Champion to provide additional guidance on any subsequent exploration steps on the Project. Test work was conducted on samples of altered and mineralized quartzite with an average grade of approximately 1 g/t Au and 2 g/t Ag. These samples gave no indications of organic carbon or significant sulphides. Gold readily leached form the composite sample with extractions ranging from 87.1% to 93.6% at grind sizes of 10 mesh (1.7 mm) and 100 mesh (0.15 mm), respectively. The majority of Au was extracted within the first 24 hours. Little Ag was extracted from the sample with extractions ranging from 19.9% to 30.5%. Further testing is recommended at even coarser crush sizes to determine suitability to a potential heap leach process.

1.11 Environmental Studies

An archeological and historical survey was completed in 2017 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.

Champion explored the Project in 2018-2020 under approved Plans of Operation ("POO") for exploratory drilling. The POO ATV road access was approved by the U.S. Forest Services and a bond established. The POO has since expired. The approvals came with numerous terms and conditions that were upheld by Champion and the POO was maintained in good standing. Champion also received a water permit for drilling on the Project in 2017 which has since expired. Future exploration activities involving surface disturbance will require renewal or replacement of these permits.

1.12 Adjacent Properties

A package of patent claims occurs within the southern end of the Project unpatented claim holdings. The historical Idaho Champion mine and mill site were located on these patents. Rocks in this area include a fine-grained quartzite and biotite gneiss and biotite schist all of Proterozoic age. These metasedimentary rocks are intruded by Late Cretaceous biotite granodiorite. The Idaho Champion mine is spatially associated with the OSZ and consists of quartz veins in metamorphic rocks. A small amount of high-grade production occurred in the early 1900's.

Endomines AB's Friday Au oxide surface and underground deposits lie approximately 5 km south of the Project. The Friday mine re-opened in 2021 but was put into care and maintenance status in 2022. Scout Discoveries Corporation (Scout) maintains a claim block surrounding the Friday mine block. North of the Project area, Scout also controls their Erickson Reef and Erickson Ridge Projects which are hosted in similar rocks and structural setting to the Project.

The Author cautions that mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of what can or will be found within the Project.

1.13 Interpretations and Conclusions

The OSZ 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 mineralized zones of Au and Ag. The Project has the characteristics of, and is considered to be, an orogenic style mineralization system or deposit within the OSZ. Soil sampling indicates a large anomalous zone associated with a coincident magnetic high anomaly within the OSZ which the 2018 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). Follow-up drilling in 2020 extended the zone of mineralization for approximately another 1 km on strike northward. Core logging and sampling indicate that there are two styles of precious metals mineralization as elevated Au samples always provide elevated Ag values; however, elevated Ag values can be obtained without having an increase in the Au assay value. Locally high grades of multi-g/t Au have been identified over varying length drill sections. 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 demonstrates depths of oxidation ranging from 10's to 100's of meters, which combined with 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 Project to host deposits of economic interest. Accordingly, the Project is considered a property of merit given its prospectivity for new discoveries.

The sample preparation, security and analysis protocols of the 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 generally not been well followed nor well documented; that is, duplicate samples collected but not assayed, control sample insertion but no review of results, and/or no apparent follow-up on occasional poor quality lab results.

The Author has reviewed the Project data, performed audits on the drill data spreadsheets (the "drillhole database") and evaluated the company's QAQC data reviewed the site geology, surface geochemistry, and available geophysics. The data is generally of high quality and believed to be representative of the Project. Additional checks on the database and completion of additional drilling will be required as the database expands 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 and mining permits have been successfully obtained within the district in recent years.

Even though there has been limited past production north and south of the Project and there have been mineral resources discovered on and adjacent to the OSZ, there is potential, but no guarantee that equivalent or better deposits will be discovered on the Project.

1.14 Recommendations

Based on historical and current exploration efforts, the Author believes further detailed exploration is warranted on the current target and others on the Project. The recommended work plan should be staged with initial Phase 1 work focused on follow-up to the 2018 and 2020 drilling. Additional exploration efforts would expand and better define the main high potential OSZ, secondary structures and high potential targets within these features. The recommended work plan includes a Phase 1 budget of approximately CAD$1.5M, consisting primarily of mapping environmental, and up to approximately 2,200m of drilling (Table 1-1).

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 CAD$1.8M budget that would include a larger drill program of approximately 2,800m to include new target testing (Table 1-1).

Table 1-1: Recommended work program and budget.

Phase	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	Cost Estimate (*CAD$)
1 Main Zone Follow-up	DRILLING	2200 m	300	$660,000	
	LABOUR	72 days	1100	$79,200	
	ASSAYS	1320	35	$46,200	
	TRANSPORT/STANDARDS/ SUPPLIES/etc.			$300,000	
	TOTAL			$1,085,400	$1,486,998
2 Main Zone follow-up and New Target Testing	DRILLING	2810 m	300	$843,000	
	LABOUR	72 days	1100	$79,200	
	ASSAYS	1686	35	$59,010	
	TRANSPORT/STANDARDS/ SUPPLIES/etc.			$300,000	
	TOTAL			1,281,210	$1,755,258
	Phase 1 and 2 Total:			2,366,610	$3,242,256

*current forex US$1.00 = CAD$1.37

2.0 Introduction

The Baner Project (the 'Project') is located 90km ESE of Grangeville, Idaho. The Project covers a contiguous 3,818 acres or 1,545 hectares of land and is comprised of staked claims currently held by Champion, through a wholly owned subsidiary. All the claims 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. The previous explorer, Champion, is the first company to evaluate the Project area by drilling.

2.1 Issuer and Purpose

Prestwick is a "capital pool company" (as defined under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange), incorporated in Alberta, Canada, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange with the ticker symbol TSXV:PWIK.P. Corporate statutory and financial information for Prestwick is available at www.sedarplus.ca.

On May 13, 2024 Prestwick entered into a binding letter of intent (the "**LOI**"), as amended, with respect to the Option and the Transaction. Effective July 22, 2024 the Company entered into the Option Agreement with Champion and certain subsidiaries of Champion, setting out the definitive terms in respect of the Option and the Transaction.

Exercise of the Option will require Prestwick to make cash payments and issue securities to Champion as follows:

1. Prestwick paid Champion CAD$25,000 upon execution of the LOI.

2. On completion of the Transaction (which will occur when the TSX Venture Exchange approves the Transaction), paying or issuing (as applicable) to Champion:
   a. CAD$75,000;
   b. 1.1 million common shares of Prestwick ("Common Shares"); and
   c. warrants to purchase up to 200,000 Common Shares at $0.30 per share for two (2) years from the date of issuance.

3. Paying or issuing (as applicable) to Champion within 18 months from the completion of the Transaction ("Payment #1 Date"):
   a. CAD$350,000;
   b. 200,000 Common Shares; and
   c. warrants to purchase up to 200,000 Common Shares at the last closing price for the Common Shares prior to the date of issuance, for two (2) years from the date of issuance.

4. Paying or issuing (as applicable) to Champion within 12 months from the Payment #1 Date ("Payment #2 Date"):
   a. CAD$500,000; and
   b. warrants to purchase up to 200,000 Common Shares at the last closing price for the Common Shares prior to the date of issuance, for two (2) years from the date of issuance.

Upon satisfaction of the payments and securities issuances above, the Option will be deemed to be exercised and a 100% undivided interest in the Project will be transferred to Prestwick, free and clear of all encumbrances, subject to a 1% net smelter return royalty (the "NSR") in favor of Champion. Prestwick may buy back the NSR in consideration for payment of CAD$7.5 million to Champion.

The Common Shares issuable under the Option will be deemed to be issued at a price equal to CAD$0.235 per share, being the price of the Common Shares on the TSX Venture Exchange on May 14, 2024. These Common Shares will be subject to hold periods under applicable securities laws, and subject to voluntary escrow lasting until Payment #2 Date, with an escrow release schedule as set forth in the Option Agreement.
This Report has been prepared in accordance with NI43-101 and guidelines for technical reporting Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum "Best practices and Reporting Guidelines" for disclosing mineral exploration. The effective date of this Report is August 1, 2024.

The purpose of this Report is for filing with the TSX Venture Exchange by the Company in connection with the Company's application for approval for the Transaction. The report summarizes and reviews the historical and most recent work conducted on the Project and provides an independent evaluation of the exploration potential of the Project.

2.2 Sources of Information

This Report incorporates information of a previous technical report "NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the August 2018 Report", dated July 02, 2020, by Mr. Darren W. Lindsay (Lindsay, 2020). The Author has reviewed this previous report and the information contained therein and accepts responsibility for the material incorporated into this Report as disclosed.

The information and data used in the preparation of this Report was sourced from the files of Champion and publicly accessible academic papers and government sources. Additional information was supplied by Mr. Jeffrey Phinisey, consulting geologist to Champion. Citations are provided throughout the Report where this information has been referenced.

2.3 Authors and Site Inspection

This Report on the Project was prepared by the Author at the request of the management of Prestwick. Dr. Osterberg is a Qualified Person (SME 04103097) as certified by the Society of Mining, Metallurgy, and Exploration. He is an economic geologist with over 30 years of experience in mineral exploration and development worldwide, including specific expertise in orogenic Au-Ag systems in Precambrian terranes. He has additional experience as an employee of major to mid-tier, to junior mining companies, mining consultancies, and as an independent geologic consultant. His experience includes exploration for orogenic, epithermal, intrusion-related, and Carlin-type Au deposits.

This Report was completed by Dr. Osterberg strictly on a fee for service basis. 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 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 the future advancement of the Project and should not be construed as a guarantee of success.

Reference to non-compliance with NI43-101 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 Prestwick 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 Project.

The Author completed a site visit between the dates of June 10 to June 11, 2024.

The Effective Date of this Report is August 1, 2024.

2.4 Units of Measure

Unless otherwise noted, the following measurement units, formats and systems are used throughout this Report (Tables 2-1 and 2-2).

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 11N 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 km^2
Area	km^2	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
Bi	bizmuth
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CAD	Canadian dollars
ddh	diamond drill hole
FA	fire assay
Ga	billion years
GPS	global positioning system
LOI	Letter of Intent
Mo	molybdenum
NAD83	North American Datum 1983
OSZ	Orogrande Shear Zone
RC	reverse circulation (drilling)
Sb	antimony
Sn	tin
USD	United States of America dollars
USFS	United States Forest Service
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
W	tungsten
WGS84	World Geodetic Survey 1984

3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

The Report contains information obtained from a review of relevant public reports, including previous NI43-101 reports, non-NI43-101 compliant technical and non-technical reports, maps, technical data and interpretations provided by Prestwick based on their due diligence review of the property. The Author cites these sources and has relied upon this information and upon his direct site review of the Project to form interpretations and conclusions relevant to the Report.

The author of this report as a Qualified Person takes full responsibility for the contents of this Technical Report, subject to the following caveats to which he is not qualified to provide an opinion.

The author is not qualified to provide an opinion or comment on the transfer of mineral tenure, surface rights, property agreements or royalties, or on environmental surface-related disturbance permits associated with acquisition of the Baner Project by Prestwick from Champion. As such, the author disclaims portions of the report in Sections 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, or 4.5.

4.0 Property Description and Location

This section is extracted and paraphrased and updated from Lindsay (2020).

4.1 Property Location

The Project 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 Project is entirely within the Nez Perce National Forest.

4.2 Property Description and Mineral Tenure

The Project comprises 215 unpatented lode mining claims issued by the United States Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) covering approximately 3,818 acres (1,545 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 Project is roughly centered at 115° 31' 10" West longitude and 45° 46' 00" North latitude or UTM NAD83, Zone 11N coordinates 615,223m E, 5,069,069m N (Table 4-1, Figure 4-2).

The Project consists of two parts held 100% by Champion through a wholly owned subsidiary: (i) the wholly owned BC group of unpatented lode claims (BC 1 through BC 202, BC 205 and BC 206), and (ii) the lode claims of the historical Baner property acquired by Champion under an option to purchase agreement. The Baner option to purchase agreement involving Champion was completed in October 2017; claim staking of the BC claims occurred during November 2016, November 2017, and June-July 2020.

An annual maintenance fee of US$165 per lode claim was paid annually by September 1st for the Project all with all claims paid up to September 1st, 2024 at which date the fee will increase to US$200 annually per lode claim. The claims need to be maintained in good standing with the BLM.

4.3 Back-in rights, royalties

The Transaction by Prestwick (Section 2.1) has no back-in rights in favor of Champion. However, the Project will be subject to a 1% NSR in favor of Champion. Prestwick may buy back the NSR in consideration for payment of CAD$7.5 million to Champion.

4.4 Surface Rights and Access

Surface rights and legal access to the lode claims is administered through the US Forest Service ("USFS") Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest and Idaho County.

The Project is located approximately 10km southwest of the town of Elk City and is accessed 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 residents in the Orogrande area.

Previous exploration by Champion was permitted under two U.S. Forest Service approved Plans of Operation (POO) for exploratory drilling. One POO was approved in 2017 for nine drill sites on the Baner Claims with the second POO approval in 2019 for sixteen proposed drill sites. These POOs have expired.

Champion also previously operated under a temporary water use permit which specified daily and total limits on water consumption. This permit will also require re-application.

An archeological and historical survey was completed for the Project area by Desert West Environmental (Hutmacher Cunningham, 2017) indicating that there are no cultural sites within the Area of Potential Effect ("APE"), as proposed. However, two cultural/archaeological sites were identified immediately adjacent to the Project APE. Neither of these sites were affected by the 2018 and 2019 drilling programs. If future work is planned by Prestwick to extend beyond the 2019 POO area, additional archaeology surveys will be required. It is also noted that the regulatory agencies do periodically (typically 10 year) undertake reviews of previous cultural surveys. There have been no known newly identified archeological or historical sites recognized in the Baner area and as such a review is considered to be unlikely until at least approximately 2027.

To undertake any future mechanical exploration (e.g. drilling, trenching) a POO must be supplied to and approved by the 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.

4.5 Environmental liabilities

The historical operators did not complete reclamation of the historical underground workings on the Project portion of the site and therefore mitigation of historical adits, shafts and trenches may become the responsibility of Prestwick. The previous explorer, Champion, did complete reclamation on drill site disturbance created by their exploration activities under the approved POO. 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 Project 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 Project.

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

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 Project.

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

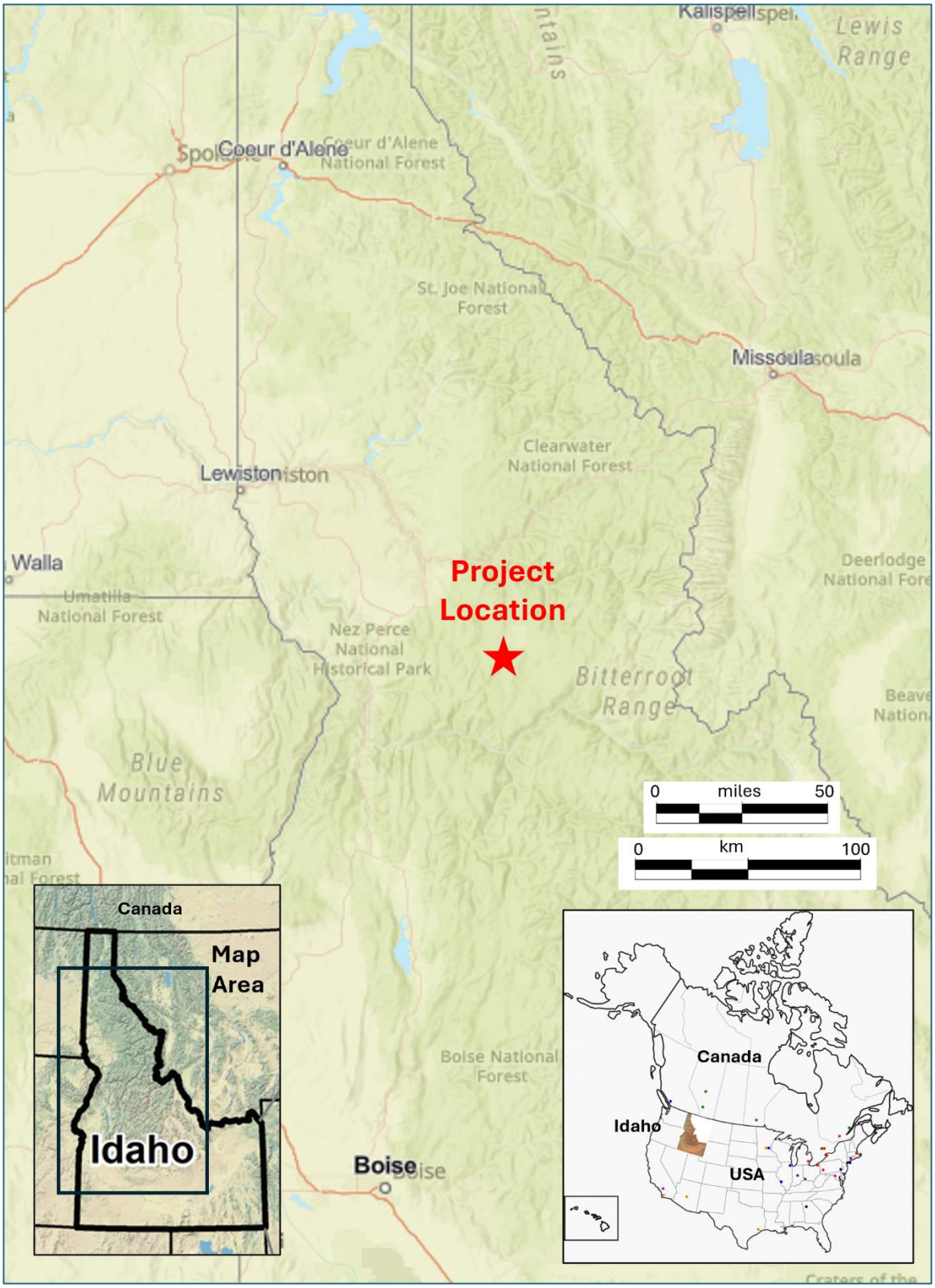


Table 4-1: Baner Project list of claims.

Claim Name	Serial Number	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 1	ID101579824	2023	11/10/2016	20.66
BC 2	ID101579825	2023	11/10/2016	20.66
BC 3	ID101579826	2023	11/10/2016	20.66
BC 4	ID101579827	2023	11/10/2016	17.91
BC 5	ID101579828	2023	11/10/2016	4.13
BC 6	ID101579829	2023	11/10/2016	2.33
BC 7	ID101579830	2023	11/10/2016	8.42
BC 8	ID101579831	2023	11/10/2016	3.61
BC 9	ID101579832	2023	11/9/2016	8.42
BC 10	ID101579833	2023	11/9/2016	16.69
BC 11	ID101579834	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 12	ID101579835	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 13	ID101579836	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 14	ID101579837	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 15	ID101579838	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 16	ID101579839	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 17	ID101579840	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 18	ID101579841	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 19	ID101579842	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 20	ID101579843	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 21	ID101892610	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 22	ID101892611	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 23	ID101821022	2023	11/10/2016	20.66
BC 24	ID101821023	2023	11/10/2016	20.66
BC 25	ID101821024	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 26	ID101821025	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 27	ID101821026	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 28	ID101821027	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 29	ID101821028	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 30	ID101892612	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 31	ID101892613	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 32	ID101893918	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 33	ID101893919	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 34	ID101821029	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 35	ID101821030	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 36	ID101821031	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 37	ID101821032	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 38	ID101821033	2023	11/9/2016	20.66

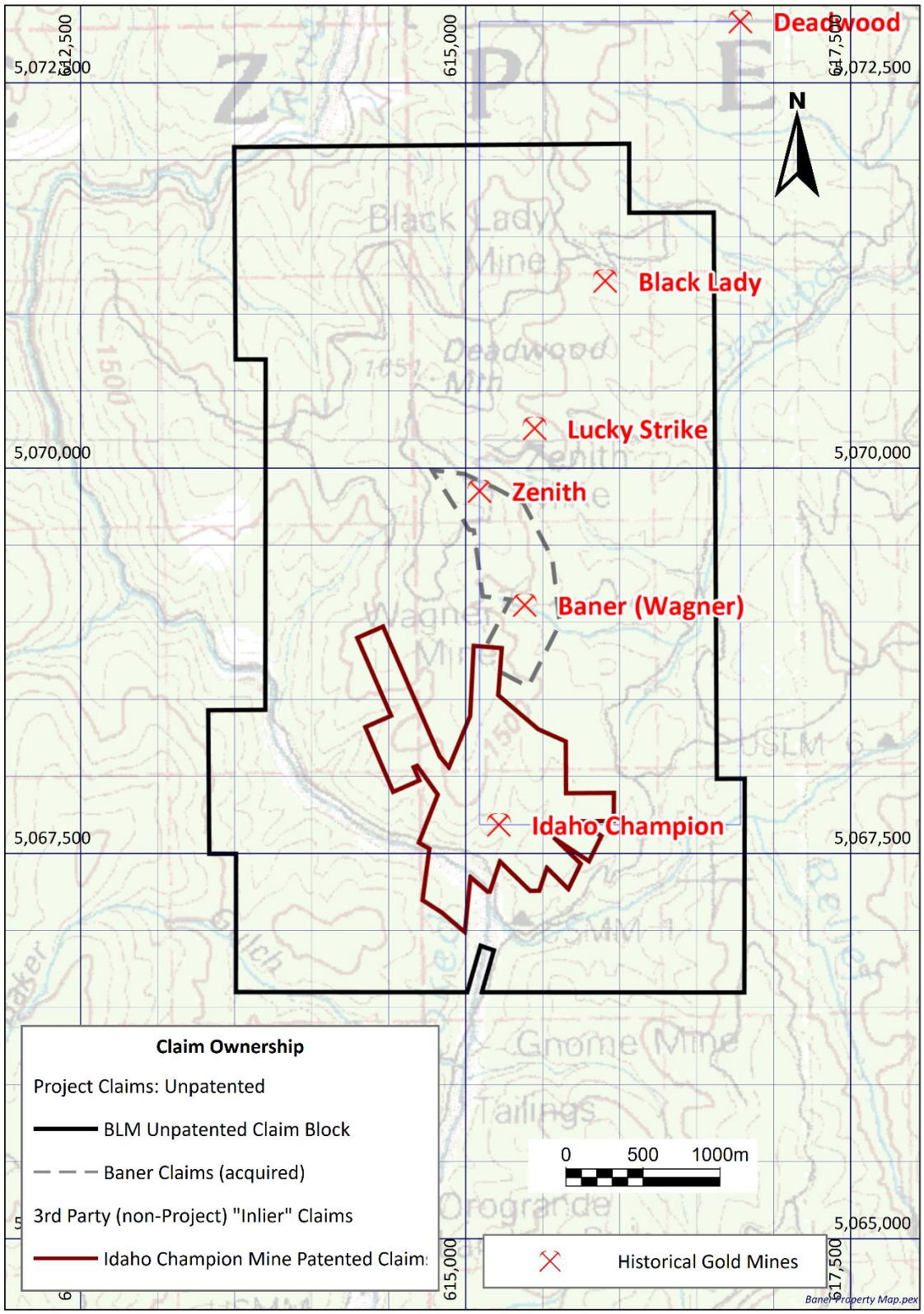
Claim Name	Serial Number	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 39	ID101821034	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 40	ID101821035	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 41	ID101821036	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 42	ID101821037	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 43	ID101821038	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 44	ID101821039	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 45	ID101821040	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 46	ID101821041	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 47	ID101821042	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 48	ID101821043	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 49	ID101822288	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 50	ID101822289	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 51	ID101822290	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 52	ID101822291	2023	11/9/2016	10.51
BC 53	ID101822292	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 54	ID101822293	2023	11/9/2016	10.26
BC 55	ID101822294	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 56	ID101822295	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 57	ID101822296	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 58	ID101822401	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 59	ID101822402	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 60	ID101822403	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 61	ID101822404	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 62	ID101822405	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 63	ID101822406	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 64	ID101822407	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 65	ID101822408	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 66	ID101822409	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 67	ID101822410	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 68	ID101822411	2023	11/9/2016	20.66
BC 69	ID101599691	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 70	ID101599692	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 71	ID101599693	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 72	ID101599694	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 73	ID101599695	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 74	ID101599696	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 75	ID101599697	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 76	ID101599698	2023	11/14/2017	20.66

Claim Name	Serial Number	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 77	ID101599699	2023	11/9/2017	20.66
BC 78	ID101599700	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 79	ID101599701	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 80	ID101599702	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 81	ID101630464	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 82	ID101630465	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 83	ID101630466	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 84	ID101630467	2023	11/9/2017	20.66
BC 85	ID101630468	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 86	ID101630469	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 87	ID101630470	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 88	ID101630471	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 89	ID101630472	2023	11/9/2017	20.66
BC 90	ID101630473	2023	11/9/2017	20.66
BC 91	ID101630474	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 92	ID101630475	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 93	ID101630476	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 94	ID101630477	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 95	ID101630478	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 96	ID101630479	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 97	ID101630480	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 98	ID101630481	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 99	ID101630482	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 100	ID101630483	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 101	ID101630484	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 102	ID101630485	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 103	ID101631458	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 104	ID101631459	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 105	ID101631460	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 106	ID101631461	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 107	ID101631462	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 108	ID101631463	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 109	ID101631464	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 110	ID101631465	2023	11/14/2017	20.66
BC 111	ID101631466	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 112	ID101631467	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 113	ID101631468	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 114	ID101631469	2023	11/15/2017	20.66
BC 115	ID101631470	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 116	ID101631471	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 117	ID101631472	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 118	ID101631473	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 119	ID101631474	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 120	ID101631475	2023	11/18/2017	20.66
BC 121	ID101631476	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 122	ID101631477	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 123	ID101631478	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 124	ID101631479	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 125	ID101632426	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 126	ID101632427	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 127	ID101632428	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 128	ID101632429	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 129	ID101632430	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 130	ID101893920	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 131	ID101632431	2023	11/17/2017	20.66
BC 132	ID101632432	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 133	ID101632433	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 134	ID101632434	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 135	ID101632435	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 136	ID101632436	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 137	ID101632437	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 138	ID101632438	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 139	ID101893921	2023	6/13/2020	20.66
BC 140	ID101632439	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 141	ID101632440	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 142	ID101632441	2023	11/16/2017	20.66
BC 143	ID101632442	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 144	ID101632443	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 145	ID101632444	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 146	ID101632445	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 147	ID101632446	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 148	ID101632447	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 149	ID101633477	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 150	ID101633478	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 151	ID101633479	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 152	ID101633480	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 153	ID101633481	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 185	ID101635710	2023	11/7/2017	20.66

Claim Name	Serial Number	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 154	ID101633482	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 155	ID101633483	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 156	ID101633484	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 157	ID101633485	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 158	ID101633486	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 159	ID101633487	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 160	ID101633488	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 161	ID101633489	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 162	ID101633490	2023	11/4/2017	20.66
BC 163	ID101634581	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 164	ID101634582	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 165	ID101634583	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 166	ID101634584	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 167	ID101634585	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 168	ID101634586	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 169	ID101634587	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 170	ID101634588	2023	11/5/2017	20.66
BC 171	ID101634589	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 172	ID101634590	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 173	ID101634591	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 174	ID101634592	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 175	ID101634593	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 176	ID101634594	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 177	ID101634595	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 178	ID101634596	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 179	ID101634597	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 180	ID101634598	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 181	ID101634599	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 182	ID101634600	2023	11/6/2017	20.66
BC 183	ID101634601	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 184	ID101634602	2023	11/7/2017	20.66

Claim Name	Serial Number	Last Assmt Year	Location Date	Acreage
BC 186	ID101635711	2023	11/7/2017	13.01
BC 187	ID101635712	2023	11/7/2017	2.8
BC 188	ID101635713	2023	11/9/2017	2.75
BC 189	ID101635714	2023	11/9/2017	2.41
BC 190	ID101635715	2023	11/14/2017	4.82
BC 191	ID101635716	2023	11/9/2017	2.066
BC 192	ID101635717	2023	11/9/2017	4.13
BC 193	ID101635718	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 194	ID101635719	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 195	ID101635720	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 196	ID101635721	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 197	ID101635722	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 198	ID101635723	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 199	ID101635724	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 200	ID101635725	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 201	ID101635726	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 202	ID101635727	2023	11/7/2017	20.66
BC 205	ID101635728	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
BC 206	ID101635729	2023	11/8/2017	20.66
TARTARUS NO 1	ID101432970	2023	7/22/1926	20.66
TARTARUS NO 2	ID101481637	2023	7/22/1926	20.66
TARTARUS NO 3	ID101302939	2023	7/22/1926	20.66
TARTARUS NO 4	ID101481264	2023	7/22/1926	20.66
NYMPF	ID101484499	2023	4/3/1916	20.66
GNOME	ID101435067	2023	4/3/1916	20.66
DRYAD	ID101481274	2023	4/3/1916	20.66
SPOOK	ID101459407	2023	4/3/1916	20.66
KATYDID	ID101482981	2023	7/6/1940	20.66
SUCCESS NO 1	ID101430680	2023	6/20/1946	20.66
SUCCESS NO 2	ID101375211	2023	6/22/1946	20.66

Figure 4-2: Baner Project property map.



5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

This section is taken from Lindsay (2020) after verification by the Author.

5.1 Accessibility

The 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 (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; both cities receive regular daily flights from numerous points of departure.

5.2 Climate

The Deadwood Mountain region is temperate mountain forest with an average annual precipitation of 30.0 in. (76.2 cm). Temperature variations for the area range from a minimum of 11°F (-12°C) to a maximum of 81°F (27°C), with average temperatures of 26°F (-3°C) in winter and 77°F (25°C) 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 snowplows 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 Project covers the peak and most of the flanks to Deadwood Mountain within the Nez Perce National Forest. The Project 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

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 potential laborers 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.

6.0 History

The section contains select excerpts of material from Price (2015) and Simpson (2013), and references therein and is taken here as presented in Lindsay (2020). These excerpts are supplemented by information on the activities of Champion since 2015 as noted.

6.1 Local History

In the Elk City area, mining of numerous placer and paleo-placer Au deposits in the tributaries of the South Fork Clearwater River took place between the 1850s and the late 1980s. Reid (1959) reports that total Au production in the region is uncertain but some three million ounces of Au 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 Au 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 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 Au 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 Au producer was the Buster Underground Mine near Elk City. 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 Project 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 Project has been known by various parties as the 'Idaho Gold Project' and can generally be defined as exploration within an area from west of Elk City to south of the Project along or adjacent to the OSZ. Significant zones within this exploration trend include the Deadwood Zone located within the northern portion of the Project area and the Friday Deposit located south of the Project. The Deadwood Zone includes a number of old workings dating back to the early 20th century including the Black Lady, Zenith, and Lucky Strike Mines located within the current Project boundary.

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 Project 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 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 by 2010 as a public vehicle.

No other known exploration or activity had taken place at Deadwood until 2010 when as part of Premium's

Idaho Gold Project, regional activities in the area included an airborne Fugro DIGHEM geophysical survey and a soil sample program which collected 4500 soil samples as the basis of their 2011 work program. The soil sampling results defined an Au anomaly (≥ 20ppb Au) which was 8 km in length and up to 1.5 km in width.

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 Au-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 Au 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. 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 from 2004 to the present consists of Premium consolidating the district under sole control and beginning a systematic regional exploration effort over the entire Idaho Gold Project trend. Premium concentrated 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 completed a 15-hole (2,729 m) program in the first quarter of 2014 in order to define a high-grade resource (Lindsay, 2020).

6.2 Property History

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

The core portion of the Project, 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 (also known as the Wagner Mine) which contained a total of 54.6 ounces of Au and 144.2 ounces of Ag. The current Option Agreement is believed to be the second time this Project 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. The majority of this development was completed on "Vein One'.

Wagner (1946) described a well-mineralized "big dike" extends for approximately 4,500 feet on the patented ground to the south of, onto and through the Baner claims for a distance of another 4,500 feet. The dike width was described to be roughly 600 feet and became known as the "aplite dike". He also described two quartz veins of high-grade ore extending for 3,300 feet in an east-west direction and that other parallel veins likely exist on the Baner claims block. The main development on the property "consists of 12 tunnels, several hundred feet in length, which were driven in to ascertain the extend of the dike. These tunnels range from 100 feet up to more than 1000 feet." Wagner sampled the "dike" by collection of a set of systematic samples at 5-foot (1.5m) intervals along the sides of tunnels. The "dike" is reported to be mineralized along the "walls of the dike and with enrichment through the central portion" thereof. He reports that of 362 samples collected the average assay result was 0.056 ounces Au 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 in the early 2000's through to 2014, their regional scale systematic work program included airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysical surveys and soil grids (2009-2011) covered the complete current land position (Figure 6-1). Ground based geophysical surveys (magnetics and induced polarization) 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-line km. Induced polarization surveys (dipole-dipole) totaled approximately 73.4-line km. Soil samples from this period totaled over 13,500.

Grab samples from this period on the Project are reported to have returned 0.01 g/t Au to 59.3 g/t Au from samples taken along the Baner mine workings and from the 'aplite' dike 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.

Lindsay (2020) references that consulting geologist Mr. J. Baughman visited the property in 2016 collecting samples and reviewing the property on behalf of Champion for due diligence purposes and to develop work plans. Approximately 30 samples were collected over these site visits.

Champion acquired the Project in 2015 (Table 6-1) and through 2020 and completed prospecting, rock and soil sampling, drilling of 30 diamond drill holes, an induced polarization geophysical survey, geological mapping and additional claim staking. The exploration work led to the definition of a number of exploration zones of interest among and/or on trend of historical mining activities.

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

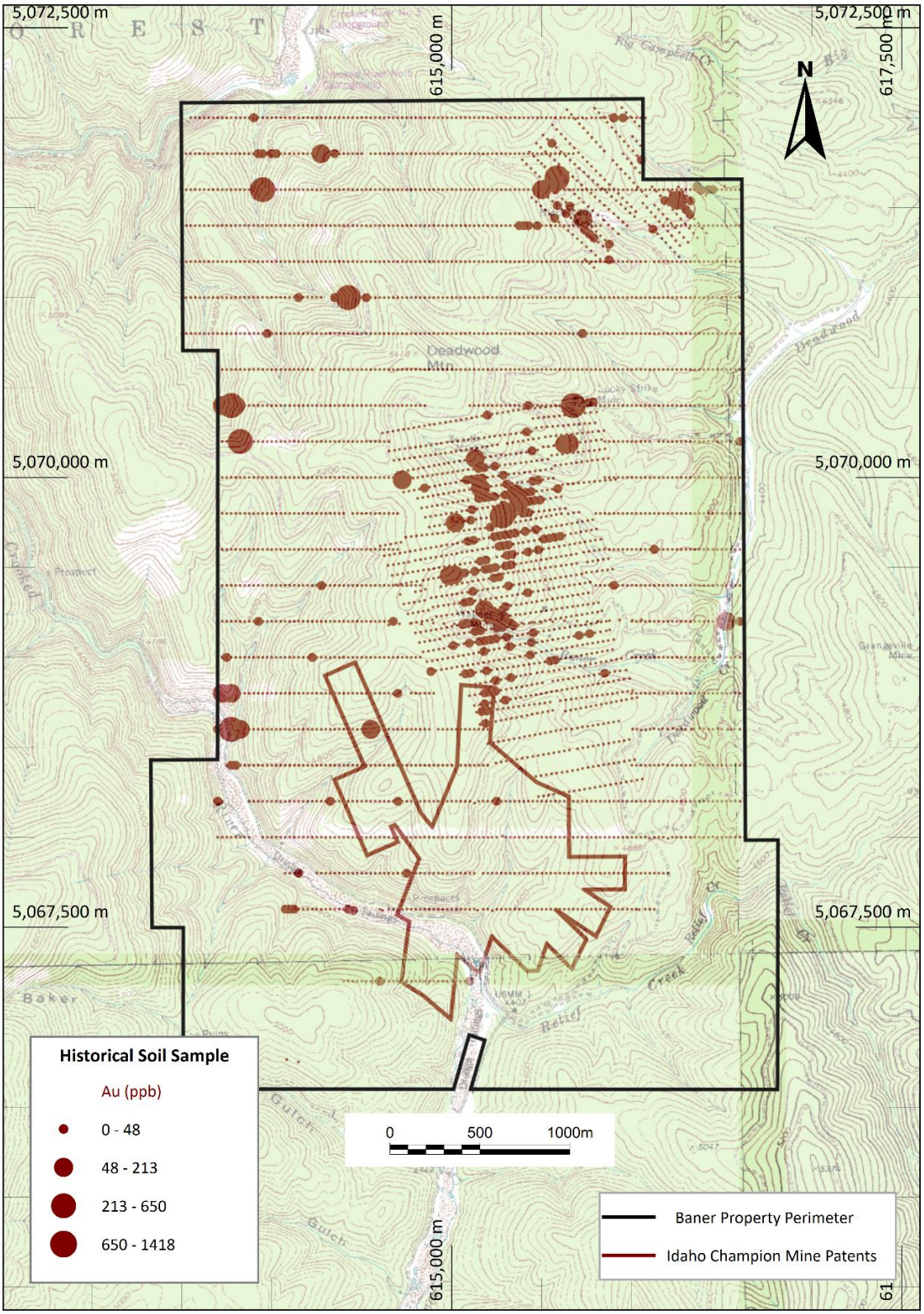
Year	Company	Work
2020	Champion	Renew water permit, drill program, soil sampling
2018	Champion	Renew water permit, drill program, field sampling
2016-17	Champion	Staking, POO application, data compilation, site review and sampling; induced polarization survey and claim staking
2015	Champion	Baner option 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

No exploration-related activities were undertaken by Champion on the property since drilling in 2020 except for drill pad reclamation in 2021 (Table 6-2). Expenditures during the three years immediately prior to Prestwick's interest in the property totaled CAD$244,216 which included approximately CAD$138,000 of annual land holding maintenance fees with the BLM and Idaho County, and approximately CAD$106,000 of reclamation expenses.

Table 6-2: Project expenditures for years 2021 through 2023.

Year	Expenditures (CAD$)	Description of Expenditures
2021	$152,017	Drill pad reclamation; payment of annual maintenance fees
2022	$46,097	Payment of annual maintenance fees
2023	$46,102	Payment of annual maintenance fees

Figure 6-1: Gold (ppb) in historical Project area soil samples.



7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

The geology section has been taken directly from Lindsay's (2020) description with references therein reviewed and vetted by the Author. Lindsay (2020) modified and summarized information directly from a number of reports including: 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 (Belt) metasediments host to the major Ag 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 comprises mainly composite stocks to small batholiths composed of granodiorite and quartz monzonite. The batholith was formed as oceanic crust of the Cretaceous aged Farallon plate was subducted beneath the North American Plate and resulting intrusion(s) cut through the overlying Belt 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 mineralization that traces through the Elk City and Orogrande mining districts is associated with the OSZ. In the district, the OSZ reaches up to 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 OSZ may thus represent an axial plane shear to these folds.

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 mappable 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 comprise the 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 to 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 dikes are common (Lewis et al., 1990).

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.

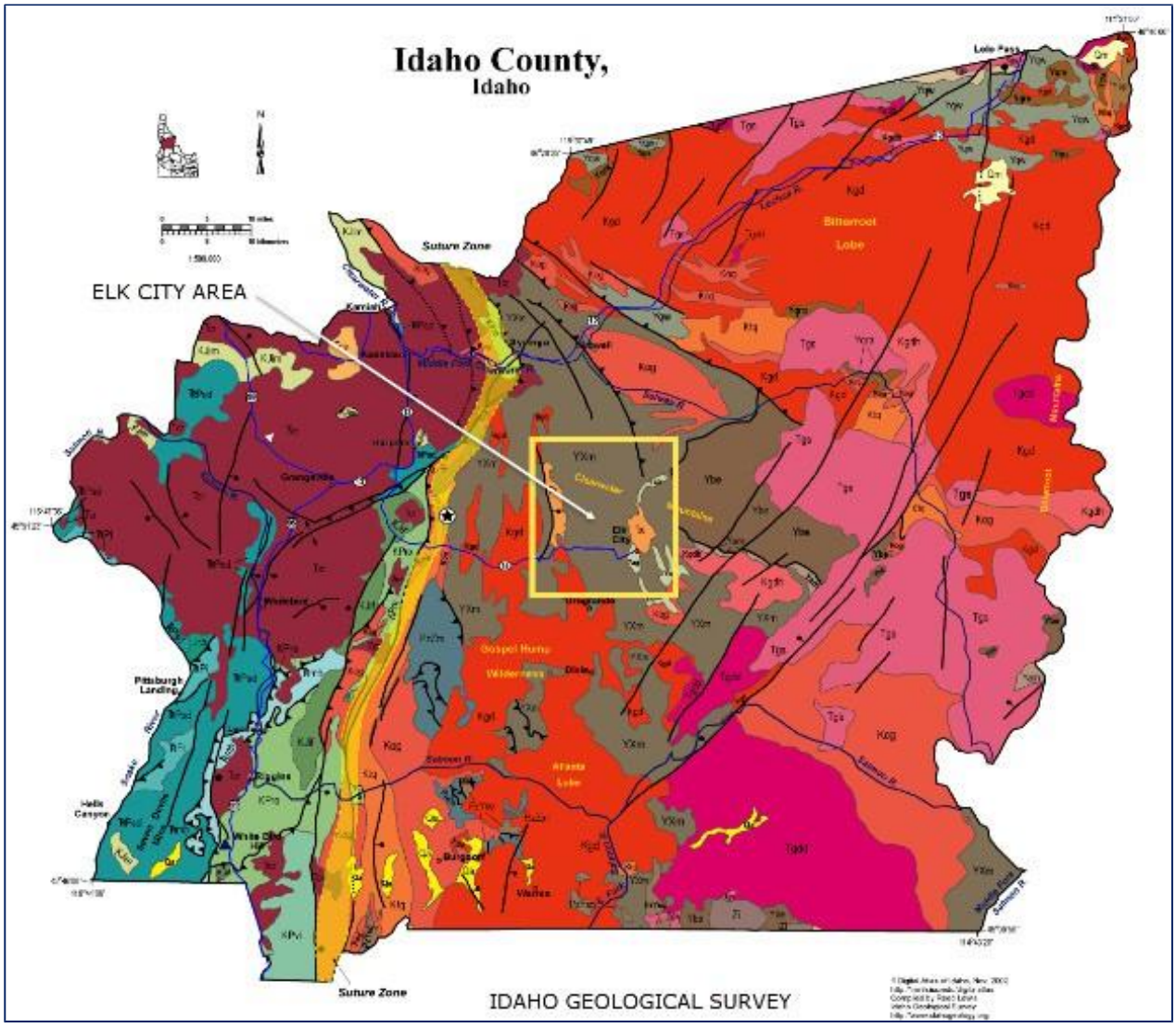
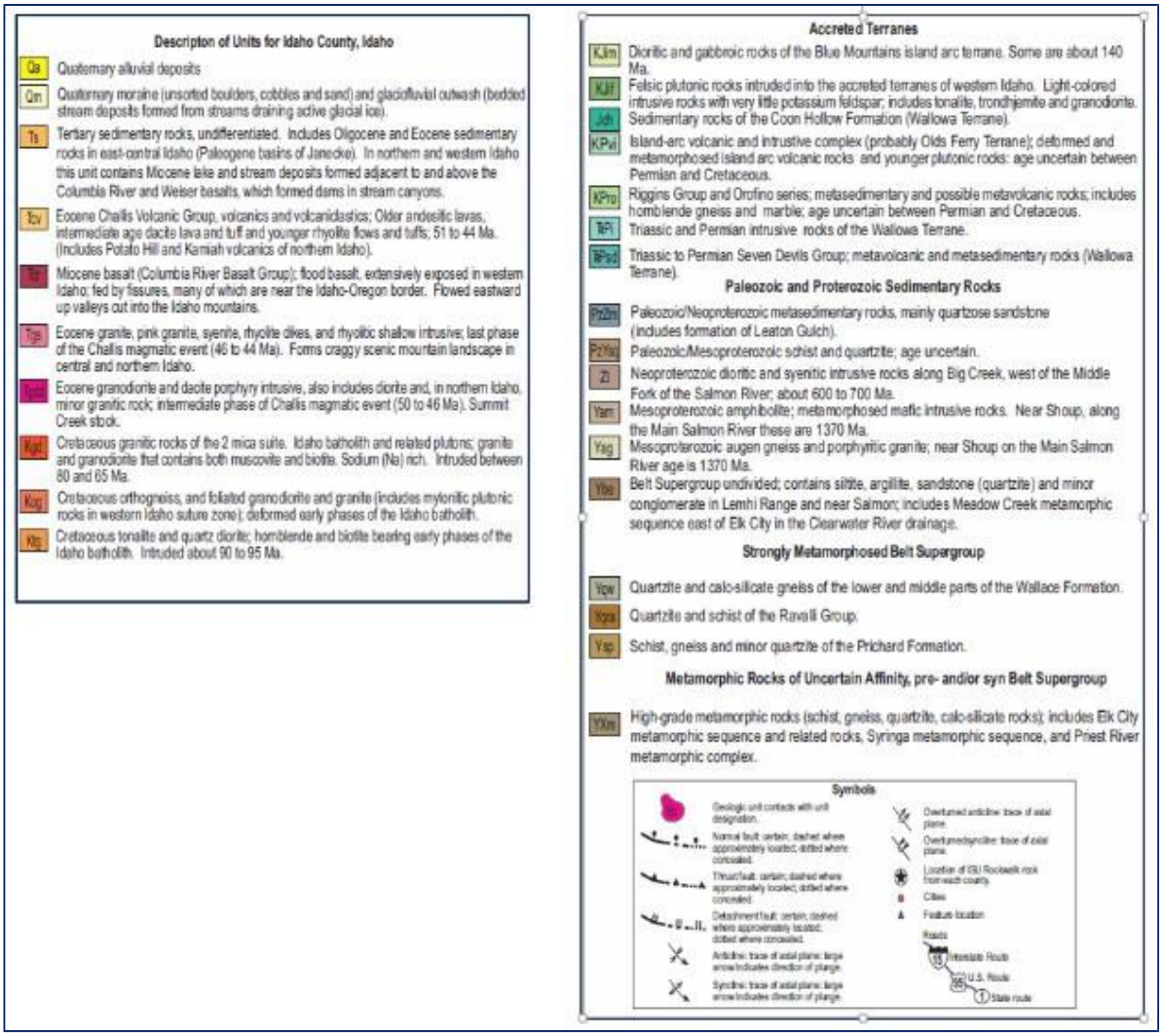


Figure 7-1b: Legend for regional geology of Idaho County (Idaho Geological Survey).



7.2 Local Geology

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 Au 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 dikes. And the most prevalent ore deposits in the area are Au-Ag 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.

7.3 Property Geology

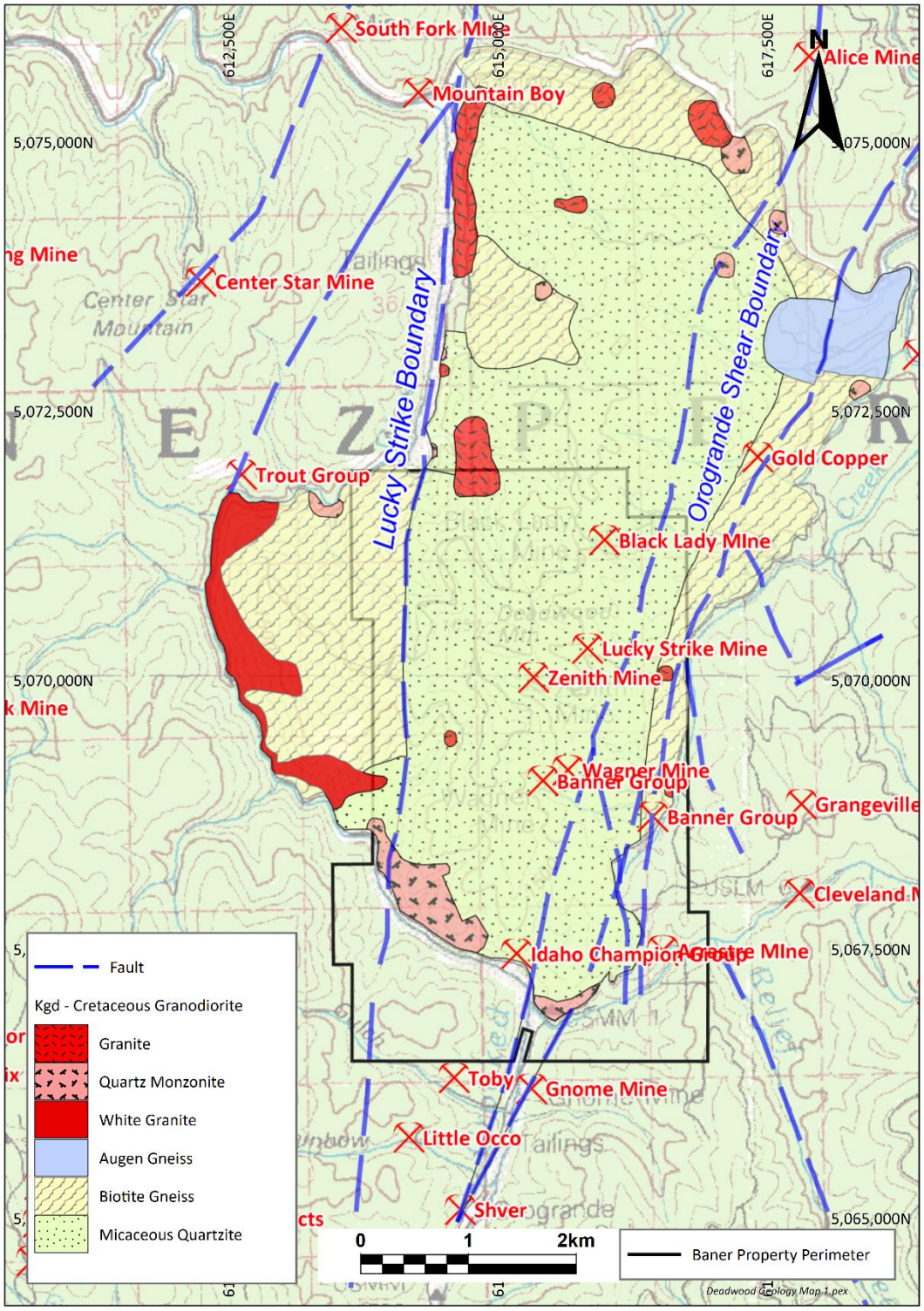
Surface geologic mapping has not been undertaken by Champion on the Project and therefore the bulk of this information has been taken from Wagner (1946) as the only written source available for property- specific geology. Additional information is available from the map provided by Premium based on their regional work in the area ending in 2014 (Figure 7-2), and from recent field reviews.

No detailed property mapping has yet been undertaken by Prestwick. Geology inferred from more regional-based work indicates that the Project is generally underlain by schists and quartzite intruded by numerous northerly trending aplitic or pegmatitic dikes. Historical mining at the Wagner Mine focused on east–west Au bearing quartz veins that appear to be either parallel or en echelon in geometry. At least four veins have been identified, two of which extend for approximately 1,000m. The north-trending historically described "aplite dike" was also exposed in the Wagner Mine workings. Recent explorers identify this "dike" as silicified, micaceous quartzite. Alteration in the host rocks appears confined to within a few meters of quartz veins and occurs mainly in the form of silicification, sericitization, and carbonatation.

Wagner (1946) states that "understandably [the dike formed] subsequent to the veins formation as within the dike the veins are still there but fractured and broken" and reasoned there were at least two mineralizing events evident on the Project. He also states that the dike carries good Au grades with no Ag whereas the quartz veins carry both Au and Ag values perhaps indicating two different phases of mineralization. Five lines of "iron cappings" (altered quartz, feldspar and mica) are said to trend at approximately 304°; it is unclear if these alteration zones are directly related to the veins.

Limited rock and drill core sampling from the Project indicates there are no clear strong metal associations yet recognized that beyond Au-Ag, weak associations may occur with Pb, Sb, As, and very weak with Cu and Zn.

Figure 7-2: Local geology of the Project area.



8.0 Deposit Types

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

1. Placer Au deposits on several major drainages,
2. Orogenic shear hosted Au deposits along the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ),
3. Quartz vein hosted Au-Ag and polymetallic mineralization (intrusion related)

The Project has the characteristics of, and is considered to be, an orogenic-style mineralization system within the OSZ, but also with characteristics of an intrusive-related quartz-vein hosted Au deposit. Elements that could suggest the intrusion-related mineralization includes elevated bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and tungsten (locally).

The known historical Au occurrences at the Project consist of quartz veins and quartz stockwork within brittle-ductile fault zones. The mineralized systems are hosted in intrusive and metasedimentary rocks within high-strain zones believed to be controlled by the regional OSZ. In the Project area, two north-south structures and at least several east-west reidel (sigmoidal cross-over) structures are interpreted from airborne magnetic data (Figure 8-1). Together the structures frame a large, mineralized shear zone within which soil and rock sampling, and drilling (see Figure 6-1, and Sections 9 and 10) identified Au, Ag, pyrite, base-metal sulphides, and stibnite enrichment. A more generalized orogenic Au shear zone model of mineralization that has Au-Ag-As-Sb metal associations may also apply to the Project (Figure 8-2).

Previous authors, Price (2015) and Simpson (2013) refer to deposit models that are relevant to the Project 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 Au-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). Other deposits that were described as intrusion-related include Clarence Stream (New Brunswick), Kumtor, Telfer, and Muruntau.

The presence of the OSZ passing through or immediately adjacent to the Project provides for the use of a shear zone hosted Au model (Figure 8-3). Provided below is a model after Goldfarb, et al (2013) that may be applicable for further exploration on the Project given the structure, metamorphic grade and known mineralization styles.

Figure 8-1: Shear-hosted model of gold mineralization in the Orogrande Shear Zone Structural Corridor on airborne magnetics (nT).

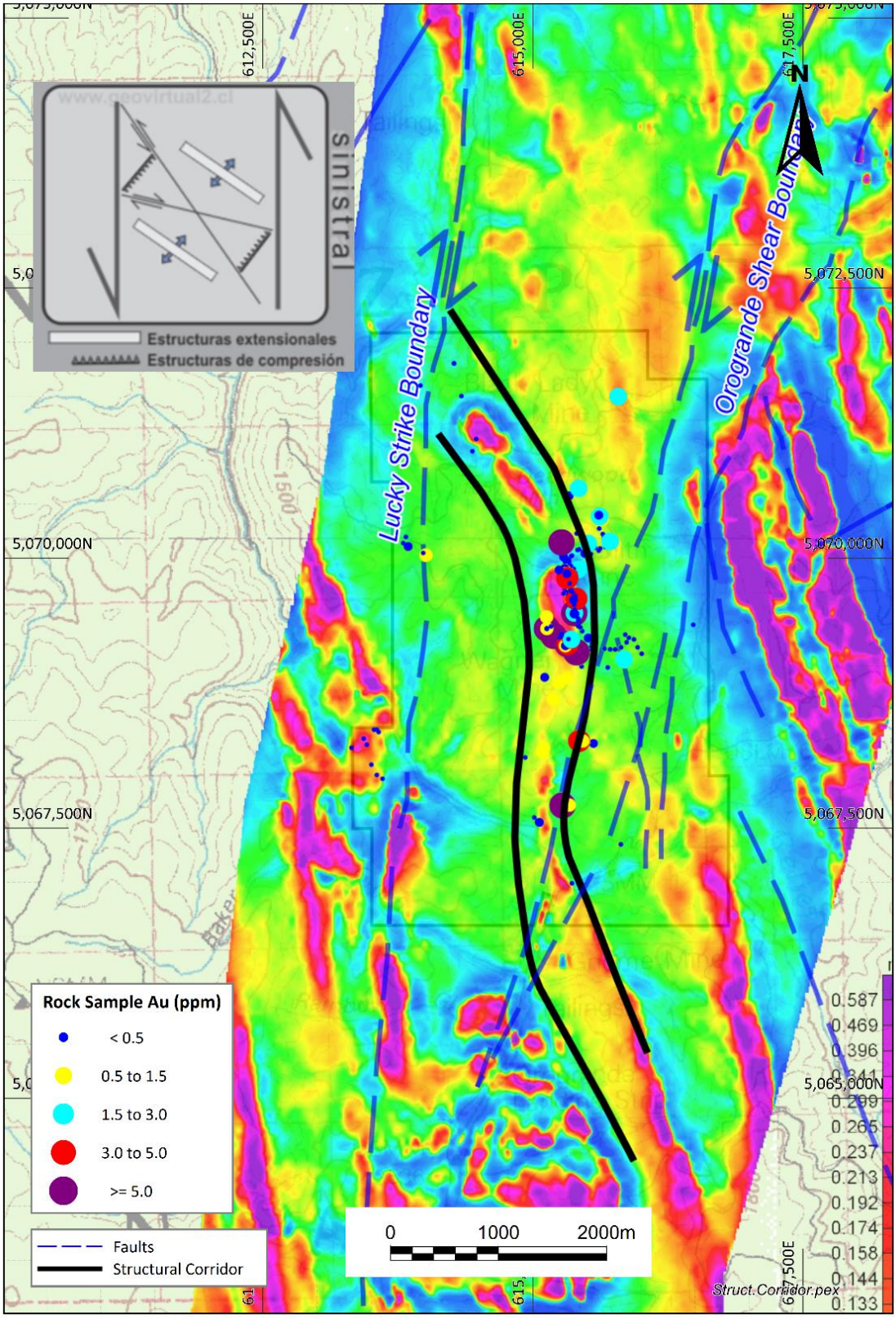


Figure 8-2: Schematic model of plutonic-related gold quartz mineralization showing different styles and metal assemblages (from Hart, 2005).

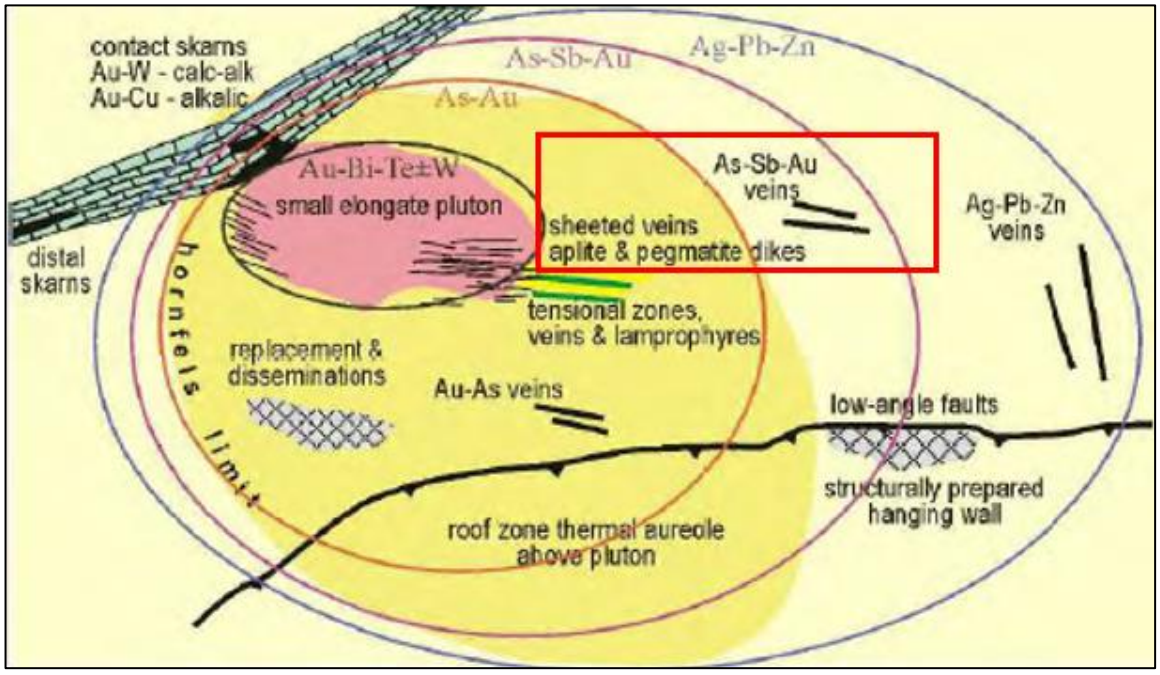
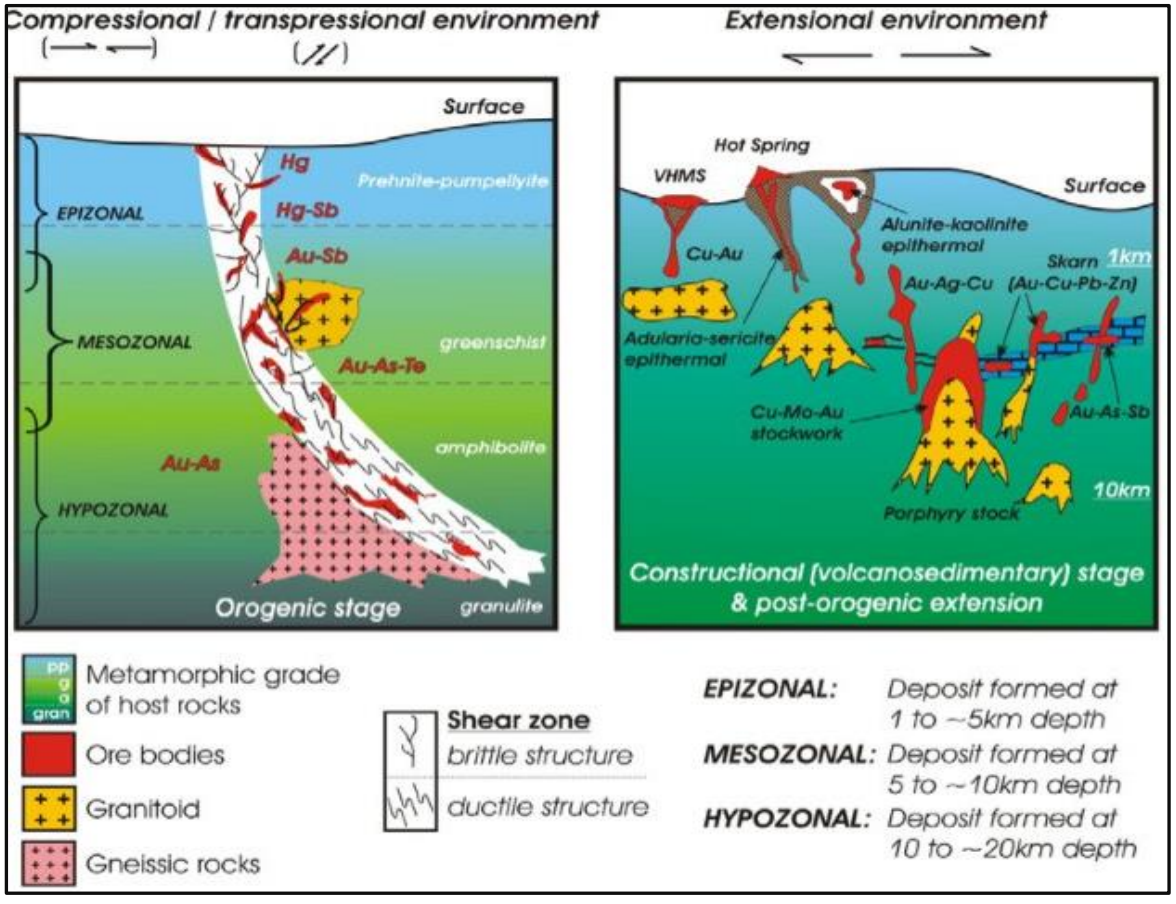


Figure 8-3: Conceptual orogenic model for the Project (Goldfarb et al., 2013).



9.0 Exploration

Champion's work program entailed prospecting with rock sampling, soil sampling, and three lines of induced polarization ground geophysical surveying on the Project and drilling. Exposures created during the establishment of a drill access road and drill pads were sampled in 2018 and in 2020.

9.1 Prospecting and Sampling

9.1.1 Rock Sampling

Rock prospect sampling was completed in the field seasons from 2016 and 2020. A total of 301 rock samples were collected in the Project area (Figure 9-1) with Au assays ≥ 0.200 g/t in 119 of the samples (Table 9-1). The rock samples were generally collected from excavations of drill pads, access roads, or the prospect pits and mines along the route or from waste material at historical adits. When sampling outcrop, the procedure was to collect representative chip samples across 1 meter of outcrop.

The Author cautions that grab samples by their nature are selective and therefore not necessarily representative of potential mineralization on the Project. Gold values from sampling ranged from trace to greater than 42 g/t Au.

The 2020 sampling documented extension of the strike length of the Au anomaly more than one km along the strike length and subparallel to of the Orogrande Shear Zone (Figure 9-1).

No QAQC data was identified as associated with the historical or recent (2020) rock grab sampling.

9.1.2 Sampling

The historical soil geochemistry samples collected in the Project area (see Figure 6-1) show anomalous concentration of Au in the central portion of the Project block with a trend subparallel to the OSZ. The anomalous trend is consistent with and extends beyond the general north-south enrichment of Au in surface rock samples.

The historical soil samples were supplemented by collection of 246 samples by Champion during October 2020 from the Angel Zone along the western margin of the Project block (Figure 9-1). Results were reported in early 2021.

The soil sampling in 2020 was conducted using hand augurs, targeting 3-foot sample depths. The survey identified anomalous Au in soil samples over 600 meters of strike near the trace of the Lucky Strike Fault (Figure 9-2) zone as described by Premium in their technical report dated 30 April 2013.

Gold values in the Angel Zone soil survey range from below detection (3 ppb) to 1,080 ppb (1.08 g/t) with 44 samples containing greater than 10 ppb Au (Table 9-2). Maximum Au values in soils occur in the central portion of the Angel Zone (Figure 9-2) and is generally associated with enrichment in Ag, arsenic, antimony, and copper (Figure 9-3).

The detailed patterns in the soil geochemistry (Figures 9-2 and 9-3) from the Angel Zone soil survey suggest a north to northwest trend. The trend could represent a dilational jog or secondary splay to the Lucky Strike Fault. The Angel Zone represents a separate, parallel, and underexplored zone from the significant Au mineralization intersected by Champion drill holes spatially off-set but associated with the OSZ.

Figure 9-1: Project geologic map rock geochemistry samples.

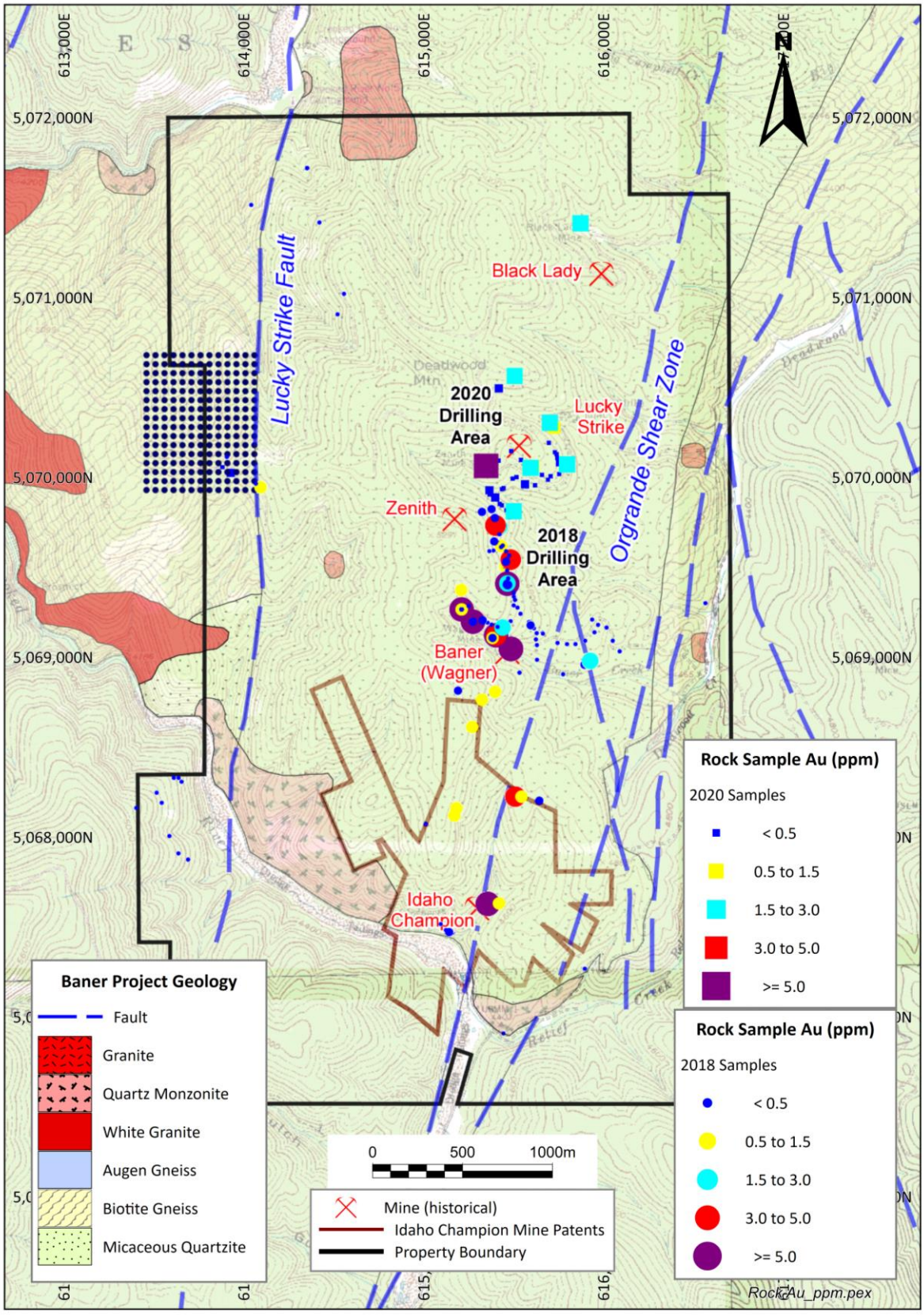


Table 9-1: Project prospect rock samples with gold ≥ 0.200 g/t

Sample	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au_g/t	Ag g/t	Rock Type
Pre-2020 sampling						
15620	615403	5069129	4792	42.513	84.684	Quartz Vein
Adit 2	615192	5069280	4838	18.950	59.600	Siliceous rocks with sulfides
Adit 4	615403	5069129	4792	12.850	28.200	Quartz & sulfide
15618	615274	5067711	4447	10.903	12.651	Dike
Adit 1	615129	5069348	4972	8.640	11.900	Quartzite
15735	615383	5069491	1513	7.063	13.714	Mica Quartzite
15558	612595	5060405	1645	6.000	3.429	Mica Quartzite
1007514	615321	5069204	4848	5.246	20.468	Mica Quartzite
15682	615402	5069625	4841	4.903	68.913	Qt Vein
15623	615427	5068308	4855	3.908	7.817	Aplite
Adit 3	615321	5069204	4848	3.500	89.600	Oxide
Pit	615317	5069815	4954	3.350	107.000	Qtz with pyrite
15739	615386	5069492	1512	2.297	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15740	615386	5069492	1512	2.194	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15582	614977	5057902	2014	2.091	3.429	Mica Quartzite/Qtz Vein
15633	615844	5069063	4696	1.954	9.223	Quartz Vein w pyrite
15605	615357	5069247	4924	1.783	6.171	Quartz
15685	612660	5051433	2166	1.749	9.360	Quartz Vein
15737	615384	5069493	1513	1.646	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15738	615384	5069494	1513	1.611	3.429	Mica Quartzite/Quart Vein
15705	615339	5069808	1500	1.577	3.429	Mica Quartzite
1007513	615403	5069129	4792	1.543	11.657	Quartzite
15624	615462	5068307	4867	1.474	3.429	Aplite
15783	614011	5070027	1580	1.269	3.429	Quartz Vein
15749	615349	5069701	1488	1.131	3.429	Quartz monzonite
15627	615242	5068845	4930	1.097	6.788	Breccia quartz vein
15626	615315	5068890	4875	0.823	8.537	Quartzite
1007517	615301	5069190	4866	0.720	3.429	Quartzite
15631	615188	5068695	5099	0.686	5.417	Aplite
15552	618866	5067249	1570	0.651	115.198	Mica Qtzite/Pyrite
1007505	615129	5069348	4972	0.617	3.429	Quartzite
15619	615337	5067714	4522	0.549	6.446	Lt grey felsic rock
1007515	615127	5069456	5012	0.514	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15579	614932	5056945	2102	0.514	3.429	Biotite Schist/Quartz Monzonite
15621	615089	5068202	4970	0.514	3.429	Felsic dike
15622	615100	5068243	4977	0.514	3.429	Aplite
15686	614290	5050976	2174	0.514	3.429	Qtz Monzonite/Quartz Vein
15706	615338	5069809	1499	0.514	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15788	615373	5069586	1488	0.514	3.429	Quartz monzonite

Sample	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au_g/t	Ag g/t	Rock Type
15634	615812	5069041	4683	0.480	4.457	Aplite w limonite
15702	615338	5069806	1500	0.480	3.429	Mica Quartzite/ Qtz monzonite
15732	615380	5069487	1513	0.480	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15680	615376	5069613	4918	0.446	3.429	Mica Schist
15728	615388	5069484	1519	0.446	5.348	Quartz monzonite
15751	615348	5069703	1488	0.446	3.429	Mica Quartzite
1007512	615192	5069280	4838	0.411	5.931	Felsic rock
15736	615383	5069492	1513	0.411	8.160	Mica Quartzite
15787	615373	5069584	1488	0.411	3.429	Mica Quartzite/QV
Shaft	615512	5069260	4864	0.409	6.800	Quartz vein breccia
15639	615296	5069906	4947	0.377	6.720	Intrusive w Quartz Vein
15731	615384	5069482	1519	0.377	7.680	Shear Zone
15712	615343	5069813	1499	0.343	3.429	Mica Quartzite/Qtz monzonite
15727	615390	5069484	1518	0.343	3.429	QM/Mica Quartzite
15734	615383	5069491	1513	0.343	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15604	615246	5069288	4931	0.309	3.429	Felsic rock
15729	615387	5069481	1519	0.309	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15789	615370	5069587	1488	0.309	3.429	Quartz monzonite
15637	615242	5069890	5005	0.274	4.457	Mica Schist
15553	618866	5067249	1570	0.274	32.948	Mica Quartzite/Pyrite
1007511	615192	5069280	4838	0.240	3.771	Quartzite w limonite
15561	612392	5060645	1544	0.240	3.429	Qtz monzonite/Mica Quartzite
15613	615310	5069726	4944	0.240	5.314	Quartzite
15723	615342	5069783	1482	0.206	3.429	Mica Quartzite
15753	615350	5069705	1488	0.206	3.429	Mica Quartzite
2020 Rock Sampling						
559354	615,265	5,070,146		25.900	28.000	Muscovite Quartzite
559381	615,715	5,070,155		2.908	0.600	Muscovite Quartzite/ possible fault zone
559388	615,790	5,071,495		2.634	8.500	Quartz Vein
559399	615,619	5,070,386		2.057	1.714	Mica schist/ Quartzite
22470	615,419	5,069,894	1,454.2	1.830	16.300	
559977	615,513	5,070,135		1.783	1.714	Quartzite/ Mica Schist
559375	615,424	5,070,646		1.520	0.500	Muscovite-Biotite-Quartzite
559386	615,644	5,070,359		1.233	1.100	Muscovite Quartzite/Pegmatite
22492	615,528	5,070,145	1,510.4	1.200	0.500	
559390	615,628	5,070,379		0.686	1.714	Mica Schist

Sample	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Au_g/t	Ag g/t	Rock Type
15832	615,252	5,070,130		0.617	1.714	Quartzite
559396	615,628	5,070,379		0.274	1.714	Quartzite/Mica Schist
22485	615,676	5,070,167	1,500.9	0.233	7.070	
22493	615,508	5,070,126	1,505.1	0.233	0.500	
559956	615,610	5,070,398		0.206	1.714	Quartzite
559352	615,252	5,070,130		0.205	0.700	Muscovite Quartzite
22480	615,481	5,070,044	1,483.4	0.200	0.500	

Table 9-2. Soil geochemistry sample assays ≥10ppb from the Angel Zone

SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)
273998	613,770	5,070,419	1080	0.61	37.4	8	18	1.3	1.4	193.1	0.71	0.033
273769	613,818	5,070,520	427	0.12	18	49	15	1.2	0.2	3.7	2.86	0.065
273977	613,775	5,070,119	253	0.05	24.9	9	39	1.1	0.1	29.9	0.44	0.024
273722	613,771	5,070,369	211	0.17	10.7	11	19	0.8	0.2	46.9	0.71	0.31
273790	613,769	5,070,469	157	0.11	9	11	17	0.6	0.8	95.8	2.04	0.037
273796	613,717	5,070,568	126	0.15	33.2	10	25	2.2	0.2	138.2	0.62	0.026
272948	613,965	5,070,673	122	0.16	6	17	11	1.3	0.1	1.8	1.16	0.2
273960	613,789	5,070,314	121	0.17	15.3	11	26	2	0.1	28	0.61	0.034
272904	613,765	5,070,669	110	-0.05	12.2	6	16	0.8	3	3.1	0.72	0.052
15836	613,877	5,070,021	94	0.15	20.8	15	29	1.8	2	37.9	2.61	0.251
273997	613,720	5,070,418	93	0.14	21.2	11	27	0.7	0.7	52	0.32	0.053
273797	613,718	5,070,518	67	0.28	24.7	9	21	0.9	0.2	52.7	0.3	0.049
273726	613,871	5,070,371	51	-0.05	4.3	5	13	0.5	0.1	2.2	0.4	0.024
273798	613,719	5,070,468	44	0.17	28.2	9	41	0.9	0.2	122.4	0.43	0.038
273792	613,714	5,070,718	42	0.06	6.2	12	18	0.8	0.3	2.6	0.52	0.042
272911	613,665	5,070,667	40	0.07	12.2	10	21	0.8	0.4	15.7	0.4	0.037
273948	613,772	5,070,269	35	0.09	18.4	8	21	1.1	0.5	41.9	0.54	0.026
273793	613,715	5,070,668	33	-0.05	6.6	9	12	1.3	0.1	2.4	0.67	0.035
273908	613,726	5,070,068	31	0.25	702.9	4	38	1	1.7	1387	2.34	0.024
272909	613,663	5,070,767	30	0.11	6.9	9	26	0.8	0.7	11	0.48	0.03
273725	613,821	5,070,370	28	-0.05	6.3	10	9	1.3	0.2	4	0.42	0.088
273703	614,020	5,070,424	26	-0.05	5	6	14	0.4	0.7	3.1	0.46	0.031
273956	613,921	5,070,322	23	-0.05	4.5	8	13	0.5	0.2	3	0.75	0.063
272945	613,962	5,070,822	22	0.11	8.5	9	30	0.7	0.2	3.3	0.76	0.064
272914	613,668	5,070,517	19	0.09	20.3	9	22	1	0.6	14.5	0.19	0.03
272932	613,615	5,070,666	19	0.1	10.4	15	34	0.9	0.4	9.6	0.16	0.052
15854	613,824	5,070,170	17	0.12	9.9	10	21	0.9	0.4	74.5	1.31	0.039
273784	613,865	5,070,671	15	0.06	2.8	15	13	0.4	0.5	2.5	0.48	0.027
273978	613,825	5,070,120	15	0.2	14.9	11	41	1.4	0.2	60	0.95	0.055
273704	614,020	5,070,424	14	-0.05	4.6	8	14	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.33	0.035
273958	613,821	5,070,320	14	0.27	6	9	15	0.7	0.2	2.4	0.46	0.06
272901	613,768	5,070,519	13	0.4	19.2	6	15	1	0.6	140	0.48	0.035

SAMPLE	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)
273709	613,365	5,070,662	13	-0.05	11.4	11	26	0.5	0.4	28	0.34	0.031
273720	613,671	5,070,367	13	-0.05	21.6	11	45	0.9	0.2	33	0.23	0.028
273906	613,826	5,070,070	12	0.09	20.6	10	26	2.3	0.1	110	0.59	0.031
273954	614,021	5,070,324	12	-0.05	3.8	7	10	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.42	0.086
273955	613,971	5,070,323	12	-0.05	9.5	7	15	0.6	0.2	3.2	2.94	0.167
15858	613,624	5,070,166	11	-0.05	11	7	24	0.4	0.3	5.5	0.21	0.016
272943	614,013	5,070,773	11	-0.05	6.9	8	20	0.5	0.2	4.4	0.54	0.027
272947	613,964	5,070,723	11	-0.05	4.9	7	14	0.6	0.2	3.3	0.49	0.04
15834	613,977	5,070,023	10	-0.05	6.4	14	13	0.5	0.8	2.7	0.73	0.068
272908	613,662	5,070,817	10	-0.05	4.3	8	16	2.1	0.6	2.2	0.56	0.024
272910	613,664	5,070,717	10	0.1	8	11	21	0.8	0.8	6.4	0.45	0.041
273750	613,514	5,070,714	10	-0.05	21.3	12	36	0.6	0.3	47.8	0.2	0.046
273928	613,773	5,070,219	10	0.09	20.2	10	25	0.9	0.5	56.8	0.86	0.029

Figure 9-2. Gold-in-soil values. Yellow text highlights highest soil gold values (> 100 ppb). Drill holes ICGB2020-07 and -08 are indicated (from Champion news release dated April 19, 2021).

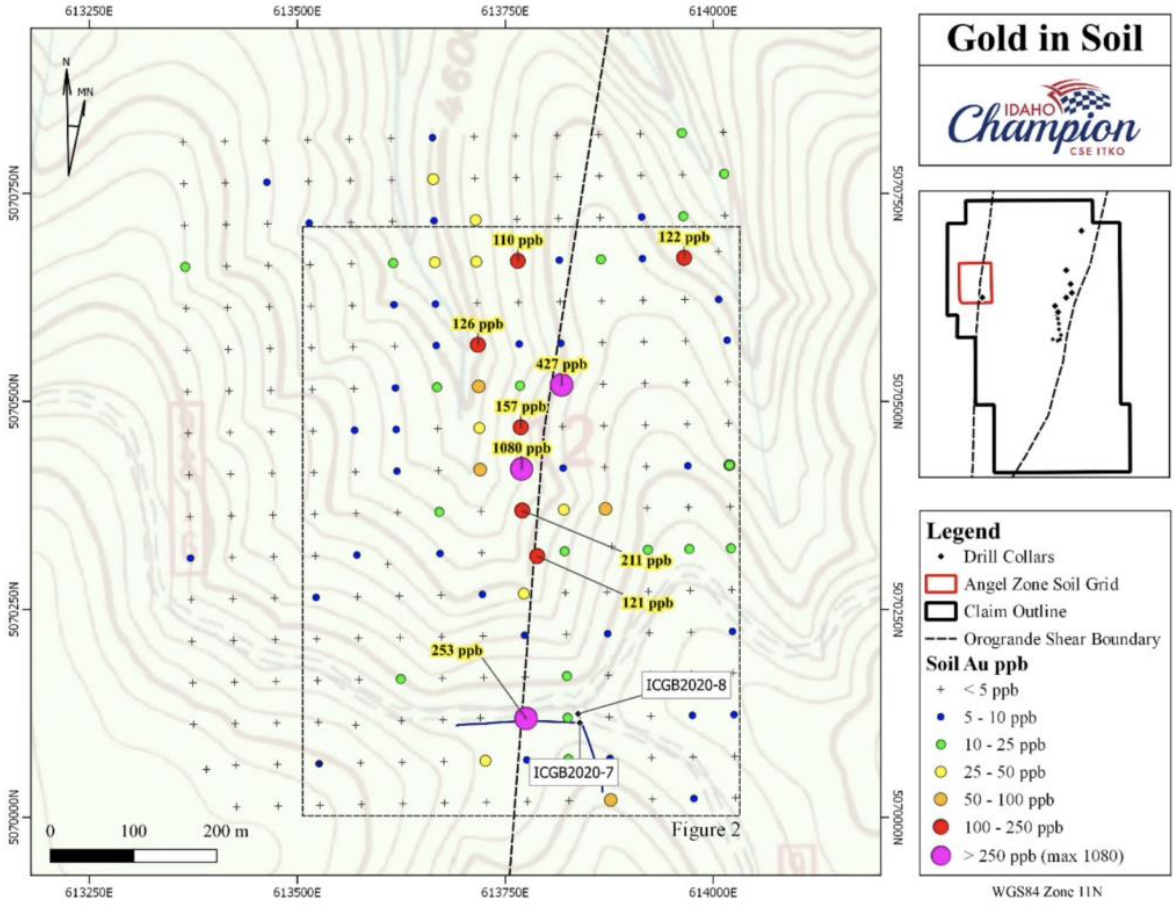
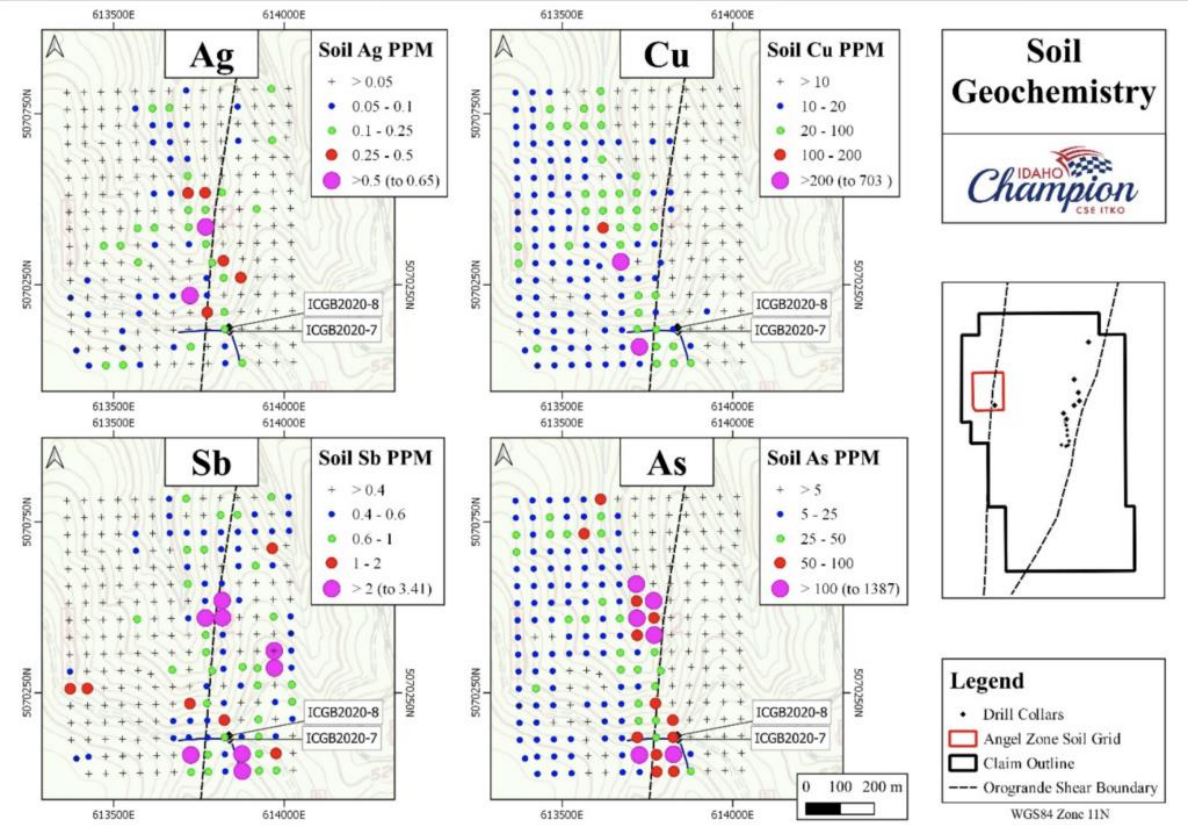


Figure 9-3. Maps of selected multi-element soil geochemistry values (from Champion news release dated April 19, 2021).



9.1.3 Soils QAQC

No analytical QAQC data was recognized in the historical soil geochemistry datasets. However, QAQC sampling was completed in the 2020 soil geochemistry program and included collection and analysis of 17 field duplicates, 12 CRMs and 11 blanks. Table 9-3 documents that duplicate sample assays show consistent analysis with original samples with most at or near the detection limit for Au.

Of eleven blank samples spaced throughout the sample sequence, none detected Au above detection limits. In addition to blanks and field duplicates, 12 Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards from MEG, Inc. were dispersed throughout the 2020 soil sample set. Analysis of the Standard MEG-Au.13.04 as prepared by Shea Clark Smith/MEG, Inc. with a certified Au content of 13.045 ppb (1 SD = 1.827 ppb) reported values of 11-15 on 11 of the samples and a failure on one analysis.

9.2 Geophysics

Geophysical data has been collected in the Project area through several different surveys including an airborne Dighem magnetics-electromagnetics survey, and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys.

Table 9-3: 2020 Field duplicate soil sample gold analysis.

Sample ID	Easting (m)	Northing (m)	Original Au (ppb)	Duplicate Au (ppb)
15847	613,427	5,070,013	1.5	1.5
15865	613,374	5,070,162	1.5	1.5
273703	614,020	5,070,424	26	14
273705	613,369	5,070,462	1.5	1.5
273728	613,971	5,070,373	4	3
273737	613,415	5,070,663	1.5	1.5
273744	613,917	5,070,572	4	3
273746	613,916	5,070,622	1.5	1.5
273752	613,512	5,070,814	3	3
273760	613,468	5,070,513	3	1.5
273780	613,863	5,070,771	3	1.5
273782	613,864	5,070,721	1.5	3
273912	613,526	5,070,065	6	3
273922	613,425	5,070,113	1.5	3
273936	613,373	5,070,212	1.5	1.5

9.2.1 Airborne Geophysics

Details of the Dighem surveys are unknown but reduced to pole (RTP) and resistivity images demonstrate distinct bedrock domains likely reflecting the structural architecture of the OSZ and associated structures through the Project area (Figure 9-4). East-west reidel (sigmoidal cross-over) structures between the major north-south trending OSZ and parallel faults are interpreted from geophysical data (see Figure 8-1).

9.2.2 Induced Polarization Surveys

In 2010, Gradient Geophysics (Gradient) of Missoula, Montana conducted dipole-dipole IP surveys which aided in drillhole targeting in the 2018 and 2020 programs (Carlson, 2011 and 2017). Gradient measured 3 lines of IP in the northern section of the claim block near the historical Black Lady Mine and Deadwood Mountain (Figure 9-5). Durango Geophysical Operations LLC (Durango) of Reno, Nevada completed 3 additional lines of IP survey in 2017; Gradient interpreted that data for Champion.

The 2010 IP survey identified several resistivity and chargeability anomalies potentially associated with alteration and sulfides, respectively (Figure 9-6). Gradient's analysis identified several key conclusions including:

- The IP results show prominent targets for mineralization outlined by prominent high resistivity zones, and higher resistivity – higher chargeability zones.
- The high resistivity signifies higher amounts of silicification.
- The higher chargeability indicates areas of sulfide mineralization.
- The faults are indicated as low resistivity zones, usually with vertical geometric extent and may also be excellent targets for mineralization.

The anomalies are open-ended as far as extending deeper, beyond the current coverage.

Figure 9-4: Dighem geophysics (a) Reduced to Pole (RTP) magnetics and (b) Resistivity (56K) for the Project area and adjacent Orogrande Shear Zone. Blue lines represent faults identified by the Idaho Geological Survey.

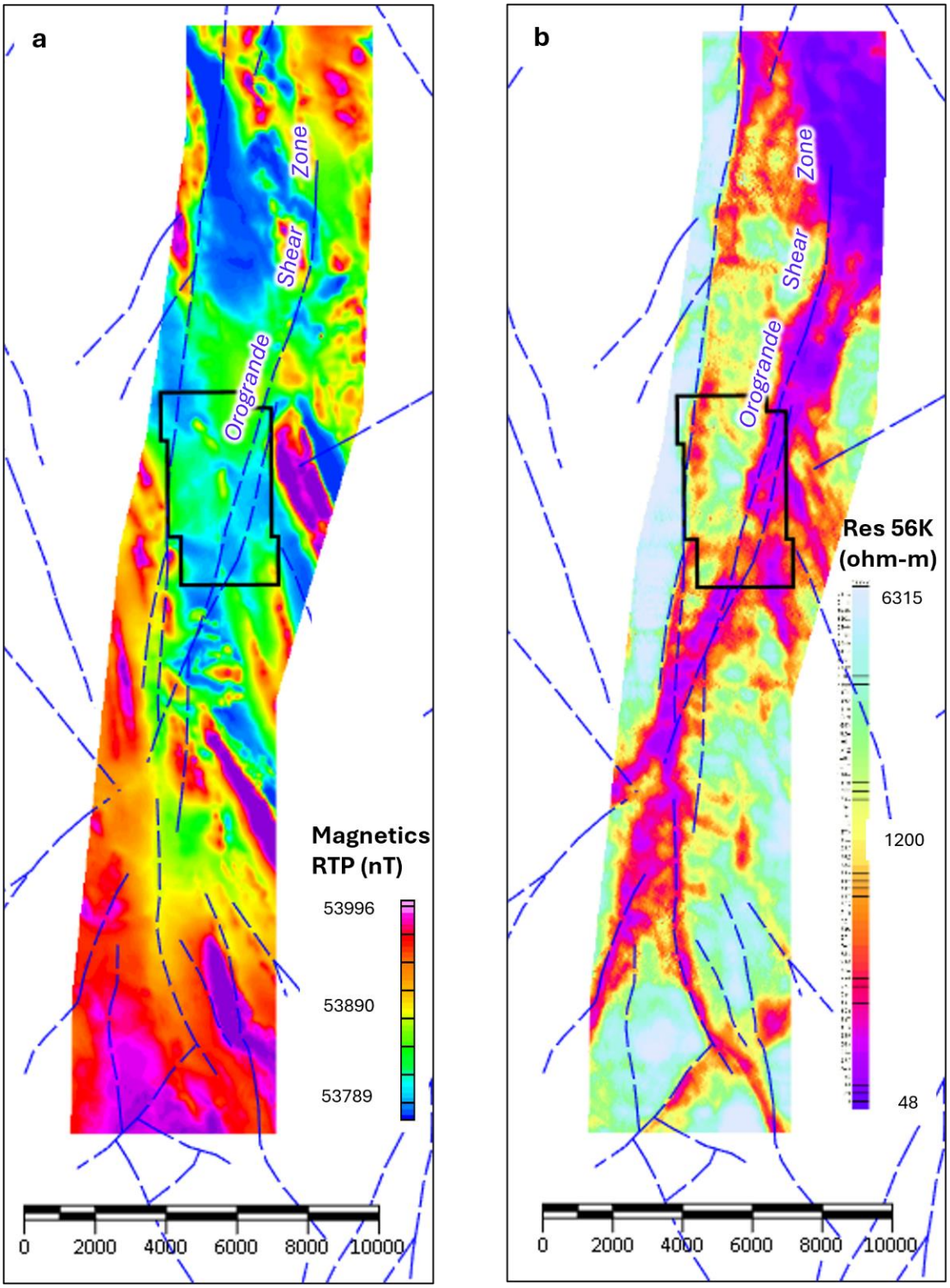


Figure 9-5: 2010 and 2017 Induced polarization dipole-dipole survey lines.

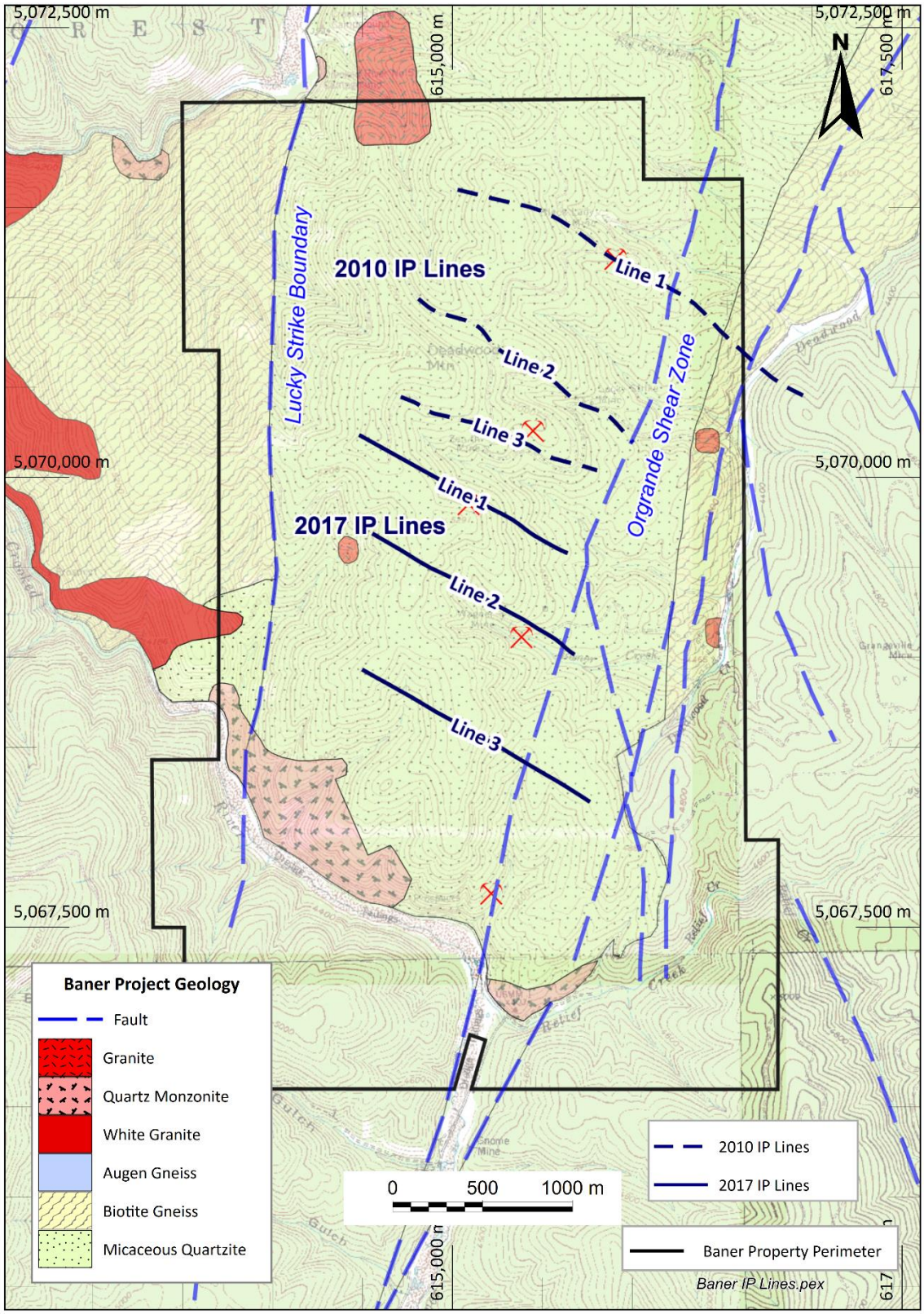
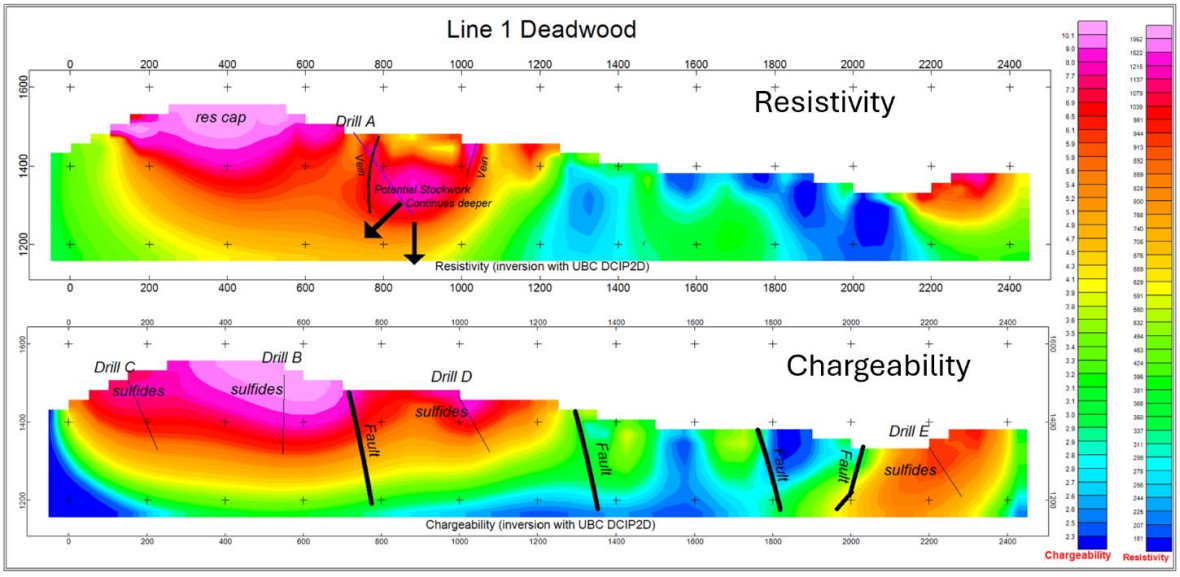


Figure 9-6: Representative Gradient Geophysics (2010) induced polarization northwest-southeast pseudo-sections across the Black Lady Mine area. Warm (reds) colors = high, cool (blues) = low magnitude signatures.



The 2017 Durango dipole-dipole IP survey covered three 1700m lines oriented in a northwest-southeast and spaced 500m to 750m apart (Figure 9-5). The survey was completed between October 3 to 10th, 2017 and 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 GPS Map 64, GPS Map 78 or Montana handheld GPS units. Carlson's (2017) data processing included the identification of the OSZ roughly traversing the Project in a North-South orientation, and numerous targets highlighted by apparent chargeability and apparent resistivity responses within or along this interpreted structural feature.

10.0 Drilling

To the Author's knowledge there has been no historical drilling on the Project land position prior to Champion's 2018 drill program.

10.1 2018 Core Drilling

Champion completed a total of 30 diamond drill holes from 17 approved drill sites for a total of 7,711 meters in 2018 and 2020 drilling programs (Table 10-1, Figure 10-1). BWH Drilling, based in Elk City, ID and Major Drilling of Salt Lake City, UT completed the 2018 and 2020 programs, respectively.

The 2018 drillholes tested 8 cross-sections along approximately 550m of strike whereas seven holes of the 2020 program were placed centrally in the company's claim block, targeting the northern extension of the mineralization discovered in the 2018 program. In addition, two drill holes in 2020 were collared in the western area of the claim block targeting strongly anomalous Au values in surface grab samples. Two more drillholes are within the northeast corner of the claim block targeting the historical BL Mine. The diamond core drilling program was being executed in two shifts covering 24 hours per day 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 IDCG geologists.

Drilling procedures included drill line up and drill location survey using GPS, daily checking on progress or issues at the drill rig, down-hole surveying roughly every 30m using industry standard downhole survey tools (supplied and operated by the drill contractor), and transport of core to a logging and sampling facility on private property in Elk City. 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 covered and stored outside of the buildings. Data collected during the logging process includes the capture of lithology, alteration, structure, mineralization and recovery. Regular sections of drill core or sections of interest were collected for petrography review. A total of 75 petrographic samples have been identified, but no follow-up review of these petrographic samples has been identified.

The 2018 drilling (Figure 10-1) targeted a generally north-south trending zone of roughly 100m width as defined by coincident magnetic (relative high magnitude), soil, and chargeability/resistivity anomalies (IP survey). This target zone is known in historical terminology (see Section 6.2) as the "aplite dike" which is now recognized to be silicified micaceous quartzite. In drill core the target zone is observed as strained, and sericite-altered quartzite and micaceous quartzite across which 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 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.

10.2 2020 Core Drilling

The drill program in 2020 further extended the northerly mineralized trend from the 2018 discovery holes and tested anomalous soils spatially associated with the Lucky Strike fault to the west of and parallel to the OSZ (Figure 10-1). The drilling identified mineralization to occur in two styles: shallow oxide mineralization and deeper quartz-sulfide veins and stringers (see Figure 10-2). Shallow oxide mineralization is dominantly hosted within strongly fractured and brecciated quartzite occurring as an oxide overprint on pre-existing quartz-sulfide vein mineralization. Deeper quartz-sulfide vein mineralization is localized by brittle structures which are commonly found at the contact between metamorphosed sedimentary rocks of the Belt Supergroup with quartz monzonite igneous dikes. The oxide-sulfide transition is usually associated with highly fractured rock, with a basal layer of rock fragments cemented by iron oxide-stained clay. Multi-element analyses of drill core indicate that Ag, arsenic,

mercury, and antimony are good geochemical indicators of Au mineralization. Enrichment of lead, zinc, and weak copper is also associated with elevated Au content.

Significant intersections of Au from the 2018 and 2020 drill programs 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 Au mineralization within which are narrower zones of stronger grades.

Drill hole intervals (Table 10-2) generally used a 1 g/t Au cut-off including up to 5m of continuous samples above 0.25 g/t Au 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 Au but are included in the table for completeness.

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

Hole #	Easting	Northing	Elevation	AZ	DIP	Depth	Driller
ICG2018-01	615360	5069700	1507	280	-45	326.4	BWH
ICG2018-02	615424	5069368	1509	270	-45	289.5	BWH
ICG2018-03	615424	5069368	1509	90	-60	389.0	BWH
ICG2018-04	615407	5069280	1503	270	-45	370.0	BWH
ICG2018-05	615357	5069253	1512	270	-45	341.0	BWH
ICG2018-06	615357	5069253	1512	0	-90	151.2	BWH
ICG2018-07	615260	5069282	1502	270	-45	485.9	BWH
ICG2018-08	615343	5069775	1498	285	-45	207.0	BWH
ICG2018-09	615343	5069775	1498	285	-60	293.5	BWH
ICG2018-10	615360	5069700	1507	280	-60	351.0	BWH
ICG2018-11	615381	5069600	1510	270	-60	382.3	BWH
ICG2018-12	615381	5069600	1510	270	-45	222.0	BWH
ICG2018-13	615385	5069483	1505	270	-60	293.4	BWH
ICG2018-14	615385	5069483	1505	270	-45	193.7	BWH
ICG2018-15	615344	5069806	1497	280	-60	317.1	BWH
ICG2018-16	615344	5069806	1497	280	-90	184.5	BWH
ICG2018-17	615385	5069483	1505	90	-88	181.0	BWH
ICG2018-18	615381	5069600	1510	190	-88	209.0	BWH
ICG2018-19	615379	5069829	1483	270	-45	333.4	BWH
ICGB2020-1	615367	5069830	4815	270	-45	250.0	Major
ICGB2020-2	615530	5070123	4948	70	-45	223.2	Major
ICGB2020-3	615619	5070396	4841	270	-45	304.8	Major
ICGB2020-4	615654	5070219	4942	270	-60	175.0	Major
ICGB2020-5	615644	5070219	4942	270	-60	175.0	Major
ICGB2020-6	615530	5070674	5060	90	-60	304.8	Major
ICGB2020-7	613840	5070114	5064	260	-45	175.0	Major
ICGB2020-8	613838	5070125	5053	175	-45	150.0	Major
ICGB2020-9	615838	5071470	4709	230	-45	175.0	Major
ICGB2020-10	615838	5071470	4709	230	-60	175.0	Major
ICGB2020-11	615304	5069954	4804	270	-60	250.0	Major

Figure 10-1: Project drillhole collar locations.

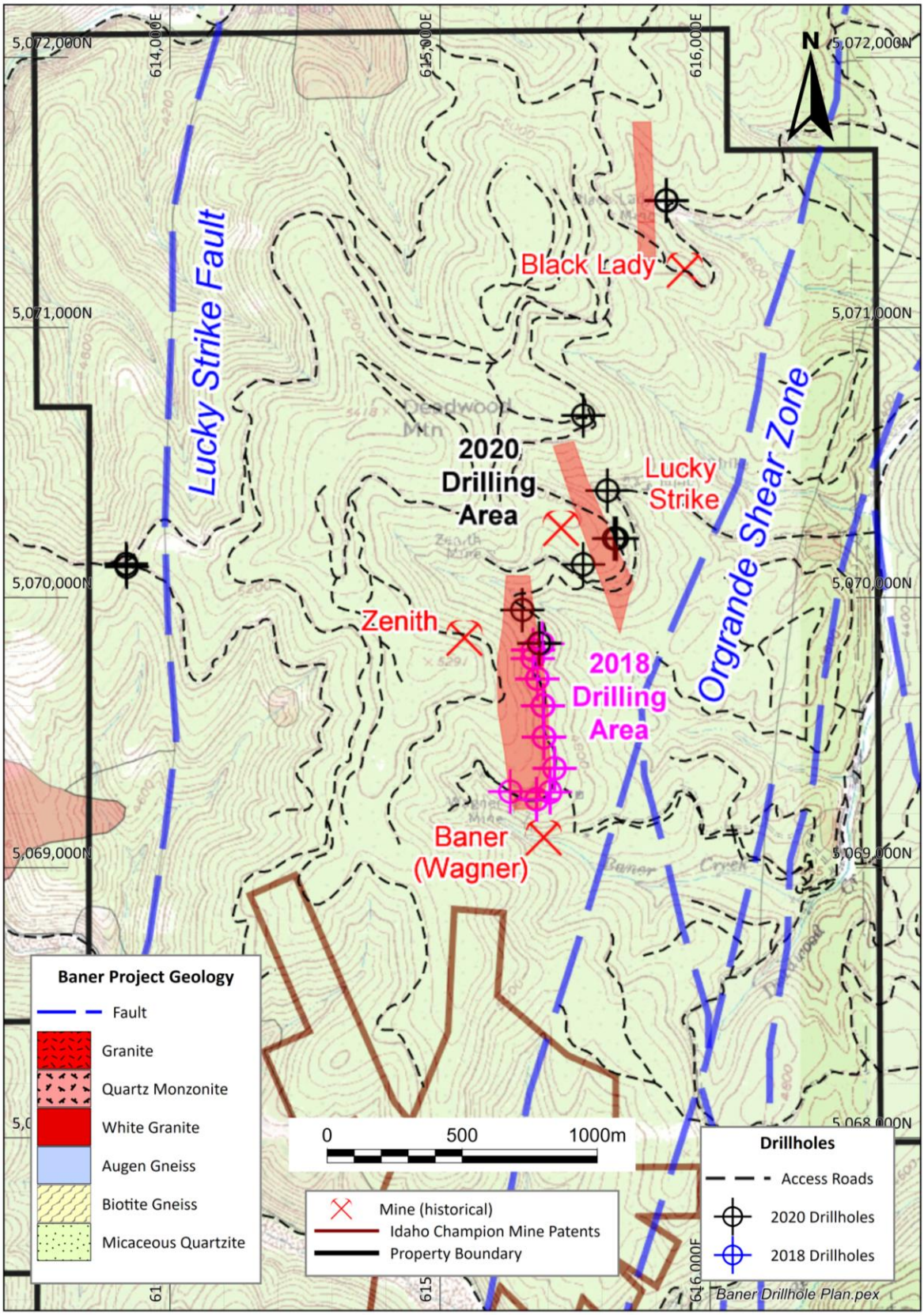


Figure 10-2: Type section of drilling showing geology and assay values with gridded soil samples (from Champion news release dated March 9, 2021).

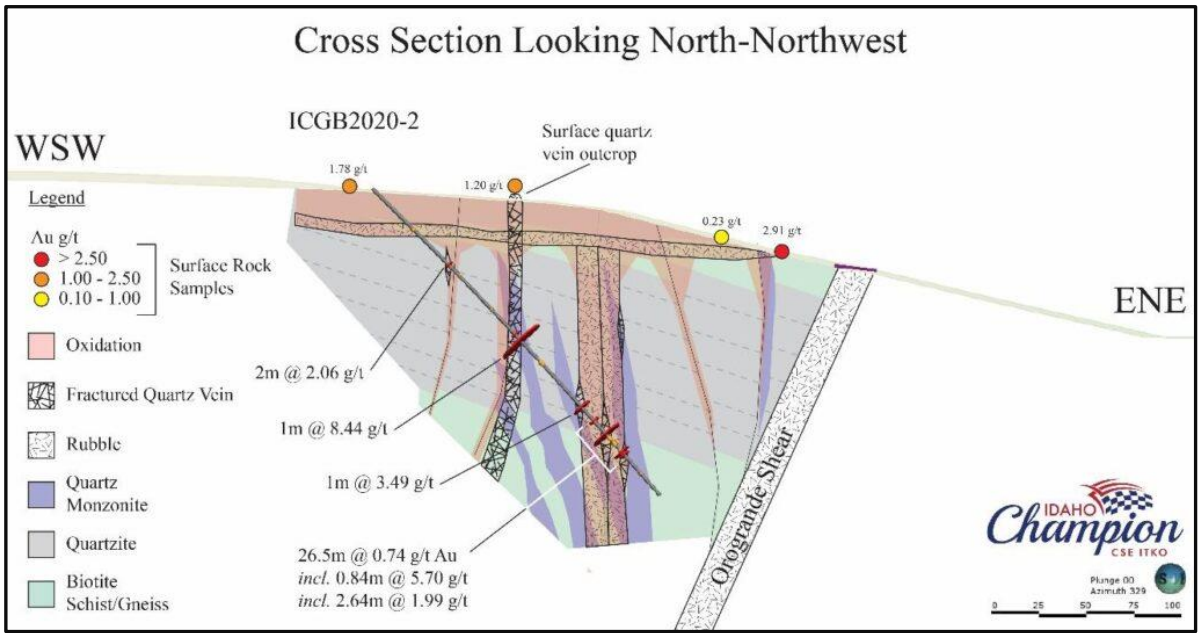


Table 10-2: Significant gold intersections from the 2018 and 2020 drill programs.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Gold (g/t)
ICG2018-01	83.00	89.00	6.00	1.94
and	96.80	101.00	4.20	1.83
ICG2018-02	155.50	158.00	2.50	1.38
ICG2018-03				nsv**
ICG2018-04	62.50	67.00	4.50	1
ICG2018-05	33.00	36.00	3.00	1.78
ICG2018-06	128.60	135.00	6.40	0.71
ICG2018-07				nsv
ICG2018-08	115.00	121.30	6.30	8.67
includes	116.30	116.60	0.30	146.74
ICG2018-09	45.00	59.80	14.80	1.66
and	76.20	78.70	2.50	6.04
and	176.00	183.40	7.40	1.26
ICG2018-10	88.50	92.00	3.50	4.01
ICG2018-11	9.00	24.00	15.00	0.16
and	121.00	123.00	2.00	4.08
and	172.00	173.20	1.20	8.26
and	253.40	255.50	2.10	3.72
ICG2018-12				nsv
ICG2018-13	5.60	17.60	12.00	20.84
includes	5.60	10.10	4.50	48.98

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Gold (g/t)
and	32.20	34.20	2.00	9.02
ICG2018-14	58.00	69.00	11.00	2.27
ICG2018-15	139.00	143.80	4.80	66
ICG2018-16	72.70	73.70	1.00	18.8
and	95.30	95.80	0.50	9.74
and	101.60	102.20	0.60	9.39
and	104.50	105.00	0.50	7.82
and	127.90	133.00	5.10	5.39
includes	130.70	131.20	0.50	24.27
ICG2018-17	88.00	94.00	6.00	1.07
ICG2018-18	121.00	131.50	10.50	0.88
ICG2018-19	89.00	91.00	2.00	5.85
and	138.20	138.70	0.50	15.15
ICGB2020-1	19.00	30.00	11.00	0.83
includes	19.00	21.00	2.00	4.6
includes	24.00	25.00	1.00	2.07
and	140.81	144.32	3.51	1.47
includes	140.81	141.32	0.51	8.34
ICGB2020-2	113.08	133.32	20.24	0.68
includes	113.08	118.57	5.49	1.73
includes	113.08	114.08	1.00	8.44
and	168.86	195.36	26.50	0.78
includes	180.19	195.36	15.17	1.07
includes	180.19	181.03	0.84	5.7
includes	192.72	195.36	2.64	1.99
ICGB2020-3	128.45	135.64	7.19	1.06
includes	128.45	129.45	1.00	4.72
ICGB2020-4				nsv
ICGB2020-5	13.43	17.43	4.00	1.75
includes	13.43	14.43	1.00	6.41
and	79.43	87.43	8.00	0.47
and	123.30	134.30	11.00	0.58
includes	127.30	131.30	4.00	1.12
ICB2020-6	294.20	295.05	0.85	1.59
ICGB2020-7				nsv
ICGB2020-8				nsv
ICGB2020-9	115.87	134.00	18.13	0.58
includes	120.75	121.15	0.40	3.21

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Length* (m)	Gold (g/t)
includes	125.00	130.00	5.00	1.06
ICGB2020-10	154.00	164.00	10.00	0.73
includes	162.90	163.20	0.30	12.9
ICGB2020-11	39.00	41.60	2.60	0.94
and	76.13	76.50	0.37	1.26

* Reported intervals are down-hole lengths and not true thickness. True thickness is estimated to be 75-90% of reported down-hole length

**nsv: no significant amount

Drill core recovery varied widely in the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs as summarized in Table 10-3. Sections of poor core recovery have the potential to impact the accuracy and reliability of the reported Au intersection results.

Table 10-3: Average core recovery in the 2018 and 2020 drill programs.

	Core Recovery (%)		
Year	**Mean**	**Maximum**	**Minimum**
2018	79	42	92
2020	90	98	69

11.0 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 5 feet 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.

Historical soil samples were collected prior to 2020 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. Sampling in the Angel Zone in 2020 was conducted using hand augurs, targeting 3- foot sample depths. A GPS reading was collected for each sample site.

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 a delivery contractor.

Rock and soil samples were submitted to American Analytical Services, Inc (ISO 17025 certified), in Osburn Idaho where they were logged for analysis. Rock samples were dried, crushed to 10 mesh (2mm), split and pulverized to 105 microns. A split of 30g was analyzed for Au and Ag by fire assay with ICP-AES finish. The detection limits were <0.002 Tr. Oz. per Ton for Au (<69ppb Au) and <0.100 Tr. Oz. per Ton for Ag (<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 core sampling

For the drill programs, samples were initially collected along the full length of the drill core; however, as visual indicators were better defined (alteration, strain, veining and mineralization) more selective samples were collected. Selective samples have been bracketed with one sample above and one sample below the samples of interest. The minimum sample lengths are 0.3m. The sampling procedure consisted of marking 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 were shipped by delivery contractor to American Analytical Services Inc in Osburn Idaho (ISO 17025 certified) for analyses using a standard workflow of crush (70% passing 2mm), 250g split, pulverize (80% passing 105 microns), 30g fire assay for Au and Ag by fire assay with ICP-AES finish with detection limits of <0.002 oz/ton for Au (<69ppb Au) and <0.100 oz/ton for Ag (<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).

11.3 Drillhole Core Sample QAQC

The QAQC protocol for the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs included insertion of two control samples in every 21 samples (~10%); control samples include certified reference material, blanks, or field duplicates.

11.3.1 Duplicate Sampling

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 Champion logging facility.

Lindsay (2020) recognized that field duplicates (212 samples) were identified within the 2018 drill hole sampling logs and were collected however they were not sent for analysis. It appears to the Author of this Report that the same situation occurred in the 2020 drill core sampling program.

11.3.2 Certified Reference Materials and Blanks

Certified reference material ("CRM") control samples allow monitoring of the precision and accuracy of laboratory assay data. Blanks are used to monitor contamination introduced during the laboratory sample preparation, analytical accuracy, and sample sequencing errors. Four different CRMs were used for Au in the 2018 program, with 5 additional CRMs added to the 2020 program as listed in Table 11-1. The CRM's were professionally prepared and supplied by CDN Resource Laboratories Ltd. of Langley, BC. Standards were chosen based on the grades of historically reported mineralization in the area.

Table 11-1: Certified Reference Materials and their certified values used in the 2018 and 2020 drilling programs.

CRM	2018 Insertions	2020 Insertions	Accepted value Au g/t	Std. dev.
CDN-BL-10	108	71	<0.01	n/a
CDN-CM-39		9	0.687	± 0.064
CDN-GS-1U	68	9	0.968	± 0.086
CDN-GS-1Z		8	1.155	± 0.095
CDN-GS-1P5T		8	1.75	± 0.17
CDN-GS-4F		1	3.83	± 0.24
CDN-GS-4E	70	19	4.19	± 0.19
CDN-GS-5X		6	5.05	± 0.30
CDN-GS-12A	70	9	12.31	±- 0.54
Total	456			

In the 2018 drill data, 316 CRM insertions were documented. However, the final dataset included data for only 271 samples of which 26 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. The 2020 drill data includes 140 CRM insertions.

A scatter plot control chart for the blank standard with a warning level of 5x detection limit is shown in Figure 11-1 for the 2018 drill core assay program. Control charts for each certified reference material were also generated and are marked with second and third standard deviations (Figures 11-2, 11-3, 11-4). ; Results that exceed 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. Some exceedances of the CRM standard deviations is noted in the data.

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.

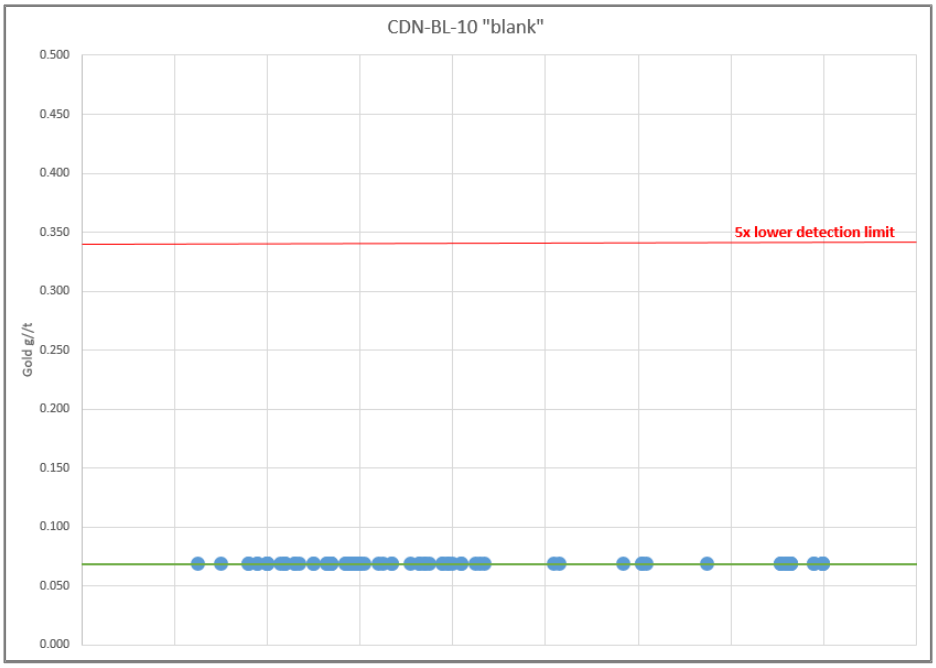


Figure 11-2: Control chart for the low-grade CRM CDN-GS-1U; accepted value is represented by the green line, the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.

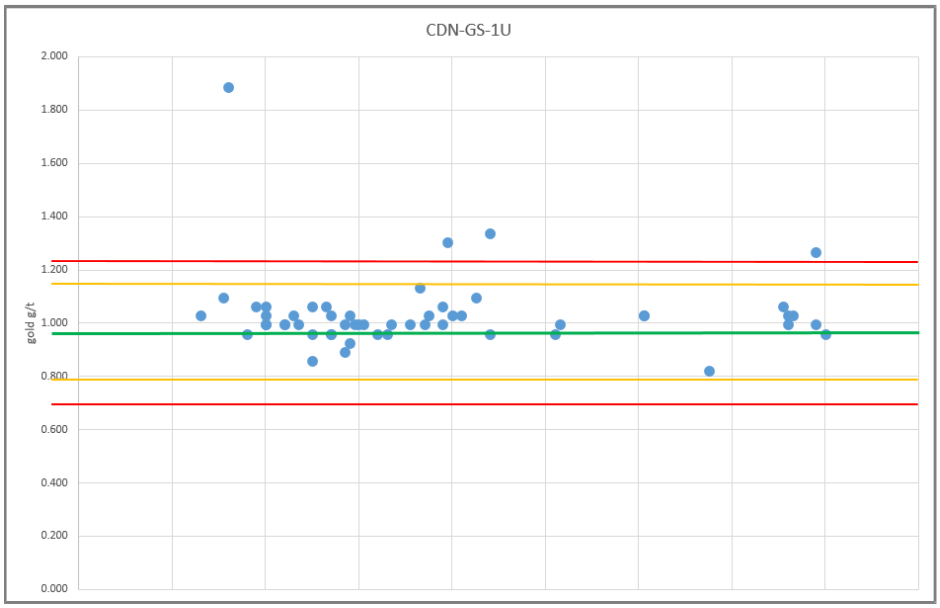


Figure 11-3: Control chart for the mid-grade CRM CDN-GS-4E; accepted value is represented by the green line; the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.

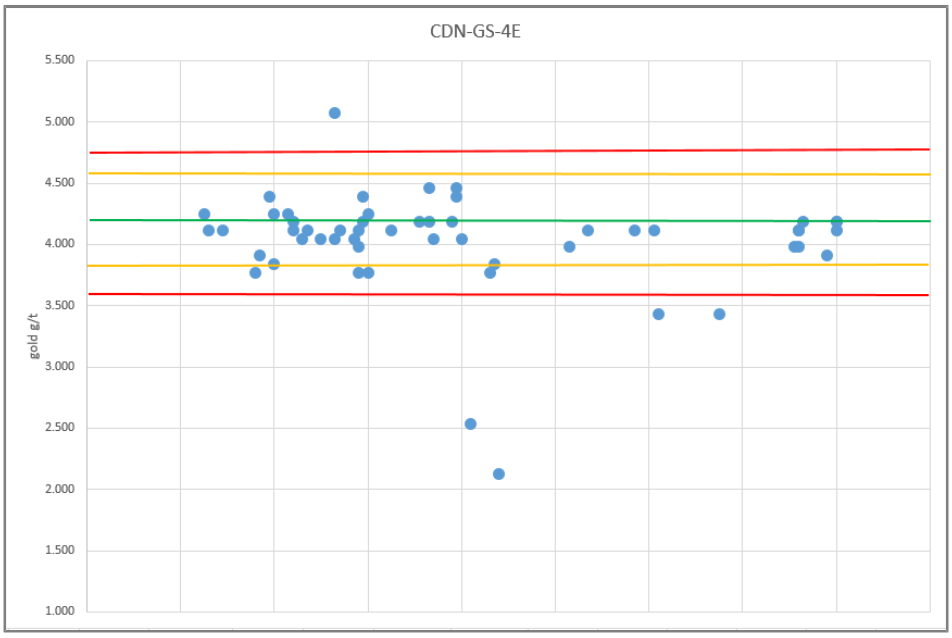
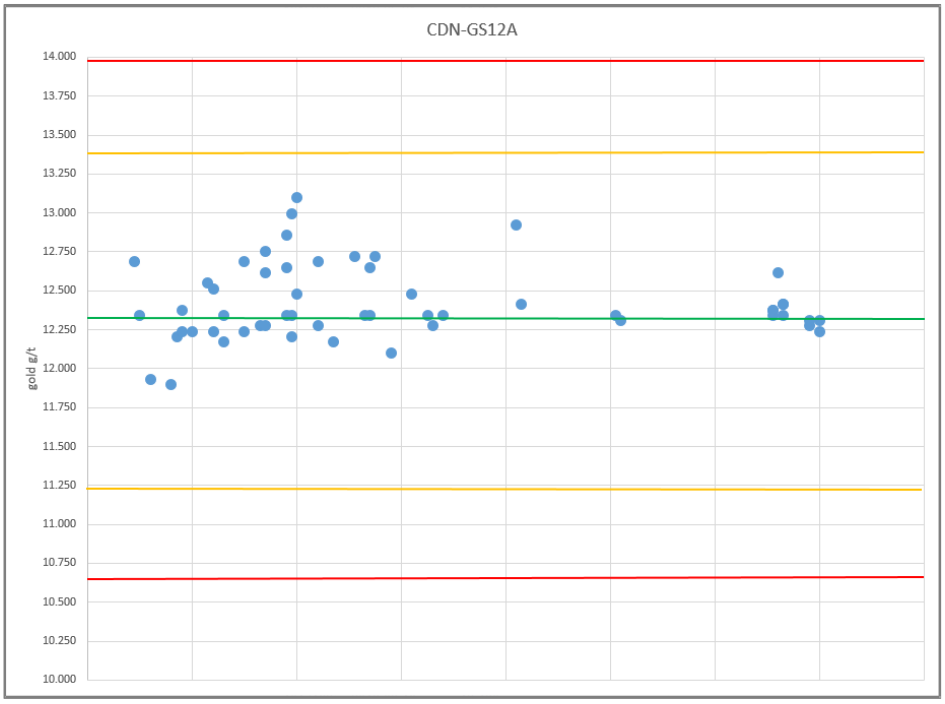


Figure 11-4: Control chart for the mid-grade CRM CDN-GS-4E; accepted value is represented by the green line, the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.



Similar scatter plots were developed for the 2020 program CRMs. Comparable results to the 2018 QAQC are noted for the blanks and for the low-grade CRM CDN-GS-1U (0.968 g/t) standard. With a single exception, all assays of the CRMs for Au grades at 0.687 g/t, 1.75 g/t, and 5.05 g/t reported results well within the mean ± 2 SD. Figure 11-5 shows a representative control chart example for CRM CDN-GS-5X. In contrast, scatter plots inserted into the 2020 drill sample streams show erratic results for CRMs at Au grades at 1.155 g/t, 4.19 g/t, and 12.31 g/t as exemplified by CRM CDN-GS-4E which shows multiple analysis well above 3 SD from the mean (see Figure 11-6).

Figure 11-5: Control chart for the mid-grade CRM CDN-GS-5X; 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.

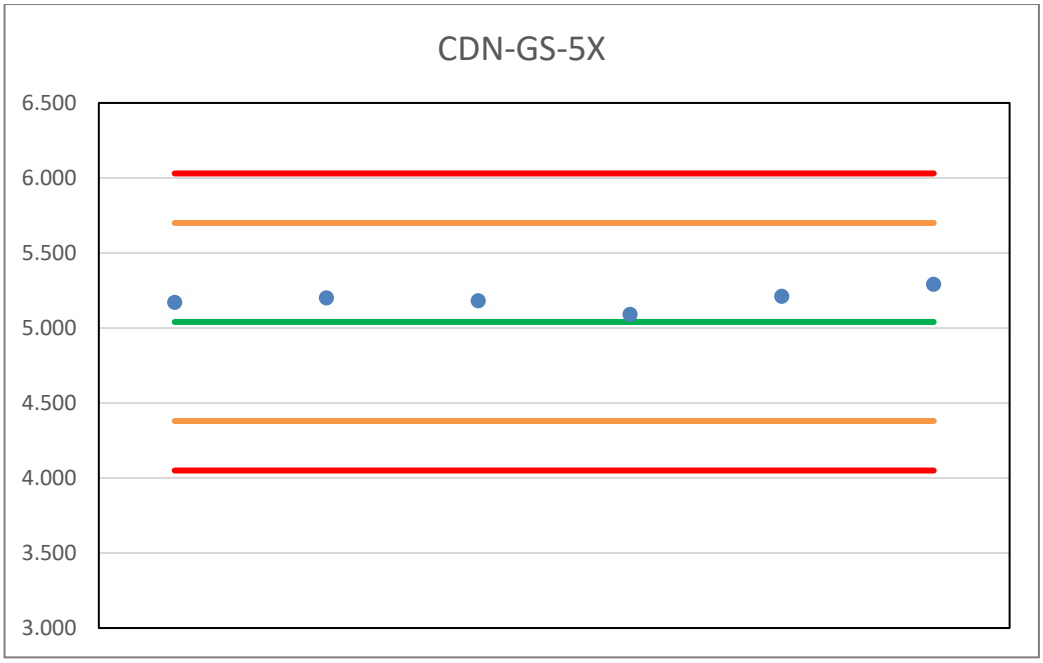
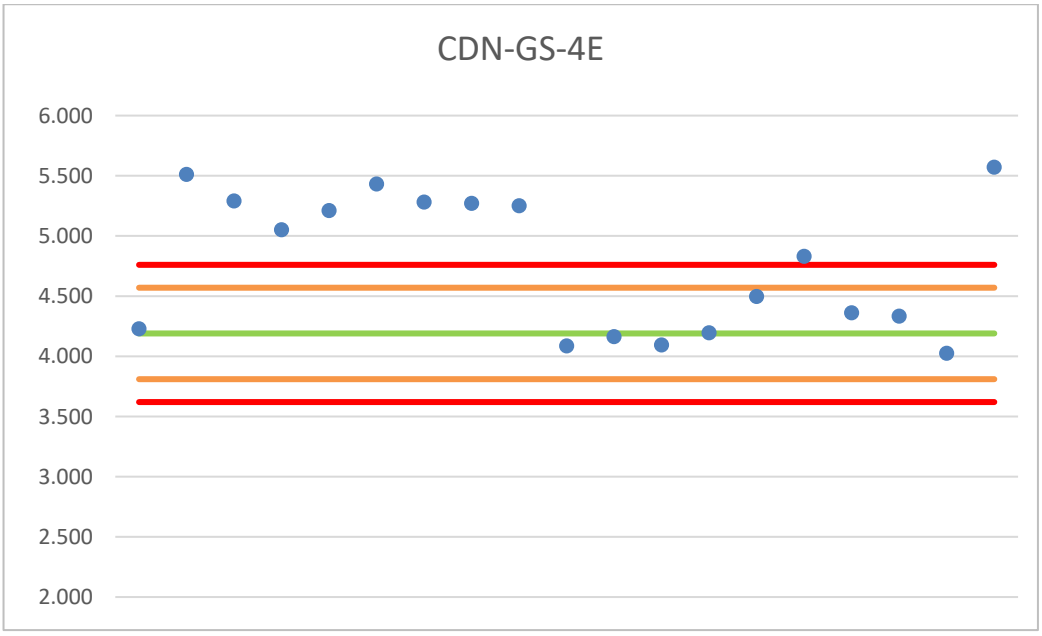


Figure 11-6: Control chart for the high-grade CRM CDN-GS-4E; accepted value is represented by the green line, the orange line is two standard deviations from the mean value and the red line is three standard deviations.



11.4 Laboratory Independence

Soil, rock, and drill core samples were submitted to American Analytical Services Inc. (American) of Osburn, Idaho for analysis. American is an ISO accredited analytical laboratory (ISO 17025) using industry standard analytical techniques and equipment. American is independent of Champion (the previous explorer), and Prestwick.

11.5 Qualified Persons Opinion on Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

The author concludes that the preparation and security of soil and rock surface samples and drill core samples were collected and secured to a level that meets industry standards. However, the QAQC sampling for soils and surface rock analysis was deficient as it lacked incorporation of CRM standards, field duplicates, and blanks in sample streams submitted to the laboratory. Duplicates and CRMs were included in some drill core analysis which followed industry standards. The independent laboratory did incorporate internal duplicate analysis.

Although deficient in following some standard QAQC analytical protocols for Baner samples, it is the opinion of the author that the data results are internally consistent and accurately reflect the distribution of gold and silver on the property where sampled.

12.0 Data Verification

12.1 QP's Independent Sampling

A set of eight samples comprising four rock grab samples, two core samples, and one CRM sample were collected by the Author during his site visit to the Project. These samples were independently submitted to American Analytical Services, Inc. for confirmation of Au and Ag mineralization.

The five rock grab samples were collected from locations of reported Au mineralization of varying grade in outcrop, near surface float at reclaimed drill pads, and from historical mine waste rock piles. Two core samples were collected by the Author from two 2020 drillholes. The samples were taken as ¼ splits of mineralized intervals.

The assay results (Table 12-1) confirm the presence of mineralization and are generally consistent with those reported in the surface sample and drill core assay datasets. The assays confirm the presence of Au, including a high-grade (14.571 g/t) Au assay, and notable Ag (up to 29.7 g/t).

Table 12-1: QP verification rock sample gold mineralization.

Sample	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Type	Depth(m)	Lithology	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Rock Grab Samples							
PN0000709181	615,337	5,070,569	Rock-outcrop	surface	Quartzite	0.137	-
PN0000709182	615,350	5,069,719	Rock-outcrop		quartzite	0.103	-
PN0000709184	615,409	5,069,149	waste rock		quartzite with quartz vein	14.571	29.7
PN0000709185	615,272	5,070,123	Float		quartz vein	1.783	10.9
Certified Reference Material							
PN0000709183	n/a	n/a	**CRM Std: Au = 0.549 g/t**		Standard	0.514	-
Drill Core Samples							
PN0000709199	ICGB 2020-1		Core	24.0-25.0 m	Quartzite	1.783	10.2
PN0000709200	ICGB 2020-5		Core	13.43-17.43 m	Quartzite	1.131	6.17

12.2 Drillhole Database

The Project drillhole data is kept as individual folders labeled by drill hole number containing all information related to the drill hole including drillers worksheet, survey data, core photos, logging data and sampling data, assay results and laboratory certificates. Champion utilized MX Deposit software 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.

Drill assays in oz/ton were directly imported into the database 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 checks on all the drill holes including gaps in report intervals, overlapping intervals, data beyond total depth of hole, etc. No errors were noted in the review.

12.3 Drillhole 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.

12.4 Drillhole Down- hole Surveys

A review of 2018 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.

No record has been identified as to down hole survey methodologies used in the 2020 drilling program.

12.5 Drillhole Geological Logging and Sampling

The Company has obtained all drill hole and log information including collar, survey, lithology alteration mineralization, and structure data. The data was directly entered into the database software by the geologists. The Author has reviewed a summary of each drill hole log as created by the logging geologists. Independent cross-checks of the summary information and drill hole log information was made on approximately 10% of the drill holes and found no significant variations with the database.

12.6 QAQC Review

The Author reviewed in detail the samples collected for QAQC 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.

12.7 Specific Gravity Testing

No specific gravity work has been completed on the Project.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

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 Project. Their report, "Scoping Level Leach Test Program, Baner Project", (RDi, 2019) is summarized below. The Author has reviewed the RDi report in its entirety and concurs with the summary of 2018 drill core analysis of Lindsay (2020) as presented below in Sections 13.1 and 13.2. No metallurgical testing was completed on 2020 drill core.

13.1 Sample Preparation and Head Grade

Champion shipped and RDi received twenty-three sample intervals from four drillholes 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 Au, Ag, 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.

Drill Hole	Sample ID	Zone	From (m)	To (m)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Sample Wt (g)
							received
ICG2018-1	1016012		26.00	27.00	1.989	1.714	1276.20
ICG2018-1	1016056		84.8	86	1.611	7.954	1501.70
ICG2018-1	1016057		86	87	0.171	4.183	1862.80
ICG2018-1	1016058		87	88	0.514	9.634	1144.50
ICG2018-1	1016059		88	88.5	2.023	1.714	764.90
ICG2018-6	1015556	Oxide	18.00	20.00	0.274	4.354	630.6
ICG2018-6	1015557	Oxide	20.00	21.50	0.206	5.246	999.3
ICG2018-6	1015558	Oxide	21.50	23.00	0.343	6.034	806.2
ICG2018-9	1017135	Oxide	41.00	43.00	0.386	4.251	964.5
ICG2018-9	1017136	Oxide	43.00	45.00	0.960	1.000	1517.7
ICG2018-9	1017137	Oxide	45.00	47.00	3.771	1.000	1723.9
ICG2018-9	1017138	Oxide	47.00	48.50	1.646	13.851	849.7
ICG2018-9	1017139	Oxide	48.50	50.00	0.129	4.628	1122.800
ICG2018-9	1017140	Oxide	50.00	52.00	1.749	5.863	884.100
ICG2018-9	1017141	Oxide	52.00	54.00	0.137	1.000	1364.200
ICG2018-10	1017293	Oxide	45.00	53.00	0.823	4.697	384.7
ICG2018-10	1017294	Oxide	53.00	54.50	0.309	1.000	1429.3
ICG2018-10	1017295	Oxide	54.40	57.00		3.737	942.4
ICG2018-10	1017296	Oxide	57.00	59.00	0.480	1.000	1030.4
ICG2018-10	1017297	Oxide	59.00	62.00	0.206	1.000	849.9
ICG2018-10	1017298	Oxide	62.00	64.00	0.309	1.000	990.600
ICG2018-10	1017299	Oxide	64.00	65.00	2.537	6.068	848.600
ICG2018-10	1017300	Oxide	65.00	66.50	1.097	1.000	1279.100
COMPOSITE SAMPLE (Florian Analytic Lab.)					***1.01***	***2.00***	25.1681

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 Au and Ag 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 Au was extracted in the first 24 hours with slower kinetics observed with the 10-mesh leach test.
- Relatively little Ag 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.

The report concludes:

- head analysis indicated the composite sample contained approximately 1.0 g/t Au and 2.0 g/t Ag with virtually no sulphides nor any organic carbon present,
- Au present in the composite sample is free milling with extractions over 87% even at coarse particle sizes, and
- maximum Au 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).

Table 13-2: RDi Summary table on composite sample characterization.

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
Sulfide S, %	<0.01
Sulfate S, %	0.03
Al%	4.28
Ca%	0.01
Fe%	2.22
K%	3.08

Head Analysis of Composite Sample Including ICP Data	
Element	**Composite**
Mg%	0.13
Na%	0.12
Ti%	0.09
As ppm	685
Ba ppm	1080
Bi ppm	<10
Cd ppm	3
Co ppm	6
Cr ppm	141
Cu ppm	33
Mn ppm	118
Mo ppm	<1
Ni ppm	13
Pb ppm	29
Sr ppm	80
V ppm	37
W ppm	<10
Zn ppm	57

Table 13-3: RDi Summary table composite sample leach results.

Bottle Roll Leach Results									
Test	**Grind (P_{80})**	**Au Extract-ion %**	**Ag Extract-ion %**	**Residue Grade Au (g/mt)**	**Reside Grade Ag (g/mt)**	**Calc Head Grade Au (g/mt)**	**Calc Head Grade Ag (g/ml)**	**NaCN Consumption kg/mt**	**Lime Consumption kg/mt**
BR 1	10 mesh	87.1	19.9	0.11	2	0.86	2.5	0.187	3.362
BR 2	100 mesh	93.6	30.5	0.06	2	0.89	2.9	0.542	3.2
BR 3	200 mesh	93.2	19.7	0.07	3.9	0.96	4.9	1.447	4.529

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

Not applicable.

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

Not applicable.

16.0 Mining Methods

Not applicable.

17.0 Recovery Methods

Not applicable.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

Not applicable.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

Not applicable.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Not applicable.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

Not applicable.

22.0 Economic Analysis

Not applicable.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There is considerable past and current exploration interest by other companies in the Orogrande Shear Zone in the area both south and north of the Project. Within the southern end of the Project claim block is a package of patented claims that consist of the historical Idaho Champion Mine and mill site. The Idaho Champion Mine 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

Endomines AB's Friday Au oxide deposit and underground Friday Mine are located approximately 5 km south-southwest of the Project. The Friday mine was reopened along with a newly constructed Orogrande Processing facility in 2021. The operation was subsequently put under care and maintenance status in 2022 as it remains today.

Immediately surrounding the Endomines AB property is a land package assembled by Scout Discoveries (2023) including claims between the Friday Mine and the Project. Scout Discoveries also controls the Erickson Reef and Ericson Ridge Projects located north of the Project and are hosted in similar rocks and structural setting to Baner.

The reader is cautioned that mineralization on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of what can or will be found within the Project.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

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

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

25.1 Summary

The Project is situated within faulted rocks of the Orogrande Shear Zone (OSZ) which cuts Precambrian metamorphic rocks and is estimated to vary from 100m to 200m wide and can be traced for over 45km. The Zone comprises north-south mineralized structures with likely associated crossover (shear) structures within. It is host to numerous small intrusive bodies, dikes, veins and multiple occurrences of breccia, lode, stockwork and disseminated style mineralized zones of precious metals.

The Project has the characteristics of and is considered to be an orogenic style mineralization system within the OSZ. The Project geology also displays characteristics of an intrusive-related quartz-vein hosted Au deposit. Elements that could suggest the intrusion-related mineralization includes elevated bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and tungsten (locally).

Mineralization is widespread in the area as evidenced by:

- Distinct soil and rock geochemistry anomalies associated with cross-over structures, geophysical anomalies, and historic prospects.

- Multiple high-grade Au intersections in drilling, including:
    - 8.7 g/t Au over 6.3m, including 147.7 g/t Au over 0.3m (ICG2018-08);
    - 5.10 g/t Au over 5.1m, including 24.3 g/t Au over 0.5m (ICG2018-16); and
    - 20.8 g/t Au over 12.0m, including 48.9 g/t Au over 4.5m (ICG2018-13).

- Approximately 3 million ounces of placer Au recovered in area rivers which surround the Project which occupies the triangular middle high ground.

- Only 30 holes drilled within which there are 37 assays reported ≥ 5.0 g/t Au (with 3 over 50 g/t Au).

- Mineralization has been identified by drilling over a N-NE to S-SW surface extent of approximately 2,300m.

- Multiple strong vein sets are present (e.g. 9 zones in drill hole ICG2018-15).

The mineralized system consists of quartz veins and quartz stockwork within brittle-ductile fault zones which are hosted in intrusive and metasedimentary rocks within high-strain zones believed to be controlled by regional fault systems. Two north-south structures and at least several east-west reidel (sigmoidal cross-over) structures are interpreted as favorable targets for mineralization. Pyrite, base-metal sulphides, and stibnite occur in the deposits along with variably anomalous concentrations of bismuth, arsenic, antimony, and tungsten. Alteration in the host rocks is confined within a few meters of quartz veins and occurs mainly in the form of silicification, sericitization, and carbonate.

Drilling intersections of 1 to 10m wide of moderate to higher grade gold have been intercepted within wide intercepts of low-grade values which is typical for the OSZ (Simpson, 2013). Geochemical sampling results from drill core indicate that elevated Au typically correlates with elevated Ag values. Observations also indicate that strongly mineralized intervals are either: (i) Fe-oxide fault/fracture zones, (ii) quartz veins that are either perpendicular to core axis or at low angle to core axis, or (iii) quartz vein stockworks.

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

Sample preparation, security and analysis of the Champion exploration program is generally compliant with industry standards and is adequate for an early-stage exploration stage project. QAQC with respect to the results for the 2018 exploration program have adequate protocols but have not always been well followed nor well documented; for example: duplicate samples collected but not assayed, control sample insertion but no review of results, and inadequate assay checks by independent laboratories. There has been some variability noted in the results from the Certified Reference Materials.

25.2 Opinion of the QP

The geological environment at Baner 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 Project to host deposits of economic interest. Accordingly, the Project is considered a property of merit given its prospectivity for new discoveries.

The Author has reviewed the Project data, performed audits on the drill database, evaluated the company's QAQC data and has visited the Project site. The data provided by the Company are believed to be representative of the Project. Additional checks on the database and completion of additional drilling will be required prior to and along with a more rigorous QAQC program beginning to generate 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 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 immediately south of the Project, there is potential, but no guarantee that equivalent or better deposits will be discovered on the Project.

Based on the Author's site visit, data review and verification performed including field exposures, and mineralized drill core, the Project is considered to be a property of merit with significant exploration potential for the discovery of mineral resources.

26.0 Recommendations

Based on historical and current exploration efforts, the Author believes further detailed exploration is warranted on the current target and others on the Project. The recommended work plan should be phased in with the 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 Project area.
- Infill soil sampling lines along the inferred trend of the OSZ and along other inferred structures with coincident soil anomalies.
- Complete prospecting and mapping:
    - Within and around soil anomalies
    - In detail (1:2000 scale) in and around the recently completed drill sites to determine potential for controls on higher grade mineralization.
    - Around the historical defined "aplite dike" zone to assess extent of Au mineralization.
- Consider undertaking a 3-D induced polarization 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 Orogrande Shear Zone including Au-As-Te, Au-Ag-Mo-Pb-Zn and Au-Mo-As-Te-W-Bi.
- Compile drill data (collar, survey, Au assay) for known deposits along the OSZ and visualize in 3D software to assist in recognizing a 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 mineralization.
- Undertake and institute a protocol to collected specific gravity information during the logging/sampling procedure. Capture these results in the drill database accordingly.
- Map/sample any underground mine that is accessible.

26.2 Additional drilling at current target

- It is recommended to continue stepping north along the OSZ with additional exploration drilling, as Au grades and thicknesses appear to be improving towards the northern end of the drill evaluated area.
- Drill the Baner veins from northwest to southeast preferably; if possible, do not drill east to west (270°) because there are known veins striking in this direction.
- Implement collection of oriented core or borehole optical surveys for collection of stratigraphic/structural information.
- Drill soil anomalies west and northwest of hole 2020-11.
- Drill in the vicinity of hole 2020-3.
- Additional targets proposed include direct follow-up to holes ICG2018-01, ICG2018-10, 2018-16, and drill evaluate for a potential mineralized cross structure (west-east) in hole ICG2018-13.
- Drill test 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 Au and associated detection limits.
- 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

- With documentation of high-grade (multi-g/t) intercepts of Au in drilling and surface rock samples, and the presence of historical placer Au recovery, it is recommended to design and complete a metallic screen fire assay orientation survey to test for the presence of free Au in the system.
- Consider a geo-metallurgical program by domaining the metallurgical sampling by lithology, alteration and mineralization style; all of these can impact overall recovery.
- Continue to evaluate the mineralization for potential heap leach characteristics.

26.5 Environmental baseline studies

It is recommended that applications for a new Plan of Operations for exploration activities be completed as soon as possible to allow near-term drilling. It is also recommended to initiate preliminary environmental baseline studies that will require seasonal flora and fauna surveys be undertaken in coordination with the regulatory authorities as soon as possible to avoid potential seasonal program delays.

26.6 Phase 1 estimated costs

The following phased exploration approach is recommended. Phase 1 will be advanced in two parallel parts to focus on drilling follow-up to discoveries in the 2018-2020 drilling campaigns and testing of previously undrilled targets.

Table 26-1: Recommended Phase 1 work program and budget.

Phase	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	Cost Estimate (*CAD$)
1 Main Zone Follow-up	Drilling	2200 m	300	$660,000	
	Labor	72 days	1100	$79,200	
	Assays	1320	35	$46,200	
	Transport/Standards/ Supplies/etc.			$300,000	
	TOTAL			$1,085,400	$1,486,998

*current forex US$1.00 = CAD$1.37

The scope and budget of a Phase 2 program would be based on the results of the Phase 1 work plan and include additional testing of new targets, with preliminary estimates as follows Table 26-2:

Table 26-2: Preliminary Phase 2 work program and budget.

Phase	Activity	Units	Unit Cost (est.)	Cost Estimate (US$)	Cost Estimate (*CAD$)
2 Main Zone follow-up and New Target Testing	Drilling	2810 m	300	$843,000	
	Labor	72 days	1100	$79,200	
	Assays	1686	35	$59,010	
	Transport/Standards/ Supplies/etc.			$300,000	
	TOTAL			$1,281,210	$1,755,258

*current forex US$1.00 = CAD$1.37

27.0 References

Carlson, G.J., 2011, Interpretive Report on Dipole-Dipole Surveys Over the Buffalo Gulch, Deadwood Areas. Internal Report.

Carlson, G.J., 2017, Interpretive Report on Dipole-Dipole Surveys Over the Baner Claim Block, near Elk City, Idaho. Internal Report.

Erdman, T., J. Kauffman, E.H. Bennett, and V.E. Mitchell, 2003, Site Inspection Report of the Abandoned and Inactive Mine of Idaho on US Forest Service Lands (Region 1) Nez Perce Forest, Vol. III, Section B, Elk City, Orogrande, Buffalo Hump and Surrounding Areas, Idaho County, Idaho. Staff Report 03-22. Idaho Geological Survey.

Goldfarb, R., D.I. Groves, and D. Craw, 2013, Orogenic Au deposits: deposit models to exploration methodology. Short Course November 16-17, 2013.

Gold Lion Resources Inc website. http://Aulionresources.com/projects/south-orogrande- property/

Hutmacher Cunningham, S., 2017, Archeological and historical survey report on the Baner Group Mineral Exploration Project, Idaho County, Idaho. Report number R2017011700068.

Logan, J.M., 2000, Plutonic Related Gold Quartz Veins in South B.C., British Columbia Summary Geological Fieldwork 1999. Paper 2000-1.

Lewis, R.S., R.F. Burmester, E.H. Bennett, and D.L. White, 1990, Preliminary Geologic Map of the Elk City Region, Idaho County, Idaho. Technical Report 90-2. Idaho Geological Survey.

Lindsay, D.W., 2018, NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated and Amended from the 2017 Report, Idaho County, Idaho, USA.

Lindsay, D.W., 2020, NI43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Updated from the 2018 Report, Idaho County, Idaho, USA.

Premium Exploration Inc, 2014, Premium Exploration Re-evaluates Historical Drilling; Identifies High-grade Underground Potential and Initiates Preliminary Economic Study. News release; and other news releases dated January 7, January 15, January 23, February 20, March 10, and October 6, 2014.

Price, B.J. of BJ Price Geological Consultants Inc., 2015, Technical Report Buffalo Gulch, Baner, and Deadwood Gold Properties Elk City, Idaho County, Idaho, USA.

Reid, R. R., 1959, Reconnaissance Geology of the Elk City region, Idaho: Idaho Bureau of Mines and Geology Pamphlet 120, 74 p.

Resource Development Inc. (RDi), 2019, Scoping Level Leach Test Program, Baner Project, 16 p.

Scout Discoveries, 2024, Scout Discoveries Acquires Idaho Portfolio of Precious and Base Metal Projects, Idaho Business Unit, and Drilling Division from EMX Royalty, News release dated March 8, 2023.

Simpson, R.G. of Geosim Services Inc., 2013; Technical Report, Idaho Gold Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA.

Wagner, E R. (1946); Report, Baner Mine and Baner-Champion Combination. 38 pp.

Zehner, R., and Hahn, P., 1995; Geology of the Petsite Property and Orogrande Mining District, Idaho County, Idaho, Internal report for Cyprus-Amax Exploration Co.

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I , Steven A. Osterberg, P.G., do hereby certify that I am currently employed as an independent Consulting Geologic Consultant of 2500 N. Cranston Ct., Post Falls, Idaho, 83854, USA and: 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502 and:

1. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from the University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh in 1982, and with a Master of Science in Geology from the University of Minnesota, Duluth in 1985, and with a Doctor of Philosophy degree in Geology from the University of Minnesota in 1993. I have worked as a geologist in the mining industry for more than 30 years and have extensive experience in Au deposits exploration nationally and internationally in several deposit types including orogenic Au, in many geologic terranes including those hosted in Precambrian rocks. I am a Registered Member of the Society of Mining Engineers (#4103097) and a Professional Geologist in the State of Wyoming (#PG-3444).

2. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). I have previously explored, drilled, and evaluated Au occurrences similar to those of the Baner Project. I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with certified professional associations, and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

3. I visited the Baner Project site on June 10th and 11th, 2024.

4. I am responsible for all Sections of this report titled, *"NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Baner Project, Idaho County, Idaho, USA"*, with an effective date of August 1, 2024 (the "Technical Report") subject to my reliance on other experts as discussed in Section 3 of the Technical Report.

5. I am independent of Prestwick Capital Corporation Limited and Champion Electric Metals Inc. and all of their subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. I am not a director or officer of, and I do not beneficially hold any shares of either Prestwick Capital Corporation Limited or Champion Electric Metals Inc. I hold no direct interest in the Baner Project and have no prior involvement with the Baner Project.

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

7. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

Dated this 27 day of August 2024.

(signed) "*Steven A. Osterberg*"

Steven A. Osterberg, Ph.D.,
PG-3444 (Wyoming), QP (SME #4103097)