GOLDEN INDEPENDENCE™

NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

on the
Champ Property
British Columbia
NTS 82F04
49° 14’ North Latitude
-117° 36’ West Longitude

For Golden Independence Mining Corp. and Hilo Mining Ltd.
By
Derrick Strickland P.Geo.
March 10, 2021

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1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Golden Independence Mining Corp. (or the “Company”) prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Champ Property (or the “Property).

The Company incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Hilo Mining Ltd.("SpinCo") for the purposes of completing a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement"). In accordance with the terms of the Arrangement, the Company will transfer the Champ Property to SpinCo in exchange for 1,500,000 common shares of SpinCo (the "Consideration Shares"). The Company will then distribute 1,000,000 of the Consideration Shares to the shareholders of the Company pursuant to the Arrangement. In connection with the Arrangement, SpinCo will apply to have its shares listed on either the TSX Venture Exchange or the Canadian Securities Exchange. This technical report was prepared to support the Arrangement.

The Property consists of five non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1369.61 hectares located on NTS maps 82F04 centered at Latitude 49° 14’ 30” N Longitude -117° 36’ 53” W in the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia. The Property is located approximately 10 km by paved highway, from the town of to the west Castlegar. Castlegar hosts a range of light industrial services and accommodation options. An agreement dated August 24, 2017 (the “Agreement”) between Golden Independence Mining Corp. allows the Company to acquire the property from Barrie Field-Dyte through the issuance of 300,000 shares and a payment of $10,000 CDN. Payment are reported to have been made upon listing. The remaining claims were acquired by the Company staking them. The current registered claim holder is Golden Independence Mining Corp.

The author visited the Champ Property on October 4, 2017 during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. The Author made a subsequent visit to the Property on January 11, 2021. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The Champ Property is located in the Rossland-Nelson map area which is within the Omineca belt. The west, these are structurally overlain by the north-trending Kootenay terrane consisting mainly of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group and Active and Laib formations. The Slide Mountain terrane is represented in the map-area by Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Milfor Group. Early Jurassic Rossland and Ymir group rocks of Quesnellia comprise the thickest stratigraphic package, forming a broad northeast-trending belt in the central portion of the map area. Much of the map area is cut by the Middle to Late Jurassic and related intrusions, including the important Rossland monzonite. Other intrusive suites.

Golden Independence Mining Corp. undertook an exploration program from September 18 to October 11, 2017, October 24 to November 7, 2018, and August 27 to September 3, 2020. The programs consisted of the collection of 1,239 soil samples on three separate grids, the collection of 89 rock samples, and geological mapping.

In order to continue to evaluate the potential of the Champ Property, a program of property – wide geological mapping and Induced Polarization ground geophysics is warranted. The estimated cost of the programme is $213,950 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Company and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Champ Property. In accordance with the terms of the Arrangement, the Company will transfer the Champ Property to SpinCo in exchange for the Consideration Shares. The Company will then distribute 1,000,000 of the Consideration Shares to the shareholders of the Company pursuant to the Arrangement. In connection with the Arrangement, SpinCo will apply to have its shares listed on either the TSX Venture Exchange or the Canadian Securities Exchange. This technical report was prepared to support the Arrangement.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

Other information was obtained assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Champ Property area that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

On October 4, 2017 the author visited the Champ Property for 66 Resources Corp. initial public offering on the Canadian Securities Exchange, during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. On January 11, 2021 the author made a subsequent visit to the Champ property for Golden Independence Mining Corp. (Formerly 66 Resources Corp.) Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commissions and exchanges, as required.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Golden Independence Mining Corp.

This evaluation of the Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence. As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical

report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged, to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:

- information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report and
- assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	g	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	k	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	m	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	µm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Tim Henneberry of Golden Independence Mining Corp. on January 4, 2021 which to the author's knowledge is correct. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia Government's Mineral Titles Online ("MTO") website conducted by the Author on January 13, 2021 confirms the tenure data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Champ Property claim group consists of five non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 1369.61 hectares located on NTS maps 82F04 centered at Latitude 49° 14' 30" Longitude -117° 36' 53". The claims are located within the Nelson Mining Division of British Columbia. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1051500	CHAMP	2017/APR/20	2025/APR/25	42.18
1053425	CHAMP 2	2017/JUL/26	2025/APR/25	527.30
1056187	CHAMP 3	2017/NOV/09	2025/APR/25	63.27
1056188	CHAMP 4	2017/NOV/09	2025/APR/25	421.91
1064005	CHAMP-5	2018/OCT/23	2025/APR/25	314.95

MTO website indicates that Golden Independence Mining Corp. the current registered 100% owner of all Champ mineral claims above.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's MTO website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Champ Property ownership as of January 13, 2021

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown land and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to access mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four is $10 per hectare, years five and six is $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years

(subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Company and author are unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Champ Property.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes one or two months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Golden Independence Mining Corp. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Champ Property.

The reported historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land.

In response to the imposed lock down ordered by the British Columbia Provincial Health Officer in March 2020 the Gold Commissioner of British Columbia in March 27th 2020 announced that:

"The time extension order has been applied automatically to all claims with good to/expiry dates be December 31, 2021, meaning no individual application for a time extension is required. Claims that have good to/expiry dates beyond December 31, 2021 are NOT subject to any time extension (protection)" and that "Any new claims that are registered between March 27, 2020 and December 31, 2020 will also be subject to a time extension to register work or pay cash in lieu to December 31, 2021"

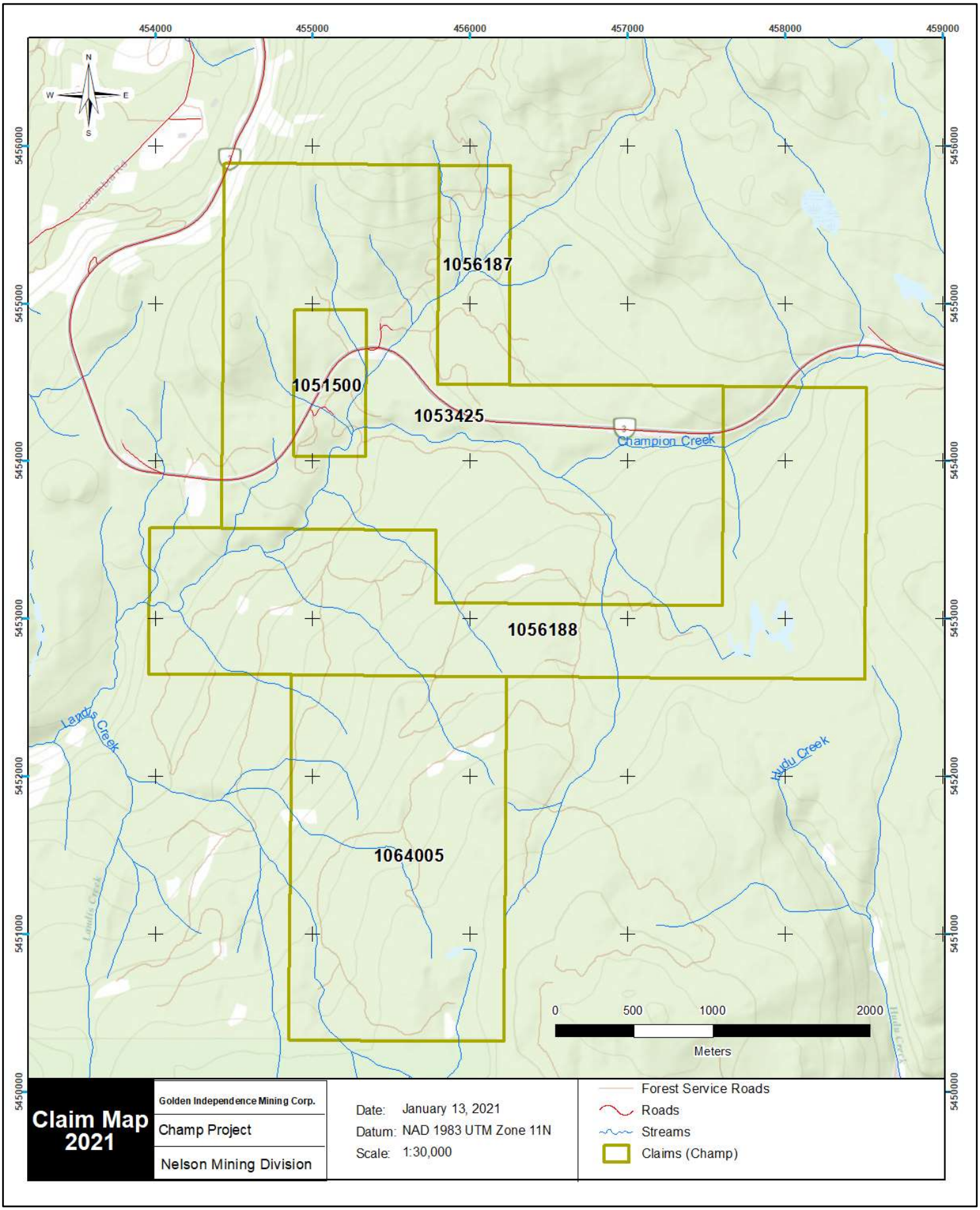
The original property agreement was provided to the author. The agreement is dated August 24, 2017 and is between 66 Resources Corp. (Currently Golden Independence Mining Inc.) with offices at 200- 551 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2C2 and Barrie Field-Dyte of 22-3096 South Main Street, Penticton, B.C. V2A 8C2. This agreement gives Golden Independence Mining Inc. an opportunity to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Champ Property (from Barrie Field-Dyte through the issuance of 300,000 shares of Golden Independence Mining Inc. and a cash payment of $10,000.

The Champ Property is subject to a 2% net smelter return royalty in respect of all products produced from the Champ Property. One percent can be purchased for $1,000,000 within the first five years of commercial production.

The Golden Independence Mining Corp. incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Hilo Mining Ltd. for the purposes of completing a plan of arrangement. Golden Independence Mining Corp. will transfer the Champ Property to Hilo Mining Ltd. in exchange for 1,500,000 common shares of Hilo Mining Ltd. The Golden Independence Mining Corp will then distribute 1,000,000 of the share to the shareholders of Golden Independence Mining Corp.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Champ Property is located approximately 10 km by paved highway from the town of Castlegar, located to the west. Castlegar hosts a range of light industrial services and accommodation options and can be accessed by regularly scheduled flights from Vancouver and Calgary.

The Crowsnest Highway (Hwy 3) provides excellent access to the Champ Property, and bisects the claims from east to west. An extensive network of good quality gravel logging roads provides vehicular access throughout the Champ Property. In some areas, tracks are overgrown though access may be quickly restored with relatively minor maintenance work. Logging has been conducted in many areas on the Champ Property by several companies as recently as 2007.

Average temperatures range from -10ºC in winter to +35ºC in the summer months and Hwy 3 is open year-round. Weather conditions through the spring and summer months vary from clear, sunny, and warm to overcast and rainy. Fall is characterized by clear, crisp days with increasing cloud cover bringing rain and snow with the onset of winter. Average precipitation is in the order of 4.0 m of snow and 500 mm of rain.

Elevations at the Champ Property range from 700 m to 942 m above sea level. Most of the terrain is characterized by low ridges and hills, with small swamps in local depressions. The southern and western portions of the Champ Property comprise the greatest elevation. Extensive logging in the area has left a patchwork of clear cuts across the Champ Property. Elsewhere, the Champ Property is forested with spruce, pine, fir, and larch.

Approximately a third of the claim area is within areas of logging re-growth with the remainder covered by a mixture of coniferous and deciduous trees. Rock exposures are plentiful along the many logging access roads but less common in the forested area, generally restricted to high standing ridges.

6 HISTORY

The surrounding area has had considerable exploration since the late 1890s, with development of many past producing mines in the Rossland area, 25 km to the southeast, and the Nelson area, 20 km to the east.

Recorded assessment work on the Property area is listed below in Table 3. Considerable prospecting, recorded in these reports, has led to the discovery of several styles of unrecognized gold mineralization, first by Gustafson (1984) and then by Tom Kennedy on several of the claims that comprise the Property, including the Champ claim (T. Kennedy, 2005, 2007, 2008). Kootenay Gold Inc. conducted a small geochemical soil program on part of the Champ claim in 2008 resulting in the recognition of several northwest-trending, moderately high gold anomalies in the southwest corner of the grid (C. Kennedy, 2008).

Table 3: Recorded Assessment Report

Aris Report No.	Operator	Author	Year	Work and Results on the Current Champ Property
12372	A&E Gustafson	E. Gustafson	1984	12 Samples sent for Assay on 3.40 oz./t Au 0.099 oz./t Au
27811	Kootenay Gold	Author	2005	Prospecting
29211	T, Kennedy	Kennedy	2007	64 soil Samples on three lines @ 25 m stations. Gold as high as 316.9 ppb, Arsenic up to 49.3 ppm
29440	T, Kennedy	T. Kennedy	2007	Prospecting
30533	Kootenay Gold	C Kennedy	2008	6 soils anomalies of > 25 ppb Au, 3 soils anomalies >1 ppm Au
30118	T, Kennedy	T. Kennedy	2008	19 rock samples, one rock sample - 5157 ppb Au
31027	Kootenay Gold	T. Hoy	2009	Geological Mapping

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The Champ Property is located in the Rossland-Nelson map area which is within the Omineca belt. Rocks of the North American terrane include the Middle Proterozoic Windermere Supergroup and overlying Lower Cambrian Quartzite Range and Reno formations located in the southeast corner of the map area. To the west, these are structurally overlain by the north-trending Kootenay terrane consisting mainly of the Lower Paleozoic Lardeau Group and Active and Laib formations. The Slide Mountain terrane is represented in the map-area by Upper Paleozoic rocks of the Milfor Group. Early Jurassic Rossland and Ymir group rocks of Quesnellia comprise the thickest stratigraphic package, forming a broad northeast-trending belt in the central portion of the map area. Much of the map area is cut by the Middle to Late Jurassic Nelson and related intrusions, including the important Rossland monzonite.

The Rossland-Nelson map area is within the Omineca belt, a zone of variably deformed and metamorphosed Proterozoic to Tertiary rocks along the boundary between accreted terranes and ancestral North America. The Omineca belt developed in the Jurassic through Early Cretaceous time as Quesnellia was thrust over marginal North American and Kootenay terrane rocks and subsequently displaced eastward by folding and thrust faulting (Price, 1981; 1986). This Mesozoic compressional deformation was followed by extensional tectonics in Eocene time (Parrish, 1995). Plutonic rocks within the Omineca belt are common, and represent magmatism associated with both compressional and extensional tectonics.

The tectonic boundary between Quesnellia and North American rocks is commonly marked by mafic volcanic rocks and associated ultramafics of the oceanic Slide Mountain terrane. South of Nelson, this boundary is defined by the Waneta and Tillicum fault systems. The contact is locally obscured or cut by either Middle Jurassic Nelson batholithic rocks or Late Cretaceous intrusions.

The Rossland Group includes clastic rocks of the Archibald Formation and correlative Ymir Group, dominantly volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation and dominantly fine-grained clastic rocks of the overlying Hall Formation (Frebold and Little, 1962; Little, 1982).

The Archibald Formation comprises a succession of interbedded siltstones, sandstones, and argillites with prominent sections of interbedded conglomerate. Its total exposed thickness varies from a few tens of metres of conglomerate near Patterson to more than 2,550 metres of finer grained clastic rocks near Gilliam Creek. Its contact with the overlying Elise Formation varies from abrupt to locally gradational.

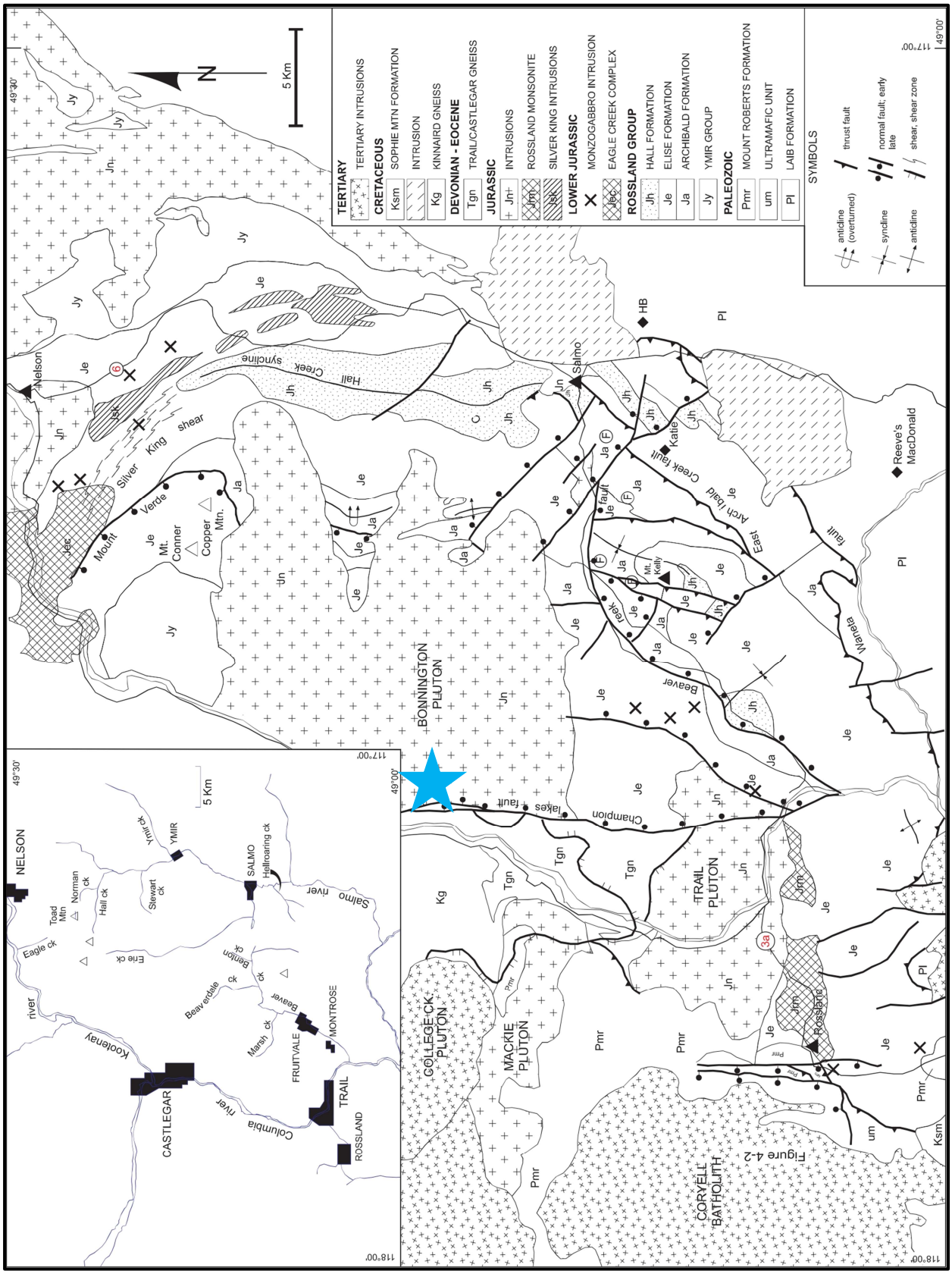
The Elise Formation is mainly in sharp to gradational conformable contact with underlying sedimentary rocks of the Archibald Formation (Höy and Dunne, 1997). However, on the slopes of OK Mountain, west of the town of Rossland. it rests unconformably on the Mount Roberts Formation. In eastern exposures it is overlain conformably by sedimentary rocks of the Hall Formation, whereas in the Rossland area the Hall Formation is missing and conglomerates of the Early Cretaceous Mount Sophie Formation unconformably overlie Elise volcanic rocks (Little, 1982; Höy and Andrew, 1991).

Plutonic rocks are extensive throughout the Nelson-Rossland area. These include mafic sills and stocks interpreted to be Early Jurassic in age and related to Elise arc magmatism; numerous Middle Jurassic batholiths and stocks, including the Silver King plutonic suite and the Nelson batholith; and a number of Late Cretaceous stocks that cut Mesozoic fabrics in the eastern part of the area. Cenozoic plutonic rocks are more abundant in western exposures and many are related to Eocene extension.

A variety of mineral deposits are spatially associated with these intrusive rocks. Deposit types include copper- gold porphyry mineralization within small Early Jurassic stocks and dikes, copper-gold vein mineralization along the margins of the Rossland monzonite, many occurrences of gold and copper skarns, porphyries associated with Nelson age intrusions, lead-zinc-silver veins of the Ymir camp along the margin of the Nelson batholith, and tungsten and gold skarns related to the Late Cretaceous intrusions. Mineralization that can be clearly related to Cenozoic plutonism is more difficult to document, although the unusual Velvet deposit may have formed during intrusion of the Eocene Coryell batholith.

A tectonic model for deposition of the Rossland Group in southeastern British Columbia and subsequent tectonic history has been presented in Höy and Dunne (1997). The Rossland Group, built on deformed and possibly imbricated Permian arc-derived clastic rocks, ophiolitic assemblages and associated sediments, and thin(?) continental crustal rocks, is the youngest and most eastern of the volcanic arc units of Quesnellia. It is interpreted to have been deposited along the western margin of North America, thrust eastward in late Early Jurassic through Middle Jurassic time, and carried eastward with telescoping of the miogeoclinal prism through Paleocene time.

Figure 3: Regional Geology



Modified after Hoy and Dunne 2001 The star is the Champ Property location

7.2 Property Geology

The Champ Property is within the Nelson 1:250,000 map area (Little, 1960; 1982). There has been little more recent geological mapping in the immediate area, although to the south (Höy and Andrew, 1989) and east (Höy *et al*, 2004) both regional and detailed mapping has been done as part of a large study of the Rossland Group (Höy and Dunne, 2001).

The Champ Property area is within the immediate hanging wall of the east-dipping Slocan Lake-Champion Lake fault, a regional extensional fault that extends for more than a hundred kilometres from just north of the United States border to at least the north end of Slocan Lake. The fault is part of a number of generally north-trending low-angle faults that represent a period of regional extension in the southern Canadian cordillera in Eocene time (Parrish, 1984; Parrish *et al*., 1988). Considerable work by Beaudoin *et al* (1992a, 1992b) indicates that silver-lead-zinc mineralization in the historical Slocan silver camp, also located in the hanging wall of the Slocan Lake fault, is Eocene in age and related to the fault.

The Champ Property is located 25 km northeast of the Rossland gold-copper camp, which produced nearly 3 million ounces of gold from Middle Jurassic age massive pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veins (Fyles, 1984; Höy and Dunne, 2001) and is approximately 20 km southwest of the Nelson camp, characterized by a number of past producing, mainly lead zinc- silver veins in Middle Jurassic intrusions and Early Jurassic metasediments and metavolcanics of the Rossland Group. A considerable part of the Property is underlain by granitic rocks interpreted by Little (1960; 1982) to be part of the Middle Jurassic Bonnington pluton.

In 2009, a geology map was created by Hoy which covers a select part of the current claim group (Figure 4). The Champion Lake fault is exposed in road cuts west of the Property and its surface trace is inferred to project just south of the Property. As noted above, it is a north-trending normal fault related to regional extension in Eocene time.

The Champ Property is underlain by several phases of dominantly “granitic” rock that intrude mainly metavolcanics of the Early Jurassic Rossland Group. The ages of these intrusive rocks are not known with certainty, nor are their relative ages. They were collectively included in the Middle Jurassic Nelson plutonic suite by Little (1960) and this correlation is preserved in this report. The following descriptions of these intrusive rocks are based on visual field observations as samples have not been analyzed or thin sectioned. Three distinctive intrusive units are differentiated: A large mass of “granodiorite” (mJb) appears to be intruded by small subcircular stock of finer grained “diorite” (mJn1) and, farther south, a massive “granite” (mJn2).

Granodiorite (mJb).

A considerable part of the Property is underlain by a massive, relatively fresh “granodiorite”, referred to as the Bonnington pluton. It is typically medium to coarse grained and pale grey in colour (Plate 1). It comprises mainly white plagioclase, minor potassic feldspar, and variable amounts of quartz. Mafic minerals, hornblende, and less abundant biotite typically comprise up to 20 percent of the rock. These are usually fresh, though locally hornblende is altered to a green (chloritic) colour. Little (1960) reports accessory apatite, magnetite, and titanite in the Bonnington pluton, and hand specimens are commonly slightly magnetic.

Most of this intrusive unit is massive and non-foliated. Structures in it are not common, though locally, particularly near contacts with the younger(?) diorite intrusions, breccias (described in more detail below) are mineralized. As well, several generally north-trending dykes and faults cut this unit.

Diorite / granodiorite (mJn)

A small subcircular intrusion, approximately 400 x 500 metres in size, straddles Highway 3 in the central part of the Property (Figure 4). Due to its finer grain size and contact zone features, it is interpreted to be younger than the granodiorite mJb. Diagnostic features, such as dykes of this unit cutting mJn1 were not observed.

Based on Hoy's 2009 field observations, the intrusion is interpreted to have a diorite to granodiorite composition. It is typically medium to fine grained, rarely porphyritic, and comprising mainly white feldspar (plagioclase?), variable quartz content, and minor to trace pink feldspar (orthoclase?). Hornblende ranges up to 30%. Noted accessory minerals include trace magnetite and occasionally minor disseminated pyrite.

The intrusion is commonly cut by a variety of dykes and locally by quartz veining, breccia zones and low to relatively high angle faults. As noted below, these fault zones and associated silicification may be associated with both sulphide and gold mineralization. Xenoliths of country rock are locally common.

Several breccia zones, interpreted to be intrusive breccias, occur within this (mJn) unit. As some of these have a matrix of mJn and clasts of mJb, this unit is tentatively interpreted to be younger than, and intrusive into, the "Bonnington" pluton.

Contact zone (mJn-c)

An irregular zone of mixed intrusive rocks occurs along the northeast and southwest side of the granodiorite of mJn. It is interpreted (mainly due to work of T. Kennedy, 2005) to extend several hundred metres west of the mJn diorite (Figure 4). It typically comprises a mixture of fine to medium grained granodiorite and diorite cut by numerous dykes and fault/breccia zones.

Granite (mJg)

An elongate, east-west trending intrusion is exposed immediately south of the diorite of mJn (Figure 4). It intrudes Rossland Group rocks in the south, and is in contact with Bonnington plutonic rocks to the east and an irregular contact zone of intrusion mJn to the north. It is well exposed in numerous prominent road outcrops along Highway 3.

The unit comprises mainly medium grained quartz, orthoclase and plagioclase with variable but typically minor biotite and hornblende. It is classified as granite, ranging in composition to quartz monzonite.

A number of northwest trending dykes cut this intrusion. As well, north to northwest trending fault shear planes and gouge are common, locally associated with brecciation and quartz-sulphide veining. As in unit mJn, country rock xenoliths and brecciation are common near the granite contacts.

Rossland Group

Metasedimentary host rocks are exposed as a number of small, isolated bodies in the southern part of the map area (Figure 4). Based solely on lithologies, these are interpreted to be part of the Early Jurassic Rossland Group. The Rossland Group has been subdivided into three Formations. The basal Archibald Formation comprises mainly coarse clastic metasediments. It is overlain by mafic volcanic rocks of the Elise Formation, and overlying coarse to fine metasediments of the Hall Formation. Exposures in the Champ area include thin-bedded, fine grained, commonly rusty-weathering argillaceous siltstone and argillite (lJr), and volcanic breccias, minor amphibolites and some fine-grained metasedimentary rock (lJe). These are cut by numerous dykes, and a considerable part of area mapped as Rossland Group comprised dyke material.

Mineralization and Structure

Mineralization on the Property and on immediately adjacent claims that comprise the Property, display several styles of mineralization, including narrow massive sulphide veins carrying gold values and minor though variable copper, lead, or zinc, and elevated arsenic content. These commonly occur in metasedimentary or metavolcanic rocks located mainly southeast of the Property (e.g., Dirty Jack showing). A second style of mineralization includes quartz veining and stockwork zones with gold values commonly occurring in granitic or more mafic intrusive rocks. These are often associated with north to northwest-trending, steeply dipping structures and locally have evidence of relatively high-level emplacement, such as breccia textures, cavities, and druse quartz. Hence, it is significant that the textures and styles of mineralization in the two main mineral occurrence types reflect significantly different structural levels of development.

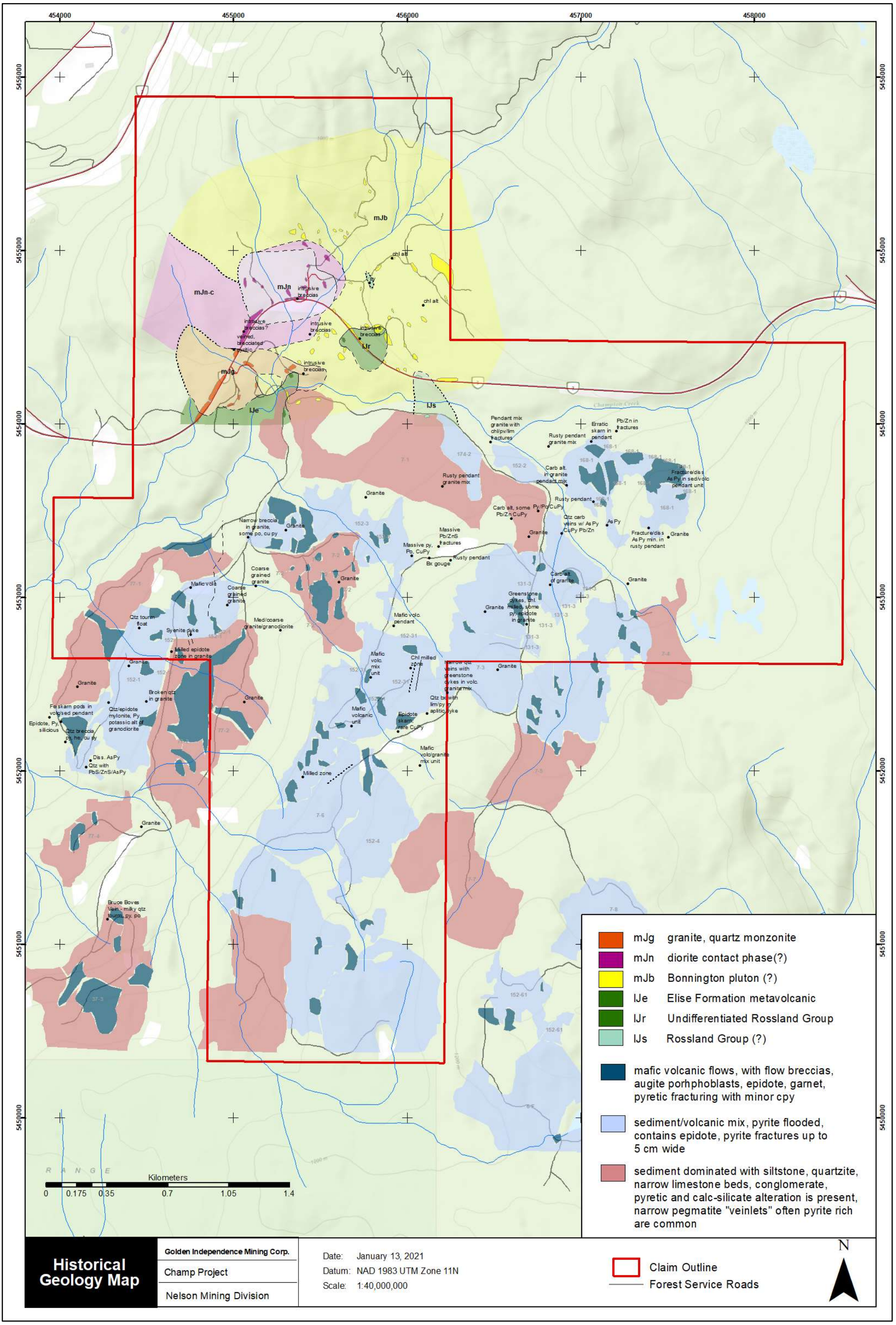
The mineralization on the Property consists mainly of quartz veining, typically associated with northerly trending structures, and comprising quartz with variable but generally minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and/or chalcopyrite. These north-trending structural zones are commonly associated with late dykes of variable composition and probable Eocene age. Veins within these zones are generally discontinuous and may locally form stockwork zones that extend several tens of metres in length (Kennedy, 2005). Veins of more massive sulphides are less common, occurring within the central diorite/granodiorite unit or in immediate host rocks. They also appear to be structurally controlled and are comprised of quartz with more massive pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Intrusive breccias(?)

Several zones of brecciation that appear to be associated with magma intrusion are also noted on the Property. Their location is shown in Figure 4. They occur preferentially within the central diorite / granodiorite stock or the granitic stock to the south. An intrusive breccia, exposed on the road cut at station H54 is associated with a shallow dipping, mafic (Tertiary?) dyke approximately 2 metres wide. The dyke grades into a marginal zone characterized by subrounded clasts of both units mJn and mJb in a matrix of the mafic dyke. A similar breccia, also associated with a late mafic dyke, occurs nearly 500 metres to the southwest (Station H58). Several hundred metres to the south (Station H95,) a breccia occurs near the contact of the diorite (mJn) and host? granodiorite (mJb). Subrounded clasts of both these units occur within a dark fine-grained matrix, either recrystallized country rock (Rossland Group?) or

possibly a mafic Tertiary dyke. Although these breccia bodies are commonly associated with Tertiary dykes, it is suggested that the dykes followed pre-existing magmatic breccias developed in the carapace of the diorite (mJn) intrusion. They are commonly shallow dipping, in contrast to the more steeply dipping Tertiary structures, and at least one has an older “granitic” matrix. Mineralization, mainly quartz-carbonate veining with minor sulphides, that is locally associated with these breccias, probably developed during later Tertiary faulting and dyke emplacement, rather than during initial pluton intrusion.

Figure 4: Known Geology



7.3 MINFILE Showings Located on the Property

There are two Minfile Showings on the Champ Property: Champ and Dirty Jack (see Figure 5).

Champ Showing

At the Champ showing, mineralization includes quartz veining and stockwork zones with gold values that commonly occur in granitic or more mafic intrusive rocks. These are often associated with north- to northwest-trending, steeply dipping structures, and locally have evidence of relatively high-level emplacement, such as breccia textures, cavities, and druse quartz. Veins consist of quartz with variable but generally minor arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite and/or chalcopyrite. Hand samples of vein material have returned values up to 3353 ppb Au (Hoy 2009).

At the Champ showing, a small decline shaft excavation, also described as a pit, is located on a southeast facing forested slope, with scattered granodiorite outcrops throughout the area. Granodiorite is exposed near the pit. A dump fan of waste material of approximately $6m^2$ is dominantly coarse-grained granodiorite with sporadic quartz-pyrite gossanous waste rock (19% pyrite with trace sphalerite and chalcopyrite). A sample of this material (440772) returned 0.143 g/t Au and 4.4 g/t Ag. The entrance to the decline shaft is 2m by 2m, driven down dip on two veins, with one tracing the decline ramp and one semi-parallel to the ceiling. Veins are subparallel, converging in a southwest direction, and with a general northwest striking direction.

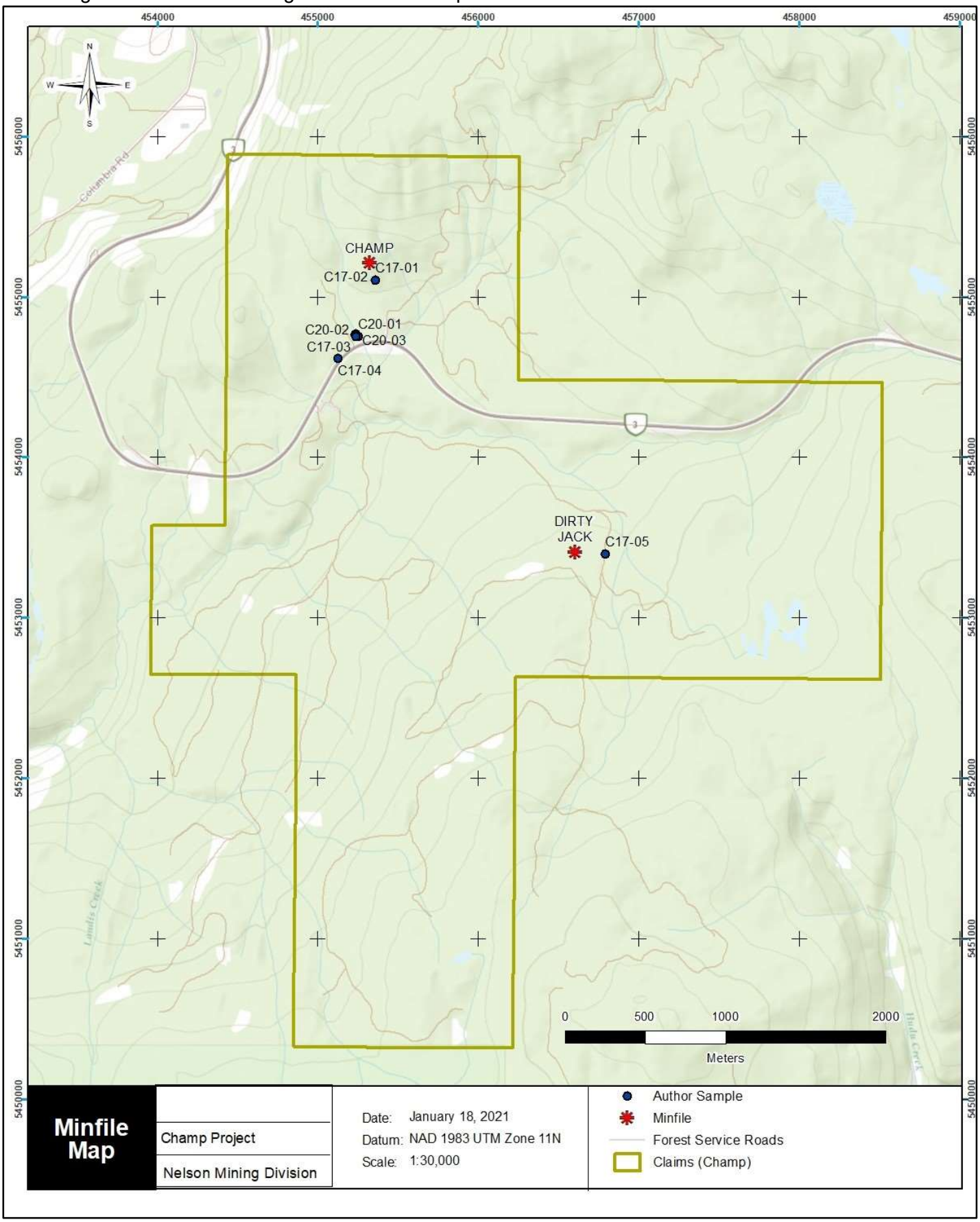
Dirty Jack Showing

At the Dirty Jack showing, mineralization occurs as massive sulphide fractures and disseminations associated with carbonate slips and hairline fractures occurring in variably calc-silicate–altered rocks with weak sericitic alteration halos. Massive sulphides are composed of pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and carry gold values with minor though variable, copper, lead, or zinc, and an elevated arsenic content. In 2007 a rock geochemical survey was conducted which returned up to 5157 ppb Au (sample CH07-23; Kennedy, 2008).

The Borrow zone is comprised of quartz carbonate veins with sericite, carbonate alteration, and pyrite cutting the granite and a schisty pendant unit. A greenstone dike is also present. Milky/vuggy quartz veins are up to 0.18 metres wide and contain iron carbonate, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

The Arsenopyrite Hill zone consists of quartz carbonate veinlets with limonite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, halos of silicification, pyrite, and arsenopyrite flooding of the wallrock. Veins are hosted within the sediment dominated pendant. There are some massive sulphide fractures and replacements with rare galena and sphalerite. Pegmatite veinlets with black tourmaline and pods of pyrrhotite and pyrite with rare arsenopyrite are also present.

Figure 5: Minfile Showings and Author Samples.



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following deposit models are applicable to the Rossland-Nelson Area:

1. Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) Model:
2. Rossland Gold Copper Vein Model and
3. Gold Bearing Skarns.

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) Model

Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) deposits are probably the most well understood class of magmatic-hydrothermal ore deposits. One of the fundamental tenets of the modern porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model is that ore fluids are relatively oxidized, with abundant primary magnetite, hematite, and anhydrite in equilibrium with hypogene Cu-Fe sulphide minerals (chalcopyrite, bornite) and the association of porphyry Cu deposits with oxidized I-type or magnetite-series granitoids. The Porphyry Cu (Mo-Au) model has been proposed for the Red Mountain area and may be applicable to the Champ Property area.

Rossland Gold Copper Vein Model

The Rossland Gold-Copper Veins are an example of a vein-type mineralization model. A vein-type deposit is a fairly well-defined zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth. Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver, or metal sulphides, are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot (hydrothermal) fluids rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers, and other channels they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure, and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

The origin of copper-gold-silver veins at the Velvet Mine is not well understood. These veins may have formed along structures related to Middle Jurassic thrust faults marginal to ophiolitic crustal and/or mantle lithologies.

It is possible that the veins are related to extension during emplacement of the Middle Eocene Coryell intrusions. Their dominant north-south orientation is parallel to Coryell dikes. Furthermore, the pervasive alteration of the Coryell rocks adjacent to ultramafic rocks that host the veins suggests a syn to post-Coryell age. However, it is possible that this alteration is simply a contact altered phase of the Coryell, unrelated to mineralization (Höy, P.E. Dunne, 2001).

Gold Bearing Skarns

Gold-dominant mineralization genetically associated with a skarn is often intimately associated with bismuth (Bi) or Au-tellurides, and commonly occurs as minute blebs (<40 microns) that lie within or on sulphide grains. The vast majority of Au skarns are hosted by calcareous rocks (calcic subtype). The much rarer magnesian subtype is hosted by dolomites or Mg-rich volcanics. On the basis of gangue mineralogy, the calcic Au skarns can be separated into either pyroxene-rich, garnet-rich, or epidote-rich types; these contrasting mineral assemblages reflect differences in the host rock lithologies as well as the oxidation and sulphidation conditions in which the skarns developed.

Most Au skarns form in orogenic belts at convergent plate margins. They tend to be associated with syn to late island arc intrusions emplaced into calcareous sequences in arc or back-arc environments (Ray G.E., 1997).

9 EXPLORATION

Golden Independence Mining Corp. undertook an exploration programs on the property from September 18 to October 11, 2017, October 24 to November 7, 2018, and August 27 to September 3, 2020. The programs consisted of the collection of 1,239 soil samples on three separate grids, the collection of 89 rock samples, and geological mapping. (Figure 6 to Figure 10)

9.1 2017 Exploration Program

A total of 663 soil and 14 rock samples were taken on the Champ Property during the 2017 programme.

Soil Geochemistry: North Grid

Gold in soil identifies several elevated values with 3 samples ranging from 41-92 ppb Au, and another grouping of 2 samples ranging from 71-104 ppb Au. Gold shows a correlation with silver in soils. The bedrock locations of these anomalies have not been sampled and requires follow-up exploration. A 50ppb gold in soil anomaly coincides with rock chip sample 257625 which returned 357 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag. Two soil samples ranging from 11-61 ppb Au are located 150 meters southwest of rock sample 257625 and are considered to be a priority target. (Figure 6)

Elevated silver values in soil samples reflect areas of anomalous silver present in rock chip samples, particularly samples 257630: 711 ppb Au, 14.3 ppm Ag and 257625: 357 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag, with a nearby soil sample returning a value of 3.1 ppm Ag. These two Ag soil anomalies as well as 2 other Ag soil anomalies are located 100 and 250 meters north of Highway 3 and are considered important targets for follow-up exploration based on the positive correlation with elevated Ag in soil and Au & Ag in rock chip samples (Figure 7).

Soil Geochemistry: South Grid

Gold: In the south grid, elevated gold in soil with values ranging from 53-60 ppb has a moderate correlation with copper and a minor correlation with zinc, silver, and arsenic. The south grid

has potential for polymetallic Cu-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization as evidenced by gold present in rock samples 257632, 257633, and 257635 which returned 52-171 ppb Au respectively (Figure 6, Figure 10).

Rock Samples

Three rock samples from the roadcut range in value from 52-171 ppb Au, 3.2-3.9 ppm Ag, 464-848 ppm Cu, and 810-4360 ppm Zn. The close proximity of anomalous soil samples containing elevated silver, copper, and zinc to the rock sample locations suggest this zone is a high priority target for polymetallic mineralization (Figure 10).

9.1 2018 Exploration Program

Golden Independence Mining Corp. conducted an exploration program on the Champ Property from October 22 to November 08, 2018. In total, 576 soil samples and 35 rock samples were taken on the property during the 2018 program (Figure 6 to Figure 10).

The north grid was extended to the east, two lines were added to the South grid -- one on the northern margin and one on the southern margin, and three 1,000-metre grid lines were surveyed on South grid 2. The new road-cut showing was trenched, mapped and sampled, as were new areas uncovered by recent logging activity.

All known historic rock sample locations were investigated and re-sampled as warranted. Additionally, newly logged areas were investigated. A total of 35 rock samples were taken on the property during the 2018 programme (Figure 10).

Sampling in 2017 returned anomalous gold up to 0.711 g/ton within sericitized pyrrhotite-pyrite mineralization. In 2018 this area was hand-trenched and mapped in section.

Southern Claim Mapping Summary

Mapping and prospecting were conducted over an area of 850m x 450m in the southern portion of the claim block where detailed geology was lacking. Additionally, attempts were made to locate historic anomalous gold samples taken by Tom Kennedy in 1984. These attempts were mostly unsuccessful due to mechanical disturbance from recent logging operations.

Two regional rock units were encountered: Late Jurassic plutonic rocks intruding into Early Jurassic metavolcanic rocks, both of which are occasionally cross-cut by younger dyke formations. Granite is the dominant lithology in this area, underscoring and uplifting roof pendants of the Elise Formation volcanics. These small remnants of the Elise are likely thin units, as suggested by pervasive fracture textures that are healed with aplite and other felsic emplacements which include quartz lensing and veinlets, with occasional sulphide content.

Sampling throughout the area of mapping generally resulted in the observance of areas of quartz veining, most often as narrow stockworks with minor gossan and trace pyrite. Surrounding propylitic alteration zones composed of epidote-chloritized groundmass with weakly mineralized fracture fillings were also of interest and sampled. Eight samples, 440751 and 440765-440771, were taken here but produced low assays with nil or trace Au and Ag concentrations, along with weakly anomalous Cu, Pb, and Zn. Despite these results, further

exploration could be warranted given the alteration and veining characteristics observed that may be indicative of a potential mineralizing structure or structures.

Soil Sample Results

North Grid

Gold in soils identified several elevated values (6 samples ranging from 31-100 ppb Au, and shows a correlation with silver in soils. Not all of the bedrock in these areas has been sampled and requires follow-up exploration in order to determine the cause of the anomalies. A 100 ppb Au in soil taken at 54700N-55900E coincides with rock chip sample 440782 that contains 52 ppb Au, 269 ppm Cu, and 97 ppm Zn. Several anomalous samples are located in the northeastern section of the grid, (55100N-56025E - 31ppm Au) and require follow-up geological sampling (Figure 6).

Elevated silver values in soil samples reflect areas that were rock chip sampled previously and are located 50 meters north of Highway 3 in the creek valley (sample 257630 outcrop containing 711 ppb Au, 14.3 ppm Ag). Additionally, rock chip sample 257625 (angular float) contains 357 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag, with the nearby soil sample returning a value of 3.1 ppm Ag. These two Ag soil anomalies as well as 2 other Ag soil anomalies located 100 and 250 meters north of Highway 3 are considered important targets for follow-up exploration based on the positive correlation with elevated Ag in soil and Au & Ag in rock chip samples. A spot high of 1.7 ppm Ag was returned from sample location 55050N, 55800E which requires follow-up field inspection (Figure 7).

A weakly elevated copper in soil zone of 4 samples ranging from 57-96 ppm Cu is located near rock chip sample 257625 (angular float) that contains 357 ppb Au and 12.7 ppm Ag. Other elevated values of Cu in soil (2 samples ranging from 107-199 ppm Cu, and 8 samples ranging from 48-111 ppm Cu) are located 200 meters southeast and 100 meters east of rock chip sample 257625. Sample 54700N-56025E returned 140 ppm Cu and is located at the northern extension of the grid area (Figure 8).

Several spot highs are noted on the 2018 grid extension ranging from 75 ppm to 189 ppm at the northern end of the grid. Additional sampling in this area is warranted. In some instances, increased copper values appear to be associated with gold and silver therefore, the copper in soil anomalous zones are important areas for additional exploration.

Weakly anomalous Zn in soil values correlate with Cu on the 2017 grid, but the highest Zn in soil values occur as clusters that are independent of Au, Ag, and Cu. The strongest Zn values align with a series of 1-5 meter wide intermediate to mafic composition dykes and sills, and similar to the elevated As in soil values are considered to be low priority target for exploration. The 2018 extension grid shows several elevated zinc anomalies ranging from 210 ppm to 351 ppm Zn which require field investigation (Figure 9).

South Grid

In the south grid, gold in soil does not correlate with Zn-Ag-As in soil, but elevated Au in soil values (ranging from 53-60 ppb Au) have a weak correlation with Cu in soil in the west portion of the grid. The south grid has potential for polymetallic Cu-Zn-Ag-Au mineralization, but Cu-

Zn-Ag appear to be better pathfinder elements for follow-up targets as opposed to Au, which may be due to trace amounts of gold present in rock samples 257632, 257633, and 257635 (52-171 ppb Au). The 2018 extension lines present a continuation of low-level gold in soil anomalies with sample 53150N-56675 returning 30 ppb Au, 53150N-56900E returning 18 ppb Au, and 53150N-56025E returning 26 ppb Au. A spot high of 19 ppb Au was returned at sample site 53750N-56975E.

A total of 4 elevated 2017silver in soil values ranging from 1.0-1.4 ppm Ag are clustered within 100-125 meters east, south, and west of angular float rock chip samples 257632, 257633, and 257635 located along a logging roadcut near the center of the south grid. The 3 rock samples from the roadcut range in value from 52-171 ppb Au, 3.2-3.9 ppm Ag, 464-848 ppm Cu, and 810-4360 ppm Zn. The close proximity of anomalous Ag in soil (as well as Cu-Zn-As) to the rocks sampled in the roadcut suggest this zone is a high priority target for polymetallic mineralization. Silver in samples from the 2018 extension lines were generally low.

South 2 Grid

On the South 2 grid, three samples returned 48 ppm – 195 ppm Au respectively. Location 51400N, 56000E returned 195 ppb gold. 51500N, 56500E returned 48 pbb Au, and 51600N, 55175E returned 53 pbb Au. The gold anomalies on this grid appear to be scattered which may be a result of overburden and recent logging activities.

Silver results in soil geochemistry appear to be fairly low with one sample at location at 51600N, 55450E returning 5.4 ppm Ag.

Copper values on the South 2 grid are low with one sample located at 51600N, 55450 returning 120 ppm Cu. This sample coincides with the anomalous Ag sample taken at the same location. Follow-up sampling is required to determine the extent of this anomaly.

Zinc values on this grid are generally low returning between 127 ppm and 158 ppm Zn at sporadic locations throughout the grid. This may be due to disturbance caused by recent logging activities.

9.1 2020 Exploration Program

Golden Independence Mining Corp. undertook and exploration program from August 24 to September 3 2020 and collected a total of 40 rock samples. Golden Independence Mining Corp. hired Tim Henneberry P.Geo. a director, Chief Executive Officer, and shareholder of company to undertake the 2020 exploration program. Sample 297958 returned 0.932 ppm Au, and sample 297970 a 0.60 m sample returned 0.384 ppm Au (Figure 10).

Figure 6: Gold in Soils

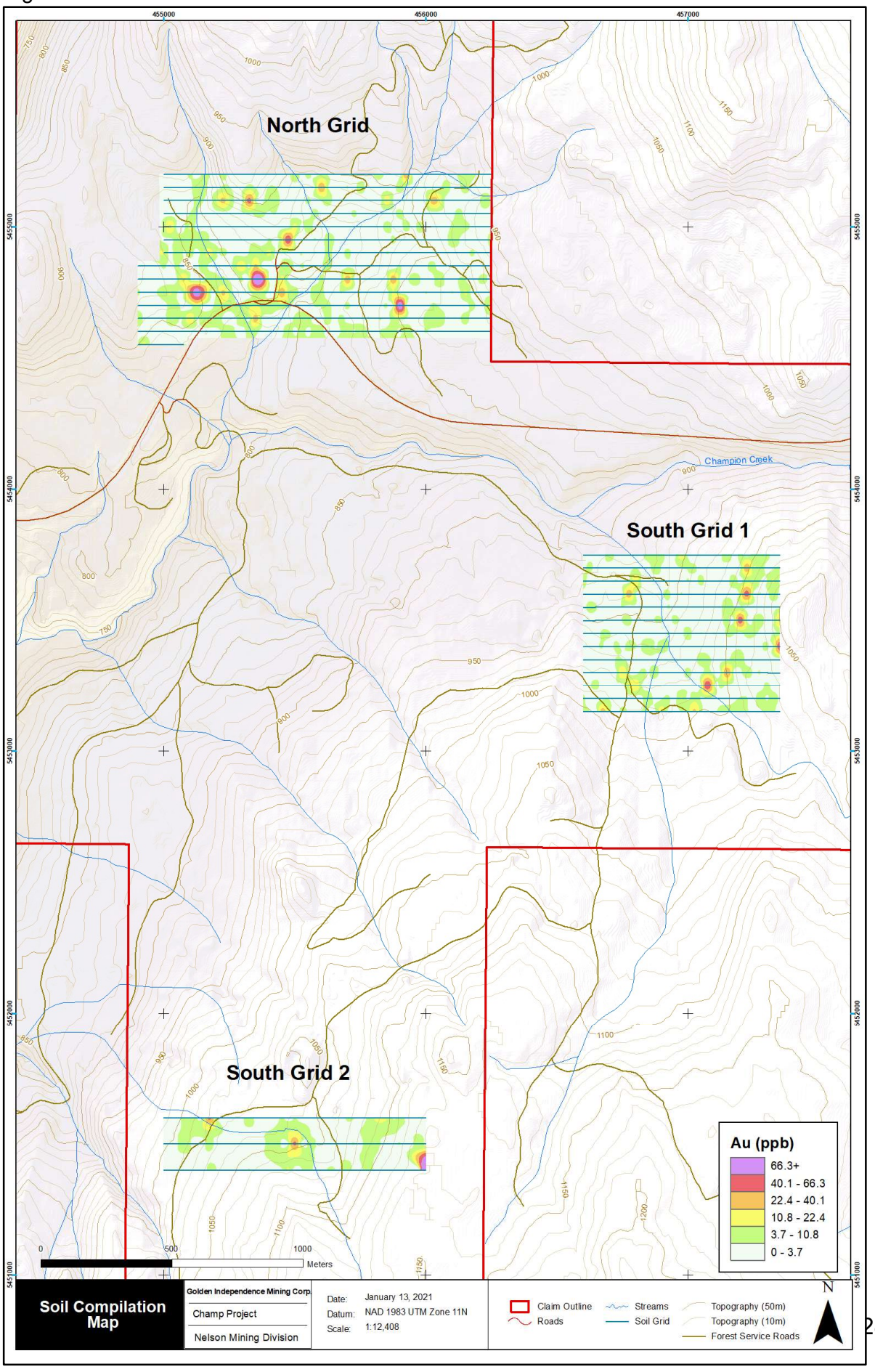


Figure 7: Silver in Soils

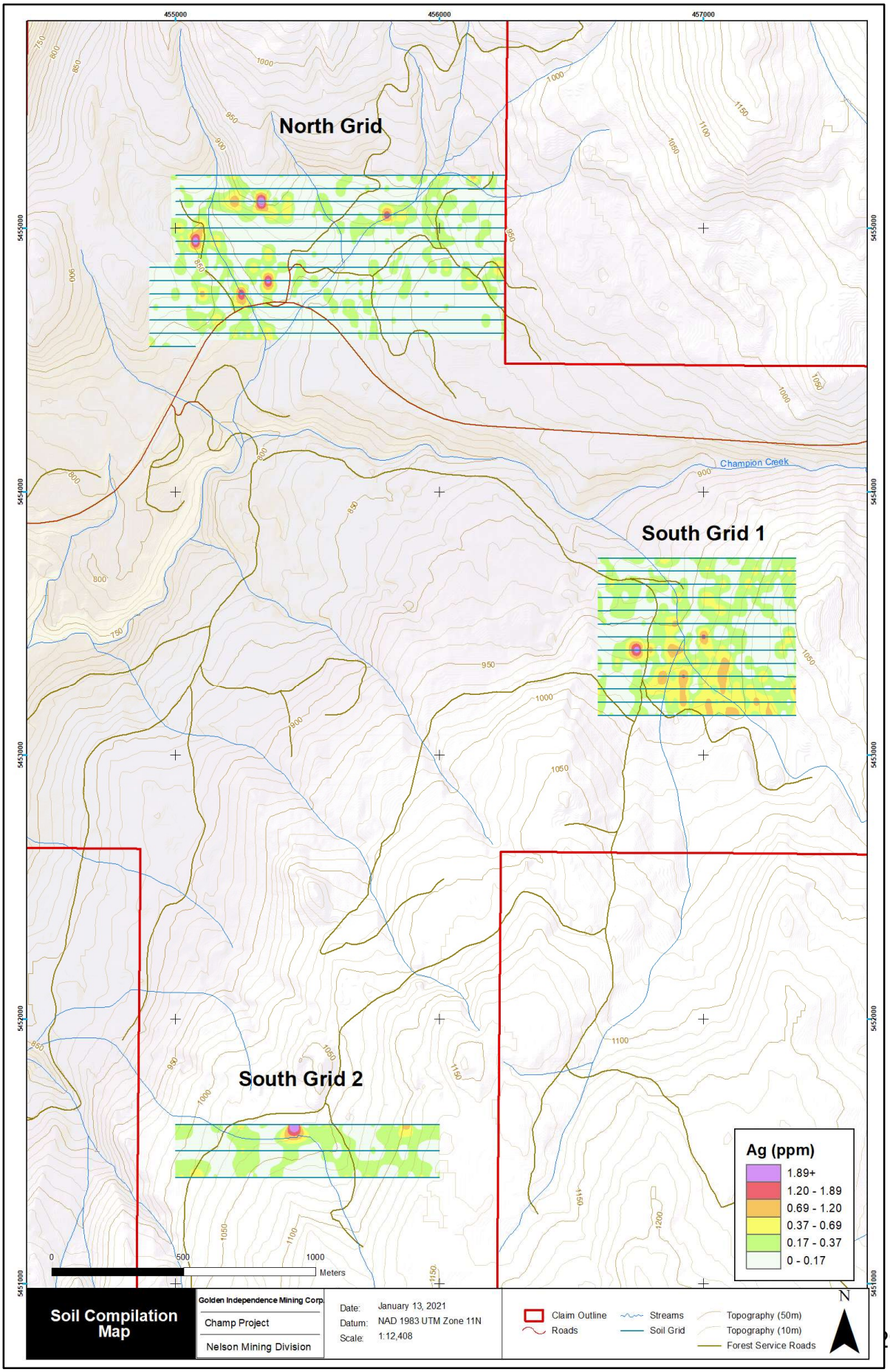


Figure 8: Copper in Soils

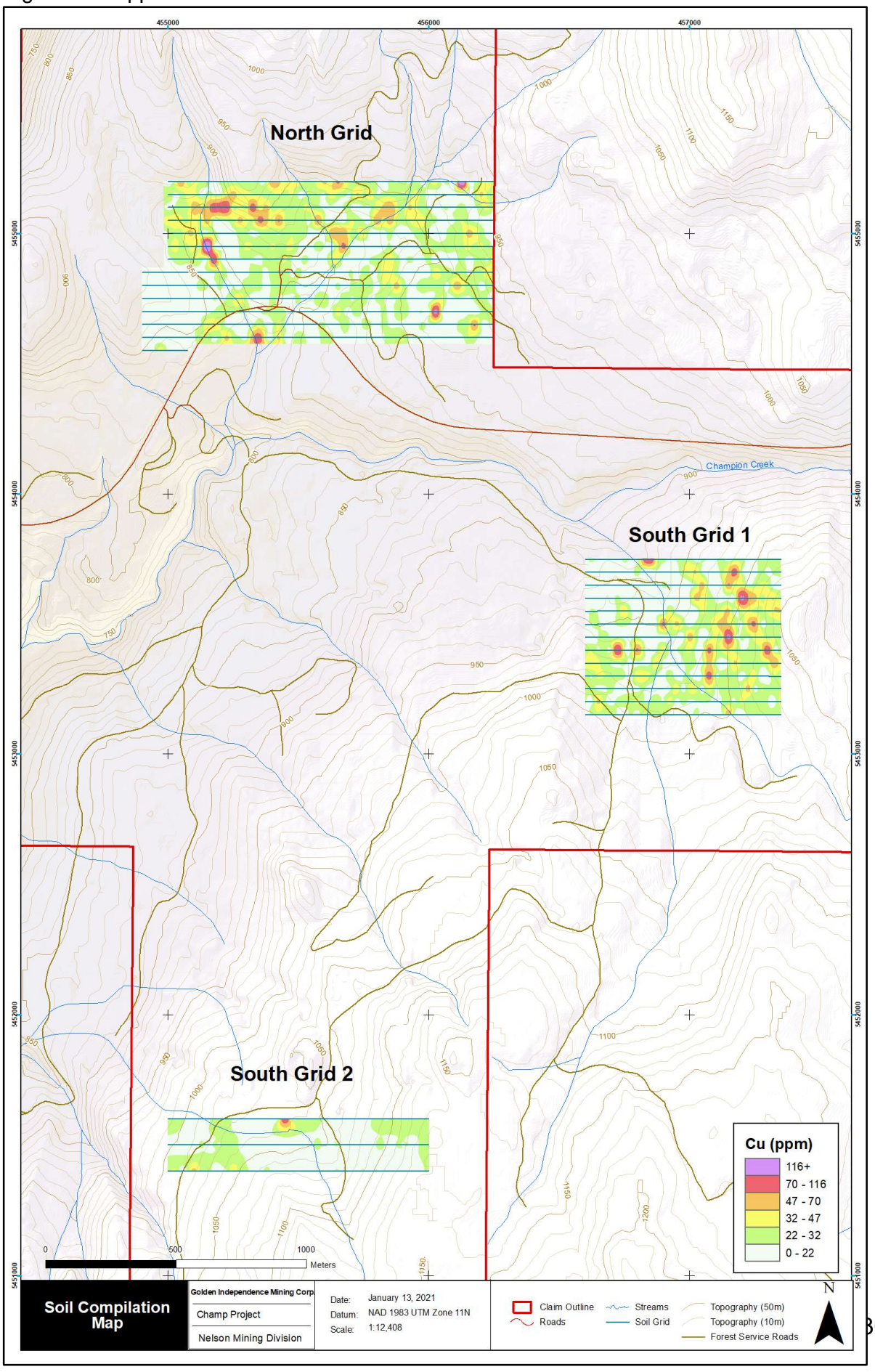


Figure 9: Zinc in Soils

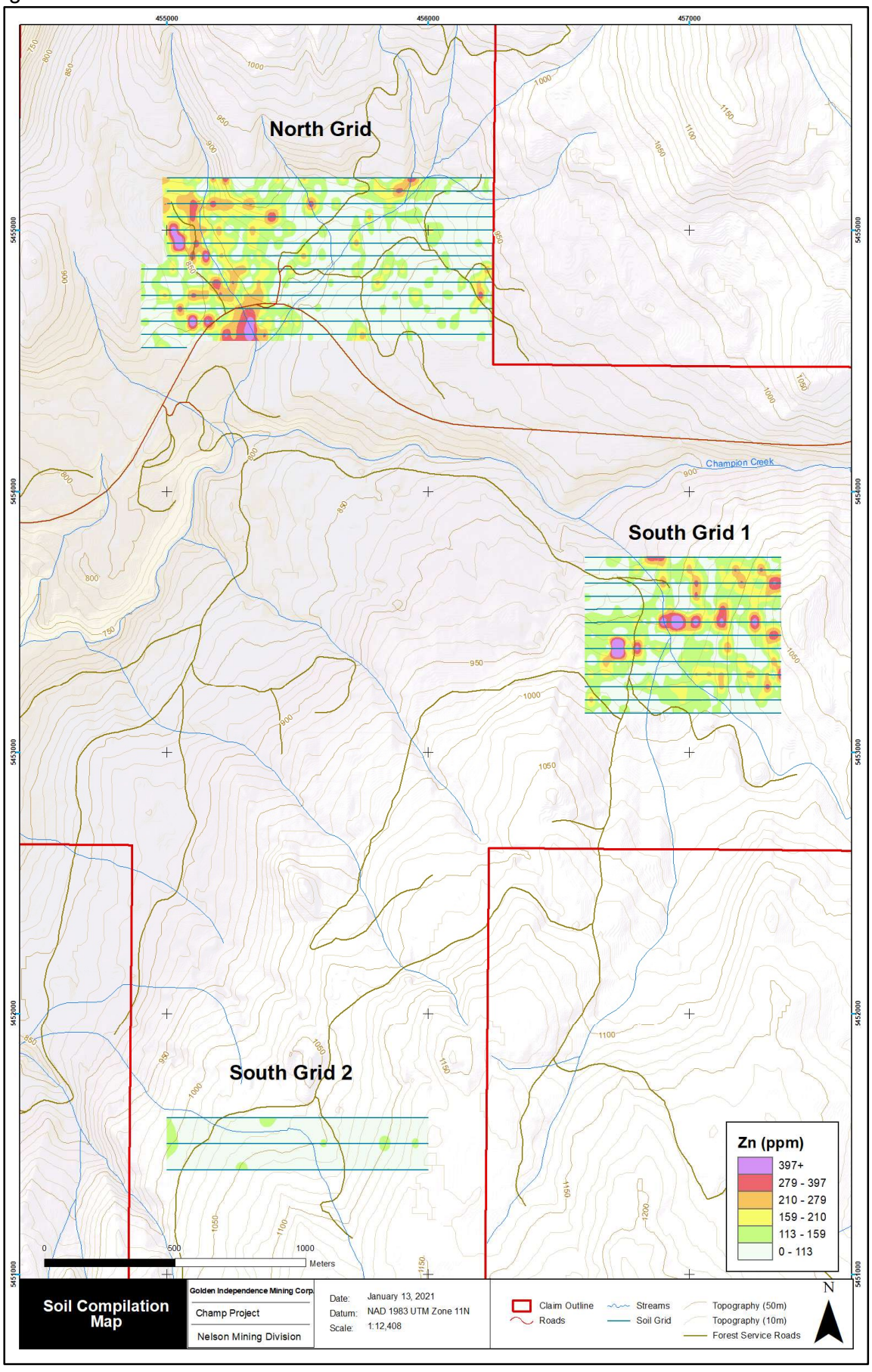
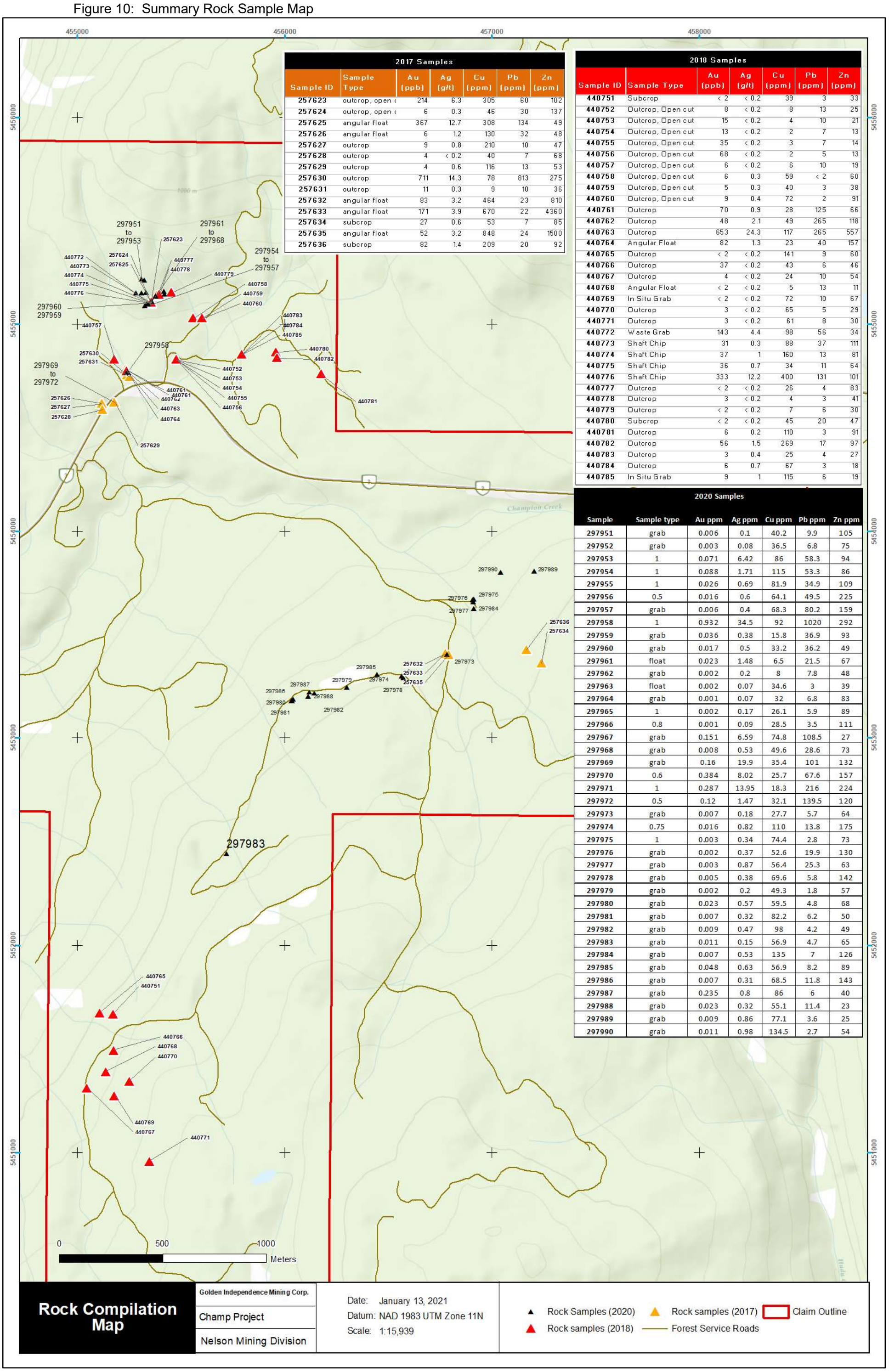


Figure 10: Summary Rock Sample Map



2017 Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
257623	outcrop, open c	214	6.3	305	60	102
257624	outcrop, open c	6	0.3	46	30	137
257625	angular float	367	12.7	308	134	49
257626	angular float	6	1.2	130	32	48
257627	outcrop	9	0.8	210	10	47
257628	outcrop	4	< 0.2	40	7	68
257629	outcrop	4	0.6	116	13	53
257630	outcrop	711	14.3	78	813	275
257631	outcrop	11	0.3	9	10	36
257632	angular float	83	3.2	464	23	810
257633	angular float	171	3.9	670	22	4360
257634	subcrop	27	0.6	53	7	85
257635	angular float	52	3.2	848	24	1500
257636	subcrop	82	1.4	209	20	92

2018 Samples

Sample ID	Sample Type	Au (ppb)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
440751	Subcrop	< 2	< 0.2	39	3	33
440752	Outcrop, Open cut	8	< 0.2	8	13	25
440753	Outcrop, Open cut	15	< 0.2	4	10	21
440754	Outcrop, Open cut	13	< 0.2	2	7	13
440755	Outcrop, Open cut	35	< 0.2	3	7	14
440756	Outcrop, Open cut	68	< 0.2	2	5	13
440757	Outcrop, Open cut	6	< 0.2	6	10	19
440758	Outcrop, Open cut	6	0.3	59	< 2	60
440759	Outcrop, Open cut	5	0.3	40	3	38
440760	Outcrop, Open cut	9	0.4	72	2	91
440761	Outcrop	70	0.9	28	125	66
440762	Outcrop	48	2.1	49	265	118
440763	Outcrop	653	24.3	117	265	557
440764	Angular Float	82	1.3	23	40	157
440765	Outcrop	< 2	< 0.2	141	9	60
440766	Outcrop	37	< 0.2	43	6	46
440767	Outcrop	4	< 0.2	24	10	54
440768	Angular Float	< 2	< 0.2	5	13	11
440769	In Situ Grab	< 2	< 0.2	72	10	67
440770	Outcrop	3	< 0.2	65	5	29
440771	Outcrop	3	< 0.2	61	8	30
440772	Waste Grab	143	4.4	98	56	34
440773	Shaft Chip	31	0.3	88	37	111
440774	Shaft Chip	37	1	160	13	81
440775	Shaft Chip	36	0.7	34	11	64
440776	Shaft Chip	333	12.2	400	131	101
440777	Outcrop	< 2	< 0.2	26	4	83
440778	Outcrop	3	< 0.2	4	3	41
440779	Outcrop	< 2	< 0.2	7	6	30
440780	Subcrop	< 2	< 0.2	45	20	47
440781	Outcrop	6	0.2	110	3	91
440782	Outcrop	56	1.5	269	17	97
440783	Outcrop	3	0.4	25	4	27
440784	Outcrop	6	0.7	67	3	18
440785	In Situ Grab	9	1	115	6	19

2020 Samples

Sample	Sample type	Au ppm	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
297951	grab	0.006	0.1	40.2	9.9	105
297952	grab	0.003	0.08	36.5	6.8	75
297953	1	0.071	6.42	86	58.3	94
297954	1	0.088	1.71	115	53.3	86
297955	1	0.026	0.69	81.9	34.9	109
297956	0.5	0.016	0.6	64.1	49.5	225
297957	grab	0.006	0.4	68.3	80.2	159
297958	1	0.932	34.5	92	1020	292
297959	grab	0.036	0.38	15.8	36.9	93
297960	grab	0.017	0.5	33.2	36.2	49
297961	float	0.023	1.48	6.5	21.5	67
297962	grab	0.002	0.2	8	7.8	48
297963	float	0.002	0.07	34.6	3	39
297964	grab	0.001	0.07	32	6.8	83
297965	1	0.002	0.17	26.1	5.9	89
297966	0.8	0.001	0.09	28.5	3.5	111
297967	grab	0.151	6.59	74.8	108.5	27
297968	grab	0.008	0.53	49.6	28.6	73
297969	grab	0.16	19.9	35.4	101	132
297970	0.6	0.384	8.02	25.7	67.6	157
297971	1	0.287	13.95	18.3	216	224
297972	0.5	0.12	1.47	32.1	139.5	120
297973	grab	0.007	0.18	27.7	5.7	64
297974	0.75	0.016	0.82	110	13.8	175
297975	1	0.003	0.34	74.4	2.8	73
297976	grab	0.002	0.37	52.6	19.9	130
297977	grab	0.003	0.87	56.4	25.3	63
297978	grab	0.005	0.38	69.6	5.8	142
297979	grab	0.002	0.2	49.3	1.8	57
297980	grab	0.023	0.57	59.5	4.8	68
297981	grab	0.007	0.32	82.2	6.2	50
297982	grab	0.009	0.47	98	4.2	49
297983	grab	0.011	0.15	56.9	4.7	65
297984	grab	0.007	0.53	135	7	126
297985	grab	0.048	0.63	56.9	8.2	89
297986	grab	0.007	0.31	68.5	11.8	143
297987	grab	0.235	0.8	86	6	40
297988	grab	0.023	0.32	55.1	11.4	23
297989	grab	0.009	0.86	77.1	3.6	25
297990	grab	0.011	0.98	134.5	2.7	54

Rock Compilation Map

Golden Independence Mining Corp.
Champ Project
Nelson Mining Division

Date: January 13, 2021
Datum: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 11N
Scale: 1:15,939

Rock Samples (2020) · Rock samples (2017) · Claim Outline
Rock samples (2018) · Forest Service Roads

10 DRILLING

Golden Independence Mining Corp. has not performed drilling on the Champ Property.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

2017 and 2018 Procedures

The Golden Independence Mining Corp. 2017 and 2018 soil and rock sampling programs were carried out of the town of Nelson, BC located north of the Champ Property. Access to the Champ Property was gained via four-wheel drive truck and ATV. The crew consisted of a crew of two field personnel, one experienced geologist, and one junior geologist.

Sample information was collected at each site and recorded. A sample description was completed for each sample in the field, with categories such as sample number, location, sample type, color, depth, texture, etc. In addition, the local site environment was described and the regional setting. Photographs were taken of each sample and the surrounding area. Data was transferred from the field sheets to a master excel spreadsheet. All sampling was performed according to industry standards.

A total of 1,239 soil samples were taken on the Champ Property during the 2017 and 2018 programme. Soil samples were taken along the 50 m grid lines every 25 metres from the B Horizon from a consistent depth of 35 cm with a shovel and spoon. The soil was placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags and labeled with the last five digits of their relative NAD 83 grid location, example – 54900N 54600E.

The grid lines were located by GPS then compassed and chained for accuracy.

The soil samples were dried and placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC (ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada)

Rock samples were placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped directly via courier to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC. (ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada)

All the soil and the rock samples underwent a 36 element ICP OES 30g, and a fire assay with AA finish for gold at Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC.

A witness sample of each rock sample has been retained as is available for viewing. All rock sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet and is available for viewing.

A Q/QC program was not undertaken for the 2017 and 2018 exploration programs. The author cannot comment on the quality control measures that may or may not have been taken by other

companies during previous sampling programs that are discussed in the history section of this report. The author does not see any reason to question the quality, accuracy, and security of the historical data. At this early prospective stage of the project, quality control was not undertaken by Golden Independence Mining Corp. Activation Laboratories in Kamloops is an accredited laboratory and has its own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying. The author is of the opinion that the QA/QC use by the laboratory is sufficient for the size of the project.

2020 Procedures

The sample results correlate with the earlier sampling programs with seven of the 40 samples returning gold values in excess of 100 ppb Au with a maximum value of 932 ppb. Two standards manufactured by WCM Minerals of Burnaby; B.C. were inserted into the sample stream. Standard WCM PM 461 has a range of 805 to 853 ppb Au. The two ALS analyses returned values of 778 and 788 ppb Au, marginally below the range. This is likely a function of fluxing at the lab, where the matrix of the Champ samples and the standard are significantly different.

At the end of the field day, all rock samples were brought back to town. They were put in sequence and placed seven to eight in a rice bag. One standard, sealed in a Ziploc bag, was also placed in two of the rice bags. The bag was then zap strapped and stored in the project manager's motel room. Since these were preliminary surveys no sample splitting or reduction was necessary. The samples were delivered by the field manager directly to ALS Canada Ltd. In North Vancouver, British Columbia an ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility. ALS Minerals in is independent of Golden Independence Mining Corp.

All samples are logged in the tracking system, weighed and dried. Silt and soil samples are first dried at 60ºC and then dry-sieved using a 180-micron (Tyler 80 mesh) screen. Rock samples are finely crushed to better than 70 % passing a 2 mm (Tyler 9 mesh, US Std. No.10) screen after which a split of up to 250 g is taken and pulverized to better than 85 % passing a 75 micron (Tyler 200 mesh, US Std. No. 200) screen. A 30gm sub-sample of the pulverized rock sample pulp is leached with 90ml or 180ml of 2-2-2 HCl-HNO3-H2O solution at 95oC for one hour, followed by dilution to 300ml or 600ml and 42 element ICP-MS in package AuME-TL43.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by Golden Independence Mining Corp. during the Champ Property exploration programs. The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and analytical procedures employed on 2017-2020 Champ exploration programs.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used during the collection of samples of the Golden Independence Mining Corp. sampling program on the Champ Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration on the Champ Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed on the Champ Property.

The author examined the Champ Property on October 4, 2017 during which time he examined several locations and collected five rock samples on the Champ Property. During the site visit the author also determine the overall geological setting. The author reviewed the sample notes and assays results for the 2017 program and is satisfied that they meet current industry standards. The authors site visit was for the NI43-101 for the initial public offering of the company.

In 2017 the author took samples from five locations and these were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia. Activation Laboratories is an ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP-OES analysis and Gold Fire Assay ICP-OES code 1A2-ICP. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Golden Independence Mining Corp. and the Author.

On January11, 2021 the author visited the Champ property for the second time. The author took samples at three locations and these were delivered to ALS Minerals in North Vancouver, British Columbia British Columbia. ALS Minerals is an, ISO/IEC 17025:2005 certified facility. by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package ME-MS41 which includes 41 element Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS analysis and Gold Fire Assay code Au-AA25 . ALS Minerals is independent of Golden Independence Mining Corp and the Author.

Table 4: Author Collected 2017-2021Samples and Select Assays

Sample No.	Year Taken	Easting	Northing	Orginal Sample No.	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm
C20-01	2021	455249	5454757	297969, 440764	160	19.9	35.4	70	0.75	12.1
C20-02	2021	455236	5454771	297958, 257630	932	34.5	92	670	41.3	38
C20-03	2021	455232	5454764	297972	120	1.47	32.1	130	0.77	33.9
C17-01	2017	455355	5455109	257623	214	6.3	305	1060	15.3	321
C17-02	2017	455356	5455106					53	2.2	43
C17-03	2017	455235	5454755	257631	4	0.6	116	273	11.5	27
C17-04	2017	455124	5454618	257629	11	0.3	9	4	0.6	119
C17-05	2017	456790	5453401	257623	214	6.3	305	955	4.1	891
					Orginal Assays			Authors Assays		

The samples collected by the author in 2017, C17-01 and C17-05 both have elevated gold of 1,060 and 955 ppb respectively. Theses gold values are sufficiently higher than the ones taken

by Golden Independence Mining Corp. The samples collected by the author in 2021 generally appear to repeated samples taken by the company.

The author randomly reviewed and compared fifty assays results from the 2017 and 2018 electronic data against the assay certificates provided. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of January 13, 2021, a review of the Mineral Titles Online website indicates there are no properties adjacent to the Champ Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the Property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production on the Champ Property. The author has not been informed by Golden Independence Mining Corp. of any environmental liabilities associated with the Champ Property. Golden Independence Mining Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of British Columbia concerning environmental compliance.

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25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Champ Property is underlain by a several phases of probable Middle Jurassic plutonism, including the Bonnington batholith and younger stocks that appear related to the Nelson plutonic suite. These younger stocks are intermediate to granitic in composition, subcircular in shape, and are locally brecciated in their more brittle carapaces. North to northwest trending faulting, possibly related to the north trending Champion Lake fault, cuts these units. These faults and structures are commonly marked by Tertiary dykes and locally associated with quartz-sulphide gold veining, as described by Kennedy (2005).

Several styles of gold and gold-sulphide mineralization have been discovered, related to either emplacement of the intermediate Middle Jurassic stocks or to the late Tertiary-age extensional faulting and related dykes.

Structures and intrusion-hosted mineralization related to the middle Jurassic plutons include magmatic and possible hydrothermal breccias in the more brittle carapaces and veins that contain quartz with locally massive sulphides such as arsenopyrite, pyrite/pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, and/or sphalerite. These veins have characteristics that are similar to the Rossland massive sulphide veins: association with more mafic phases of the Nelson plutonic suite, gold-copper-lead-zinc-arsenic tenor, structural control, and development in and surrounding the apices of small (mid-level?) intrusions.

Quartz veining, with minor sulphides and gold values, is associated with mainly generally north to northwest trending fault structures on the Champ Property. These structures cut all units and commonly have Tertiary(?) age dykes associated with them. In contrast with the earlier, more sulphide-rich veins, these quartz veins/fracture zones have features indicating much higher levels of emplacement: brittle structures, locally stockwork style mineralization, open spaces, and druse quartz.

The mineralization may be related to regional extension that occurred throughout southern British Columbia in middle Eocene time. The Champ Property is in the immediate hanging wall of the Slocan Lake-Champion Lake fault, a major north-trending, east-dipping extensional fault of Eocene age that is claimed to locally control the distribution of some base and precious metal mineralization, including at the Slocan silver camp at Sandon (Beaudoin, 1992).

Based on the review of the historical data and results of the present study, it is concluded that the Champ Property is a property of merit and possesses potential for gold mineralization.

There have now been four rock sampling programs at Champ: 2008, 2017, 2018, and 2020. While 84 samples were taken during the 2008 program (Kennedy, 2008; 2008b) assay results were only provided for 61 samples. The assay breakdown is two samples above 1 gram, 5.157 g/t Au and 1.221 g/t Au, a further 8 samples between 100 and 1000 ppb Au, and a further 5 samples between 50 and 100 ppb Au. Twenty five percent of the Kennedy samples returned values in excess of 50 ppb Au.

The 2008, 2017, and 2020 programs were more reconnaissance. The rock sampling to date indicates there are several areas carrying anomalous (+50 ppb Au) values requiring further follow-up. The Champ showing itself has shown anomalous gold values in all of the programs. The 2016 soil geochemistry was not able to define any distinct anomalies in the area therefore, so ground geophysics should be the next step.

A second key area is the road cut zone identified in the 2017, 2018, and 2020 programs. This is a road cut right along Highway 3 and requires ground geophysics. The third area is the Dirty Jack and associated showings areas covered by the 2008 soil grid.

Several anomalous rock values were obtained in the 2008 and 2017 programs, and to a lesser extent in the 2020 program. Ground geophysics follow-up is required.

Mineralization present on the property consists of quartz-sulphide and/or replacement veins that are considered to be intrusion related. Minerals present include pyrite and/or pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite. Emplacement of sulphide mineralization is interpreted to occur in a mesothermal environment of deposition (medium temperature and pressure). The best gold values returned from rock samples correlate with increased copper and silver values.

The mineral zones present on the property are related to major north-trending normal faults and northwest and northeast-trending, steep to moderately dipping conjugate faults. The faults are characterized by clay minerals and increased sulphides.

Some of these altered faults host veins/veinlets of quartz-carbonate, often containing sphalerite, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and arsenopyrite. Quartz-carbonate-sulphide mineralization found on the Champ property is emplaced along faults and fractures, such as the Champion Lake fault (related to the Republic Graben), which formed during Eocene extensional tectonics. The Republic Graben has numerous base and precious mineral deposits related to the major fault structure.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Champ Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

Further exploration is recommended at the Champ property concentrating on the three anomalous zones. Four programs of rock geochemistry have identified three anomalous zones requiring follow-up. Previous soil geochemistry surveys did not define any distinct anomalous zones therefore, ground geophysics is required to test the anomalous zones. Five – 2.5-kilometre IP lines at 200 metre spacings are recommended for Champ / Road Cut area, and ten – 2.5 kilometre IP lines at 200 metre spacings are recommended for the Dirty Jack and associated showings at an estimated cost of $213,950.

Table 5: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Line Cutting	Days	$2,300	25	$ 57,500
IP Geophysical Survey	Day	$5,500	20	$110,000
Accommodation and Meals	days	$150	130	$ 19,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
		Subtotal		$194,500
Contingency (10%)				$ 19,450
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				**$213,950**

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champ Property, British Columbia NTS82F04, -117° 36' Longitude and 49°14’ Latitude” with an effective and signature date day of March 10, 2021.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration during which time I have used applied geophysics/ geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, and Pakistan.

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

I visited the Champ Property on October 4, 2017 and January 11, 2021.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled ““NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champ Property, British Columbia NTS82F04, -117° 36' Longitude and 49°14’ Latitude” with an effective and signature date of March 10, 2021.

I am independent of Golden Independence Mining Corp., Hilo Mining Ltd., and Barrie Field-Dyte in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Champ Property Nor do I have any business relationship with any such y such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Company. Hilo Mining Ltd., and Barrie Field-Dyte. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Champ Property.

I have no prior involvement with the Champ Property that is not otherwise disclosed in this Technical Report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

The NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Champ Property, British Columbia NTS82F04, -117° 36' Longitude and 49°14’ Latitude” with an effective and signature date of March 10, 2021.is signed:

“Original Signed and Sealed”

On this day March 10, 2021
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.