

Friday

The Friday Project is a gold property located approximately 10 miles to the south-southwest of Elk City in the Orogrande Mining District of central Idaho. The Project consists of 5 patented claims and 129 contiguous federal mining claims covering approximately 2,720 acres of U.S. Forest Service land surface.

The Friday Project is situated near the intersection of the Orogrande and Petzsite shear zones, both of which are relatively broad zones of weak shearing. Within the greater zone of weak shear, narrower zones of intense shearing are known to contain economically interesting gold grades. All known mineralized zones in the project area are situated between the Friday fault and a conceptual line just a few hundred feet to the east of the Monday fault. Gold mineralization along the Friday fault occurs almost exclusively in the hanging wall in broad seriticized zones within which discontinuous potassic alteration is present, as is weak to strong silicification. Gold mineralization in the vicinity of the Monday fault occurs in local zones of intense ductile shearing and is largely concentrated at the margins of associated dacite-rhyolite dikes.

Zachary J. Black, SME-RM, is the Qualified Person responsible for the mineral resource estimate for the Friday Project. The mineral resource estimate is based on drillhole data constrained by geologic boundaries with an Inverse Distance Weighted (“ID”) algorithm. Datamine Studio 3® V1.0.73.0 (“Datamine”) software was used to complete the resource estimate in conjunction with Leapfrog Geo® V.4.0.1 (“Leapfrog”), which was used to produce the geologic, oxidation, and domain models. The metals of interest at Friday are gold and silver, but data at present is sufficient for estimation of gold mineral resources only. The mineral resources are classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred in accordance with standards defined by Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (“CIM”) “CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves”, prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council on May 10, 2014. Classification of the resources reflects the relative confidence of the grade estimates.

Friday Project Mineral Resource Statement, Effective Date March 1, 2017

| Classification | Tons (x1000) | Gold | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-------|
| | | oz/t | oz |
| Measured | 263.1 | 0.206 | 54.2 |
| Indicated | 225.5 | 0.207 | 46.6 |
| Measured + Indicated | 488.7 | 0.206 | 100.8 |
| Inferred | 377.8 | 0.155 | 58.5 |

Note: (1) Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral classifications are assigned according to CIM Definition Standards. (2) Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are that part of the mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geologic evidence and sampling, which is sufficient to imply but not verify grade or quality continuity. Inferred mineral resources may not be converted to mineral reserves. It is reasonably expected, though not guaranteed, that the majority of Inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to Indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. (3) The mineral resource estimate was prepared based on data and information available as of March 1, 2017. The 2017 Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resources are reported considering a base case estimate that applies a cutoff grade of 0.1 oz/t Au based on the estimated operating costs, recoveries, and a \$1,300/oz gold price.

Buffalo Gulch

The Buffalo Gulch Project is located 2 miles due west of Elk City, Idaho, also in the Orogrande mining district, and is comprised of 69 contiguous federal mining claims covering 51,602.5 acres of U.S. Forest Service land surface. The Buffalo Gulch deposit is a low-grade gold deposit located in intensely weathered/oxidized bedded rocks of the Belt Supergroup and younger, quartz monzonite and related intrusive rocks. In plan, the mineralized zone covers an area 1200 ft by 1400 ft. The zone predominately lies in the footwall of a N10°w-striking, 35 E-dipping quartzite. The deposit has a sub-horizontal to undulant form, giving an impression of open folding. In plan, the deposit is ovate, and in section is approximately 300 ft thick. The deposit generally lies above a passive (sill) intrusion of quartz monzonite and the bordering pegmatite. With some exceptions, gold associates with various types of alteration and non-biotite-bearing rocks. The latter may be the unaltered parent rocks of the sericite schist/gneisses. At depths of approximately 300 ft, a leucocratic quartz monzonite occurs containing gold-bearing pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Zachary J. Black, SME-RM, is the Qualified Person responsible for the mineral resource estimate for the Buffalo Gulch Project. The mineral resource estimate relies on drillhole data and application of an Ordinary Kriging algorithm. Leapfrog Geo® V.4.1.2 and the Leapfrog Edge module, were used to complete the resource estimate. Gold is the primary metal of interest at the Buffalo Gulch deposit. The mineral resources are classified as Measured, Indicated and Inferred in accordance with CIM definition standards (May 2014). The individual resource classifications reflect the relative confidence of the grade estimates. The economic parameters applied were based upon estimated operating costs scaled to reflect production rates, expected process operating costs (including agglomeration) and upon estimated gold recoveries from metallurgical tests completed to date (including agglomeration).

INSERT RESOURCE TABLE – Note below should go with it.

Note: (1) Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral classifications are assigned according to CIM Definition Standards. (2) Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are that part of the mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geologic evidence and sampling, which is sufficient to imply but not verify grade or quality continuity. Inferred mineral resources may not be converted to mineral reserves. It is reasonably expected, though not guaranteed, that the majority of Inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to Indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. (3) The mineral resource estimate was prepared based on data and information available as of December 10, 2017. The 2017 Measured, Indicated and Inferred mineral resources are reported considering a base case estimate that applies a cutoff grade of 0.004 oz/t Au, mining processing and G&A costs of \$15.20 per ton process, and an assumed \$1,300/oz gold price. Metallurgical recoveries for gold are 90%.

Deadwood

The Deadwood Project is located 4 miles southwest of Elk City, Idaho, just 3 miles to the south of the Buffalo Gulch Project area in the Orogrande mining district. The Deadwood Project area is comprised of 22 contiguous federal mining claims covering a surface area of 16,377.5 acres. The project area is underlain by Belt Supergroup gneiss and schist intruded by quartz monzonite of the Idaho Batholith. The intrusive contact is cut by the Oro Grande shear zone, which is represented by highly sheared breccias. The rocks have been extensively altered to clay mineral and sericite assemblages in a 2,000 – 3,000 ft wide zone with a silicified and pyritized core roughly 200 to 500 ft in width. Gold and minor arsenopyrite is associated with the pyrite. Oxidation extends to depths of at least 200 ft, resulting in the destruction of the sulfides and the liberation of the associated gold. Gold mineralization occurs as fine free gold in pyrite

and possibly arsenopyrite disseminated in an altered zone of sheared rock at the intrusive contact of quartz monzonite into Belt Supergroup metamorphosed sediments. Two areas of supergene oxide mineralization have been delineated. In the northern part of the property, the oxide zone occurs as a more or less flat blanket zone. In the southern part, the oxide mineralization appears to be structurally controlled, occurring along a series of steeply- dipping zones.

An historic mineral reserve estimate was reported for the Deadwood deposit by Bema in 1989. The estimate was completed by G. Nordin in 1988 and is presented in the report entitled "*Bema Gold Corporation, Geological Engineering Review of Proposed Gold Production and Operations, Volume I*" by B.H. Kahlert, dated February 20, 1989. The historic mineral reserve estimate for Deadwood was not prepared according to modern reporting standards and applies classifications and qualifiers other than those set out in Sections 1.2 and 1.3 of NI 43-101. The basis for the historical reserve classifications is not well described, and Endomines cautions that a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources and reserves. Endomines is not treating the historical estimate as current or reliable, but considers it relevant from a historical perspective as no more recent mineral resource estimates are presently available.

The historical mineral reserve estimate for Deadwood relies on data from 26 reverse circulation drillholes totaling roughly 5600 feet of drilling. From Kahlert (1989):

"After the drilling program was completed in early 1988, an ore reserve estimate was determined for each of the Deadwood II and Deadwood IIIA zones. These two deposits are different, in that at the Deadwood IIA deposit, the better gold mineralization forms a fairly flat lying even blanket situated near the surface, while the Deadwood III deposit consists of a number of steeply dipping ore zones which extend to depth, separated by parallel waste zones.

(For the Deadwood IIA deposit) Reserves were calculated using both drillhole and trench sample results. Rectangular blocks were outlined from surface results; grades to depth were determined from drillhole results. Probable reserves were calculated from these blocks; reasonable down-dip projections were made to calculate possible reserves. At a cutoff grade of 0.013 oz/ton gold, the following reserves are available:

| Category | Tonnage | Grade |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Probable | 855,620 | 0.023 oz/ton Au |
| Possible | 345,184 | 0.021 oz/ton Au |
| TOTAL | 1,200,304 | 0.023 oz/ton Au |

(For the Deadwood III deposit) The method used to calculate probable reserves was via polygonal blocks. Drill hole assay intervals were averaged between two drill holes or between drill holes and surface trenches where these were present. Where no trenches existed, drill intercepts were projected to surface and to a reasonable depth. Possible reserves were calculated where there were no drill holes, based on surrounding ore reserve blocks and the results of surface sampling. The surface trace of ore reserve blocks were extended halfway between drill hole lines, parallel to the geological strike. Total oxide reserves of the Main Zone of the Deadwood III deposit are estimated at 1.42 million tons grading 0.0234 oz/ton gold at a cutoff grade of 0.011 oz/ton gold. As no preliminary pit has been designed, these are considered geological reserves."

Kimberly and Rescue

The Rescue Gold Project is a historically producing, underground, lode gold property located in the historic Warren mining district in Idaho County, Idaho. The Project area consists of 22 contiguous, unpatented federal lode mining claims and 2 unpatented millsite claims, all located just south of the community of Warren on U.S. Forest Service land surface. The Rescue mine follows a single vein structure, the Rescue vein, which has a strike length of at least 4,000 feet and occurs within a porphyritic muscovite-biotite quartz monzonite of the Idaho Batholith. The Rescue vein is a simple planar, mesothermal vein intruding along a fault structure with coeval and subsequent movement.

Production from the narrow high-grade vein systems in the Warren district, including the Rescue vein, was consolidated at the Unity mine and mill complex in the 1920's. A cross cut in the Unity mine intersected the Rescue vein some 4,000 feet west of the present-day Rescue mine portal, and production from the Rescue vein in the Unity mine reportedly extended over a vertical range of at least 600 ft. Loraine (1938) reports that production from the Rescue mine in 1869 amounted to \$13,000 (estimated at roughly 3,500 ounces). No production records specific to the Rescue vein in the Unity mine are available, and no other historic or modern production estimates from the Rescue mine are known to exist.

The Kimberly Gold Project is a historically producing, underground, lode gold property located in the historic Marshall Lake mining district in southern Idaho County, Idaho, about 20 miles east of the town of Riggins. The Project area consists of 24 contiguous, unpatented federal lode mining claims covering approximately 496 acres of land surface, all within the boundaries of a Bureau of Land Management mineral reserve, which is in turn contained within the boundaries of the greater Payette National Forest. The Kimberly deposit occurs near the southern edge of a schist and quartzite roof pendant enclosed by granitic rocks of the Idaho batholith. The deposit consists of two primary, roughly parallel quartz veins, the Crystal and the Gold Crest, and a variety of secondary, known but less well-explored, sulphide bearing quartz veins.

Gold and silver was produced at the Kimberly mine from shallow underground workings mostly during the early part of the last century. Most ore was produced from 1- to 3-ft wide quartz veins within the Precambrian metasedimentary roof pendant of the Idaho batholith, excepting the most easterly, Hickson-Bishop #1 workings, where the host rock is the granitic batholith. In 1960 test mining from short raises above the Gold Crest#2 level produced 245.9 troy ounces of pure gold and 297.1 ozs. of silver. Jig concentrates containing 73.3 ounces of gold and 13.4 ounces of silver shipped to the US. Treasury. Floatation concentrates containing 172.6 ounces of gold and 258 ounces of silver were shipped to the Tacoma Smelter of AS&P Co. No more recent production records for the Kimberly Project are currently available.

An historic mineral reserve estimate was reported for the Kimberly deposit by Shoshone Silver Mining Co. in 2010. The estimate was completed by P.W. Laczay and is presented in the report entitled "*Geological Report on the Kimberly Gold-Silver Property*", dated August 2010. The estimation methodology employed by Laczay is described in some detail, and in summary is based on simple polygonal block model parameters and a cap of 1.0 opt Au. The historical estimate relies on data from two surface diamond drillholes and a variety of channel samples from the Kimberly and Gold Crest tunnels. Endomines cautions that while the resource classifications assigned by Laczay appear to be in general accordance with those

set out in NI 43-101 Sections 1.2 and 1.3, a qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. Endomines is not treating the historical estimate as current or reliable but considers it relevant from a historical perspective as no more recent mineral resource estimates are presently available. From Laczay (2010):

INDICATED MINERAL RESOURCES

Gold Crest No. 2 Tunnel (GC 2)

"The data from this area is of a sufficient nature to estimate two blocks of Indicated Mineral Resource above and below the level. It is assumed that the vein has been stopped out to a minimum of 45 ft. above the level. Based on SME definitions an Indicated Mineral Resource can be estimated assuming:

Block A

1. The block of ore is present from the surface to within 45 ft of the level (115 vertical feet)
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 432 ft along strike by 162.15 ft up-dip by 3.1 ft wide
4. No wall rock dilution
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
6. Average grade of 0.58 oz/ton gold and 3.08 oz/ton silver

Block B

1. A block of ore is present below the sill of the level and that there is continuity of width and grade throughout the block
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 432 ft along strike by 225 ft down-dip by 3.1 ft wide
4. No wall rock dilution
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
6. Average grade of 0.58 oz/ton gold and 3.08 oz/ton silver

Kimberly Tunnel (KIM)

The data for this area is of a sufficient nature to estimate two blocks of Indicated Mineral Resource above and below the level. The historical data also indicates that an ore-shoot up to 280 ft long had been worked by several adits near the surface. Stopping of approximately 75 ft of the vein to the surface was conducted by previous mining operations. Based on SME definitions an Indicated Mineral Resource can be estimated assuming:

Block A

1. The block of ore is present from the surface to the main level (between 80 and 160 vertical feet)
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 225 ft along strike by 113-226 ft up-dip by 3 ft wide
4. Wall rock dilution (approximately a 2:1 between wall rock and vein material)
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
6. Average grade of 0.28 oz/ton gold and 2.2 oz/ton silver (including wall rock dilution)

Block B

1. A block of ore is present below the level and there is continuity of width and grade throughout the block (an arbitrary distance of 100 feet)
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 300 ft along strike by 141 ft down-dip by 3 ft wide

4. Wall rock dilution (approximately a 2:1 between wall rock and vein material)
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
6. Average grade of 0.28 oz/ton gold and 2.2 oz/ton silver (including wall rock dilution)

INFERRED MINERAL RESOURCES

Kimberly Tunnel (KIM)

An additional block of inferred mineral resources is assumed to be located below the Kimberly tunnel. It has been assumed that this inferred zone has twice the vertical extent as the indicated mineral zone. Based on SME definitions an Inferred Mineral Resource can be estimated assuming:

Block C

1. The block of ore is present below the level and that there is continuity of width and grade throughout the block (an arbitrary distance of 200 vertical feet)
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 300 ft along strike by 282 ft down-dip by 3 ft wide
4. Wall rock dilution (approximately a 2:1 between wall rock and vein material)
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
6. Average grade of 0.28 oz/ton gold and 2.2 oz/ton silver (including wall rock dilution)

Fisher Tunnel

The limited data of only two assays makes it difficult to appraise the full potential of this zone. There is insufficient information to extrapolate this mineralization to the next level above (Gold Crest No. 2) or to project the zone to any great depth. Based on SME definitions an Inferred Mineral Resource can be estimated assuming:

Block A

1. A block of ore is present below the level and that there is continuity of width and grade throughout the block (an arbitrary distance of 100 vertical feet)
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 125 ft along strike by 141 ft up-dip and 282 ft down-dip by 3.5 ft wide (i.e. 100 vertical feet above, and 200 feet below the main level)
4. No wall rock dilution
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
6. Grade of 0.94 oz/ton gold

Hickson Bishop No. 1 Tunnel (HB-1)

The limited data of only five samples and their uncertain location within the stopes and raises makes it difficult to appraise the full potential of this zone. It is assumed that the vein is stopped out to a minimum of 15 ft above the level. Based on SME definitions an Inferred Mineral Resource can be estimated assuming:

Block A

1. A block of ore is present below the level and that there is continuity of width and grade throughout the block
2. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
3. The block has dimensions of 390 ft along strike by 141 ft up-dip and 282 ft down-dip by 2.5 ft wide (i.e. 100 vertical feet above, and 200 feet below the main level)
4. No wall rock dilution
5. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton

6. Grade of 0.37 oz/ton gold

Hickson Bishop No. 2 Tunnel (HB-2)

The limited data of only two samples makes it difficult to appraise the full potential of this zone. A strike length of 100 ft has been assumed for calculation purposes. Based on SME definitions an Inferred Mineral Resource can be estimated assuming:

Block A

7. A block of ore is present below the level and that there is continuity of width and grade throughout the block
8. The vein has a dip of roughly 45°
9. The block has dimensions of 100 ft along strike by 141 ft up-dip and 282 ft down-dip by 2 ft wide (i.e. 100 vertical feet above, and 200 feet below the main level)
10. No wall rock dilution
11. Tonnage factor of 12 cubic feet per ton
12. Grade of 0.37 oz/ton gold

Kimberly Project Historical Mineral Resource Statement, Laczay (2010)

**INSERT TABLE FROM 43-101

Historic data from a total of 13 samples collected at irregular intervals along 180 ft of strike length in the Kimberly tunnel indicate an average vein width of 2.6 ft at length weighted average grades of 4.65 opt Au and 2.18 opt Ag.

At present, the quantity and quality of available drilling and sampling data is insufficient for public disclosure of current mineral resources for the Rescue and Kimberly projects; however, both are historically productive gold properties with significant potential for future positive exploration results. Gold mineralization throughout the Warren and Marshall Lake mining districts, and specifically within the Rescue and Kimberly Project areas, is well documented. The recorded history of mining and exploration at the Rescue and Kimberly mines offers ample evidence of the presence of a gold-bearing mesothermal vein system, which in turn provides a sound conceptual geologic model that can be efficiently and effectively tested and further refined with carefully designed exploration plans.