Red Dog Property

British Columbia, Canada
43-101 Technical Report

Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Resource Estimate

Nanaimo Mining Division:
Latitude: 50° 42.5’ N Longitude: 127° 58’W
UTM Zone 9N (NAD 83) 572961E; 5617900N
NTS Map Sheet 092 L/12W

Prepared for:

Northisle Copper and Gold Inc.

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Revised date: March 24, 2017

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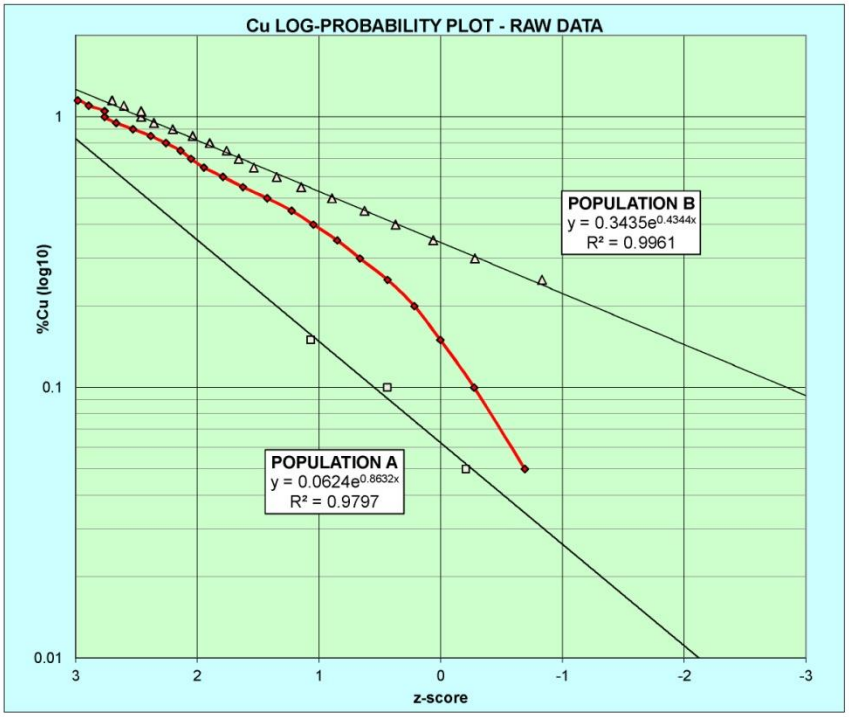

APPENDICES

1.0 Summary

This independent technical report was prepared for Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. ("Northisle") to document the results of the 2016 drill campaign and resource estimate on the advanced stage **Red Dog copper-gold-molybdenum project ("Red Dog")**. The report was prepared at the request of Northisle and was written under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

Red Dog is located in the Nanaimo Mining Division of northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, approximately 32 km west of Port Hardy and 8 km northwest of Northisle's Hushamu Deposit. Northisle controls the Red Dog property, consisting of 16 contiguous mineral tenures covering an area of 400 hectares, through an option agreement. Access to the property from Port Hardy is by well-maintained Forest Service access roads.

Historical exploration at Red Dog has outlined significant porphyry copper-gold mineralization. To date, two principal copper-gold enriched areas have been identified and variably drill tested: Red Dog and Slide Zones. The Red Dog Zone is the property's most advanced target, having been the focus of the majority of historical and 2016 confirmation drill testing. Exploration thus far has shown that the property's priority porphyry-related mineralization is hosted in a 350 metre by 150 metre area of quartz-magnetite breccia located in altered Bonanza Group volcanic rocks adjacent to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks.

The Red Dog property is underlain by andesitic to basaltic flows, tuff breccias and tuffs of the lower Jurassic-age Bonanza Group that have been intruded by four compositionally different intrusions that are part of the Jurassic-age Island Intrusions The largest and oldest intrusion is the tonalitic and porphyritic Red Dog intrusion and its related dykes which form a greater than 1km by 0.5 km body occupying the northern part of the property. The main intrusive phase associated with the Red Dog Zone mineralization is the Rose Porphyry, a granite porphyry characterized by phenocrysts of orthoclase and rounded quartz eyes in a felsic groundmass. Two smaller intrusions; a quartz monzonite and a diorite porphyry are located in the western and southeastern part of the property respectively. The quartz monzonite intrusive is relatively fresh and is reported to cut mineralization. The diorite porphyry is the most extensively altered of the intrusions; however, it is less altered than the surrounding Bonanza rocks.

The main porphyry related alterations at Red Dog are intermediate argillic ("CMG"), quartz magnetite breccia ("QMB"), advanced argillic ("SCP") and Propyllitic alteration. These alterations postdate the Red Dog Intrusion and the diorite porphyry, but predates the quartz monzonite porphyry. The combined CMG and SCP alteration zone is significant in size measuring more than 1.5km by 0.75km. The QMB and CMG alteration are the most economically important, and contain the best copper and gold mineralization. The area of most economic importance to Northisle remains the 350m by 150m area of QMB.where past work identified significant copper-gold mineralization.

Red Dog was first staked in 1966 and subsequently explored by Westcoast Mining and Exploration from 1967-1970. Exploration work conducted by Westcoast included three short winkie drill holes, geological mapping, soil sampling, ground magnetometer and VLF-EM

surveys, and 2,175m of diamond drilling in 24 holes. From 1972 to 1977 the property was optioned by City Services Ltd. who in 1972 remapped the property, relogged the previous drill holes and drilled three new diamond drill holes totalling 903 metres. In 1973, City was joined by Westminex Development and a program of rock geochemistry and 7.7 km of induced polarization surveying was done. In 1974, Westminex drilled three core holes totalling 613 metres as well as two winkie holes. No further work was done at Red Dog until 1982 when it was optioned by Utah Mines Ltd. From 1982 to 1983, Utah conducted programs of induced polarization geophysics as well as 2,503 metres of diamond drilling in 18 holes. In 1988, Crew Capital Corp. held an option on the property and drilled four core holes totalling 1,042 metres to test the depth and eastern extent of mineralization of the Red Dog Zone. From 1990 to 1991, the property was optioned by Moraga Resources Ltd. During that time, Moraga conducted 3,091 metres of diamond drilling in 18 holes with the primary objective to delineate the extent of the copper-gold bearing quartz-magnetite breccia at the Red Dog Zone.

Northisle optioned the Red Dog property in 2015 and conducted two short exploration programs consisting of soil and rock geochemical sampling, geological mapping as well as limited spectral analysis and thin section studies. The primary objective of Northisle's 2015 work was to better define the porphyry alteration surrounding the Red Dog deposit.

From July to August 2016, a diamond drilling program, totaling 1,112 metres in seven holes was conducted by Northisle. Most of the drilling was directed at the Red Dog Zone in order to verify historical copper-gold mineralization and to provide data for a 43-101 compliant resource estimation. Four holes totaling 629 metres were drilled to verify the results of historical drilling at the Red Dog Zone. A fifth drill hole planned to test for deep porphyry copper mineralization south of the historical resource area was abandoned short of its target depth after three attempts due to heavily faulted ground. One of the attempted holes intersected anomalous levels of copper over the final 50 metres of the hole, indicating that the deep porphyry target remains a viable exploration target for future drilling.

The 2016 drilling successfully verified the historical drilling at the Red Dog Zone where copper and gold mineralization occurs in an approximately 350-metre-long by 150-metre-wide west-northwest trending quartz-magnetite breccia localized in altered Bonanza Group rocks adjacent to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks. The lateral and vertical extents of the Red Dog Zone mineralized body appear to be largely outlined; however, verification hole RD-16-03, which successfully penetrated a fault that had terminated historical hole DDH-91-03, continued in strong copper and gold mineralization for an additional 29.7 metres potentially extending the depth level of the Red Dog Zone.

Phil Burt, P.Geo. was contracted to produce a NI 43-101 resource estimation for the Red Dog Zone. A total of 38 historic and current diamond drill holes were used in the resource estimate. A three-dimensional geological model was constructed based on a combination of lithologies and alteration such that two geological domains and one above surface domain was modelled. Raw assays were composited down hole into five metre intervals. A statistical analysis of metal values in both the raw and composited data suggested that copper, gold and molybdenum grades are remarkably uniform with no outliers, so grade capping was not required. A block model with 5 m x 5 m x 5 m blocks was created and each block classified based on the geological domains. Block partial percentages and sub-blocking to 1.25 m was used at domain

boundaries. Grades of copper, gold and molybdenum were interpolated into blocks by Inverse Squared Distance. For the Indicated Resource category, a minimum of four and maximum of 16 composites were required to estimate each block using a 150 m x 100 m x 60 m search ellipsoid. A maximum of three composites from any single hole were allowed. For the Inferred category, a minimum of four and maximum of 16 composites were used to estimate each block using a 200 m x 160 m x 80 m search ellipsoid. Four composites were allowed from a single drill hole. Final grade-tonnage estimates were confined to a single geological domain above 250 m elevation. The summary table below highlights a cut-off of 0.20% Cu as a possible open pit cut-off, although at this time no economic evaluation has been completed.

Table 1.0 Red Dog Zone Grade Distribution Summary

Cut-off (%Cu)	Tonnes	%Cu	ppm Au	%Mo
Indicated Resource				
0.15	36,568,000	0.27	0.38	0.005
0.20	**23,633,000**	**0.32**	**0.46**	**0.007**
0.25	15,553,000	0.38	0.54	0.008
Inferred Resource				
0.15	1,774,000	0.20	0.30	0.003
0.20	**848,000**	**0.23**	**0.33**	**0.003**
0.25	107,000	0.28	0.36	0.007

It is recommended herein that Northisle conduct mine planning and preliminary metallurgical work at Red Dog as part of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) for their North Island Copper Project. A budget of $100,000 is estimated for the mine planning and metallurgical work.

2.0 Introduction and Terms of Reference

Northisle Copper and Gold Inc., via option agreement, controls the 400-hectare advanced stage Red Dog copper-gold-molybdenum project (“Red Dog”) situated about 32 km west of Port Hardy

and 8 km northwest of Northisle's Hushamu Deposit, in northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Red Dog claims are surrounded by Northisle's North Island Claim block.

Since the property was acquired via option in 2015, Northisle has conducted preliminary programs of geological mapping, geochemical sampling as well as 1,112 m of diamond drilling from seven holes with the primary objective to confirm the results of historical drilling and generate a current resource estimate for the Red Dog Zone.

The authors were retained by Northisle to prepare this technical report providing an independent summary of the project with particular emphasis on a preliminary resource estimate for the Red Dog Zone. This report has been prepared under the guidelines of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") for the purposes of providing documentation in support of any necessary filings with the TSX Venture Exchange and other regulatory agencies as required. Northisle is a publicly traded company with shares trading on the TSX Venture Exchange, with an office at 15th Floor-1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4H1.

Co-author B. Game, P.Geo., is responsible for all sections of this report, except Section 14 (Mineral Resource Estimates). Phil Burt, P.Geo. is solely responsible for the preparation of Section 14 (Mineral Resource Estimates). On-site supervision of the drill program at Red Dog during the period July-August 2016 was the responsibility of John McClintock, P.Eng. of Northisle, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

All currencies are in Canadian dollar denominations and measurements are in metric units (unless otherwise noted). All report plan and geology maps are plotted in NAD 83, Zone 9N as UTM coordinates, metric base (unless otherwise noted).

Sources of information utilized in the creation of this report include exploration, geological and other reports available in the public record and from private corporate files. Where cited, references are referred to in the text by author and date. Complete references are provided in Section 27. This report relies on information from various British Columbian and Canadian government websites and company-specific searches on SEDAR. The authors have reviewed the geologic data provided by Northisle and have had conversations with John McClintock, president of Northisle, regarding the property's corporate files and Northisle's plans for the property. Property assessment and recommendations made herein are based primarily on these documents and discussions.

Co-author of this report, Brian Game P.Geo., conducted a field visit to Red Dog between the 11th and 12th of August, 2016. The following objectives were accomplished: project site examination, inspection of select drill core, and a review of geology and styles of mineralization and alteration reported in the historical records. The author believes that sufficient sites of significance were inspected to make a quality assessment of Red Dog.

3.0 Reliance on other Experts

The authors, not experts in legal matters, are required by NI 43-101 to include a description of the property title, terms of legal agreements and related information in Section 4.2 of this report. The authors have relied on property agreement information provided by Northisle and claim information from the British Columbia Mineral Titles Office to provide summaries of title, ownership and related information. A careful review of the Red Dog claim title information was conducted by the authors on December 15, 2016, via the British Columbia Mineral Titles inquiry website. The results of this review are discussed in Section 4.2 of this report. An independent verification of land title and tenure was not performed and as such this report does not represent a legal title opinion. This report has been prepared on the understanding that the property is, or will be, lawfully accessible for evaluation, development, mining, and processing.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Area and Location

Red Dog is located in northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada in the Nanaimo Mining Division approximately 32 km west of the town of Port Hardy B.C. (Figure 4.1). The property is centred approximately at latitude 50° 42.5' North and longitude 127° 58' West or 572961E, 5617900N (Zone 9N, NAD 83) covered by topographic sheet 092L/12W and on BCGS maps 92L.061 and 92L.071.

4.2 Claims and Title

Red Dog consists of 16 contiguous, legacy two post and fraction mineral claims acquired through option agreement and encompasses an area of 400 hectares (Figure 4.2). Red Dog claims are surrounded by Northisle's North Island claim block (Figure 4.1). The Red Dog claims are currently registered in the name of North Island Mining Corp.; a wholly owned subsidiary of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. Table 4.2 lists the details of the property mineral tenures.

The property claims all have a common good standing date of May 23, 2026. To maintain the Red Dog mineral tenures in good standing with respect to the British Columbia Government, certain annual cash payments (cash in lieu of work) or equivalent exploration expenses in on-the-ground exploration work must be applied to the claims (supported by assessment reports in the case of exploration work). Expenses from valid exploration programs can be applied to the mineral titles within one calendar year of when the work was performed and can extend the expiration dates of the property for up to a maximum of 10 years.

By virtue of the Mineral Tenure Act of the Province of British Columbia and their property purchase agreement, Northisle has the right to access the land it legally owns for the purposes of conducting mineral exploration. The surface rights holder for the land covered by the Red Dog claims are property of the "Crown", i.e. the Province of British Columbia (notwithstanding any ongoing First Nations treaty negotiations).

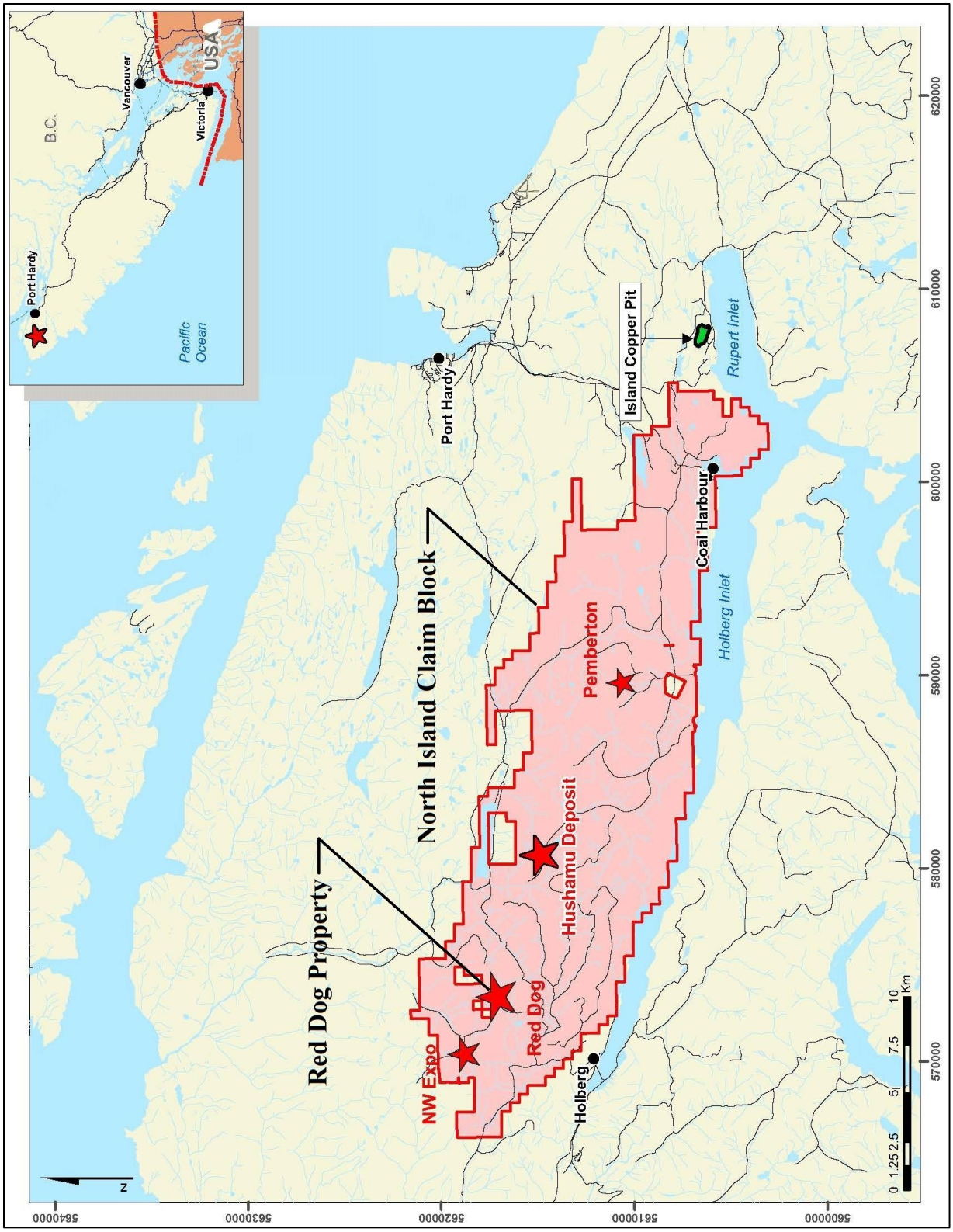

Figure 4.1 Location Map

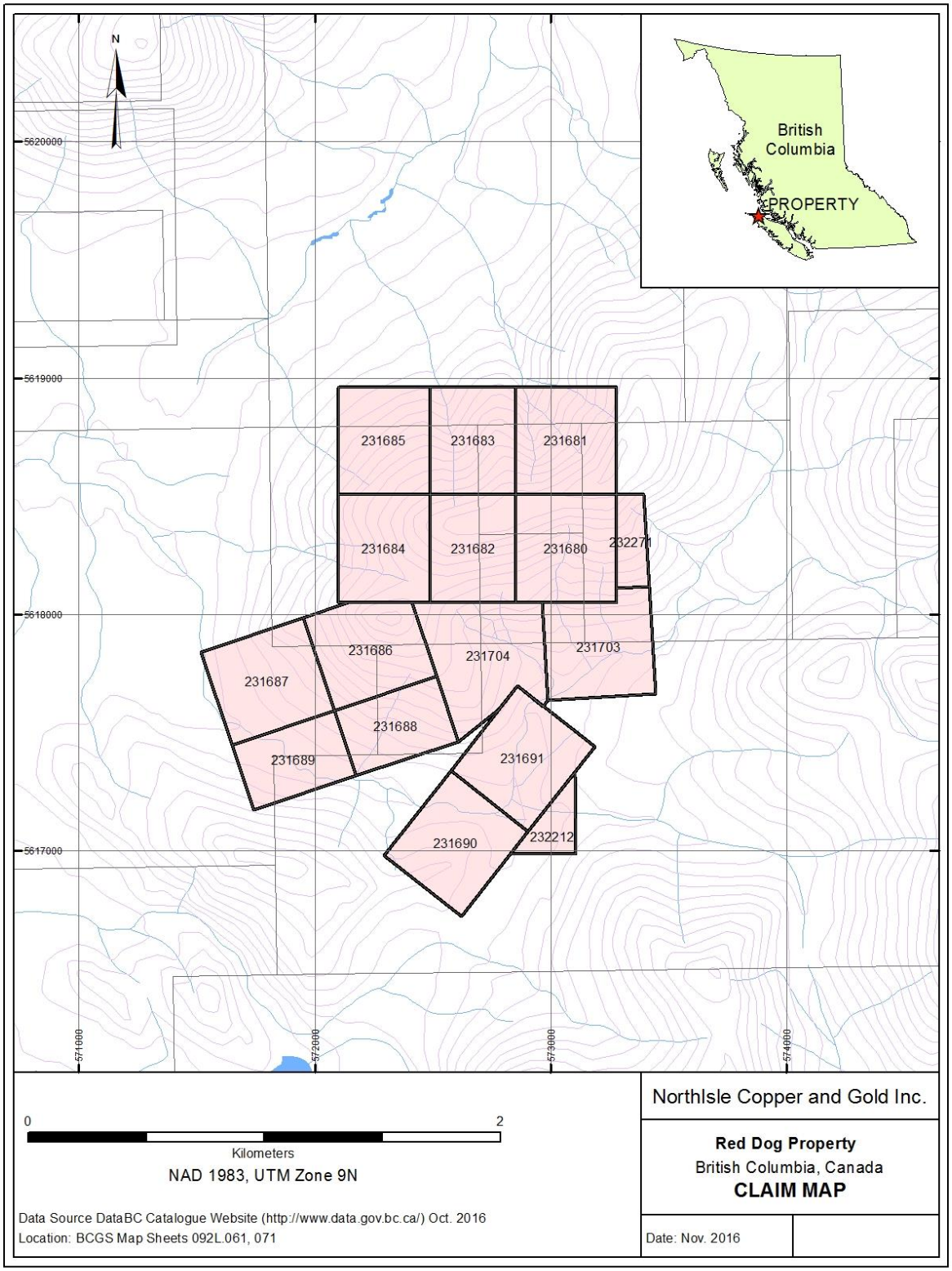

Figure 4.2 Claim Map

Table 4.2 Red Dog Claim Statistics

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good to Date	Area (ha)
231680	Red Dog 1	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231681	Red Dog 2	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231682	Red Dog 3	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231683	Red Dog 4	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231684	Red Dog 5	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231685	Red Dog 6	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231686	Red Dog 7	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231687	Red Dog 8	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231688	Red Dog 9	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231689	Red Dog 10	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231690	Red Dog 11	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231691	Red Dog 12	1966/Dec/13	2026/May/23	25
231703	Red Dog 14	1967/May/23	2026/May/23	25
231704	Red Dog Fr.	1967/May/23	2026/May/23	25
232212	Red Dog 29 Fr.	1967/Dec/01	2026/May/23	25
232271	Red Dog 13 Fr.	1968/Jun/17	2026/May/23	25

Total Area: 400 hectares

NOTE: The claim information of Table 4.2 is not a legal title opinion but is a compilation of claims data based on the authors review of the government of British Columbia Mineral rights inquiry web site (December 15, 2016).

The sole registered owner for the claims comprising the Red Dog property is North Island Mining Corp. (MTO Client # 259108), a wholly owned subsidiary of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. Northisle (the Optionee) has an underlying option agreement with Tanya Veerman of West Vancouver, B.C. and William Botel of Christine Lake, B.C. (the Optionor) dated February 11, 2015 to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the Property subject to the following conditions:

a) Northisle to expend a total of $375,000 on the Property in exploration and development expenses as follows:
   i) to expend a sufficient amount on assessment work to be filed or payment of cash in lieu sufficient to maintain the Property until May 22, 2016 on or before May 15, 2015
   ii) $25,000 on or before January 31, 2106
   iii) $100,000 on or before January 31, 2017 and
   iv) $250,000 on or before January 31, 2018

b) Northisle to make payments to the Optionor as follows:
   i) $15,000 on or before January 31, 2016
   ii) $20,000 on or before January 31, 2017
   iii) $25,000 on or before January 31, 2018

c) Northisle to issue 200,000 common shares to the Optionor on receipt of regulatory approval

Northisle has also agreed to pay the Optionor a NSR of 3%. Two-thirds, or 2% of this royalty can be bought out at any time for $1,000,000 for each on-third, for a total of $2,000,000 if two-thirds of the royalty is purchased.

4.3 Environmental Liability, Permits, Bonds and other Significant Risk Factors

The authors, not experts in political, environmental and societal matters, are required by NI 43-101 to comment on the environmental, permitting, First Nations treaty negotiations, societal and community factors related to the project. To this end, the authors have relied on British Columbia and federal publications, reports and websites, guidance by Northisle and a general working knowledge of the mineral exploration industry in British Columbia. The authors have reviewed these data and believes them to be accurate and reliable in their collection and disclosure.

Potential environmental liabilities associated with historic exploration at the property have not been investigated thoroughly or verified by the authors, but no significant environmental liabilities are apparent. There are no tailings ponds, waste deposits or other significant natural features on the claims that may impact future development of the property. No archeological studies have been carried out at Red Dog.

To conduct work on the Red Dog property, Northisle must obtain permits from the BC Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources. Northisle has received all necessary permits it needs to conduct the mineral exploration. The exploration permit (MX-8-282) carries a reclamation bond totalling $5,000 and with expiry date of June 16, 2017. In addition, a road use and maintenance agreement has been signed with Western Forest Products for Northisle to re-open reclaimed logging access roads. The property lies within Western Forest Products tree farm license #6 and within the West Coast Forest Region (North Island-Central Coast District).

There are no First Nations reserves located on or in immediate proximity to the Red Dog claims.

The Red Dog property is surrounded by Northisle's North Island claim block (Figure 4.1) which is located within an overlap area of the separately claimed traditional territories of the Quatsino First Nation ("Quatsino"), the Kwakiutl First Nation ("Kwakiutl") and the Tlatlasikwala First Nation ("Tlatlasikwala") (Treaty Negotiations in British Columbia Map: www.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca).

According to information supplied to the authors, Northisle has initiated discussions and maintains an ongoing dialogue with the Quatsino, the Kwakiutl and the Tlatlasikwala. The company has, and continues to actively employ and support local First Nations individuals and businesses. The Quatsino own the surface rights and remaining infrastructure facilities of the past producing Island Copper Mine. Northisle rents a building at the former mine site as an office and core facility.

The authors are not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties or any reasonably foreseeable impacts thereof that could reasonably be expected to affect the Red Dog project's future potential, other than uncertainties related to ongoing First Nations treaty negotiations.

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5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The project site is accessible from Port Hardy by the Holberg Road to a point about 45 kilometres from Port Hardy where forestry access road NE 62 leads northward to the property. Several now recently re-opened forestry roads provide access to historical drill sites on the property. The property can be accessed year-round by a 4x4 truck, provided proper care and attention is maintained during winter months. Tide water is 15 km away by road at Holberg.

Except for small areas adjacent to the Goodspeed River, the entire area of interest on the property was clear cut logged and replanted at various times over the past 60 years. Secondary growth is very dense, and movement through the bush away from abandoned roads or creek beds can be difficult particularly in areas of the most recent logging.

Climate in the area of the property is typical of coastal areas of British Columbia with an annual precipitation of 3,911 mm, and a daily average temperature of 8.3°C (Environment Canada 1971-2000). Winters are very wet, with 75% of the annual precipitation occurring from October to March, mostly as rainfall at lower elevations (Port Hardy is at sea level), but with significantly increasing percentage of snowfall accumulations above 300 metres elevation. Generally, exploration and development work is possible for most of the year with adequate winter equipment.

The most accessible major supply centre is Port Hardy (population 4,000), 32 kilometres to the west where supplies and services adequate to explore the property can be found. The communities of Port McNeil (population 3,000), Port Alice (population 1,350), Coal Harbour (population 200) and Quatsino (population 250), all within 45 minutes' drive from Port Hardy, also provide a variety of services. Port Hardy provides all but the most specialized supplies and services, including a skilled labour force for mining and exploration, and was formerly the main residential and supply centre for the past producing Island Copper Mine.

Due to the relatively moderate terrain, there exist ample areas on the property for all aspects of a large mining operation, including areas for plant, waste and tailings disposal, and other recovery designs. Water for mining purposes is abundant, most prominently from the nearby Goodspeed River. The Holberg road, along which runs an active power line, lies within several kilometres of the Red Dog property. As well, a large wind farm development operated by Sea Breeze Power Corp. is located about 5km from Red Dog Hill and could provide the power generation capabilities for the development and operation of any large mining operation at Red Dog.

The area of the property is characterized by moderate relief in the order of 360 metres between valley bottoms and hill tops. Slopes are generally moderate although some areas of the west

and east slope of Red Dog Hill are precipitous. The main Red Dog mineralization crops out on the summit of Red Dog Knoll at an elevation of 470 metres. Vegetation comprises a mix of second and first-growth forest of fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar. Logging has been active across the property for many decades so second growth areas are highly variable in terms of age, density and ease of access.

6.0 Exploration History

In 1962, the British Columbia Department of Mines and Geological Survey of Canada jointly flew an airborne magnetic survey covering the northern part of Vancouver Island. This survey delineated a belt of north-westerly trending magnetic highs north of Holberg and Rupert Inlets. The results prompted an exploration rush, initially consisting mostly of stream sediment sampling, in search for skarn-type iron deposits (Muntanion and Witherly, 1982).

In 1965, local prospector, Gordon Melbourne, staked a magnetic anomaly at Bay Lake near the eastern end of Rupert Inlet and discovered chalcopyrite in float. Utah Mines Ltd. ("Utah") optioned the property in January, 1966 and conducted geological mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysics, followed by diamond drilling. The discovery hole; the eighty-second hole of the program, was drilled in February 1967 and intersected 88 metres grading 0.45% Cu. This discovery resulted in the development of the Island Copper Mine, with production beginning in October, 1971 and continuing through December, 1995. In 1984, BHP Minerals acquired Utah to form BHP-Utah Mines Ltd., which then operated the mine. Over the life of the operation the mine produced 345 million metric tonnes of ore with average grades of 0.41% copper, 0.017% molybdenum, 0.19 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver (Perello et al, 1995). The Island Copper mine is located about 36 kilometres east of the Red Dog deposit.

The Red Dog property is a geochemical find having been first detected by a regional program in 1962. Follow-up on a 1962 anomaly during the 1966 field season lead to the discovery of mineralization in the bed of a creek and the subsequent staking of the Red Dog claims by prospectors Heinz Verrman and William Botel. The property was initially explored by the owners under the name Westcoast Mining and Exploration ("Westcoast"). Three holes were drilled with a winkie drill in 1967 but core recovery was very poor.

From 1968 to 1970, Westcoast conducted surface exploration and a two-phased diamond drill program. The property was geologically mapped on a scale of 1 inch to 400 feet, soil sampled and covered by magnetometer and very low frequency electromagnetic ("VLF-EM") surveys. Between 1968 and 1970, 24 diamond drill holes totalling 2,175 metres were drilled.

From 1972 to 1977 the property was optioned by City Services Ltd. ("City") Who remapped the property, relogged the previous drill holes and drilled three new diamond drill holes totalling 903 metres. In 1973, City was joined by Westminex Development ("Westminex"). A program of rock geochemistry and 7.7 kilometres of road-based induced polarization ("I.P.") surveying was done. At the completion of this work, three deep core holes as well as a grid-based I.P. survey was recommended, but not done.

In 1974, Westminex drilled the three core holes recommended in 1973, totalling 613 metres, as well as two winkie holes.

No further work was done on Red Dog until 1982 when it was optioned by Utah. Utah conducted a program of grid-based dipole-dipole IP over Red Dog Hill which revealed three main anomalous zones. As well, Utah completed 1,723 metres of diamond drilling in 13 holes over two phases which included the deepening of an earlier hole.

In 1983, Utah conducted their final work program at Red Dog which consisted of five diamond drill holes totalling 780 metres to test IP anomalies on the south slope of Red Dog Hill. The IP anomalies were found to be caused by a zone of advanced argillic alteration associated with moderate disseminated pyrite with occasional primary bornite. No mineralization of possible economic importance was found and the intensity of alteration and pyrite were seen to adequately explain the I.P anomaly.

In 1988, Crew Capital Corp. held an option on the property and drilled four core holes on Red Dog Hill, totalling 1,041.8 metres, to test the depth and eastern extent of the mineralization previously outlined on the top of Red Dog Hill.

In 1990, Moraga Resources Ltd. (“Moraga”) held an option on the property and drilled 1,850.6 metres in 10 holes and deepened an earlier hole. The main objective of Moraga’s 1989 program was to delineate the areal extent of the copper-gold bearing quartz-magnetite breccia on Red Dog Hill and to sample the peripheral mineral zone on the East slope of Red Dog Hill.

A final drilling program was undertaken by Moraga in 1991. A total of 1,240.88 metres of core was drilled in eight holes with the objective of the program being to provide information on the lateral continuity of the copper-gold mineralization in the Red Dog Zone, and to some degree the location of the mineralization/waste contact. In addition, one hole was drilled in the peripheral Slide Creek Zone to test its depth and lateral extent.There is no recorded production from Red Dog.

In March 2015, Northisle optioned the Red Dog property from William Botel and Tanya Veerman and in April 2015 conducted a limited program of soil and rock geochemical sampling and reconnaissance geological mapping. The purpose of the geochemical sampling was to determine if the still open copper and gold mineralization at Red Dog continued westward to Northisle’s Island Copper claims where a prominent IP chargeability anomaly was detected by a 2012 survey. In total, 30 soil samples and 11 rock samples were collected. Geological mapping focused on confirming the existence of the previously reported abrupt change in alteration from intermediate argillic alteration to high level advanced argillic alteration, which marks the south boundary of the Red Dog deposit. Samples of the advanced argillic alteration lying to the south of The Red Dog deposit were analyzed by PIMA spectral analyses to compare the Red Dog alteration to the high-level alteration overlying the porphyry copper mineralization at the nearby Hushamu deposit. Results of the soil sampling suggests the Red Dog mineralization continues west and northwest towards the 2102 chargeability anomaly and warrants further exploration. Rock sampling showed that rocks with appreciable copper and gold are localized near the Red Dog deposit and in areas with high copper and gold in soils. Geological mapping found the alteration zone surrounding the Red Dog deposit significantly larger than previously

documented and the advanced argillic alteration is likely fault bounded to the copper-gold mineralization hosting potassic and intermediate argillic alteration.

In September 2015, a second program of geological mapping was conducted on the property by Northisle with the objective of better defining the contacts between the alteration types identified by the April 2015 program and to extend mapping to the east of the Slide Zone. To help characterize the alteration types, spectral analyses and thin section study were conducted. A total of 41 grab samples from the Red Dog area were analyzed by TerraSpec spectral analysis and eight thin sections were prepared and analyzed by Vancouver Petro Graphics.

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geology of the Rupert area was mapped by Nixon et al. (2006) and the following summary is a synopsis of Nixon's paper. Figure 7.1 shows the bedrock geology of northern Vancouver Island. Vancouver Island is comprised of Upper Paleozoic to Lower Mesozoic rocks of Wrangellia – a tectonostratigraphic terrane that occurs discontinuously northwards as far as Alaska. This terrane was amalgamated to the Alexander Terrane of the Alaskan Panhandle (together comprising the Insular Superterrane) by Late Carboniferous time. Subsequently, these terranes were accreted to North America between the Middle Jurassic and the mid-Cretaceous. Thus, Vancouver Island records an early allochthonous history, and a later history with commonality to the North American margin.

The pre-accretion history of Wrangellia is represented by the Paleozoic Sicker Group and the Middle Triassic Karmutsen Formation. The Sicker Group comprises marine Devonian to Early Permian volcanic and sedimentary rocks that host VMS deposits such as Myra Falls. The Karmutsen conformably overlies the Sicker Group and comprises basaltic and minor basaltic and minor sedimentary rocks that underlie about 50% of Vancouver Island. This unit is up to 6,000 metres thick. Richards et al. (1991) argued that the Karmutsen was initiated by, and extruded above a mantle plume and recent geochemical data support an oceanic plateau origin for the Karmutsen (Greene et al., 2006). The Karmutsen is in turn conformably overlain by the Quatsino Formation of limestone consistent with a period of quietude following impingement of a mantle plume.

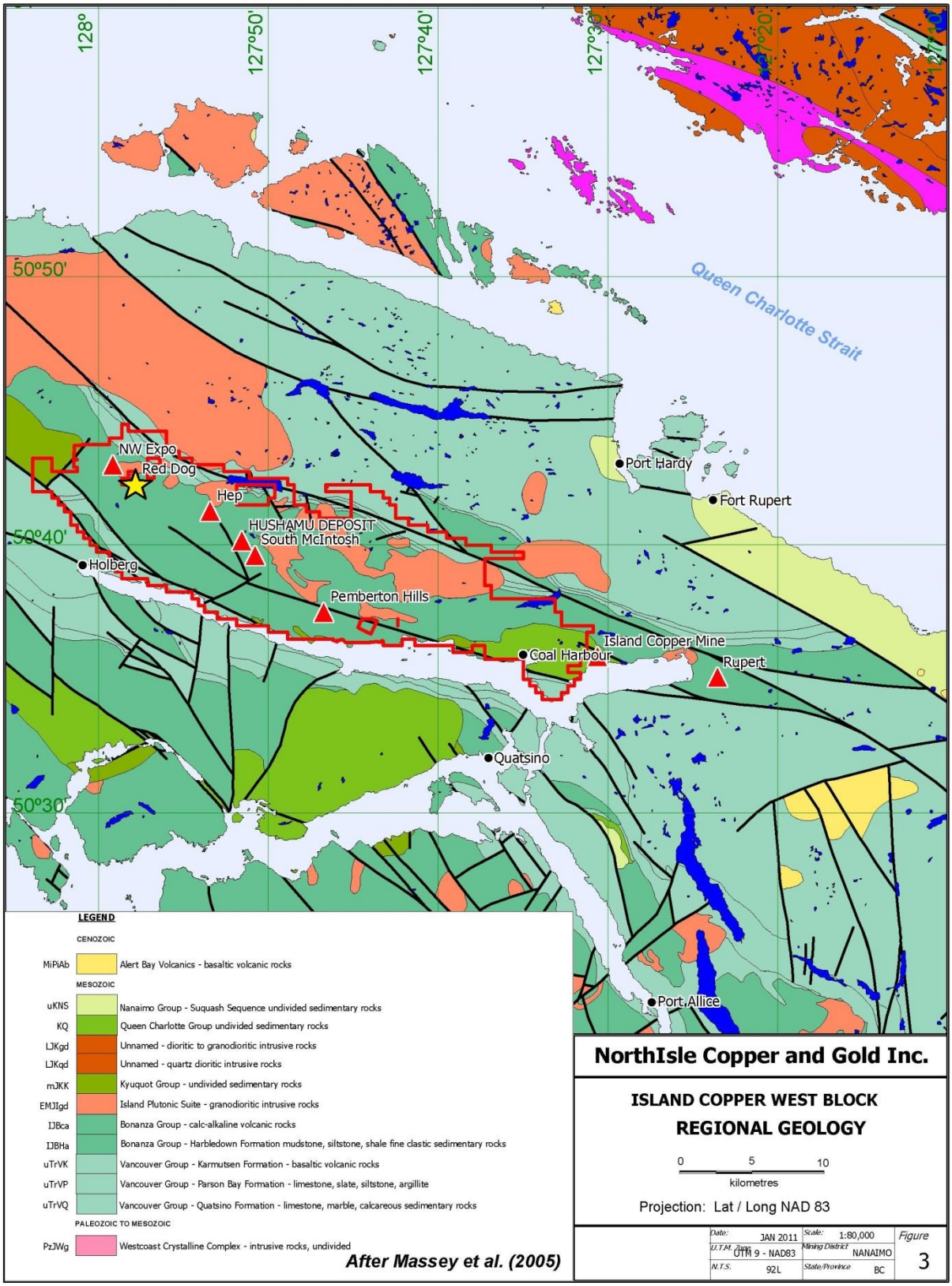


Figure 7.1 Regional Geology Map

The Bonanza Arc (DeBari et al., 1999) formed along the length of Vancouver Island during accretion of Wrangellia. Owing to later tilting, products of this arc from various crustal depths are all preserved. These include the Westcoast Crystalline Complex, Island Intrusions and the Bonanza Group volcanic rocks. DeBari et al. (1999) argue that all these components have similar ages and geochemical signatures and they are therefore all products od a single arc. Ages for these rocks range from ca 190 to 169 Ma. Intrusive rocks of the Island intrusions are responsible for porphyry copper mineralization on Vancouver Island.

7.2 Property Geology (adapted from McClintock, 2016)

The oldest rocks exposed on the Red Dog property are the lower Jurassic age Bonanza Group. These rocks underlie most of the southern portion of the property and prior to alteration were dominantly of andesitic to basaltic andesitic composition (Figure 7.2). Most of the volcanic rocks are auto brecciated flows, tuff-breccia and much lesser fine tuffs and very fine grained sills. Due to later alteration and the general monotonous makeup of the Bonanza Group rocks, subdivision of the volcanic package is problematic and conclusive bedding attitudes are difficult to distinguish at the scale of current property mapping. Based on mapping by Nixon et al. (2006) the Bonanza Group rocks in the area of Red Dog dip gently to the southwest.

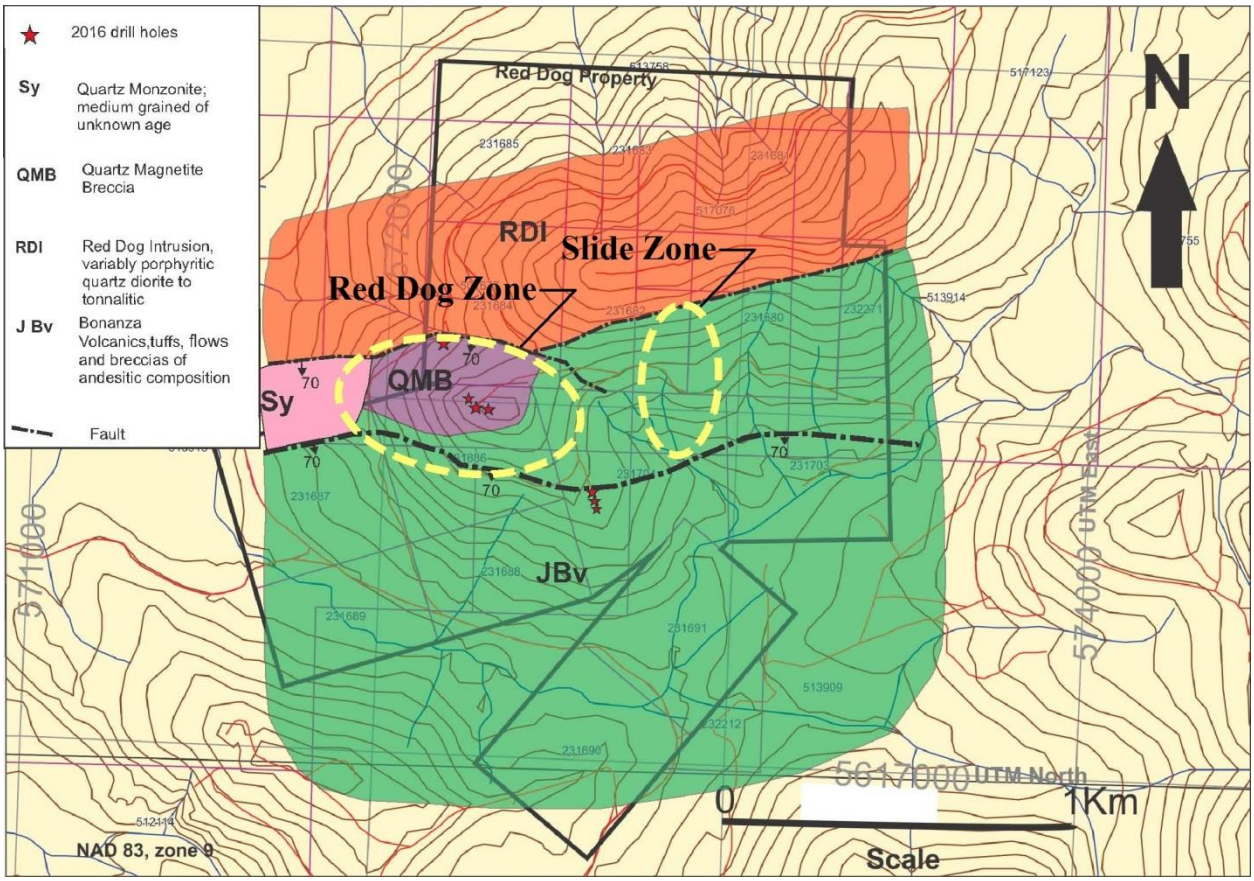


Figure 7.2 Property Geology Map

Intruding the Bonanza Group are five intrusive events. The oldest are the Red Dog Intrusions of likely Jurassic age. This rock type crops out on Red Dog Mountain and forms a westerly trending elongate stock occupying the northern half of the property. In addition to the main body, there are numerous porphyry dykes compositionally similar to the Red Dog Intrusion cutting the Bonanza Group rocks. These dykes, referred to as Red Dog Porphyry, range from a few metres to tens of metres thick, strike westerly and dip steeply to the north. From their relationship with the mineralized wall rock, these dykes appear to be late mineralization phase intrusions.

The Red Dog intrusive is invariably porphyritic ranging from crowded (>50% phenocrysts) to sparse porphyritic texture (<25% phenocrysts) depending on the distance from its contact with the Bonanza Group rocks and dyke thickness. Where little altered, it consists of tabular phenocrysts of plagioclase to 4mm, lesser fine grained hornblende and rounded quartz phenocrysts in a fine grained felted matrix of the same minerals. The rock contains less than 10% potassium feldspar and best fits the tonalite composition. The contact of the main Red Dog Intrusion with the Bonanza Group is near vertical in the eastern part of the property; however, west of the prominent gully separating the main part of Red Dog Mountain and Red Dog Knoll, the contact is a southwest dipping fault based on drill results reported by J.B. Richards (1991) and the 2016 drilling.

The second intrusion, recently recognized from the 2016 drilling, is referred to as the Rose Porphyry, named for its distinctive pale greyish pink colour. It is characterized by its coarse porphyritic texture of rounded quartz eyes and medium to coarse grained feldspar in a felsic groundmass of the same minerals. Any original mafic minerals are altered to sericite and chlorite. Quartz vein stockworks are developed throughout and the rock is well to moderately mineralized with magnetite, chalcopyrite, pyrite and lesser molybdenite. I t has been observed in contact with the Quartz Magnetite Breccia with contacts often brecciated and obscured by intense silicification. The relationship between the Rose Porphyry and the Red Dog Intrusions is unclear and requires further study. The Rose Porphyry may represent a phase of the Red Dog intrusions that is intermediate in age between the main stock and the younger Red Dog Porphyry dykes or be related to another intrusion not present within the near surface of the deposit.

A third intrusion occurs in the southeastern part of the property. The rock is given the generic name Feldspar Porphyry as it is ubiquitously altered and occurs as a white to pale grey coloured rock comprised of tabular, 2 to 3 mm plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine grained felsic ground mass. The mafic minerals, which forms both 1-2mm phenocrysts and part of the groundmass are completely altered to chlorite. Fine grained disseminated pyrite forms about 3% and is often oxidized to limonite. Quartz forms about 5% of the rock and is confined to the matrix. Based on the low potassium feldspar content, the rock is classified as a diorite porphyry.

The Feldspar Porphyry is poorly exposed in one creek where it forms a continuous outcrop for over 50 metres. Much of its assumed areal extent is covered by Quaternary lacustrine and sandy sedimentary rocks. Based on the 2016 drilling to the southeast of the Red Dog knoll, it is likely that the Feldspar Porphyry is not a single body, but rather a dyke swarm cutting Bonanza Group rocks.

The fourth intrusion is in the western part of the property on the flank of Red Dog Mountain. It forms a small stock-like body that may extend to the southeast under the hill based on reported historical drill results by J.B. Richards (1990, 1991). The intrusion is a medium grained hypidiomorphic granular textured quartz monzonite. It is the least altered of the intrusions and appears to postdate the mineralization. It has characteristic pink colour due to hematization of the potassium feldspar. The contact between the quartz monzonite and the Red Dog Intrusion is covered by Quaternary Sedimentary rocks and thus the relationship between the two intrusions is unclear. It may be that the fault identified in historical drilling separating the Bonanza Group from the Red Dog Intrusion also separates the quartz monzonite from the Red Dog Intrusion.

The fifth and youngest of the youngest intrusions are the basalt dykes that for the most part trend westerly and are near vertical to steeply dipping both to the north and south. They are rarely more than three metres thick. The basalt dykes, which are very fine grained and dark grey to black in colour, are of uncertain age, but cut all rock types. They are not common, and are volumetrically unimportant at Red Dog.

The youngest unit at Red Dog is Quaternary semi-consolidated siltstones, sandstones, conglomerates, breccia and lacustrine clay. This unit rests on the basement units and is in turn overlain by younger glacial till. It forms apron-like benches on the lower to mid slopes of Red Dog Mountain and Knoll. Higher on the hillsides it is dominantly interbedded clast supported conglomerate, breccia, coarse sandstone and finer siltstone. The siltstones are clay-rich and are probably responsible for the numerous slide events that have occurred both recently and in the past. The thickest sections occur in the stream basin of the northwest side of Red Dog Knob and the upper and lower southeast slopes of Red Dog Knob. The thickness of the Quaternary Sedimentary rocks is variable ranging from a few metres to over 10 metres.

7.3 Alteration (adapted from McClintock, 2016)

There are six main alteration types present on the Red Dog property (McClintock, 2016). These are from oldest to youngest: Hornfels (H); Intermediate Argillic (CMG): Quartz-Magnetite Breccia (QMB); Advanced Argillic (SCP); Propyllitic (PROP); and Zeolite-Carbonate (Figure 7.3).

The Hornfels facies alteration forms a band of alteration within the Bonanza Group rocks approximately 300 metres wide parallel to the contact with the Red Dog Intrusive. Within the contact metamorphic band, the andesite has been thermally altered to an assemblage of albite, actinolite, biotite and lesser chlorite. Spectral analysis found minor amounts of scapolite. Magnetite, primarily as disseminated grains is ubiquitous. Minor pyrite is present as hairline width fracture filling. The rock is very fine grained, very well indurated and most primary textures are destroyed.

The Hornfels is best developed in the eastern part of the Red Dog Intrusive-Bonanza Group contact. To the west, the Hornfels becomes overprinted with Intermediate Argillic Alteration (CMG). The transition zone is marked by inter fingering of the CMG alteration along more porous volcanic units such as tuffs and breccias as well as along fracture zones. Remnants of

the earlier Hornfels alteration persist to the west side of the property within more massive and less fractured units of the Bonanza.

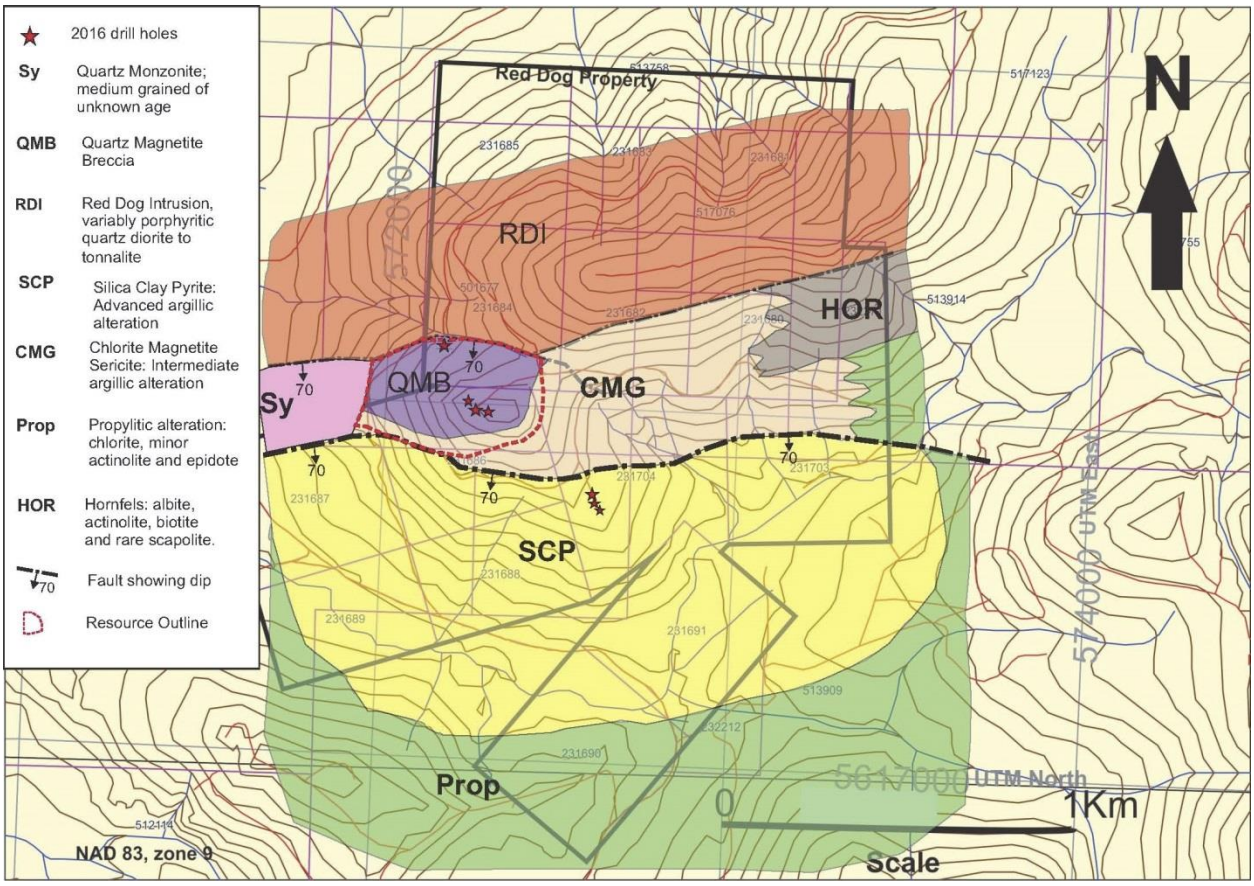


Figure 7.3 Alteration Map

The CMG alteration, based on TerraSpec and thin section analysis, is characterized by pervasive replacement of the primary mafic minerals and plagioclase by sericite, chlorite, quartz and secondary magnetite. Quartz occurs both as pervasive replacement and as veins. Magnetite occurs as pervasive alteration and secondary veins. Associated with the CMG alteration is pyrite with variable amounts of chalcopyrite. Chalcopyrite is generally in areas of the most intense alteration especially where secondary quartz is present as veins. For the most part, CMG alteration is restricted to the Bonanza Group rocks and does not extend into the Red Dog Intrusion dykes more than a few metres. It appears that the fluids responsible for the alteration were limited to the fractured contacts of the dykes suggesting that the dykes predate the mineralizing event.

The Quartz-Magnetite Breccia (QMB) forms a 350 metre by 150-metre-wide, west-northwest trending body. To the south and east of the breccia is gradational into intense CMG alteration. To the north, the Quartz-Magnetite Breccia is in fault contact with the Red Dog Intrusion. To the west, the breccia is terminated by the post mineralization quartz monzonite (syenite). The Quartz-Magnetite Breccia is hosted in the Bonanza andesite, but does not extend in to dyke margins of the Rose Porphyry dykes.

The QMB is best described as a pseudo breccia composed of fine to very fine grained saccharoidal quartz surrounding fragments of magnetite, chlorite, lesser sericite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. On its margins, the breccia is transitional into a quartz stockwork hosted by CMG altered Bonanza Volcanic rock or Rose Porphyry.

Advanced Argillic Alteration (SCP) forms a large area mainly to the south of the CMG alteration. This alteration is primarily hosted in the Bonanza rocks although it locally extends into dykes of the Red Dog Intrusion and into contact areas of the Feldspar Porphyry.

Based on TerraSpec analysis, and supported by thin section examination of SCP samples, the main alteration minerals are pyrophyllite, diaspore, pervasive silicification, kaolinite and pyrite. Topaz and alunite and occasionally zunyite are also present.

The contact between the CMG and SCP is an area of overprinting of the CMG by SCP where the younger alteration follows fracture zones and more permeable pyroclastic units of the Bonanza Group. The contact is much sharper than that between the Hornfels and the CMG. The transition between the CMG and the SCP occurs within a distance of 10 to 15 metres based on exposures in the creeks draining the south slope of Red Dog Mountain.

The SCP alteration occurs over a broad area in the southern half of the property. In areal extent, it is the most prominent alteration type on the property. The SCP is transitional to the south and southwest in to Propyllitic Alteration.

Propyllitic alteration on the property varies in composition depending on the host rock. In the Bonanza Group rocks, it consists of extensive chloritization of the primary mafic minerals, and epidote and pyrite generally occurring in cross-cutting fractures. In the intrusions, it consists of incipient to complete chloritization of the mafic minerals and incipient sausseritization and sericitization of the plagioclase phenocrysts. Intensity of the alteration is dependent on the distance from the contact with the Bonanza Group rocks. Pyrite in the intrusions is generally as disseminations with minor dry fracture fillings.

The youngest alteration is Zeolite-Carbonate alteration consisting of late veins cutting all rock types. The principal zeolite is laumonite. The carbonate mineral occurring with the zeolite is often pale pink in colour.

7.4 Structure

The dominant structures on the Red Dog property are normal south-facing faults having normal and/or strike slip movement resulting in a series of west-northwest blocks. Within the main area of interest on the property, there are two such major faults (Figure 7.2). The northernmost of these faults lies north of the Red Dog Knoll and separates the Red Dog Intrusion from the QMB and CMG altered Bonanza Volcanic rock. The fault has a steep 70-degree dip to the south-southwest. The fault was confirmed by the 2016 drilling as observed in drill hole RD16-06 (McClintock, 2016).

The second major fault is located south of Red Dog Knoll separating CMG alteration to the north from SCP alteration to the south. Drill holes RD16-04, RD16-05 and RD16-05A all intersected this fault system (McClintock, 2016). The fault consists of three parallel strands over a north-

south horizontal distance of 30 metres. Each fault is 5 to 10 metres thick consisting of alternating gouge and crushed rock. Movement on the fault is primarily normal with some strike slip component.

7.5 Mineralization

Past exploration work at Red Dog has centred on two areas; the original discovery area referred to as the Slide Zone and the Red Dog Zone (Figure 7.2). Both mineralized zones are bordered to the north by the Red Dog Intrusion, a weakly altered and mineralized porphyritic intrusion of tonalitic composition. The two mineralized zones are predominantly hosted in altered Bonanza Group rocks south of the stock. This alteration contains variable amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite with lesser amounts of bornite and molybdenite. The width of the zone of altered rock ranges from about 100 to 300 metres.

The Red Dog Zone is located at the west side of the property. Historical and current drilling has mainly focused on the Red Dog Zone. The Red Dog Zone occurs predominantly in an approximately 350-metre-long by 150-metre-wide west-northwest trending quartz-magnetite breccia localized in altered Bonanza Group rocks adjacent to quartz-feldspar porphyritic dykes. Chalcopyrite and pyrite as disseminations, blebs and fracture fillings are present in equal amounts in the breccia along with lesser amounts of molybdenite.

The Slide Zone lies about 400 metres east of the Red Dog Zone. It is underlain by altered Bonanza Group rocks. Mineralization consists of pyrite, chalcopyrite occurring as disseminations and fractures and molybdenite along joints and fractures. A number of steeply dipping late trachyte dykes oriented north-easterly cut the mineralization. No historical grade or tonnage estimates have been calculated for the zone due to the difficulty in connecting geology and mineralization between holes.

8.0 Deposit Types

The Red Dog Deposit hosts porphyry copper-gold and molybdenum mineralization and is similar in grade, but not size, to the past producing Island Copper Mine, located approximately 35 kilometres to the east-southeast, and Northisle's Hushamu Deposit, located about 8 kilometres to the east-southeast. Over the life of the operation Island Copper produced 345 million metric tonnes of ore with average grades of 0.41% copper, 0.017% molybdenum, 0.19 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver (Perelló et al., 1995). Northisle's Hushamu Deposit has an Indicated Mineral Resource of 304,270,000 metric tonnes grading 0.21% copper, 0.29 g/t gold, 0.10% molybdenum and 0.55 g/t rhenium at a 0.30% copper equivalent cut-off (Giroux and Casselman, 2012).

Porphyry deposits are important producers of copper, gold, molybdenum and silver. These deposits are well studied, and are directly related to mesozonal to epizonal intrusions that vary in composition and tectonic settings. British Columbia examples include the aforementioned Island Copper, Galore Creek, Highland Valley, Kemess, Mt. Milligan, Afton and Endako, while

important worldwide deposits include Ok Tedi, Bingham Canyon, Grasberg, Pebble and Oyu Tolgoi. These deposits are typically located in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries and are associated with subduction related magmatism. The deposits are directly related to epizonal stocks of widely variable composition that intrude coeval volcanic piles or other country rock. The causative intrusions are commonly multi-episodal and range from fine to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic stocks, dyke complexes, and breccias (Giroux and Pawliuk, 2005).

Mineralization identified at Red Dog is best characterized as a calcalkalic porphyry deposit. Calcalkalic porphyry deposits commonly form in sub-circular zones of brecciated and hydrothermally altered rock in and around the apex of a quartz diorite to quartz monzonite stock. The style of mineralization is largely dependent on depth of formation. Deposits developed in relatively high-level, subvolcanic environments are commonly associated with multiple dyke and breccia phases. However, deposits formed at greater depth are more often associated with broad zones of faulting in plutonick rocks (Pantelyev, 1995). The deposits form as concentrations of quartz, quartz-sulphide and sulphide veinlets and stockworks and as sulphide disseminations in broad potassic and phyllic alteration zones. They are commonly surrounded by a halo of propylitic alteration. The principal economic minerals are chalcopyrite, molybdenite, lesser bornite and trace gold or electrum. Pyrite is an important constituent, particularly in the propylitic alteration zone.

Metal ratios vary considerably from deposit to deposit and, locally, within a given deposit. Although some calcalkalic occurrences contain a significant trace of gold and silver, it is not always present. In general, deposits formed at relatively shallow depth appear to be more likely to be enriched in gold.

9.0 Exploration

Northisle's work in 2016 consisted exclusively of diamond drilling and related work. No other field exploration work was conducted in 2016. The most recent field exploration work dates to the spring and fall of 2015 when Northisle performed programs of geological mapping and limited geochemical soil and rock sampling. The results of this work are discussed in Section 6, Exploration History.

10.0 Drilling

Sporadically since 1968, a total of 74 diamond drill holes (10,397 metres) have been drilled property-wide. The primary focus of drill testing has and continues to be the priority area centred on the Red Dog Hill area.

Figures 10.0a and 10.0b illustrate the drill hole locations for the Red Dog property. Appendix A includes a drill hole summary of holes drilled in 2016 and all historical drill holes utilized in the 2016 resource calculation.

10.1 Pre-Northisle Drilling 1968-1991

Porphyry copper-gold mineralization was first discovered at Red Dog in 1966. Diamond drill programs from the early 1970's to 1991 have included a total of 9,285 metres in 67 holes (Westcoast Mining 2,175 metres in 24 holes (1968-1970)); (Cities Services 903 metres in 3 holes (1972)); (Westminex Development 613 metres in 3 holes (1974)); (Utah Mines 2,503 metres in 18 holes (1982-1983)); (Moraga Resources 3,091 metres in 19 holes (1990-1991)). Most the drilling was directed at porphyry copper-gold in the Red Dog Hill area.

No detailed records are available to the authors for drilling carried out by Westcoast Mining, Cities Services or Westminex Development from 1968 to 1974. Drilling carried out in 1982, 1983, 1988, 1989 and 1990 was a combination of BQ (36.5 mm), NQ (47.6 mm) and HQ (63.5mm) size depending upon era and drilling conditions. Drilling contractors included D.W. Coates Enterprises Ltd in 1982, Tonto Drilling Ltd. In 1983 and 1988 and Olympic Drilling Ltd. In 1990 and 1991. All the documented drill programs utilized a Longyear 38 drill outfitted either with skids for dragging from set-up to set-up or outfitted for helicopter moves. Core logging for all but the 1991 program was done in empirical and hand split core was stored at a variety of locations. No core remains from the historical drill programs.

A review of available assessment reports (AR numbers 10,982, 11,048, 12,027, 18,023, 20,610 and 21,352) indicates that all mineralized core was split and sampled predominantly at 10 feet (3.05 metres) or 3 metre intervals, a sample interval appropriate for porphyry style mineralization.

From an examination of historical drill logs, drill recoveries were in general good. However, intervals of poor core recovery occur due to the highly-fractured nature of some rock units, and a number of holes were terminated in badly broken and faulted ground.

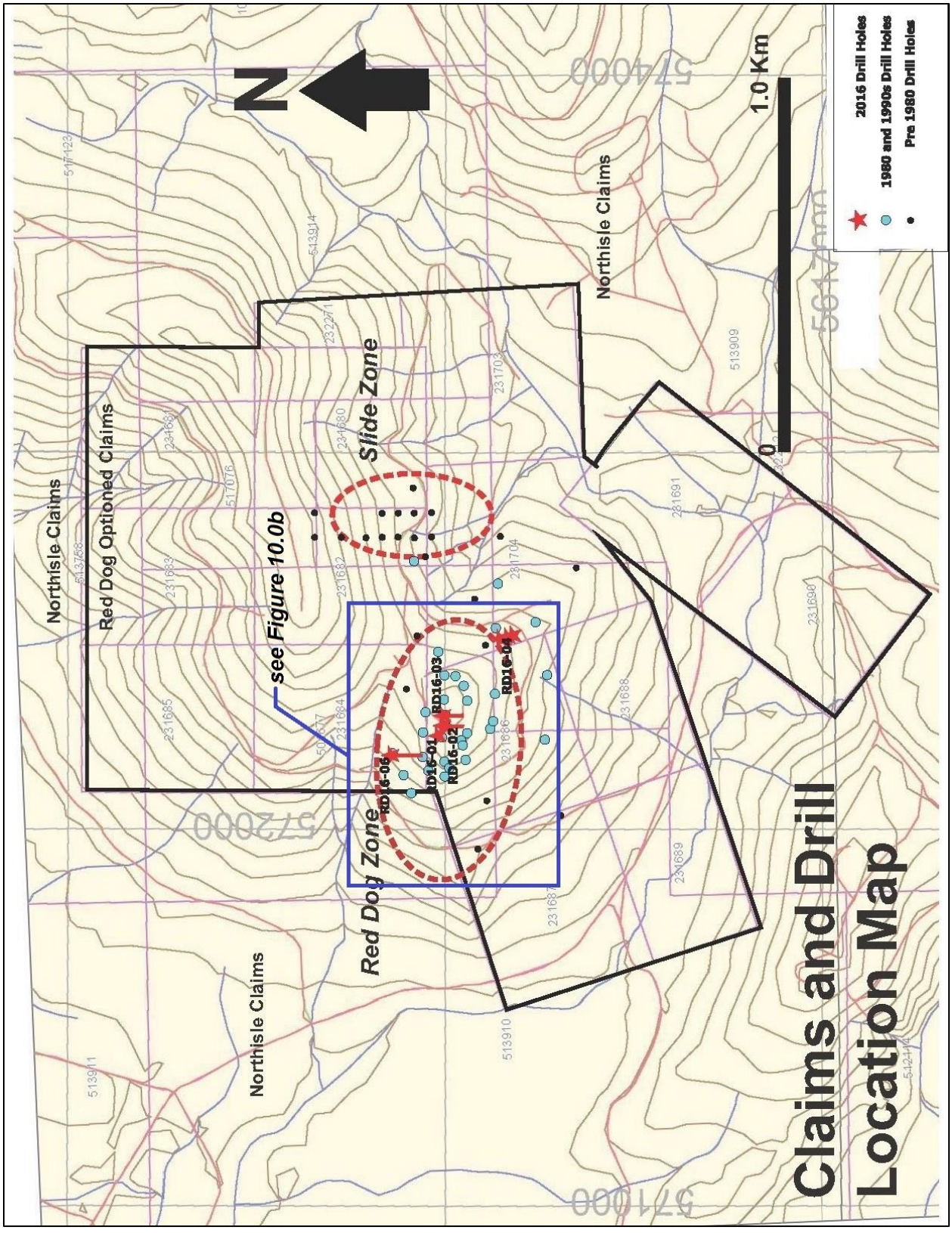


Figure 10.0a Property Drill Hole Location Map

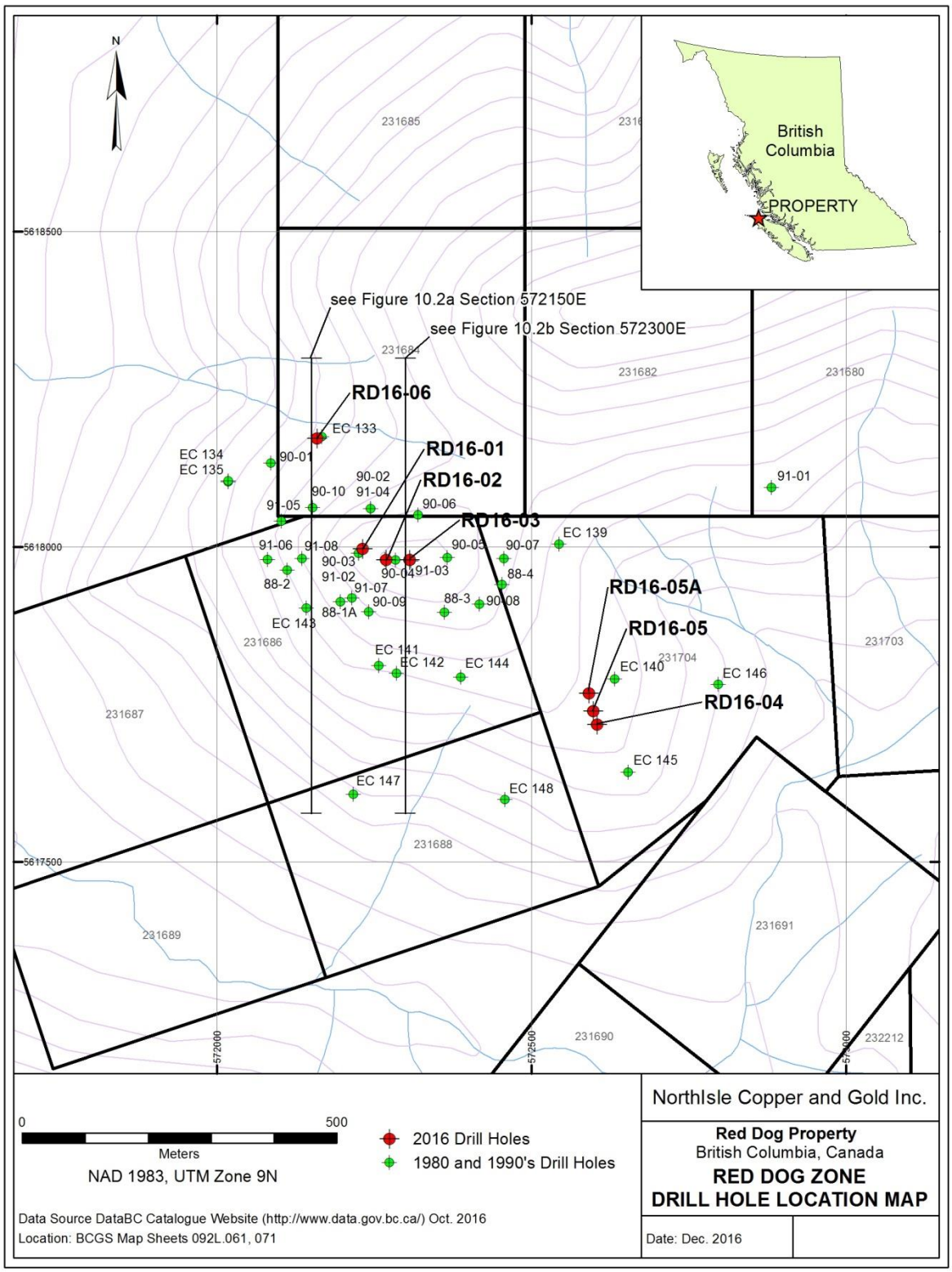


Figure 10.0b Red Dog Zone Drill Hole Location Map

10.2 Northisle Drilling 2016

A diamond drill program, consisting of 7 holes totaling 1,112.1 metres of HQ and NQ drill core, was conducted on the Red Dog property by Northisle from July 9 to August 13, 2016. The primary purpose of the 2016 drilling was to verify the results of historical drilling at the Red Dog Zone and provide assay data for a NI 43-101 resource estimate calculation for the Red Dog Zone. Figures 10a and 10.0b illustrate the drill hole locations for the Red Dog property. Appendix A includes a property drill hole summary of drill holes (including the 2016 holes and historical holes included in the 2016 resource calculation) and their locations, collar elevations, orientations, total depths etc. Those drill holes which were not part of the 2016 resource estimate calculation are shaded in grey.

The 2016 Red Dog drill program was performed by Kluhane Drilling Ltd. Of Whitehorse, Yukon. Kluhane used one KD-1000 drill rig mounted on skids. Core logging and sampling supervision was completed by Northisle and assaying was performed by Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C.

A core logging facility and office space are rented by Northisle in a building at the former mine site of the Island Copper Mine. Here, the core is measured, geologically examined, logged and marked for sampling. Core samples are selected and bagged; the half core that remains after sampling is stacked by hole in core racks in a large warehouse space adjoining the core logging facility.

A Reflex single-shot survey tool was used at 30 metre downhole intervals to provide in-hole survey data. Drill hole locations were determined by a handheld Garmin GPS and were later adjusted by a precision differential GPS method utilizing a base station and a rover operated by a technician from Bazett Land Surveying Inc. of Port Hardy, B.C.

Four holes (RD-16-01, RD-16-02, RD-16-03 and RD-16-06) totaling 629 metres were drilled in 2016 as twin holes to verify the results of historical drilling at the Red Dog Zone. Three of the four holes occur in an east-west line through the centre of the historical resource. The fourth verification hole was drilled at the northern end of the historical resource. The 2016 holes were placed from two metres to seven metres from the historical collars, and drilled at the same azimuth and dip as the corresponding historical hole. The variation in distance was the result of the larger drill used in the 2016 drilling that could not safely be placed in all cases within two metres of the original drill collar. Figures 10.2a and 10.2b show drill sections through the Red Dog Zone and illustrate the geometry of the quartz-magnetite breccia and the distribution of the copper and gold mineralization.

A fifth drill hole planned to test for deep porphyry copper mineralization south of the historical resource area was abandoned short of its target depth after three attempts due to heavily faulted ground. The maximum depth of the three attempted holes was 207.8 metres, well short of the target depth of 500 metres.

The 2016 drilling has successfully verified the historical drilling at the Red Dog Zone where copper and gold mineralization occurs in an approximately 350-metre-long by 150-metre-wide west-northwest trending quartz-magnetite breccia localized in altered Bonanza Group rocks adjacent to feldspar porphyry dykes. The lateral and vertical extents of the Red Dog Zone

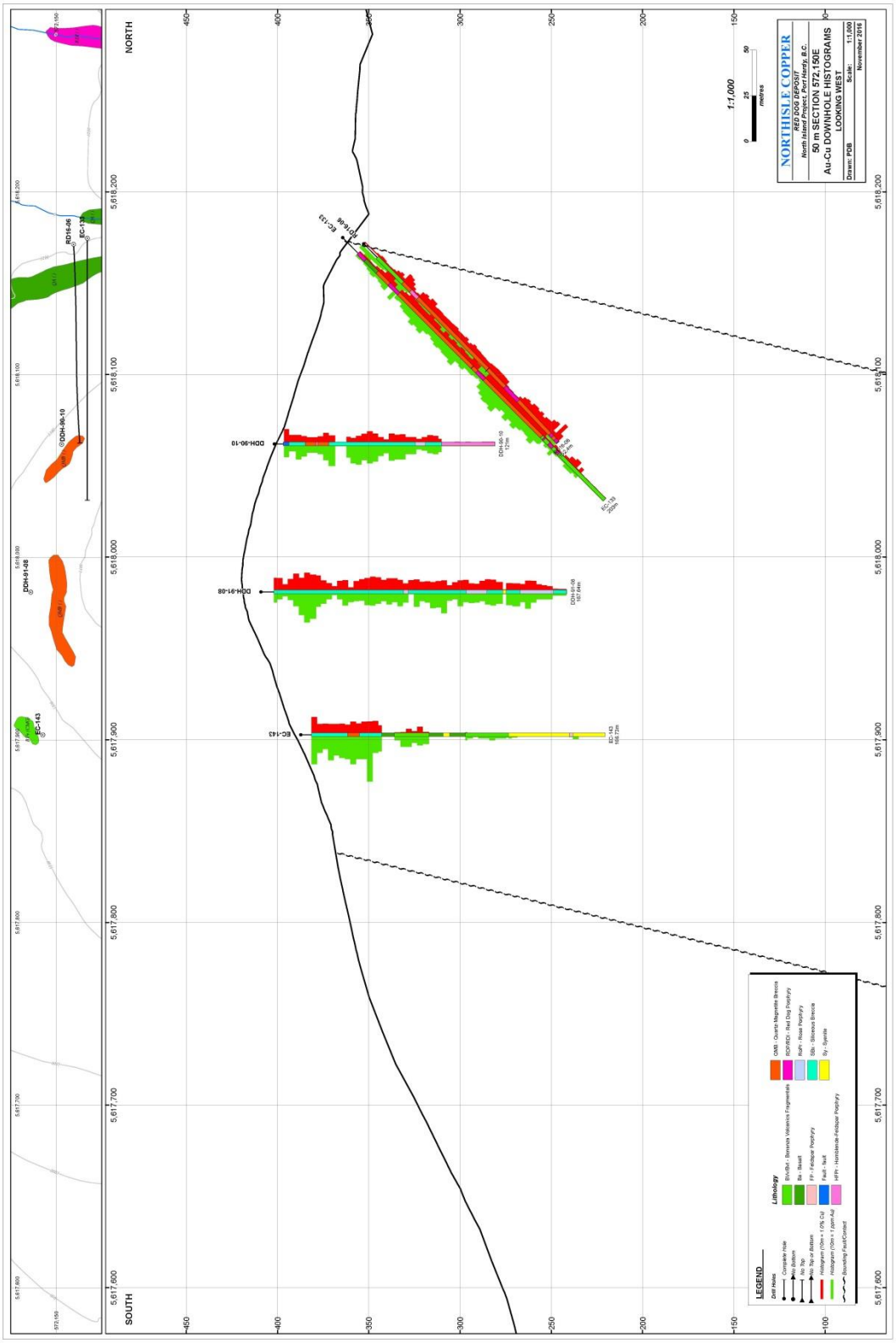


Figure 10.2a Section 572150E

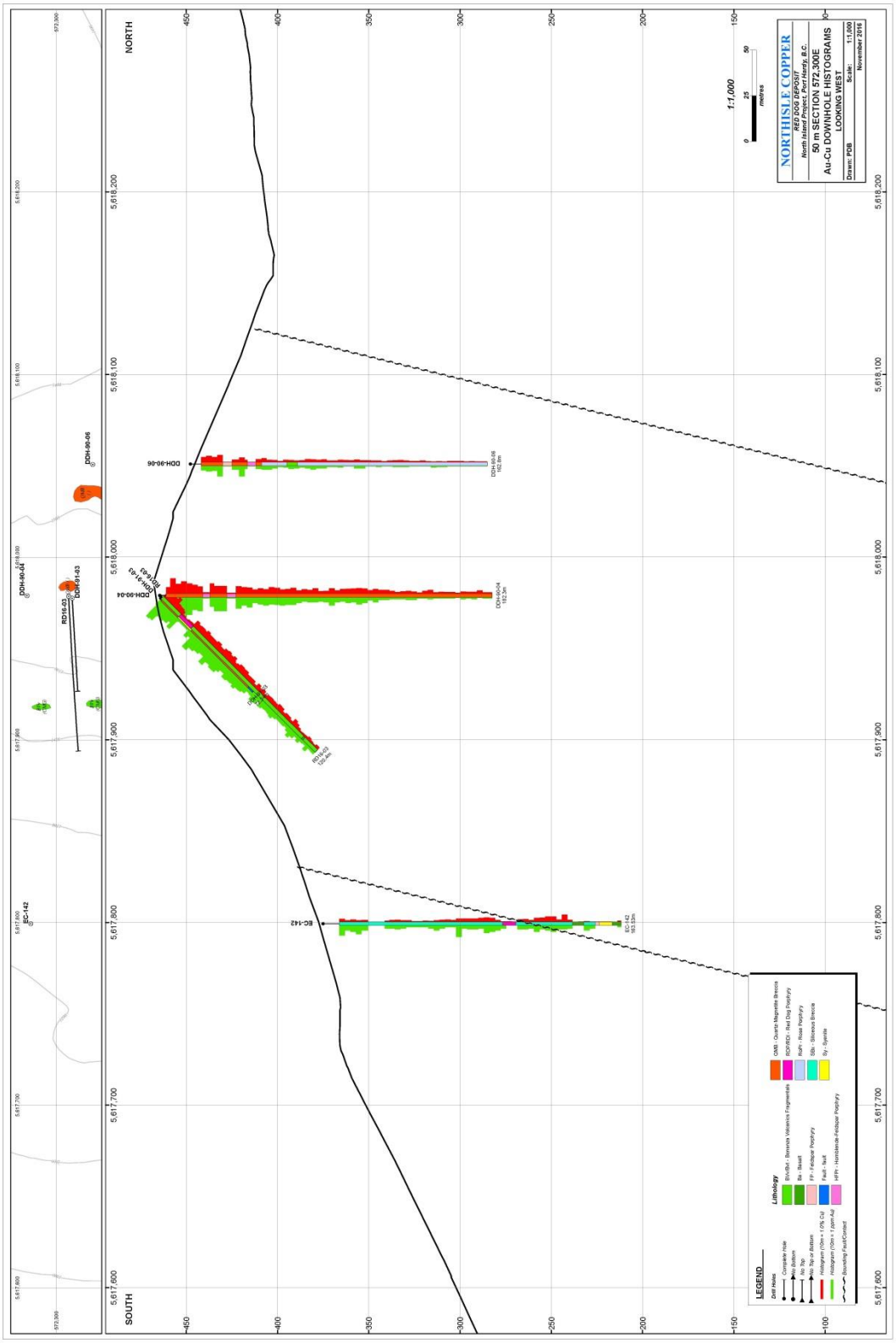


Figure 10.2b Section 572300E

mineralized body appear to be largely outlined; however, verification hole RD-16-03, which successfully penetrated a fault that had terminated historical hole DDH- 91-03, continued in strong copper-gold mineralization for an additional 28.6 metres potentially extending the depth level of the Red Dog Zone.

Three holes (9RD-16-04, RD-16-05 and RD-16-05A) were drilled to test for deeply buried porphyry copper mineralization to the south of the Red Dog Zone. Due to poor ground conditions, all three drill holes were lost at depths of 150.8, 124 and 207.8 metres respectively, well before the targeted depth of 500 metres. Hole RD-16-04 intersected anomalous levels of copper over the final 50 metres of the hole, indicating that the deep porphyry target remains a viable exploration target for future drilling.

A summary of the weighted averages of the 2016 intersections for copper and gold over the reported intersection length of the drill core is tabled below.

Table 10.2 2016 Drill Hole Results Summary

Hole No.	Purpose	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu (%	Au (g/t)
RD-16-01	Verification Hole	1.5	200.0	198.5	0.31	0.47
RD-16-02	Verification Hole	8.0	154.0	146.0	0.33	0.52
RD-16-03	Verification Hole	1.2	100.8	99.6	0.28	0.48
including		1.2	72.0	70.8	0.30	0.55
RD-16-04	Deep Porphyry Target	102.0	150.9	48.9	0.11	
RD-16-05	Deep Porphyry Target	Not assayed				
RD-16-05A	Deep Porphyry Target	No sig results				
RD-16-06	Verification Hole	30.0	152.0	122.0	0.30	0.41

Note: Reported Intercepts are intercept lengths and not true widths.

10.3 2016 Core Logging Procedure

Diamond drilling, core logging and sampling at Red Dog have been supervised by John McClintock, P.Eng., of Northisle, a Qualified Person in accordance with National Instrument 43-101.

Core logging included lithological and geotechnical logging of recovered core which included description of mineralogy and major geological features such as dykes, faults (gouge rock), simple RQD calculations, core recovery, structural data and specific gravity calculations. The information was input into a digital core logging platform (GeoSpark Logger).

Logging of each hole was carried out in two phases. In phase one, core, recoveries, Rock Quality Designation (RQD), hardness, breakage, joint counts and specific gravity calculations were determined. Phase one also included photographing the core for a visual record. Core recoveries were calculated using total length of rock core contained in a run divided by the length of the run, multiplied by 100% to get recovery.

In general, core recoveries from the HQ core for the four confirmation holes were good, with recoveries in the 80% range. Core losses occurred in fractured and faulted zones where the rock was crushed and chloritized and in some near surface, strongly weathered intervals. Fragments may have ground together in the core tube with minor losses occurring. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite can occur in sheared and broken rock formations where the rock is friable and easily ground up and carried out of the hole with the drill fluids. These losses can be mitigated by capable drillers paying careful attention to ground conditions, but any potential losses are always difficult to quantify. At Red Dog, such difficult ground conditions were encountered periodically in the four confirmation drill holes. Three attempts were made to complete the deeper exploration hole south of the historical resource, but all three holes were lost due too bad (faulted) ground conditions. It is reasonable, on a global basis, to accept copper and gold values from core samples as closely approximating in situ values.

RQD calculations were performed using D.U. Deere's method where all pieces longer than 10 cm in length of intact and competent core in a run were identified and then summed up. The sum of the length was then divided by the length of the run all multiplied by 100 to calculate percent.

Specific gravity calculations were performed every 10 metres of the core with samples collected from mineralized and relatively unmineralized core and the various rock lithologies. The specific gravity is calculated by weighing a specific length of sample in air and then weighing the same sample in water. Weight determinations were made using an A&D balance, Model EJ-6100, with accuracy to 0.1 grams.

In the second phase, the lithological description of recovered core was recorded, which primarily included rock type, colour, texture, oxidation depths, sulphide content, alteration and description of major geological features such as intrusive dykes, faults, quartz veining density and foliation relative to core axis. Phase two also included marking the core for sampling and the entire hole was sampled from top to bottom at two metre intervals. A total of 554 samples were collected from the 2016 drilling.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security 1966-1990

The authors consider all the pre-2015 Red Dog geological, analytical and related data to be historical in nature and as such, make no representations as to whether the historical information is complete or wholly accurate. While sampling methods and analytical procedures may not meet the current standards of National Instrument 43-101, and verification of the data is no longer possible, the work was completed by competent geologists. It is the opinion of the authors that the sampling and analytical work was done to the highest standards of the day, and that the results may be relied upon and used for evaluation of the Red Dog property. There is no reason to believe that either sampling integrity or security was jeopardized at any time during the sampling programs reported in the project's historical reports.

Information available regarding sample preparation and analysis for diamond drilling at Red Dog between 1968 and 1991 is covered in assessment reports by Muntanion and Witherly (1982), Muntanion (1983), Richards and Muntanion (1983) and Richards (1988, 1990 and 1991). The reports indicate that analysis was done by either Chemex Labs Ltd. of North Vancouver, B.C., Utah Mines Ltd. Laboratory at the Island Copper Mine, or Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, B.C. Core samples were collected by splitting the core with a jaw-type splitter. One half of the core was shipped for sample preparation and analysis while the other half of the core was returned to the core box.

11.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security Northisle 2015

Soil samples taken in 2015 were collected with either a grub hoe or rock hammer from the B horizon. Rock samples were collected with a rock hammer. Soil sample were placed in numbered, gusseted kraft paper bags and rock samples were placed in numbered plastic sample bags with a corresponding numbered paper sample tag. The samples were then shipped in a sealed container to the ALS Labs ("ALS") facility in North Vancouver, B.C. ALS is an ISO 17025:2005 accredited lab. The authors are not aware of any relationship between ALS and Northisle.

At ALS, soil samples were dried and sieved to minus 180 microns (Code SCR-41). A 25-gram sub sample was then analyzed for gold by aqua regia ICP-MS (code Au-ST43). A 0.5-gram cut of the screened material from each sample was then analyzed for 51 elements including copper and molybdenum by ultra-trace ICP-MS after digestion with aqua regia (Code ME-MS41L). Rock samples were crushed to 70% passing 2mm. A 250-gram sub sample was then pulverized to 85% passing 75 microns (Code PUL-31). The samples were then split using a riffle splitter and the prepared sample analyzed as follows. A 0.25 gram cut of the screened material from each sample was subjected to a 4 Acid Digestion and then analyzed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES for 48 elements (Code ME-MS61). Total gold content in the samples was determined by subjecting a 50-gram cut of the screened material to fire assay and ICP-AES (Code Au-ICP-22).

No control samples were submitted by Northisle for their limited 2015 soil and rock sampling program; however, ALS performs routine check analysis during sample runs including in-house standards and pulp duplicates.

11.3 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security Northisle 2016

After geotechnical and geological logging, 2016 drill core sample intervals were marked directly on the core with lumber crayons. Each sample is marked with a Bureau Veritas Mineral Laboratories ("BVL") paper sample tag to be included in the sampling bag for analysis and a portion of the sample tag displaying the sample number, and the sample interval (From-To) was stapled into the wooden core box at the start of the interval.

Once the sampling intervals have been selected by the geologist, they are moved to the cutting room where each length of core is cut in half lengths using an electric diamond blade circular saw. A cut half core sample was then placed into a plastic sample bag, the paper sample tag

placed in the bag and the sample ID written on the outside of the bag. Each sample bag is secured with a “zap” strap to prevent any material entering or exiting the bag. Individual samples were combined in a large rice bag and the top of the rice bag sealed with a “zap” strap and a numbered security tag. Several rice bags are then placed on a wooden pallet and wrapped with plastic sealing for shipment.

Suites of certified reference material (standards), blanks and duplicates were added into the core sample sequence every 20 samples. The reference material was 100 grams of either WCM Minerals CU 181 or CU 184 and the blank material used was dolomite landscaping material. Duplicate samples were created by quartering one sample of half core on site with both quarters sent directly to BVL for duplicate analysis and a pulp duplicate subsequently sent from BVL to ALS for check analysis.

The core samples were transported directly by bonded transport from Northisle’s core logging facility to BVL in Vancouver, B.C. for sample preparation and analysis. BVL is ISO 9001:2008 accredited. The authors are not aware of any relationship between BVL and Northisle.

On receipt of the samples in Vancouver, BVL confirmed the security numbers of the sacks received, the individual sample numbers and the integrity of each sample. No breaks in the chain of custody of the samples have been recorded.

Upon receipt by BVL, all core samples are dried, and then 1kg crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh. A 250g split of the material was then pulverized until 85% passes 200 mesh. The pulverized samples were treated to a 4 Acid Digestion (Code MA200) where a 0.25 g split is heated in HNO3-HClO4-HF to fuming and taken to complete dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-MS for 45 elements including copper to low detection limits. For gold, a 50g split of the pulverized material was analyzed by fire assay fusion with atomic absorption finish (Code FA350-Au).

At BVL, a suite of blanks, reference materials and duplicate samples were inserted by the lab into the sample stream. The results reported from the lab control samples were within the limits of instrumental and analytical accuracy. No corrective actions were taken by the lab. Control samples submitted by the Company are reported in the Data Verification section of this report.

Pulp duplicate sample were shipped by BVL to ALS for check assaying. At ALS, a 0.25g split is treated to a 4 Acid Digestion (Code ME-MS61). The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-MS and ICP-AES for 48 elements to low detection limits. For copper, a prepared sample is digested with a 4 Acid Digestion (Code Cu-OG62) and the evaporated to incipient dryness. The residue was dissolved in HCl and solutions were then analyzed by ICP-AES. Total gold content in the samples was determined by subjecting a 50g split to fire assay and ICP-AES finish (Code Au-ICP22).

In the opinion of the authors, the sampling methods, analytical procedures and security protocols employed by Northisle are accepted industry practise and have produced samples of appropriate quality and reliability for the purposes of resource estimation. There is no reason to believe that either sampling integrity or security was jeopardized at any time during the 2015 or 2016 sampling programs.

12.0 Data Verification

12.1 Drill Holes from 1968-1991

None of the original analytical certificates for the for the drilling done between 1968 and 1991 are available for review; however, assessment reports contain photocopies of drill logs with assays for the 1982, 1983, 1988 and 1990 drilling and photocopies of analytical certificates for the 1991 drilling. The digital assay database for all historical drill holes contains 1,959 assay records. As part of this study, the authors performed a review of the entire drillhole database against photocopied versions of the drill logs and assay records. The authors found 38 assays missing, four incorrect intervals (mostly conversion errors) and 28 incorrect assay values within the database. These errors were corrected for the final database.

12.2 Drill Holes from 2016

In the 2016 verification drilling by Northisle, four holes were twinned to verify historic analysis. Three of the four historical drill holes selected for twinning occur in an east-west line through the centre of the historical resource. The fourth verification hole was drilled at the northern end of the historical resource (Figures 10.0a and 10.0b). The 2016 holes were located from two to seven metres from the historical collars, and drilled at the same azimuth and dip as the corresponding historical hole. The variation in distance was the result of the larger drill rig used in 2016 that could not safely be placed in all cases within two metres of the original hole. A summary of the results is included below:

Table 12.2a Drill Hole Comparison

Historic Drill Hole	2016 Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)
DDH90-03		3.0	201.0	198.0	0.36	0.61
	RD-16-01	1.5	200.0	198.5	0.31	0.47
EC132A/132		9.14	155.14	146.0	0.31	0.51
	RD-16-02	8.0	154.0	146.0	0.33	0.52
DDH-91-03		1.2	71.1	69.9	0.33	0.50
	RD-16-03	1.2	100.8	99.6	0.28	0.48
	including	1.2	72.0	70.8	0.30	0.55
EC 133		30.5	152.4	121.9	0.31	0.46
	RD-16-06	30.0	152.0	122.0	0.30	0.41

In general, analytical results from all four verification holes correlate well with the historical results. The discrepancy observed between verification hole RD-16-01 and historical hole DDH-90-03 can be largely explained by a six-metre section of leached core present in RD-16-01 and not present in DDH-90-03. Verification hole RD-16-03 returned a similar result to historical hole DDH-91-03 to a depth of about 72 metres where DDH-91-03 terminated in a fault. The 2016 drill hole successfully penetrated the fault and continued in strong mineralization for an additional 28.6 metres.

The digital database supplied to the authors by Northisle contains 554 assay records for the 2016 drilling, including 446 core samples and 108 Quality Analysis/Quality Control ("QA/QC") samples. As part of this study, the authors performed a review of the entire drillhole database against original copies of the drill logs and assay records. The authors found no material errors within the database.

n support of the core sample analysis program; blank samples, certified reference materials (standards), sample and pulp duplicates were included in the samples submitted to BVL. For the 2016 diamond drill program, approximately one in five analysis represents QA/QC data verification. The authors have no reason not to rely on the QA/QC procedures performed by Northisle.

Table 12.2b Summary of QA/QC Sampling for 2016 Red Dog Drilling

Sample Type	Number of Samples	% of Samples
QC -Blanks	22	4
QC – Duplicates	25	4.5
QC – Pulp Duplicates	35	6.3
QC - Standards	26	4.7
ORIG - Core	446	80.5
Total Samples	**554**	**100**

Blanks

Blank material was sourced from dolomite landscaping material and inserted by the geologist into the sample stream every 20 samples to verify that the laboratory equipment was properly cleaned between samples and to detect any contamination during preparation.

In total, Northisle assayed 22 blank samples, representing approximately 4% of the assay database. All 22 samples were above the ultra trace detection limit of 0.1 ppm for copper and 3 of the 22 samples were above the 2-ppb detection limit for gold with the average value of samples above the detection limit being 4.07 ppm copper and 2.7 ppb gold respectively, well below even low grade ore values. The copper and gold values reported for the blank samples are plotted on the control charts below. There is no reason not to rely on the results of the blank samples and there does not appear to be any evidence of laboratory contamination.

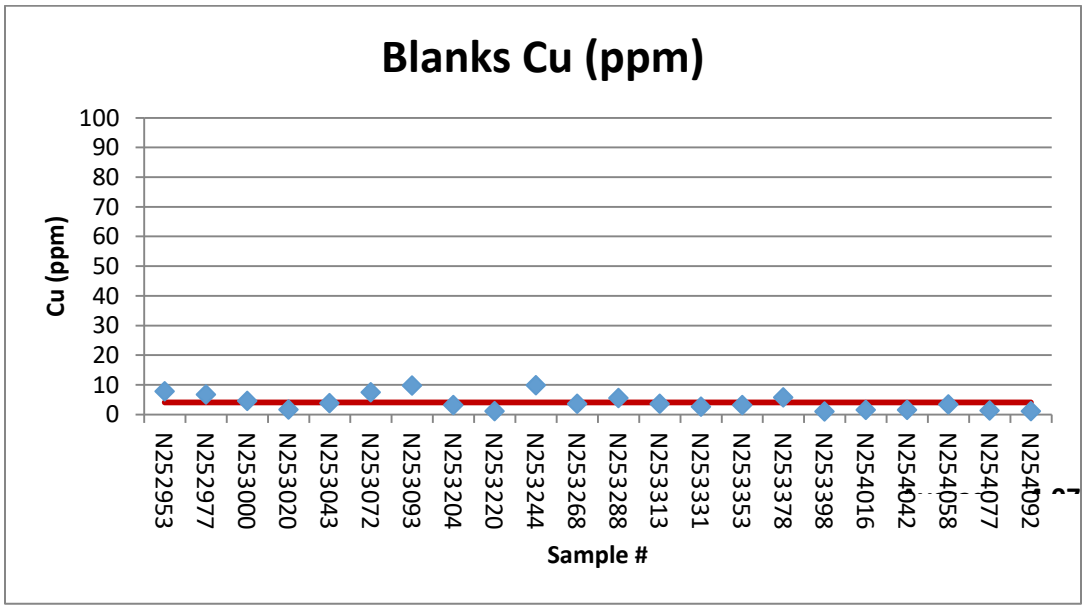


Figure 12.2a Cu Blank Samples

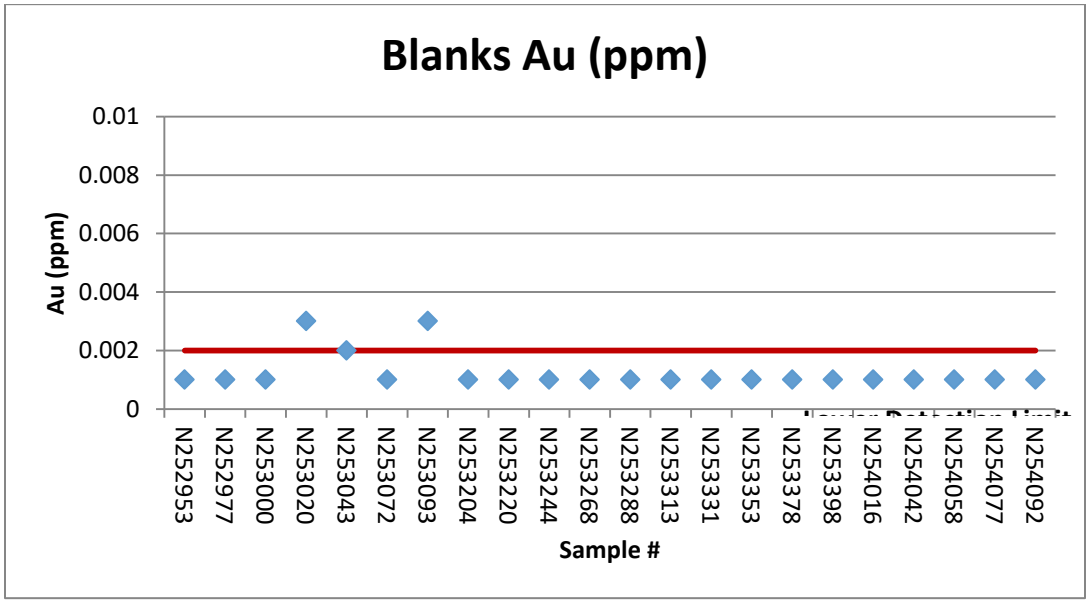


Figure 12.2b Au Blank Samples

Duplicates

Quartered coarse duplicate samples were inserted into the sample stream every 20 samples to establish sample variance through the sample preparation and sample analysis process.

Northisle assayed 25 duplicate samples, representing approximately 4.5% of the assay database. The accepted limit for duplicates was established at +/- 20% relative pair difference. Duplicate sample analysis for copper and gold was in general good (see figures below). The duplicate control samples, with 1 exception for copper and 3 exceptions for gold, are found to be within acceptable levels of reproducibility.

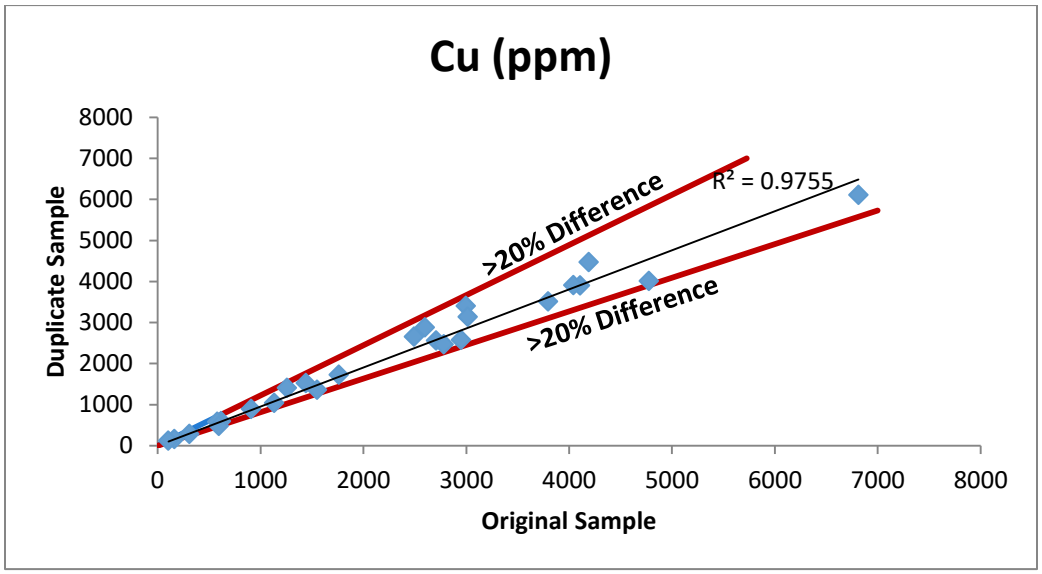


Figure 12.2c Cu Duplicate Samples

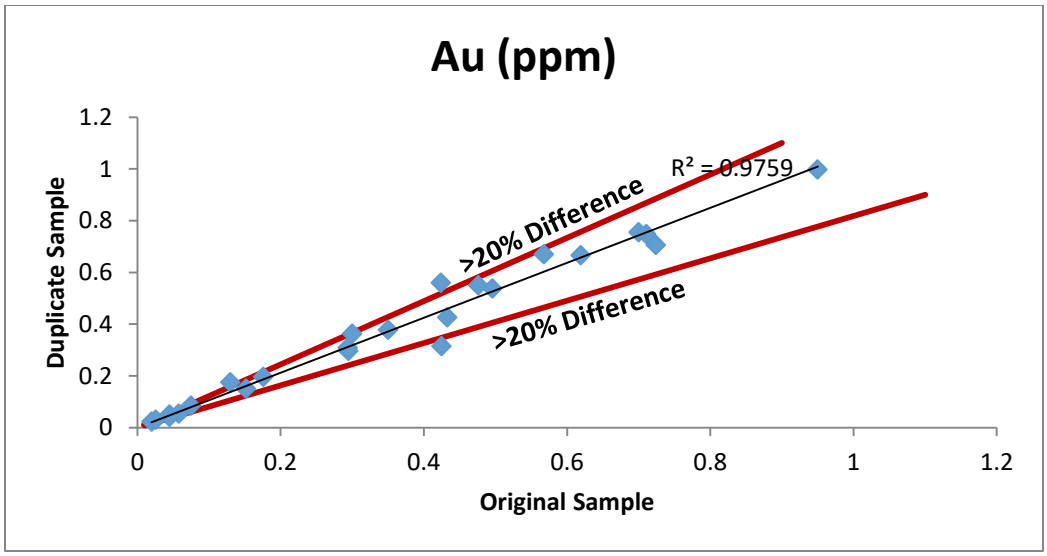


Figure 12.2d Au Duplicate Samples

Pulp Duplicates

A portion of pulp from samples randomly selected by Northisle (35 samples representing approximately 6.3% of all 2016 samples) were collected by BVL and shipped to ALS for analysis to provide a second independent laboratory check for comparison purposes.

A comparison of BVL copper and gold results with the ALS results for the checked pulps reveals a strong degree of reproducibility (Figures 12.2e and 12.2f) with gold and copper values on average, slightly higher from BVL.

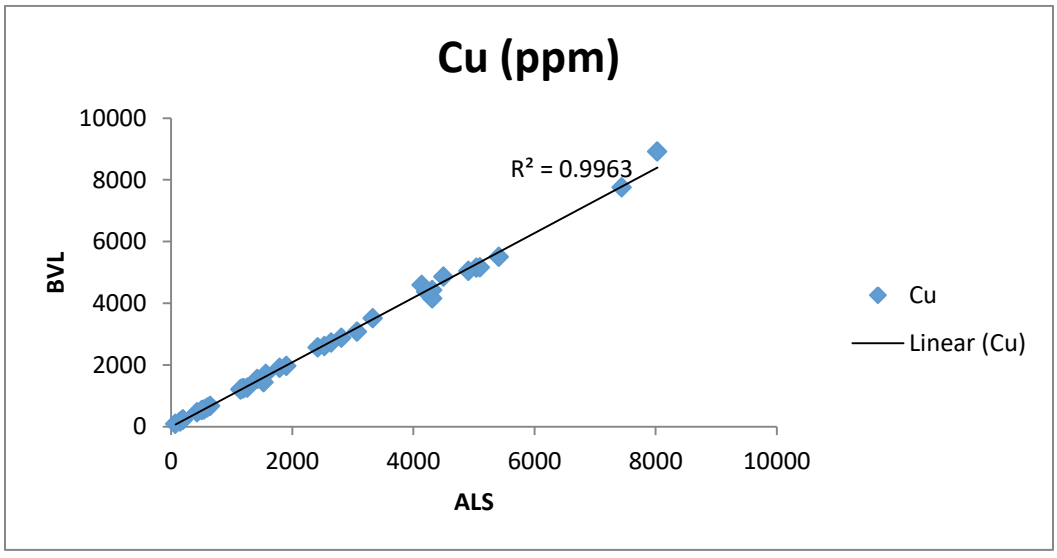


Figure 12.2e Cu Pulp Duplicate Samples

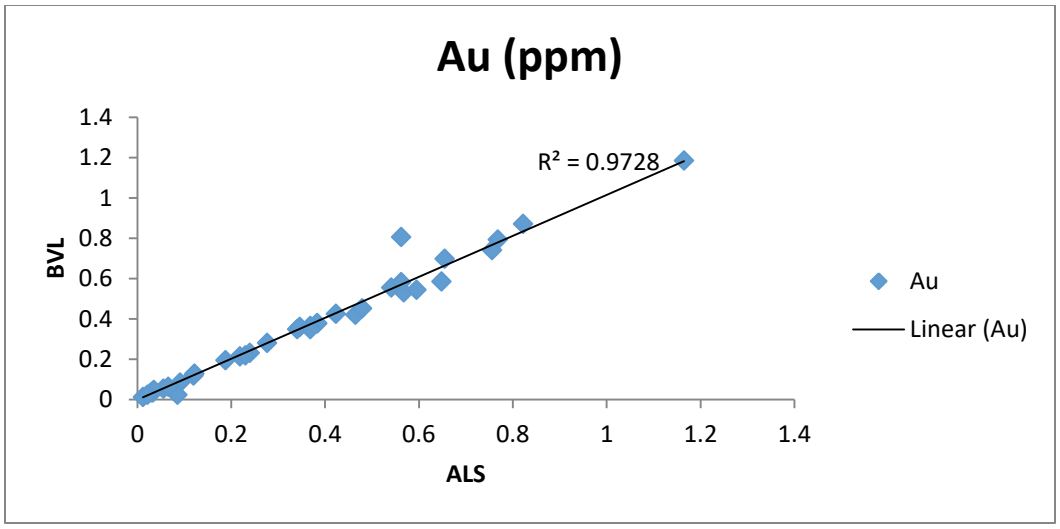


Figure 12.2f Au Pulp Duplicate Samples

Standards or Reference Material

Two analytical standards were obtained from WCM Minerals as CU 181 and CU 184. The selected standards provide a good reflection of the average copper and gold grade ranges encountered.

The analytical standards were inserted by the geologist into the sample stream in an alternating manner every 20 samples to test the accuracy and precision of the analysis. In total, 13 analysis of CU 181 and 13 analysis of CU 184 have been conducted, representing a frequency of approximately 4.7% of the samples analyzed. The acceptable criterion for the standards is the mean value +/- two standard deviations. Table 12.2c presents the recommended mean grade and accepted standard deviation range for the standard used.

Table 12.2c Standard Reference Material for Copper and Gold

Standard	Certified Element	Recommended Value	1sd	2sd	2sd low limit	2sd high limit
CU 181	Au (ppm)	0.59	0.03	0.06	0.53	0.65
CU 181	Cu (%)	0.59	0.02	0.04	0.55	0.63
CU 184	Au (ppm)	0.19	0.015	0.03	0.22	0.16
CU 184	Cu (%)	0.192	0.004	0.008	0.2	0.184

Review of the CU 181 and CU 184 data from BVL indicates that three apparently erroneous samples exist (for Cu analysis from CU 184), corresponding to 11.5% of the total standard analysis. Generally, the standards perform within two standard deviations, indicating reasonable accuracy and precision.

In the opinion of the authors, the program of Quality Analysis/ Quality Control employed by Northisle are accepted industry practise and would produce analytical data of appropriate quality and reliability for the purposes of resource estimation.

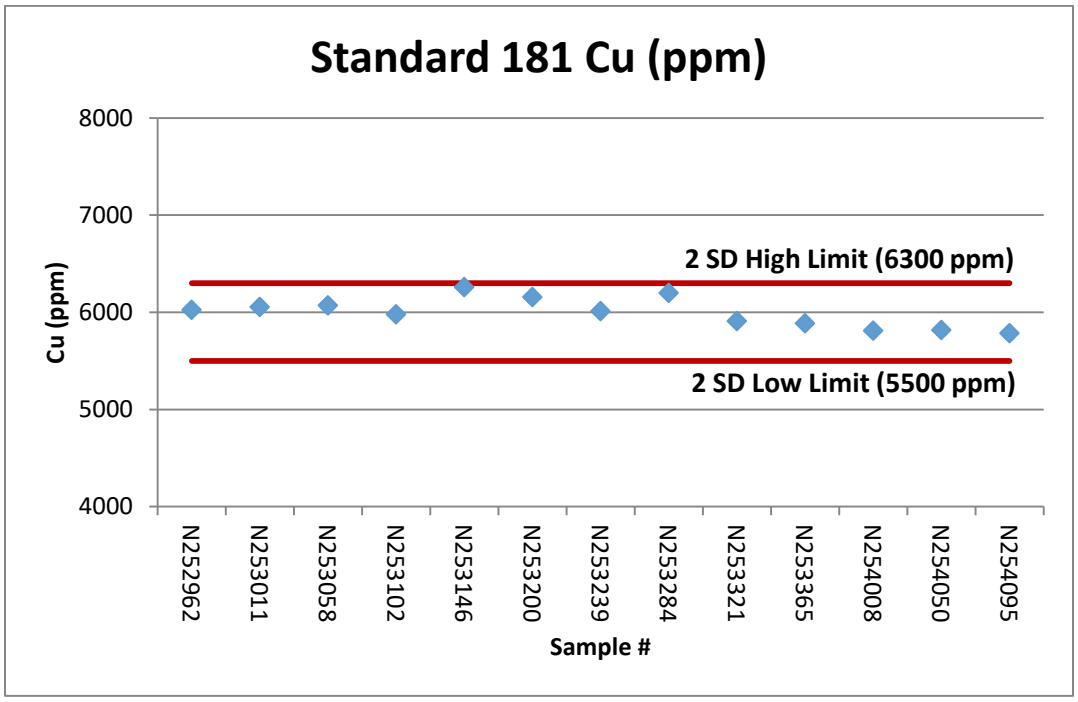


Figure 12.2g Cu Standard 181

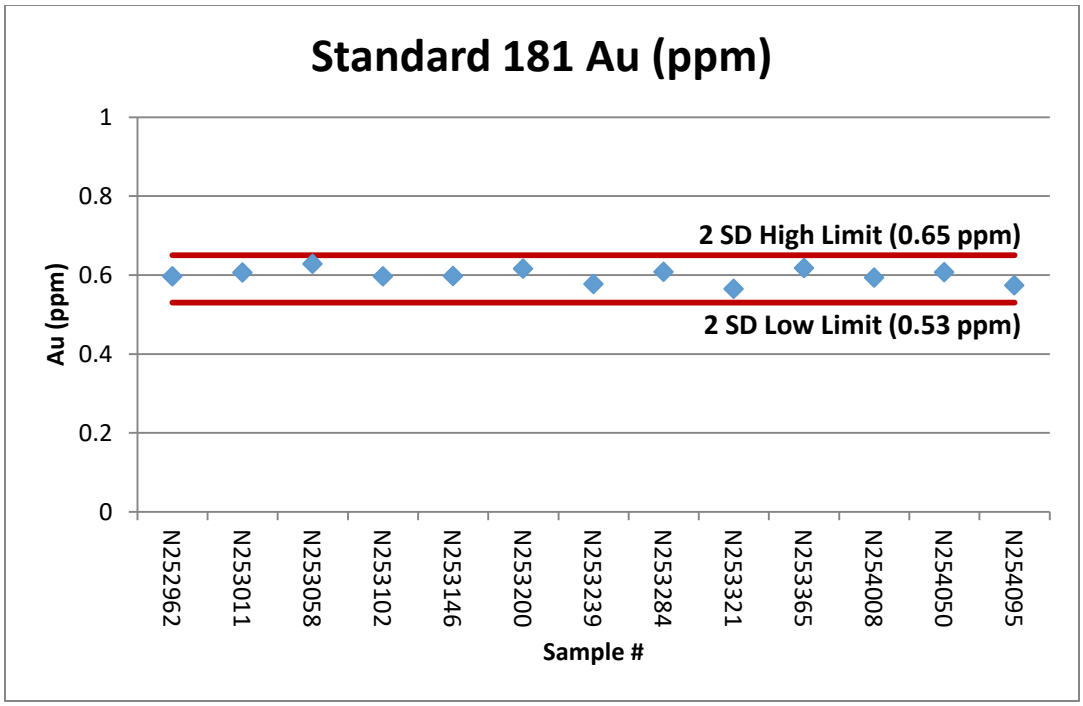


Figure 12.2h Au Standard 181

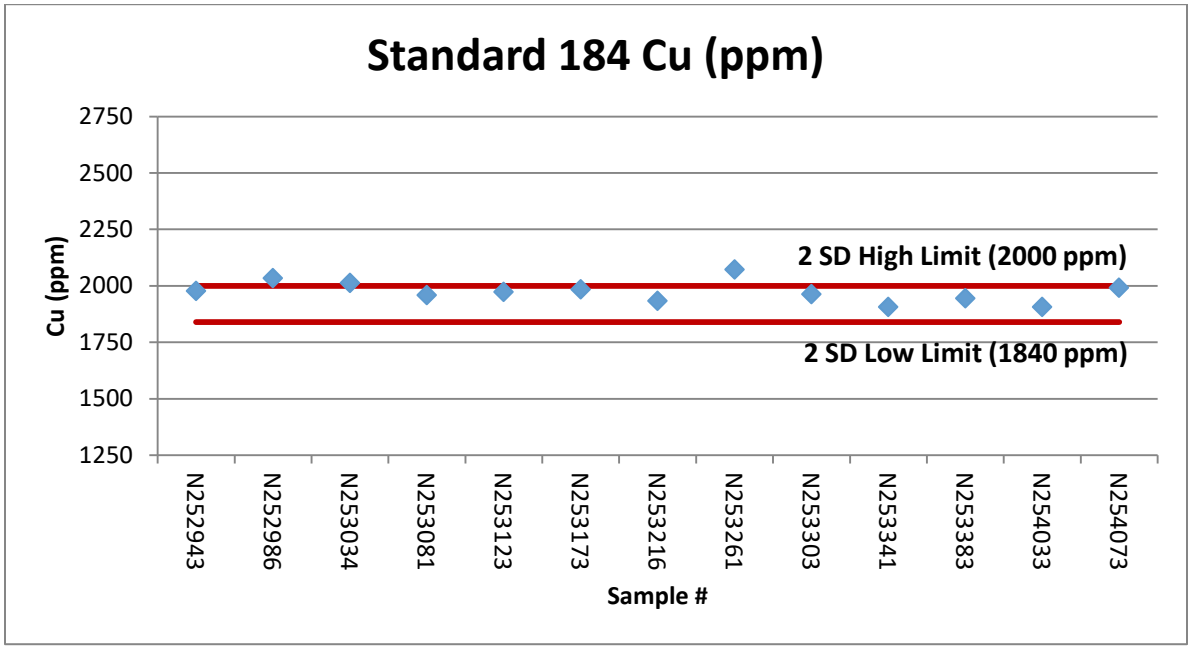


Figure 12.2i Cu Standard 184

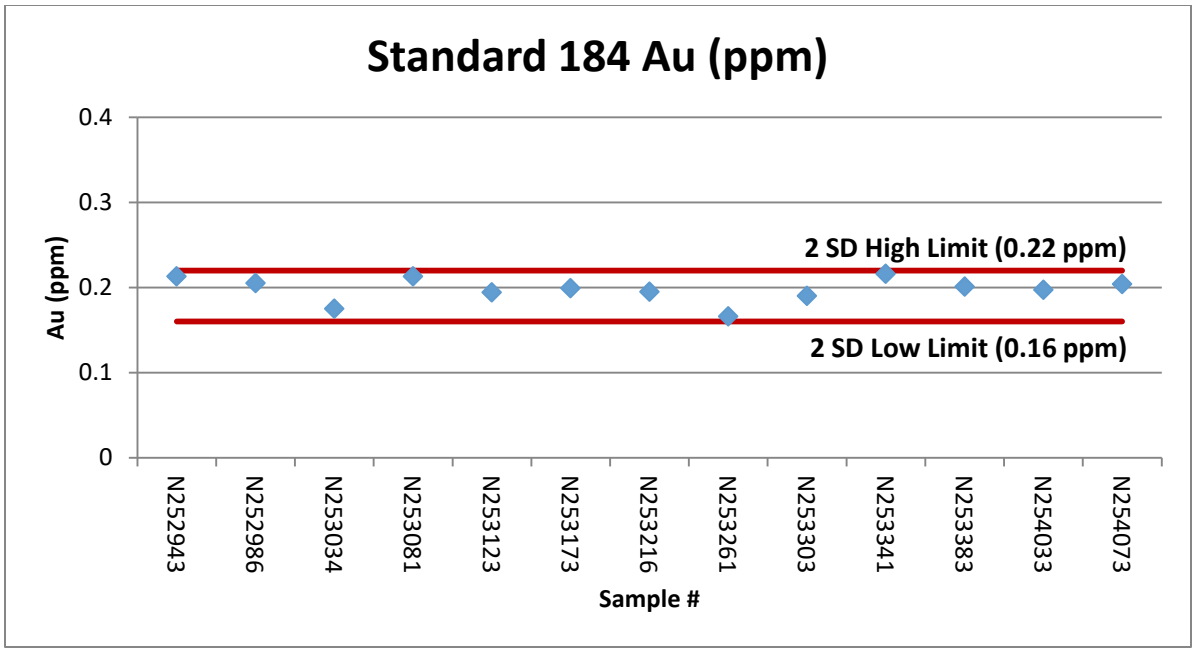


Figure 12.2j Au Standard 184

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

There has been no recent mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the Red Dog property.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

14.1 Drill Holes

Assay results were obtained from several previous operator's surface drill logs. Logs were available for all of the historical drilling including Utah Mines (1982, 1983), Crew Capital (1988), Moraga Resources (1991) and Northisle (2016).

As a check on the validity of the historical results, Northisle twinned four previous holes in 2016.

Table 14.1a Comparison of Twinned Drilling Results

HOLE	EC-132A	RD16-02
From (m)	15.24	8

To (m)	155.14	155.45
Length (m)	139.9	147.45
High (%Cu)	0.53	1.00
Low (%Cu)	0.11	0.09
Average (% Cu)	0.31	0.35
High (ppm Au)	1.097	1.202
Low (ppm Au)	0.171	0.071
Average (ppm Au)	0.50	0.52
HOLE	**EC-133**	**RD-16-06**
From (m)	12.19	0
To (m)	149.35	152
Length (m)	137.16	152
High (%Cu)	0.63	0.89
Low (%Cu)	0.01	0.005
Average (%Cu)	0.27	0.27
High (ppm Au)	0.891	1.056
Low (ppm Au)	0.017	0.006
Average (ppm Au)	0.390	0.377
HOLE	**DDH-90-03**	**RD-16-01**
From (m)	3.00	1.52
To (m)	201	201
Length (m)	198	199.48
High (%Cu)	0.78	0.78
Low (%Cu)	0.01	0.005
Average (%Cu)	0.36	0.31
High (ppm Au)	1.509	1.414
Low (ppm Au)	0.069	0.022
Average (ppm Au)	0.612	0.473
HOLE	**DDH91-03**	**RD16-03**
From (m)	1.18	1.22
To (m)	72.24	72.00
Length (m)	71.06	70.78
High (%Cu)	0.51	0.60
Low (%Cu)	0.10	0.04
Average (%Cu)	0.35	0.30
High (ppm Au)	0.926	1.232
Low (ppm Au)	0.103	0.034
Average (ppm Au)	0.537	0.546

Note: Lengths & averages were taken to the nearest equivalent depth.

It is apparent from the tables that the copper and gold grades do not vary significantly between the historical and 2016 drilling. The historical drilling was therefore included in the resource estimation.

Other historical drilling in the area was carried out pre-1981. No logs or accurate maps are available for this drilling so these were not used in the estimate.

Table 14.1b provides a summary of drill holes used for the resource estimate

Table 14.1b DDH Program Summaries

Company	Year Drilled	Number of holes	Total Length (m)	Number of samples	Total Sample Length (m)	Percent Sampled
Utah Mines	1982	12	1,723.49	544	1,607.05	100
Crew Capital	1988	4	1,012.85	325	996.70	100
Moraga[1]	1990	11	1,750.07	531	1,703.02	100
Moraga	1991	7	1,058.00	299	1,017.89	100
Northisle	2016	5	837.19	408	819.06	100
TOTAL		**38**	**6,382.25**	**2,107**	**6,143.72**	**100**

1 - Moraga deepened 1 Utah hole in 1990.

The coordinate system for the original plans, sections and drill logs were in several grid systems including a Western Forest Products imperial grid system, UTM Zone 9 (NAD27) and a metric grid system that did not to seem to fit any standard datums. All the old collars that could be located and the recent drilling were surveyed in UTM Zone 9, NAD83 datum, initially using a hand-held GPS unit and later professionally using a differential GPS instrument.

All hole collars were georeferenced using the 2016 GPS UTM coordinates of known collars and applying a translation/rotation correction to the original coordinates. Collar elevations were obtained by using a detailed photogrammetric survey commissioned by Utah Mines in 1979. These elevations were compared to the GPS measurements with the following results.

Table 14.1c Collar Elevation Differences

HOLE	GPS TYPE	GPS ELEVATION (m)	DEM ELEVATION (m)	DEM DIFFERENCE (m)
DDH-88-2	Hand Held	400	396	-4
DDH-88-3	Hand Held	432	423	-9
DDH-90-01	Hand Held	362	356	-6
DDH-90-02	Hand Held	433	431	-2
DDH-90-03	Hand Held	461	458	-3
DDH-90-04	Differential	464.8	464.1	-0.7
DDH-90-05	Hand Held	456	458	+2
DDH-90-06	Hand Held	478	478	0

DDH-90-07	Hand Held	429	429	0
DDH-90-08	Hand Held	437	435	-2
DDH-90-09	Hand Held	418	419	-1
DDH-90-10	Hand Held	396	402	+6
DDH-91-02	Hand Held	461	458	-3
DDH-91-03	Differential	464.1	460.8	-3.3
DDH-91-04	Hand Held	433	431	-2
DDH-91-05	Hand Held	386	386	0
DDH-91-06	Hand Held	384	381	-3
DDH-91-07	Hand Held	427	422	-5
DDH-91-08	Hand Held	407	409	+2
EC-133	Hand Held	336	364	+28
EC-134	Hand Held	331	336	+5
EC-135	Differential	331.5	336.3	+4.8
EC-140	Differential	370.1	372.5	+2.4
EC-144	Hand Held	390	390	0
RD16-01	Differential	457.6	458.1	+0.5
RD16-02	Differential	463.1	462.4	-0.7
RD16-03	Differential	464.0	461.2	-2.8
RD16-05A	Differential	376.9	377.7	+0.8
RD16-06	Differential	352.9	352.9	0

Except for two readings using the hand-held GPS the differences are less than six metres. Since the original topography is the only consistent surface that could be converted into a digital elevation model that could be used to limit the geologic and block model, the elevations for the hand-held and non-surveyed collars were taken from the DEM surface. The DEM was adjusted to fit the more accurate differential elevation. From repeated georeferencing of existing plan maps and comparing location to the GPS surveys, the errors in locations for the historical drilling that were not surveyed is approximately +/- 2 metres.

14.2 Assays

Prior to the block model estimation, the assay data was first constrained to the block model limits plus 50 metres. This constrained data was then examined by statistical analysis, histograms, cumulative frequency and log-probability plots (Figures 14.2a to 14.2i). All elements have log-probability plots that are suggestive of two, highly overlapping populations. This is likely a result of the different alteration and/or rock type regimes where the CMG alteration has a mean value that is decidedly higher than all other alteration (Figure 14.2k). Lithologically, QMB, Sbx and fault units have increased copper mean values (Figure 14.2j).

Examination of the cumulative frequency and probability plots of the raw data suggests that for the three elements, the assays are relatively consistent up to the highest values with no extreme outliers. This is particularly evident if the data is partitioned into log-normal populations using a log-probability graphing technique where the main mineralization forms a single log-normal population. Figure 14.2c illustrates this as a log-probability plot of the raw copper data. When partitioned into two populations, the upper population ("B") exhibits a plus three standard deviation of 1.26% Cu which is above the highest assay returned. This suggested that no high cutting of the data was required. Table 14.2a provides a summary of the statistics.

Figure 14.2a Raw Data - Copper Log(10) Histogram

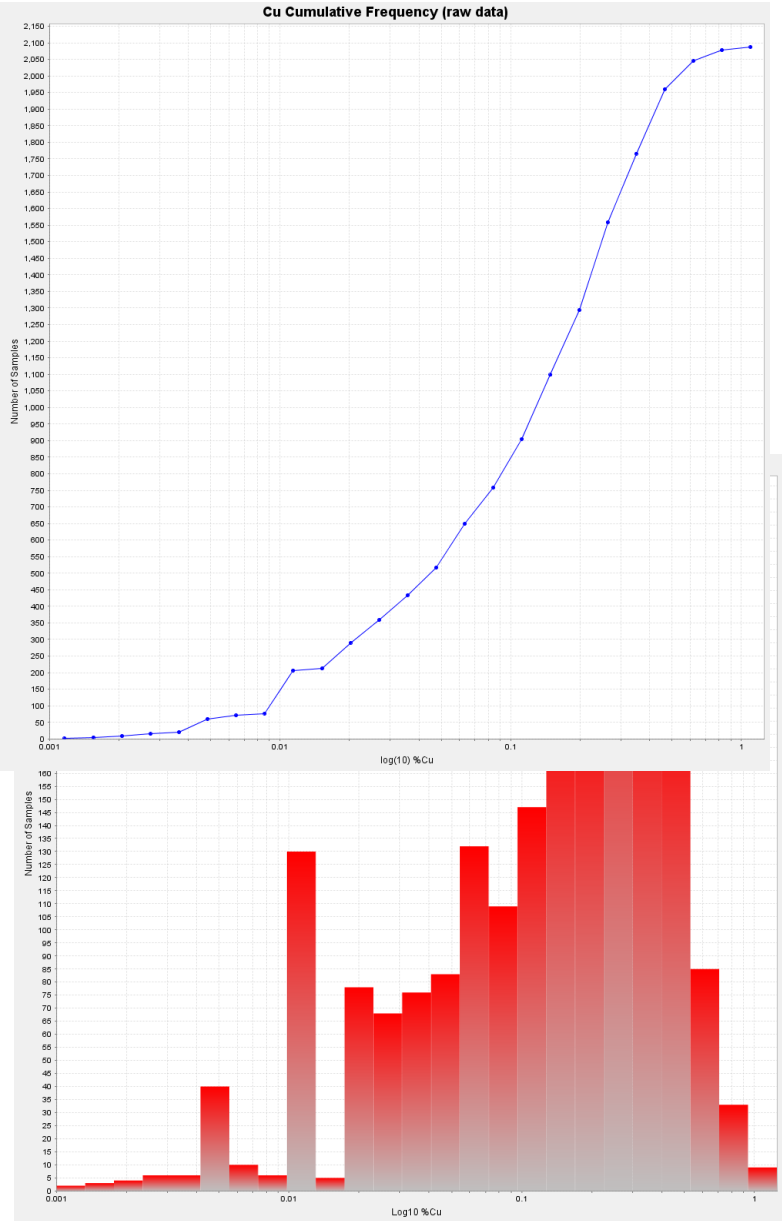


Figure 14.2b Raw Data - Copper Cumulative Frequency

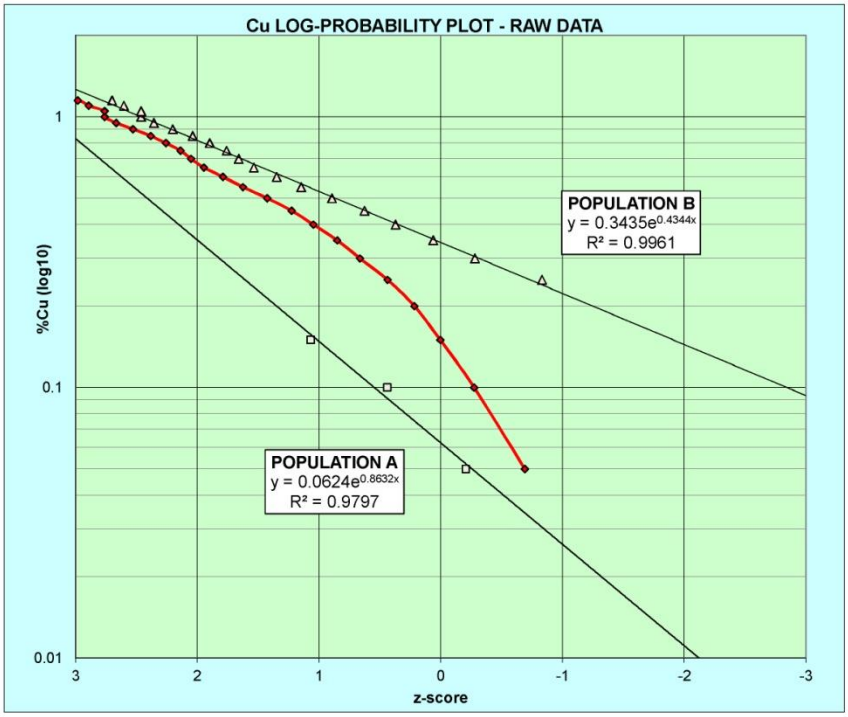


Figure 14.2c Raw Data - Copper Log-Probability Plot with two log-normal populations extracted.

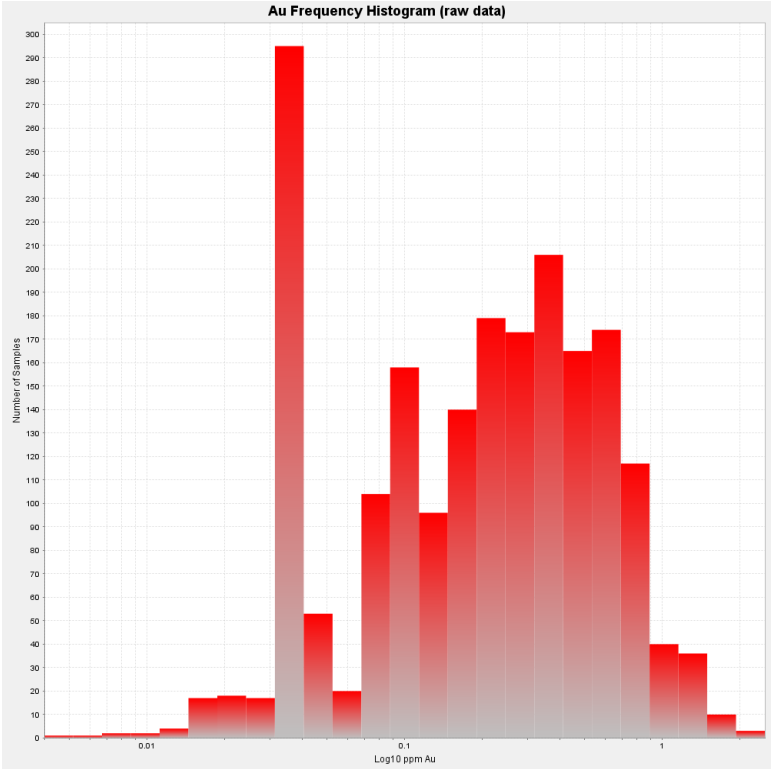


Figure 14.2d Raw Data Gold - Log(10) Histogram

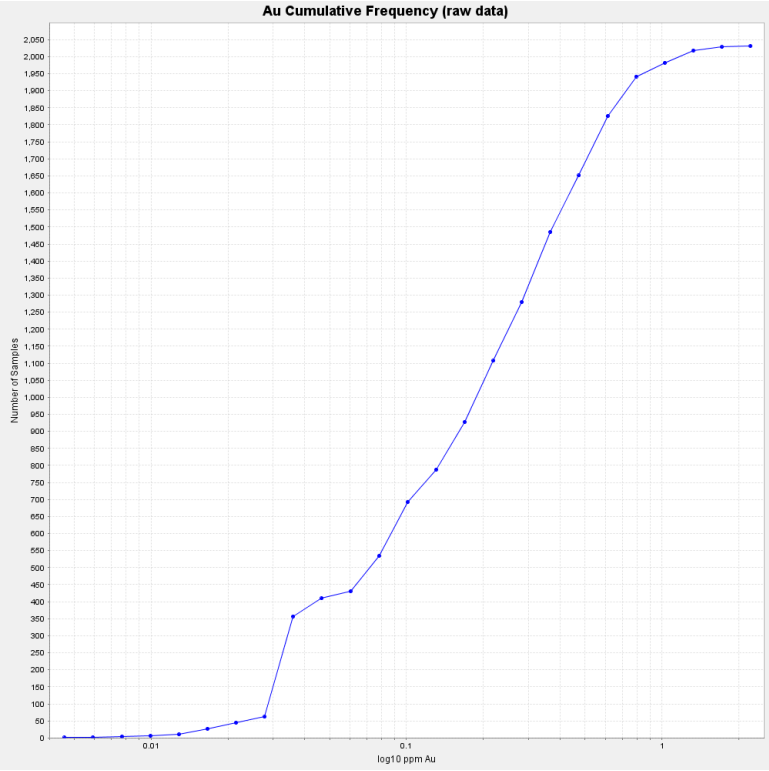


Figure 14.2e Raw Data Gold - Cumulative Frequency

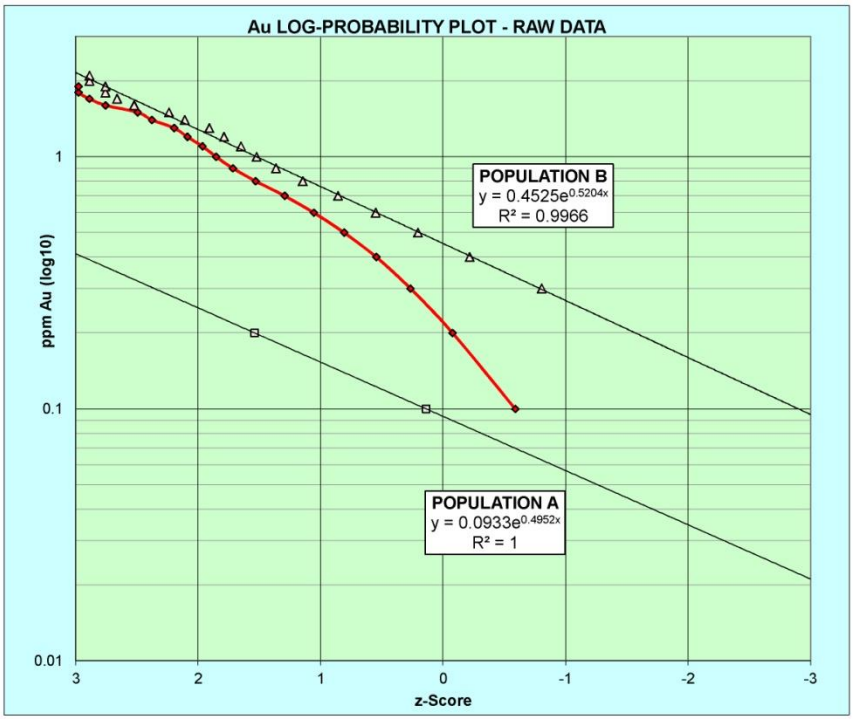


Figure 14.2f Raw Data - Gold Log-Probability Plot with two log-normal populations extracted

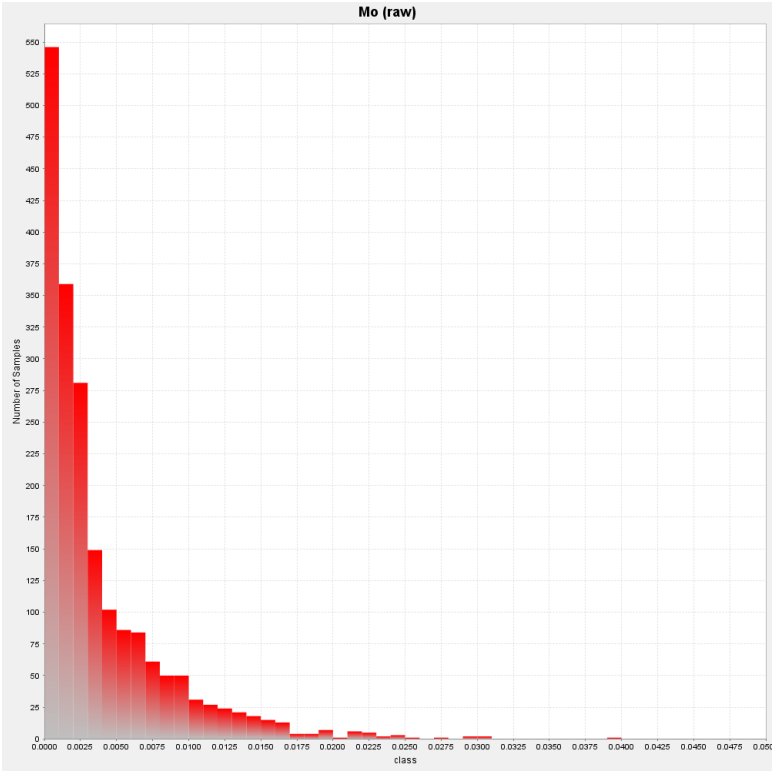


Figure 14.2g Raw Data Molybdenum - Log(10) Histogram

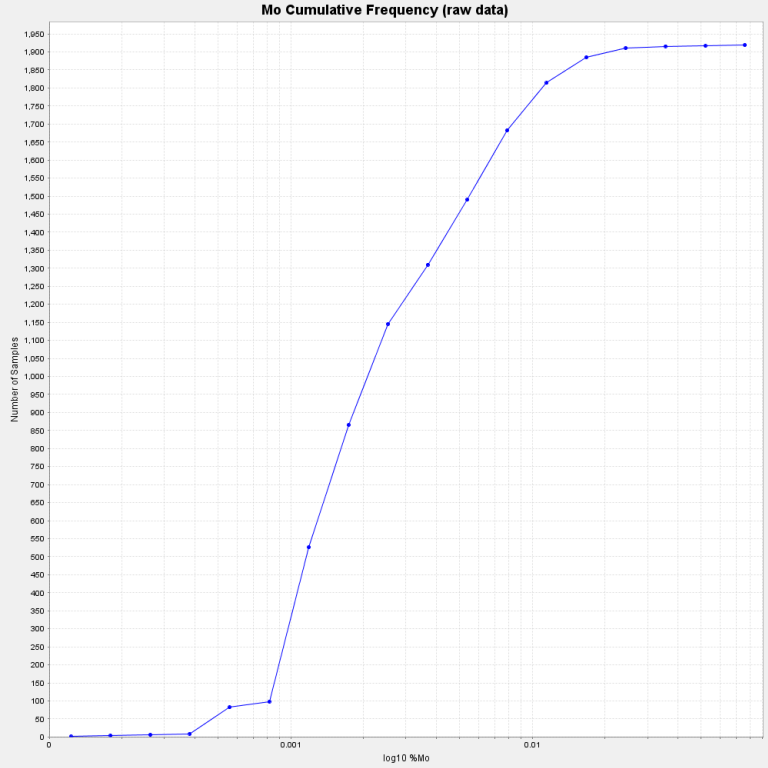


Figure 14.2h Raw Data - Molybdenum Cumulative Frequency

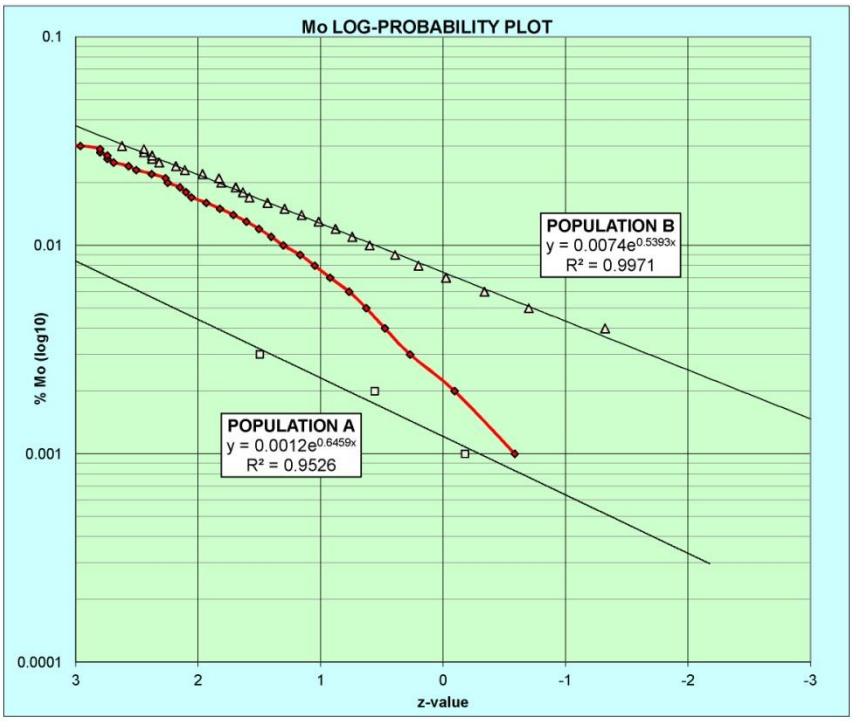


Figure 14.2i Raw Data - Molybdenum Log-Probability Plot showing two log-normal populations.

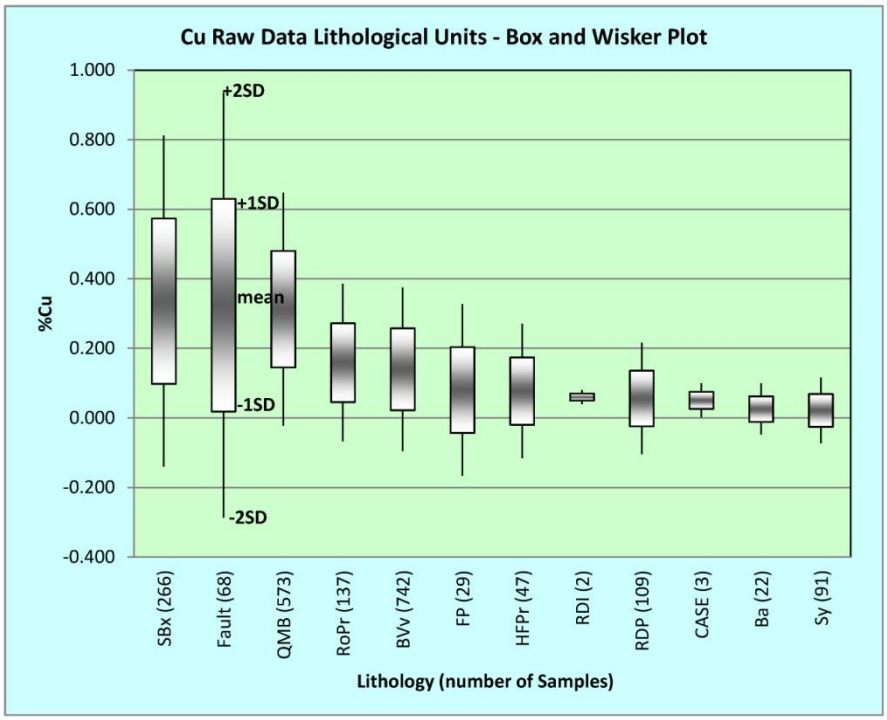


Figure 14.2j Raw data Copper box and whisker plot showing basic statistics by lithological units

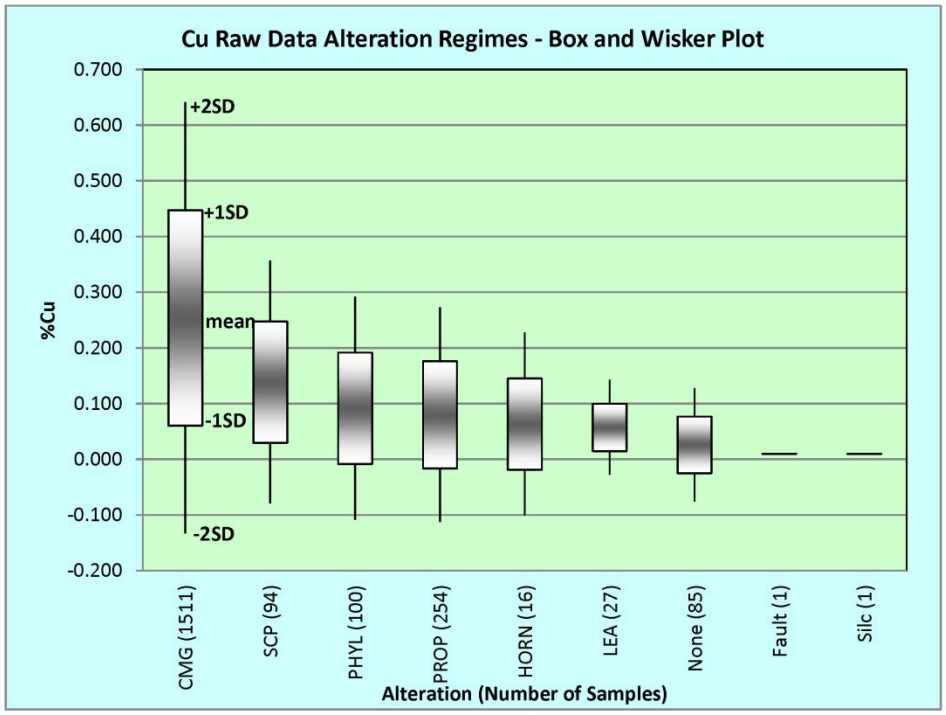


Figure 14.2k Raw Data Copper - box and whisker plot showing basic statistics by alteration regimes.

Table 14.2a Raw data - summary statistics.

Statistic	Cu	Au	Mo
Number of samples	2089	2070	1959
Minimum value	0	0	0
Maximum value	1.22	2.469	0.0900
Mean	0.21	0.302	0.0044
Median	0.150	0.206	0.0029
Variance	0.036	0.089	0.0003
Standard Deviation	0.189	0.299	0.0054
Coefficient of Variation	0.915	0.987	1.229

Raw assays to be used in the block estimation were composited down hole into equal 5 metre intervals. Intervals that were not assayed for gold and/or molybdenum were ignored in the compositing process. A statistical analysis of the resulting composites was carried out to compare with the raw data to ensure that the compositing process kept the integrity of the original data. Table 14.2b lists the summary statistics for the composited assays.

Table 14.2b Composited data - summary statistics

Statistic	Cu	Au	Mo
Number of samples	1263	1263	1212
Minimum value	0	0	0
Maximum value	1.130	1.959	0.0588
Mean	0.197	0.285	0.0042
Median	0.150	0.195	0.0026
Variance	0.032	0.077	0.00002
Standard Deviation	0.178	0.278	0.0049
Coefficient of Variation	0.903	0.976	1.175

Comparing the composited data to the raw data statistics indicates that in all cases the compositing smoothed the data where the maximum, mean and standard deviations were reduced. This is an expected effect of the compositing process. Figures 14.2l and 14.2m provide a visual comparison of the two data sets.

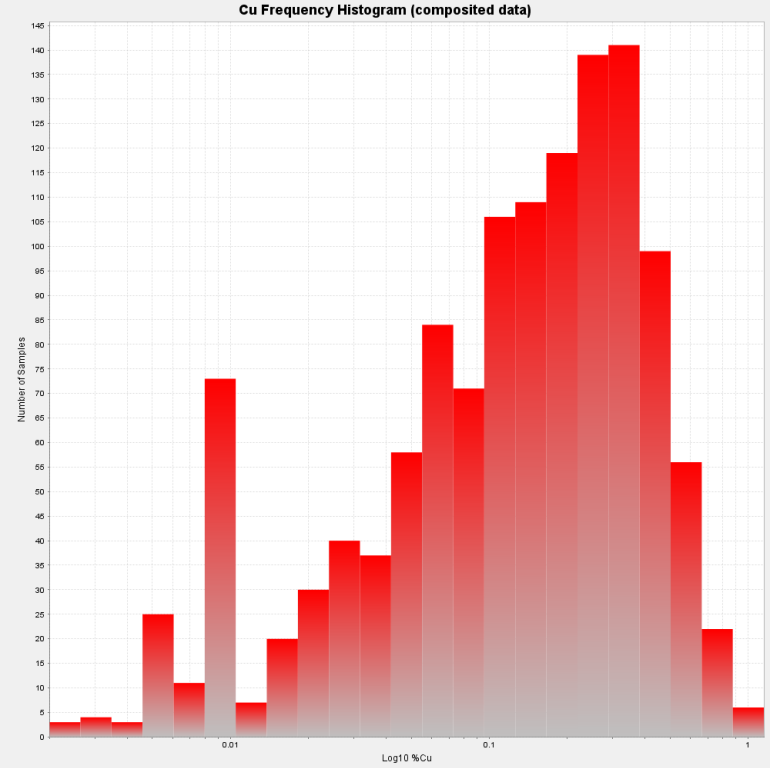


Figure 14.2l Composited Data - Copper Histogram

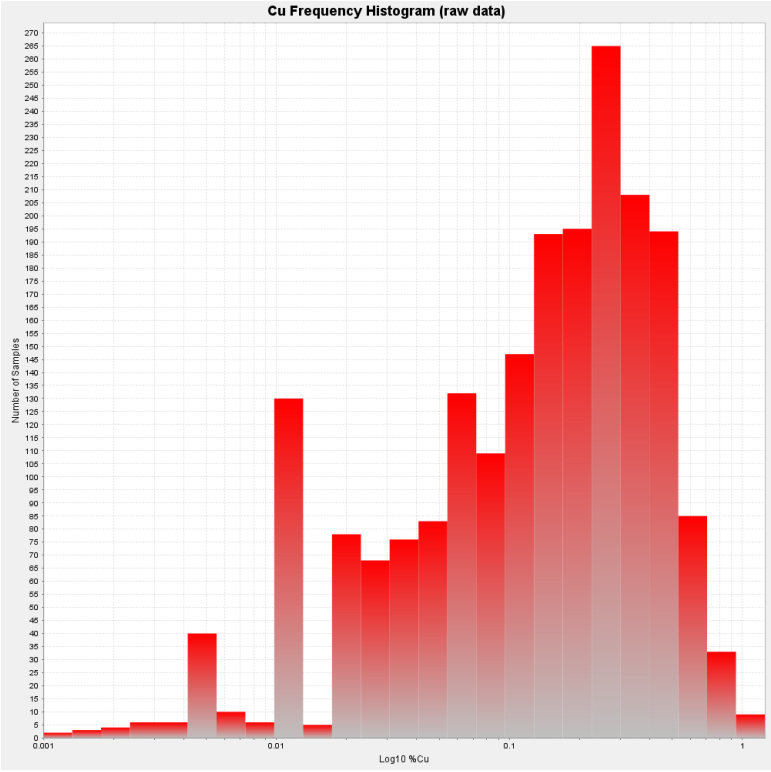


Figure 14.2m Raw Data - Copper Histogram

As can be seen from the figures, the relative shapes of the two log-normal histograms are similar suggesting that the composited data is acceptable for use in the block estimation.

14.3 Block Model

Examination of the raw and composited assays in the 3D environment suggested that the majority of the mineralized material lies within the quartz-magnetite and siliceous breccias. This is bounded on the west and north by barren syenite and Red Dog Porphyry respectively. On the south side, a possible faulted contact with the somewhat mineralized Bonanza Volcanics limits the main portion of the deposit in that direction. The main mineralized zone appears to thin abruptly to 50 metres and maintains a flat-lying attitude. The main portion of the deposit essentially ends at an elevation of 250 metres and thus appears to be nearly flat-lying except where cut off by the syenite on the west side. Overall the deposit at a 0.1% Cu cut-off is an ovoid with dimensions of roughly 450 metres east-west, 350 metres north-south and 200 meters vertical.

Variography was carried out in several directions and dips but the minimal variances tended to reflect the drill hole and sample spacing rather than an actual trend in the assay values. It was decided to use the overall shape of the mineralized zone to determine the search ellipsoid shapes and dimensions.

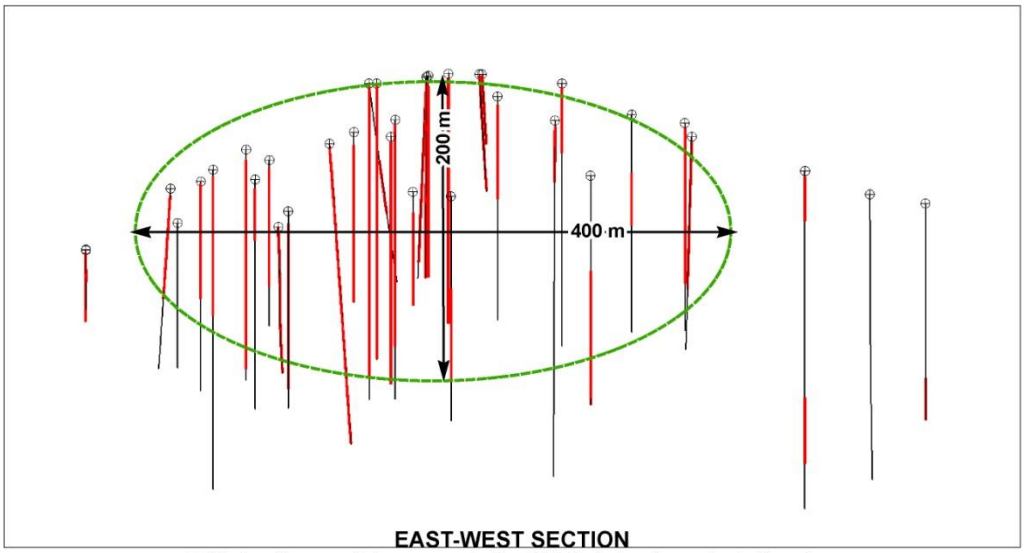


Figure 14.3a East-West Vertical Section showing overall dimensions. Red lines are composites greater than 0.1% Cu.

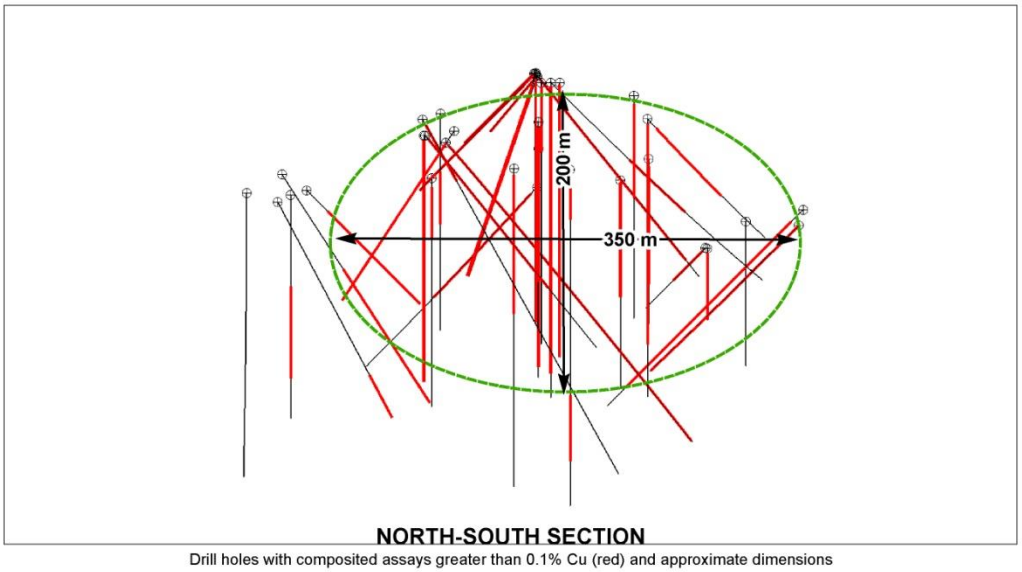


Figure 14.3b North-South Vertical Section showing overall dimensions. Red lines are composites greater than 0.1% Cu.

The bounding faults and/or contacts were digitized from sections interpreted by Northisle geologists and modelled into 3D solids using Gemcom Surpac modeling software. The topographic contouring was also rendered into a digital elevation model surface. Overburden in the main area of mineralization is generally less than 1m so this was not modelled. The thin,

discontinuous, un-mineralized dykes were not modeled in detail. The block model was configured to take in all of the drilling that was within the fault/contact delimiters. In keeping with an open pit scenario, the block sizes were set to one to one half of a mining unit, in this case 5 metres. To minimize errors at solids' edges, sub-blocking was defined at 1.25 and partial percentages were calculated for each block. Table 14.3a provides the block model parameters and Figure 14.3c a perspective view of the block model with above surface blocks removed.

Table 14.3a Block Model Parameters

Parameter	X	Y	Z
Minimum (m)	571900	5617750	100
Maximum (m)	572650	5618200	475
Length (m)	750	450	375
Block Size (m)	5	5	5
Direction	090°	000°	-90
Sub-blocks (m)	1.25	1.25	1.25
Number of Full Blocks	150	90	75

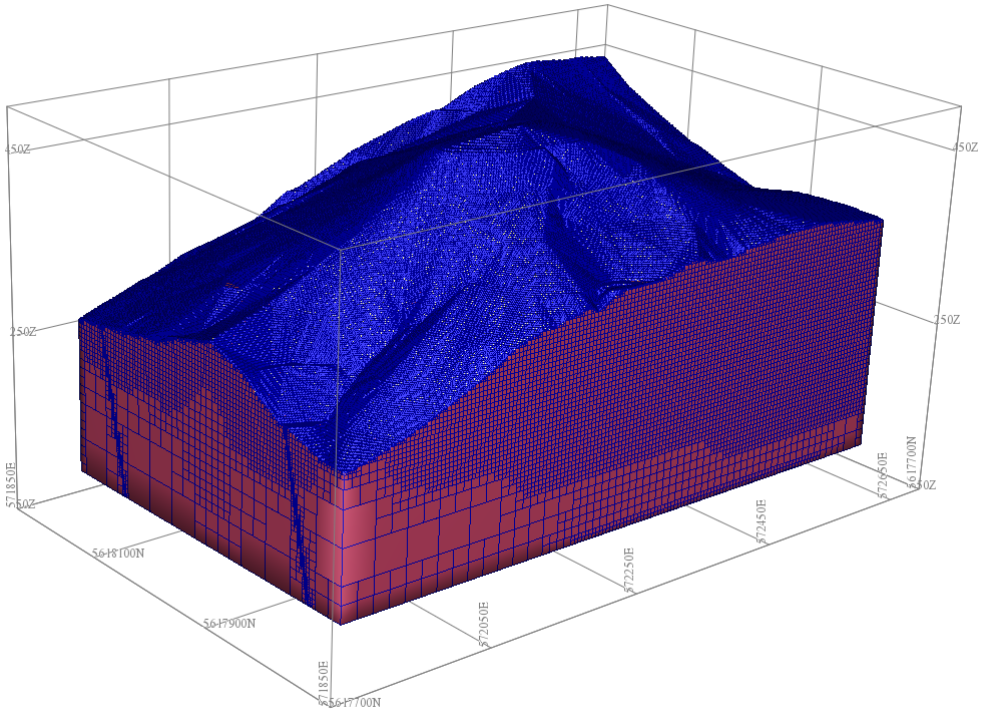


Figure 14.3c Block Model Perspective View looking NE

Two search ellipsoids were used to estimate each block from the composited assay data. As the drilling is fairly close -spaced at an average of 50 metres, a major axis of 150 metres was used to provide an Indicated resource estimate. A 200-metre major axis was used to define an Inferred Resource.

Table 14.3b Estimation Search Parameters

Parameter	Indicated Resource	Inferred Resource
Major Axis Length / Direction	150m / 090°	200m / 090°
Semi-Major Axis Length / Direction	100m / 000°	133m / 000°
Minor Axis Length / Direction	60m / -90°	80m / -90°
Maximum Number of Samples Reporting	16	16
Minimum Number of Samples Reporting	4	4
Maximum Number of Samples per Single Drill Hole	3	4

Ninety-eight specific gravity measurements were applied to for various rock units during the 2016 drilling campaign. Since the majority of the copper mineralization is within the Bonanza Volcanics and the Quartz-Magnetite Breccia, the average specific gravity of 2.76 g/cc was used in the estimate.

Table 14.3c Specific Gravity by Rock Type

Rock	Number	Mean	Max	Min	SD
BVv	45	2.70	3.22	2.39	0.15
FP	7	2.52	2.74	2.37	0.12
HFPr	1	2.54	2.54	2.54	0.00
QMB	34	2.82	3.06	2.52	0.11
RDP	5	2.71	2.78	2.66	0.04
RoPr	3	2.65	2.82	2.39	0.18
SBx	3	3.00	3.26	2.83	0.18

Two block estimation passes were carried out, one at the 150-metre search radius and one at the 200-metre radius. Upon completion of the estimation runs, the block model was visually examined in plan and section to verify that the block model results were consistent with the raw data. Figures 14.3d and 14.3e provide examples in cross-section of the block estimation with the raw copper data. Simple statistics were also calculated for the composited input data and the final block copper results. Table 14.3d is a comparison of the two data sets.

Table 14.3d Copper Statistics for Raw, Composited and Block Model Data

Statistic	Raw data	Down Hole Composites	Block Model
Number of samples	2,089	1,263	406,968
Minimum value (%Cu)	0	0.002	0.003
Maximum value (%Cu)	1.22	1.130	1.073
Mean (%Cu)	0.206	0.197	0.138
Median (%Cu)	0.150	0.150	0.112
Variance	0.036	0.032	0.013
Standard Deviation (%Cu)	0.189	0.178	0.114
Coefficient of Variation	0.915	0.903	0.826

As expected, since the block estimation is a distance-weighted averaging process, all the statistical parameters were reduced.

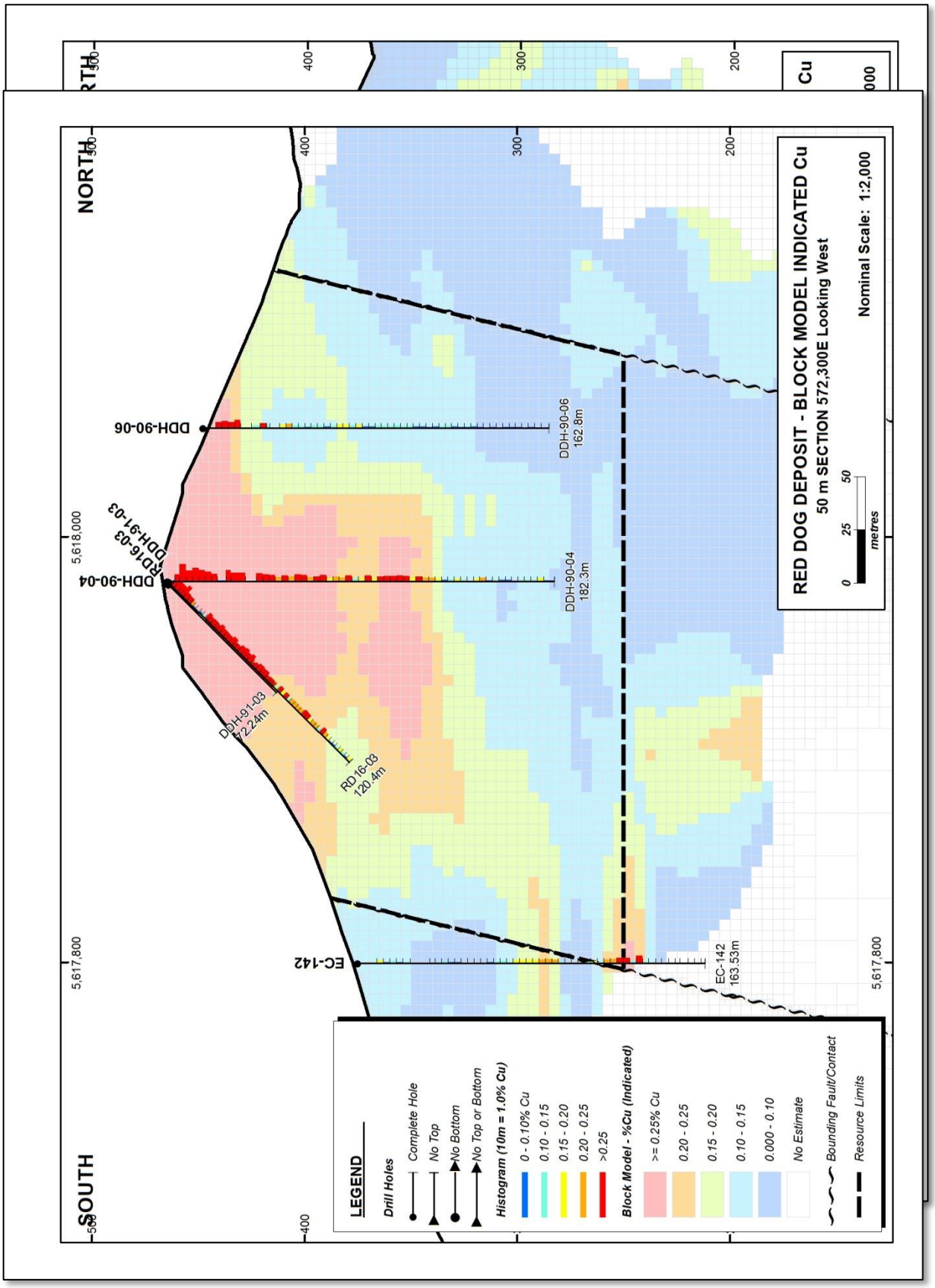
Figures 14.3d and 14.3e are examples of the comparison of the block model copper grades with the raw data copper grades. These suggest that the block modeling was consistent with the raw assay data. Gold comparisons (Table 14.3e) gave a similar result.

Table 14.3e Gold Statistics for Raw, Composited and Block Model Data

Statistic	Raw Data	Down Hole Composites	Block Model
Number of samples	2,070	1,263	406,968
Minimum value (ppm Au)	0	0	0.000
Maximum value (ppm Au)	2.469	1.989	1.625
Mean (ppm Au)	0.303	0.285	0.192
Median (%Cu)	0.206	0.195	0.147
Variance	0.089	0.077	0.028
Standard Deviation (%Cu)	0.299	0.278	0.168
Coefficient of Variation	0.987	0.976	0.873

Figure 14.3d Section 572,200E, Blocks Coloured by Estimated Grade

Figure 14.3e Section 772,300E, Blocks Coloured by Grade Estimates



14.4 Resource Estimate

Block reporting and counting was performed of blocks between the north and south bounding faults/contacts and above 250 metre elevation. The 150-metre search radius with a minimum of two drill holes reporting to each block was considered to be an Indicated Resource as per the 2014 CIM Resource Standards. An Inferred Resource was considered to be those blocks not in the Indicated category, between the bounding faults, above 250 metre elevation, within the 200-metre search ellipsoid and a minimum of one hole reporting. The bulk of the Inferred Resource is situated on the north and east side of the Indicated Resource and seems to form a 20 metre to 50 metre thick band of greater than 0.15% Cu within CMG altered Bonanza Volcanics containing pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralization trending towards a single, mineralized drill hole 250 metres east of the block model limits and the Slide Zone, 400 metres from the block model boundary. No drilling has been carried out in this area.

Blocks below the surface and outside of the above constraints were also tallied to provide a guide to possible future drilling but are considered by the author to be non-resource compliant and will not be reported here.

Block volumes were multiplied by the partial percentages at the surface and the bounding faults where solid rock has a value of 1 and blocks completely above the surface and outside the bounding faults were given a value of 0. Blocks that spanned the boundaries were given a percentage value between 1 and 0 depending on the amount of the volume of the block that was within solid rock. A specific gravity of 2.76 g/cc was used to calculate tonnages from the total block volumes.

The model was queried using several grade cut-offs, the results of which can be found as Table 14.4.

Table 14.4 Resource Estimate

INDICATED RESOURCE				
Cut-off (g/t Cu)	**Tonnes[1]**	**%Cu**	**ppm Au**	**%Mo**
0.10	54,490, 000	0.22	0.31	0.004
0.15	36,568,000	0.27	0.38	0.005
0.20	23,633,000	0.32	0.46	0.007
0.25	15,553,000	0.38	0.54	0.008
0.30	11,042,000	0.42	0.60	0.009
INFERRED RESOURCE				
Cut-off (g/t Cu)	**Tonnes[1]**	**%Cu**	**ppm Au**	**%Mo**
0.10	2,979,000	0.17	0.25	0.002
0.15	1,774,000	0.20	0.30	0.003
0.20	848,000	0.23	0.33	0.003

0.25	107,000	0.28	0.36	0.007
0.30	27,000	0.33	0.39	0.009

1. *Tonnages have been rounded to the nearest 1,000 tonnes so may not add up.*
2. *Classification is compliant with the "CIM Resource Definition Standards, 2014"*
3. *It is assumed that with continued exploration, most of the Inferred Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Resource category.*

While, at this stage of exploration, a financial analysis has not been carried out, a resource cut-off of 0.20% copper (highlighted in Table 14.4) is thought to be a reasonable grade for a first-pass open pit scenario. This is based upon the near-surface mineralization and that this is likely viable only as a satellite deposit to the Hushamu copper-gold deposit located ten kilometres from Red Dog.

A simplified grade-tonnage graph can be found as Figure 14.4.

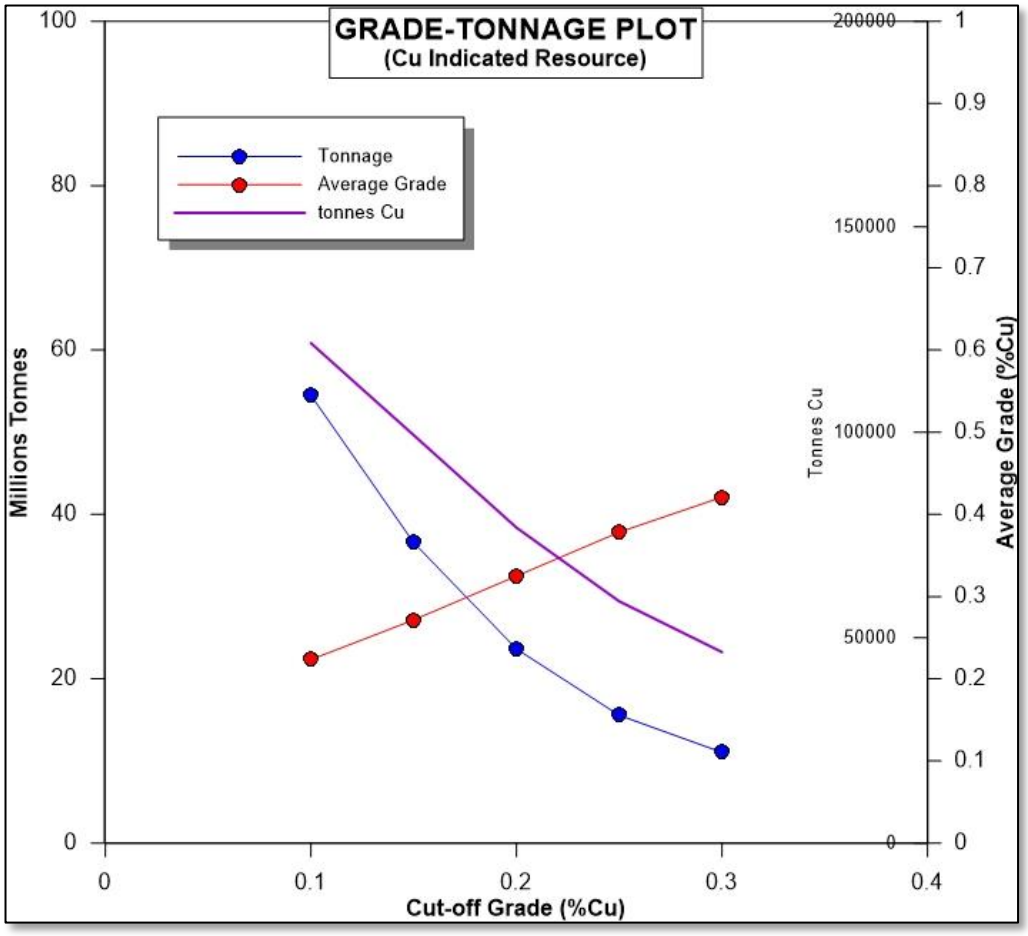


Figure 14.4 Grade Tonnage Curves – Indicated Cu

15.0 Mineral Reserve Estimates

There have been no Mineral Reserves estimated on the Red Dog property.

16.0 Mining Methods

There has been no work on mining methods at the Red Dog property.

17.0 Recovery Methods

There has been no work on recovery methods at the Red Dog property.

18.0 Project Infrastructure

There has been no work on project infrastructure at the Red Dog property.

19.0 Market Studies and Contracts

There has been no work on market studies and there are no outstanding contracts at the Red Dog property.

20.0 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

There have been no environmental studies, permitting (other than permitting for exploration activities and drilling) or any work involving social or community impact at the Red Dog property.

21.0 Capital and Operating Costs

There has been no work on capital and operating costs at the Red Dog property.

22.0 Economic Analysis

There has been no economic analysis at the Red Dog property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

There are a number of mineral occurrences on northern Vancouver Island, adjacent and in the vicinity of Northisle's Red Dog property. The most significant occurrences are the past producing Island Copper Mine, which produced 345 million metric tonnes of ore with average grade s of 0.41% copper, 0.017% molybdenum, 0.19 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver (Perelló et al., 1995) and Northisle's Hushamu Deposit which hosts, at a 0.30% copper equivalent cut-off, an Indicated Mineral Resource of 304,270,000 metric tonnes grading 0.21% copper, 0.29 g/t gold, 0.10% molybdenum and 0.55 g/t rhenium (Giroux and Casselman, 2012). Both deposits are porphyry Cu-Mo-Au occurrences.

There are eight other much less developed porphyry Cu-Mo-Au Minfile occurrences in the vicinity of the Red Dog property. They are:

Yankee Girl prospect; Fe, Cu (Minfile 092L062)
Hep prospect; Cu, Mo (Minfile 092L078)
Bay 21 prospect; Cu, Ag, Au, (Minfile 092L099)
Bay 4 prospect; Fe, Cu, Au, Ti (Minfile 092L136)
Bay 29 prospect; Fe, Cu (Minfile 092L139)
Bay 56 prospect; Cu, Mo (Minfile 092L135)
Road prospect; Cu, Mo, Fe (Minfile 092L160)
Rupert prospect; Cu, Mo (Minfile 092L278)

There are also 12 skarn-type Minfile occurrences in the in the region, which are not well developed. They are as follows:

Caledonia prospect; Zn, Ag, Cu, Pb, Au (Minfile 092L061)
HPH1 prospect; Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu, Au, Magnetite, Fe (Minfile 092L069)
South Shore prospect; Ag, Pb, Zn, Cu (Minfile 092L074)
Dorlon prospect; Au, Zn, Ag, Cu, Pb, Cd, Magnetite, Fe (Minfile 092L076)
Rainbow 1-4 prospect; Cu, Zn, Ag, Pb, Au, Magnetite (Minfile 092L159)
Mo prospect; Ag, Pb, Zn, Magnetite (Minfile 092L181)
A prospect; Zn, Cu, Pb, Ag, Au (Minfile 092L239)
South Shore (Ras 4) prospect; Zn, Ag, Cu, Pb, Cd (Minfile 092L244)
South Shore (HSW 3) prospect; (Ag, Zn, Pb, Cu (Minfile 092L245)
Cranberry prospect; Cu, Ag, Au (Minfile 092L315)
Swamp prospect; Cu, Ag, Au, Magnetite, Fe (Minfile 092L317)
South prospect; Cu, Ag, Au, Magnetite, Fe (Minfile 092L318)

There is also one epithermal Au-Ag-Cu high sulphidation occurrence, the Knob Hill prospect (Minfile 102I005) which contains Cu, Zn, Pb, Au, Ag, Mo.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

The author is not aware of any other relevant information that could change the conclusions or recommendations of this report.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The findings of the Red Dog evaluation are as follows:

Red Dog is an advanced stage, bulk tonnage, copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry type mineral exploration property. It is located in the politically stable and mineral exploration friendly province of British Columbia, Canada. The property claims are situated in the northern Vancouver Island region of the province, where perennial access and logistics are straightforward and relatively inexpensive. The region has a long and enduring history of exploration and open pit mining with the past producing Island Copper mine located approximately 36 km to the east-southeast of Red Dog. Property terrain is relatively moderate and hence favourable for all aspects of large-scale mining.

Northisle's 2016 diamond drill program at the Red Dog Zone has verified historical copper and gold mineralization. To date, two principal copper-gold enriched areas have been identified and variably drill tested; Red Dog and Slide Zones. The Red Dog Zone is the property's most advanced target having been the focus of the majority of drill testing and the current resource estimation. Exploration has shown the priority porphyry related mineralization in the Red Dog Zone is hosted in quartz-magnetite breccia located in altered Bonanza Group volcanic rocks adjacent to feldspar porphyry intrusive rocks.

Drilling at the Red Dog Zone has largely defined the lateral and vertical constraints of the mineralization in the quartz-magnetite breccia, however more drilling is required to refine the current mineral resource estimate.

A secondary focus of the 2016 drilling program was a deeply buried porphyry target immediately south of the Red Dog resource. The target was identified by Northisle's 2015 geological mapping and supported by the presence of increasing copper grades with depth in historical holes drilled to the south of the Red Dog resource. A 2016 drill hole planned to test the target was abandoned after three attempts due to heavily faulted ground. One of the holes intersected anomalous copper values over the final 50 metres of the hole indicating that this target remains untested, and additional drill testing potentially with a larger drill rig is warranted.

The authors are not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties or any reasonably foreseeable impacts thereof that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence of this report's exploration information and/or the Red Dog project future potential. Based upon the property examination, review of past and current exploration results, it is the opinion of the authors the Red Dog is a property of merit and worthy of further exploration.

26.0 Recommendations

Red Dog hosts significant copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization that warrants further work. It is recommended that Northisle conduct preliminary mine planning and metallurgical work as part of a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) for their North Island Copper Project. The estimated budget for the preliminary mine planning and metallurgical work is $100,000.

27.0 References

GOVERNMENT WEBSITES

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Canadian Securities Administrators SEDAR filing system: http://www.sedar.com/homepage_en.htm

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada: www.ainc-inac.gc.ca

Government of Canada Weather website: www.climate.weather.gc.ca

Government of British Columbia Map Place web site: www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MapPlace/default.htm

Government of British Columbia mineral deposit profiles web site: www.em.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geolsurv/MetallicMinerals/MineralDepositProfiles

Government of British Columbia Minfile web site: http://webmaps.gov.bc.ca

Treaty Negotiations in British Columbia Map: www.aadnc-aadnc.gc.ca

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28.0 Author Certificates, Signatures and Consent

PHILIP D. BURT, P. GEO
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

As a consultant to the author of this report entitled "Red Dog Property, British Columbia, Canada, 43-101 Technical Report, Copper-Gold-Molybdenum Resource Estimate" and dated January 6, 2017, I hereby make the following statements:

1. My name is Philip David Burt and I am the Sole Proprietor of Burt Consulting Services, 2281 Carol Road, Oakville, Ontario, CANADA, L6J 6B5. I am a resident of Oakville, Ontario, CANADA.

2. I have been awarded the following degrees in Geology/Mining:
   i) British Columbia Institute of Technology, 1971, Diploma of Mining Technology
   ii) University of British Columbia, 1980, B.Sc. (Geology)

3. I am a registered Professional Geoscientist in the Province of Ontario (Reg. #1741) and the Province of Saskatchewan (Reg. #10902). I have worked as a technician/geologist continuously since 1969.

4. I am a Member of the Society of Economic Geologists.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that, because of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101), and relevant work experience, that I fulfill the requirements of a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of a NI43-101.

6. My relevant experience for the purpose of this report includes joint authorship of several NI 43-101 reports on various base metal and gold projects including:

   1978 - 1984 Project manager for various base-metal and porphyry copper exploration programs within B.C and Yukon
   1985 Indonesia - gold exploration within and surrounding porphyry copper deposits
   1987 - 1991 Island Copper Mine, in-pit geological mapping, computer modeling, exploration in surrounding area for further mill feed.
   1997 Utah, Evaluation of Silver Bell, vein silver deposit
   1997 Southern Zimbabwe, Evaluation of several gold and nickel properties
   1997 Timmins West, Evaluation of gold property with historical mine
   2003 Dachang Gold Mine, Qinghai, China, NI 43-101 Report, technical support
   2004 Gold properties, Mali, internal resource evaluation
   2008 Vein Au, Michaud Twp., Ontario, Resource evaluation for NI 43-101 Report
   2010 Pb-Zn-Ag Inner Mongolia, China, Resource estimation for NI43-101 Report
   2010 Au, Malartic area, Quebec, Resource Estimation for NI43-101 Report
   2010 Zn-Ag-Au Lewis Ponds, NSW Australia, Deposit modeling, internal resource evaluation

2011 Au North Timmins area, internal resource evaluation
2011 Jerome Mine, Ontario, 43-101 resource estimate, vein gold deposit
2011 Au, Ancash, Peru, resource estimate for NI43-101 Report
2013 Au - Nunavut, Internal resource evaluation of stockwork vein deposit
2013 W-Mo-Sn New Brunswick Resource estimate for NI43-101 report
2014 Au, New Alger Mine, Quebec resource estimate for NI43-101 report
2013 Porphyry Cu - Hushamu Deposit B.C. internal audit of earlier NI43-101 resource estimate.
2015 Porphyry Cu - Hushamu Deposit B.C. internal resource estimate update.

7. I briefly visited the Red Dog property in 1989.

8. I am responsible for Section 14.0 "Mineral Resource Estimate" in this report.

9. I am not aware of any material fact with respect to the subject matter of this report, which is not included in the report, the omission of which would make this report misleading.

10. I am neither a shareholder of nor have any other financial interests in Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. and therefore am independent of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. based on the tests in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I have read the NI-43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and have prepared the resource estimation report in conformity with that document and with generally accepted Canadian mining industry practices.

12. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange, any other regulatory authority and any other publication by them including electronic publication or websites accessible to the public.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, CANADA this 24th day of March, 2017.

BRIAN GAME, P. GEO
CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Brian D. Game, P.Geo. HEREBY CERTIFY THAT:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, and principal of GeoMinEx Consultant Inc., with a business office at #1205-675 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6B 1N2.

2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver BC, with a Bachelor of Science in Geology (1985).

3. I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC), member number 19896.

4. I have worked as a geologist continuously since my graduation from university in 1985 and have been involved in projects and evaluations exploring for gold and base metals in Canada, United States, Mexico, South America and Central America, Philippines and Albania.

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

6. I am responsible for the preparation of all items and sections, excluding Section 14 (Mineral Resource Estimates), of the technical report titled “43-101 Technical Report Copper-Gold Resource Estimate Red Dog Property” prepared for Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. with effective date January 6, 2017 (the “Technical Report”) relating to the Red Dog Property.

7. I personally inspected the Red Dog Property on August 11-12, 2016.

8. I have no prior involvement with the Red Dog property, the subject of this Technical Report.

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

10. I am independent of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with the instrument and form.

” signed & sealed”

Brian Game, B.Sc. P.Geo.
Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
March 24, 2017

Appendix A Diamond Drill Hole Summary Data

Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. **Red Dog 2016 NI 43-101 Report**
Property Drill Hole Table Drill holes not used in 2016 Resource Estimate are shaded grey

Hole ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
RD16-01	572231.8	5617996.41	457.56	360	-90	201.17
RD16-02	572269.32	5617979.12	463.10	180	-71	155.45
RD16-03	572306.77	5617978.70	464.03	177	-45	120.4
RD16-04	572604.55	5617717.64	372.79	180	-90	150.88
RD16-05	572598.34	5617739.01	374.43	180	-90	124.0
RD16-05A	572591.81	5617767.02	376.85	180	-90	207.77
RD16-06	572159.53	5618171.68	352.95	177	-45	152.4
90-01	572086	5618133	362	360	-90	105.7
90-02	572245	5618061	433	360	-90	203.3
90-03	572226	5617990	461	360	-90	230.7
90-04	572284.17	5617979.15	464.75	360	-90	182.3
90-05	572367	5617983	456	360	-90	191.4
90-06	572320	5618051	477.9	360	-90	162.8
90-07	572457	5617981	429	360	-90	151.5
90-08	572418	5617909	437	360	-90	158.5
90-09	572242	5617897	418	360	-90	180.4
90-10	572153	5618062	396	360	-90	121
91-01	572882	5618094	377.7	360	-90	182.88
91-02	572226	5617990	461	07.5	-40	213.4
91-03	572308.69	5617977.6	464.1	176.5	-45	72.4
91-04	572245	5618061	433	360	-47.5	121.9
91-05	572103	5618041	386	360	-90	152.7
91-06	572081	5617980	384	184	-45	181.66
91-07	572215	5617919	427	180	-56.5	148.44
91-08	572136	5617981	407	360	-90	167.64
88-1A	572197	5617913	428	005	-50	284.37
88-2	572112	5617963	400	360	-90	232.56
88-3	572362	5617896	432	360	-61	296.27
88-4	572454	5617940	424	358	-50	199.64
EC 131	572268	5617980	467	357	-51	189
EC 132	572268	5617980	467	181	-50	53.64
EC 132A	572268	5617980	467	181	-71	155.14
EC 133	572167	5618175	336	180	-45	172.52
EC 134	572018.82	5618103.54	331.47	179	-45	61.9
EC 135	572018.82	5618104.94	331.47	005	-90	52.43
EC 139	572544.53	5618004.35	394	360	-90	183
EC 140	572632.86	5617789.9	370.09	360	-62	178.5

Hole ID	Easting NAD 83	Northing NAD 83	Elevation (m)	Azimuth	Dip	Length (m)
EC 141	572258.14	5617811.14	373.9	360	-45	117.5
EC 142	572286.03	5617799.32	388	360	-90	163.5
EC 143	572142.6	5617902.76	390.4	360	-90	166.7
EC 144	572388	5617793	389.5	360	-57	199
EC 145	572654.5	5617642.33	354	360	-90	154.5
EC 146	572797.74	5617781.84	326	180	-60	193
EC 147	572217.53	5617607.09	290	360	-90	100.3
EC 148	572458.01	5617598.84	320	360	-90	206