BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]:

TOTAL COST: $53,373.67

AUTHOR(S): Jesse R. Halle, Emily M. Halle

SIGNATURE(S): Jesse R. Halle, Emily M. Halle

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): MX-8-270 / 2011/Dec/22

YEAR OF WORK: 2011

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): 5162241 / 2012/JAN/05, 5162439 / 2012/JAN/06

PROPERTY NAME: Island Copper West Block

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 231672 231901 231990 232011 232015 232017 512988 512989
232030 512986 512993 513013 513062 513065 513075 513090 513109 542980
394718 402513 512085 513094 513758 513910 513911 513912 513927 513929 516078

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Cu, Au, Mo

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 092L240

MINING DIVISION: Nanaimo

NTS/BCGS: 092L/12

LATITUDE: 50 ° 40 ' 30 " **LONGITUDE:** 127 ° 51 ' 00 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2050 - 1111 West Georgia St.
Vancouver, BC V6E 4M3

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc.
2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
2050 - 1111 West Georgia St
Vancouver, BC V6E 4M3

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Island Copper, porphyry, Island Intrusion, Bonanza Volcanics, Parson Bay Formation, Karmutsen Formation,
Hushamu deposit, Red Dog, Pemberton Hills, NW EXPO

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: AR 21759, AR 21612, AR 19386, AR 6531,
AR 5345, AR 5262, AR 4754, AR 3400, AR 1621, AR 684,

Next Page

TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core	core racks for over 20,000m of hist. core		$41,580.12
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying	5800 samples / 107 DDHs reassayed	231672 231901 231990 232011 +	$232,612.63
Petrographic	Approx 18,000m of core relogged	231672 231901 231990 232011 +	$315,033.74
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)	1:5000, 39 sq km topographic map	232030 512986 512993 513011 +	$25,263.20
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other	Archaeological survey	394718 402513 512085 513011 +	$31,796.88
		TOTAL COST:	$646,286.56

NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc.

2011 RE-LOGGING AND RE-ASSAYING PROGRAM
HUSHAMU DEPOSIT
ISLAND COPPER WEST BLOCK

Volume I

Located in the Northern Vancouver Island Area
Nanaimo Mining Division
NTS 092L/12
50º 40.5' North Latitude
127 º 51' West Longitude

-prepared for-

NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc.
2050-1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
V6E 4M3

-prepared by-

Jesse R. Halle, B.Sc., P. Geo.
Emily M. Halle, B.Sc., B.Com.

Halle Geological Services Ltd.
Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada

March, 2012

SUMMARY

In 2011, NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. followed up on favorable rhenium (Re) results from two drillholes drilled at the Hushamu deposit by IMA Resources Inc. in 2008. With an estimated 80% of all drillcore from the property intact and in storage, a program of resampling and relogging was initiated, aimed at determining the Re abundances as well as producing a coherent picture from an arguably poorly-understood deposit, despite its extensive exploration history.

The Hushamu deposit is located in the Nanaimo Mining Division, in the coast mountains of northern Vancouver Island, some 30km west of Port Hardy, BC. Access to Hushamu deposit is by all-season logging road.

From March to December 2011, an estimated 5100 coreboxes from over 110 historical drillholes were inventoried, restored, and moved out of storage to a core logging and splitting facility located at the former Island Copper Minesite. Once there, each hole was logged and sampled honoring the precise location of historical sample intervals. Half of the core remaining in each box was split with a coresaw and sent for Re geochemistry. Core intervals that previously had not been assayed for molybdenum and gold were analyzed on these two elements. In addition, eleven representative drillholes were selected to undergo a multi-element assay using the criteria of good distribution about property and good physical representation in an attempt to test reliability of historical assay results.

Anomalous rhenium results were confirmed, especially in hydrothermal breccias that comprise Hushamu Mountain. Gold and molybdenum reassay results very closely correlated with the reported historical grades. Copper geochemical results are often lower that reported historical grades and is thought to be partially a result of copper-sulphate leaching, malachite formation, and copper oxidation over time in stored drillcore.

Recommendations for future work on the property are to delineate the margins of the ore deposit followed by infill drilling where necessary to advance the project to pre-feasibility. With a favorable study in place, geotechnical and condemnation drilling near the margins of the proposed open pit and areas of mine infrastructure would confirm the mine design.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details results of 2011 exploration program performed on Island Copper West Block Property by NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. West Block is a WNW-ESE trending group of mineral claims 40 km long and 10 km wide located on northern Vancouver Island, approximately 360 kilometres northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia. The block consists of 196 mineral claims within the Nanaimo Mining Division and covers approximately 30,000 hectares immediately north of, and parallel to Holberg Inlet.

West Block is mainly underlain by Jurassic age Bonanza volcanics and Island Plutonic Suite rocks. Those rocks are host of at least six known copper-gold-molybdenum-rhenium mineral occurrences west of the past producing Island Copper Mine. Two of these occurrences, Red Dog and Hushamu, have been advanced to the deposit status with calculated ore reserves and preliminary mining plans.

2011 exploration program was focused on Hushamu deposit and it consisted of re-logging and re-sampling of approximately 20,000m of historical core.

The Hushamu deposit was intermittently explored between late 1960s and 2008 with major drilling campaigns in 1968-74 and 1990-92. Smaller drilling projects were conducted on several occasions, last time in 2008. Most of the historical drill core has been stored at the Island Copper mine site until the mine closure in 1995 and after that at the Port Hardy Bulldozing yard in Port Hardy. This core provided an opportunity to revisit historical data, update geological interpretation and add assay data that was missing.

Results of 2011 re-logging and re-assaying will be combined with 2012 drilling results to re-model deposit and re-calculate ore reserves.

2.0 PROPERTY TITLE

The West Claim Block is a single contiguous group of 196 mineral claims. All the claims are registered in the name of NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. (owner ID 259108). Claim details are tabulated in Appendix IV, claim map is in Appendix V.

The property area totals 29,920 hectares. Since some of the historical claims overlap with 2005 map selection claims, the total claim area is larger, at 33,067.5 hectares.

Property occurs within the traditional lands of the Quatsino First Nation, whose primary residential community is Quatsino, located immediately north of and adjacent to Coal Harbour. The Quatsino First Nation also owns the surface rights and remaining infrastructure facilities of the past producing Island Copper Mine. NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc. entered into a lease agreement with the Quatsino to rent a building at the former mine as an office and core logging facility.

3.0 LOCATION, ACCESS, PHYSIOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

The West Claim Block is located in the northern Vancouver Island, centred approximately at latitude 50° 40' and longitude -127° 45'. Claim block extends for approx 40 kilometres along the north shore of Holberg Inlet from the longitude -127° 30' to -128° 04'. Most of the West Block is on the NTS map sheet 092L/12, only the few westernmost claims are on the map sheet 102I/9

Hushamu deposit is situated centrally within the West Block at the latitude 50º 40.5' and Longitude -127º 51'. Hushamu is about 29 kilometres WNW from the reclaimed BHP Island Copper Mine and 27 kilometres WSW from Port Hardy.

The topography of the West Block Property is characterized by north and north-east trending low ridgelines with broad intervening valleys that typically contain small rivers. Elevations range from sea level to 720 m. above sea level and ridges typically reach 100 to 300 m above valley floors. Hushamu deposit is situated in a valley north-west of Hushamu Lake at elevations of approx 300m. Deposit extends to South-West under the hillside of Hushamu Mountain. Highest peak at Hushamu Mountain is at 690 m.

Vegetation comprises a mix of second and first-growth forest of fir, hemlock, spruce and cedar. Logging has been active across the property for several decades so second growth areas are highly variable in terms of age, density and ease of access. Approximately 50% of the West Block have been clear cut. Western Forest Products is the main forestry tenure holder.

Climate in the area of the Property is typical of coastal areas of British Columbia with an annual precipitation in Coal Harbour of 1,987 mm, and a daily average temperature of 8.8°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 elevation (Coal Harbour is at 57 m elevation), but with significantly increasing percentage of snowfall accumulation above 300 m elevation. Generally, exploration and development work is possible for most of the year, allowing for a long exploration field season.

An extensive network of radio controlled logging roads provides good access to most areas of the West Claim Block. These roads exhibit a wide range of conditions, however, with the worst being completely impassable to vehicles. Hushamu deposit is accessed from Port Hardy by a sealed road to Coal Harbour and then well-maintained logging roads (Coal Harbour Main Rd, Wanokana Rd, Hushamu Rd.) which extend to the mouth of the Hushamu Valley. Lesser-used North and North-West sections of Hushamu Main Road lead to Hushamu Lake and Hepler Creek. Top of the Hushamu Mountain is accessed via Clesklagh Rd and decommissioned (semi-permanent in WFP classification) CL130 road.

Figure 1: Property Location Map

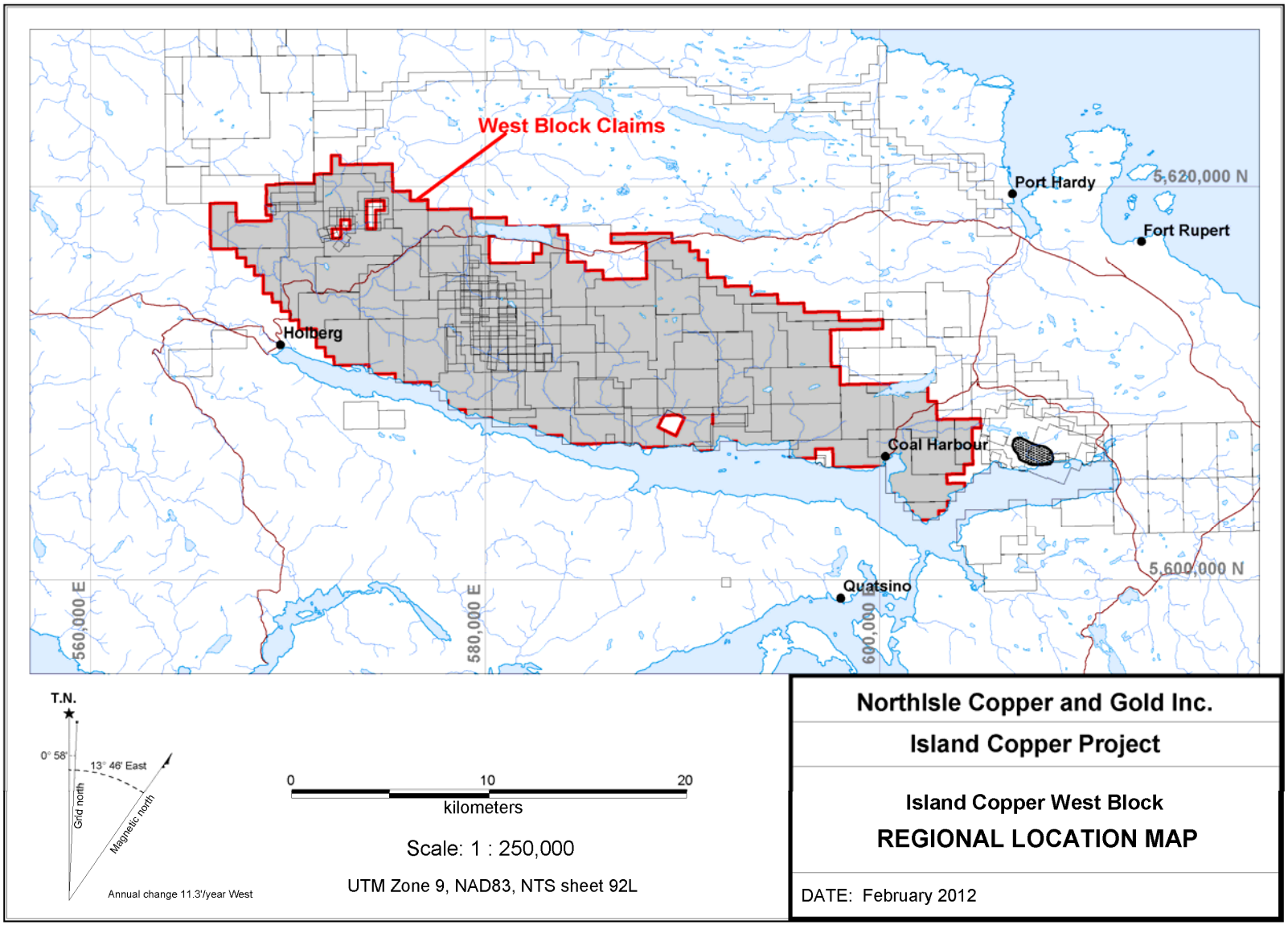


Figure 2: West Block regional location map

4.0 PROPERTY EXPLORATION HISTORY

In 1962, the British Columbia Department of Mines and the 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. Considerable exploration of these anomalies ensued, mostly focused on skarn-type iron deposits. During 1963 and 1964 several programs, mainly of stream sediment sampling, were conducted by numerous companies. No significant discoveries were made, however, and by 1965 very little interest was shown in the region (Muntanion and Witherley, 1982).

Things changed, however, with the discovery of the Island Copper Mine located 3.5 km west of the current Rupert Area boundary as described by Perelló et al. (1995). A local prospector named Gordon Melbourne staked a magnetic anomaly at Bay Lake near the eastern end of Rupert Inlet and in 1965 discovered chalcopyrite in float, then the bedrock source by trenching. Utah Construction and Mining Co. (Utah) optioned the property in January, 1966 and immediately began a program of mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysics, quickly followed by drill testing beginning in the spring of 1966. The discovery hole – the eighty-second of the program – was drilled in February, 1967 and intersected an 88 m interval grading 0.45% Cu. This was the first deep, follow-up hole drilled. This deposit was developed into the Island Copper Mine, with production beginning in October, 1971 and continuing until December, 1995. The mine produced 345 million metric tonnes (t) 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).

The Island Copper mine is located about 29 kilometers east of the Hushamu deposit.

4.1 Utah Mines 1966 to 1987

In 1967, Utah staked 661 claims along strike from the Island Copper deposit (most of the present-day West Block) and named it the Expo Property after the World's Fair hosted in Montreal that year. At about the same time, the Red Dog claims which are internal to the Expo claims were independently staked by Westcoast Mining Co. As is still the case today, the Red Dog claims have remained a separate entity, although they have at times been optioned by those working the Expo Claims. Between 1967 and 1969, Utah geologically mapped on the Expo block at 1:2400 scale and covered it with detailed soil sampling. The Utah soil grid covers a WNW-elongate area 27 x 8 km and comprises about 17,000 samples collected 200 feet apart on lines separated by 500 feet. Available historic maps indicate that samples from the entire grid were analysed for Cu, whereas samples from the eastern half were also analysed for Mo and Zn. It is not clear if the western samples were never analysed for Mo and Zn, or the maps have been lost.

In 1968 a drilling program was initiated to test Cu soil anomalies in the Hushamu Creek valley. Between 1968 and 1977, Utah drilled 76 diamond drill holes at Hushamu deposit area:

- Eight AQ drill holes (EC-18 to EC-22B) for a total of 557 metres were drilled in 1968. Hole EC-19 was mineralized, with grades between 0.10 and 0.42% Cu. Due to hard ground conditions and small core diameter, four holes were lost.
- Nine BQ and XRT drill holes (EC-58 to EC-66) totaling 873 metres were drilled in 1969.
- Six BQ drill holes (EC-67 to EC-74) totaling 1,077 metres were drilled in 1971
- Eight BQ drill holes (EC-75 to EC-81) totaling 1,112 metres were drilled in 1972
- In 1973, 3,106 metres of BQ and NQ core were drilled (drill holes EC-82 to EC-99). Nineteen holes were drilled at Hushamu deposit area and two drill holes were drilled at South-East Hushamu
- In 1974, nineteen NQ drill holes (EC-100 to EC-118) totaling 3,885 metres were drilled.

In 1975, after over 10,000 m of drilling, Hushamu deposit was delineated and estimated at 52.9 Mt grading 0.32% Cu, 0.008% Mo and 0.41 g/t Au, with a stripping ratio of 2.21:1 (BHP, 1975).

In 1976 and 1977, additional 7 drill holes (EC-123 to EC-129) for a total of 885 metres, were drilled at Hushamu and South-East Hushamu.

In 1980, driven in large part by high gold prices, Utah began to examine the gold potential of the Hushamu Mountain and Pemberton Hills alteration systems, recognizing a potential for Pueblo Viejo-type deposits. Between 1980 and 1985, Utah conducted further detailed soil surveys, extensive rock sampling, ground geophysical surveys and drilled 12 drill holes in these areas. Several consultants reviewed the property and examined the potential for epithermal mineralization.

In 1982 and in 1985, 10 drill holes (EC-136 to EC-138 and EC-150 to EC-155) for 1,454 m were drilled at Hushamu and South-East Hushamu (also known as South-East McIntosh Mountain)

4.2 Moraga Resources 1987 to 1994

In 1987, BHP-Utah Mines Ltd. (the successor to Utah) optioned the Expo Property to Moraga Resources Ltd. (Moraga). Moraga conducted numerous phases of exploration between 1987 and 1994 when Moraga vested the option agreement.

Moraga focused its drilling efforts on the Hushamu Deposit and nearby McIntosh Mountain area and conducted extensive drilling of this deposit for seven years, eventually completing 45 holes for 13,668 m in six drilling campaigns outlined below (Giroux and Pawliuk, 2003).

Five diamond drill holes (EC-159 to 163) for 762 m were drilled at the Hushamu deposit between November and December, 1988. No report containing details of this program was written.

Eleven diamond drill holes (EC-171 to 180, EC-154) totaling 3,822.7m were drilled at the Hushamu area between April and July, 1990; results of this drilling extended the Hushamu deposit 200 m southwards (Jones, 1990; Sutton and Dasler, 1990).

Eight diamond drill holes (EC-181 to 188) totaling 2,347.0m were drilled during November and December 1990; the results of this work further extended the geological boundaries of the Hushamu copper-gold deposit (Pawliuk, 1991b). One existing drill hole (EC-154) was lengthened.

Four diamond drill holes (EC-189 to 192) totaling 933.0m were drilled at Hushamu between February and August, 1991; the results of this work defined additional copper mineralization beneath siliceous, pyrophyllite breccias which cap McIntosh Mountain (Pawliuk, 1991a).

Thirteen diamond drill holes (EC-198 to -210) totaling 4,832m were drilled between September 1, 1991 and March 15, 1992. The results of this work extended the geological boundaries of the Hushamu copper-gold deposit to the south and southeast (Pawliuk, 1992).

Four diamond drill holes (EC-211 to 214) totaling 972.0m were drilled between March 3 and April 10, 1994. The geological boundaries along the southwestern and eastern sides of the Hushamu deposit were delineated by this work. Additional, but low grade, copper-gold mineralization was defined beneath the siliceous pyrophyllite breccias on McIntosh Mountain (Pawliuk, 1994). An updated reserve calculation (not 43-101 compliant) of 191 million tons (173 million tonnes) of 0.27% Cu, 0.34 g/t Au and 0.009% Mo was stated (Dasler, 1994).

Additional work done on the Hushamu deposit from 1991 to 1993 consisted of a metallurgical study (Melis and Cron, 1992), a study of ore transport alternatives (Fernie, 1991), a preliminary mining study (Graham, 1993) and a resources calculation (Giroux, 1993). The resource was up-graded to NI 43-101 compliance in 2003 (Giroux and Pawliuk, 2003). These authors concluded that the Hushamu Deposit contains a 231 Mt measured and indicated resource grading 0.28% Cu and 0.31 g/t Au.

4.3 Jordex Resources 1993 to 1997

In 1991, the shares of Moraga were purchased by Jordex Resources Inc. By 1993, Moraga ceased as a going concern and subsequent work was completed by the successor company. By early 1994, Jordex completed its 45% earn-in on the Expo Property pursuant to the 1987 joint venture agreement between Moraga and Utah / BHP. Later that year, Jordex participated in a drill program with BHP, drilling 822m in seven holes at the NW Expo zone (Gatchalian, 1994).

In early 1995, Jordex converted its stake in the property to 100% subject to a 10% NPI after recapture of capital (Jordex Annual Report, 1994). (Dasler, 1994; Dasler et al., 1995; DeBari et al., 1999)

During 1994 and 1995, just prior to closure of the Island Copper concentrator, Jordex sought partners to provide capital to bring the Hushamu deposit into production (Jordex

Correspondence, 1994-1996). Ultimately, no partner was found and the mill was decommissioned as scheduled. In the following few years, Jordex continued to examine the potential of the Expo Property (Fingler, 1996; Roscoe and Cargill, 1996) and flew a 156km helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the NW Expo area (Woolham, 1997).

4.4 Lumina Resources, 2005

Lumina Copper Corp. ("LCC") purchased Moraga in 2003 to acquire the core Hushamu claim holdings. In February 2005, LCC optioned the Shearer-held claims from Electra Gold Ltd. Lumina Resources Corp. ("Lumina") took over the properties in a corporate restructuring in May 2005.

Lumina carried out property-wide exploration in 2005 (Baker, 2005a), consisting of historic data compilation, helicopter-borne geophysical survey over the entire property, a re-logging exercise, diamond drilling at Hushamu and NW Expo, geological mapping, prospecting and soil sampling. 2005 Exploration program at Hushamu included:

- Re-logging of 12 drill holes along two N-S sections
- 292 PIMA analyses to characterize the alteration of the deposit
- six NQ diamond drill holes (EC-215 to -217) for 1,687.4m
- geological mapping and prospecting, collection of rock samples

General conclusion was that the potential for further discovery at the Hushamu deposit was limited. It was noted that the deposit was truncated by faults, rather than continuing below a barren porphyritic intrusion.
Re-logging concluded that lithologic control played little role in focusing or in channelizing hydrothermal fluids. The alteration system does show a consistent zonation with zunyite, diaspore and topaz zones generally immediately overlying the deposit. The widespread occurrence of advanced argillic assemblages immediately overlying and in many cases within the Cu-Au-Mo mineralized zones suggests that the hydrothermal system has collapsed into itself (so-called telescoping)

4.5 IMA Resources, 2008 Exploration Program

In August, 2008 IMA Exploration Inc. ("IMA or "the Company") completed an option agreement to earn up to 70% interest in the Island Copper Property from owner Western Copper Corporation ("Western Copper") and subsidiary Moraga Resources Ltd. ("Moraga"), subject to a 10% Net Profits Interest (NPI) on a portion of the property, and a $1 million production payment. During the fall of 2008, IMA completed a drilling program at Northwest Expo and Hushamu. The program consisted of 13 HQ size holes totaling 5,123 metres, with 11 holes totaling 4,610 metres drilled at Northwest Expo and 2 holes totaling 513 metres at Hushamu.

The 2008 drilling program at Hushamu was designed to confirm the grade continuity of the core portion of the mineralized zone, particularly for rhenium and molybdenum, which had never been systematically a Resources d in previous drilling programs. The 2008 program utilized refurbished logging roads to establish 2 drill pads located about 1 kilometre apart with 1 hole drilled from each pad. Both holes achieved significant intercepts mainly in hydrothermal breccia:

- HI08-03 yielded 179.3 metres @ 0.471 g/t gold, 0.423% copper, 0.011% molybdenum, and 0.436 g/t rhenium from 10.7 to 197.2 metres
- HI08-08 yielded 164 metres @ 0.505 g/t gold, 0.303% copper, 0.007% molybdenum and 0.419 g/t rhenium from 8 to 172 metres.

5.0 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The most recent description of the regional geology of the Rupert area is given by Nixon et al. (2006) and the following summary is taken predominantly from Nixon's paper and references therein. Figure 3 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 northward as far as central 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 at Myra Falls. The Karmutsen conformably overlies the Sicker Group and comprises basaltic and minor sedimentary rocks that underlie about 50% of Vancouver Island. This unit is up to 6000 m 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.

The Bonanza Arc (DeBari et al., 1999) formed along the length of Vancouver Island during accretion of Wrangellia. Owing to later tiling, 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 that they are therefore all products of 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.

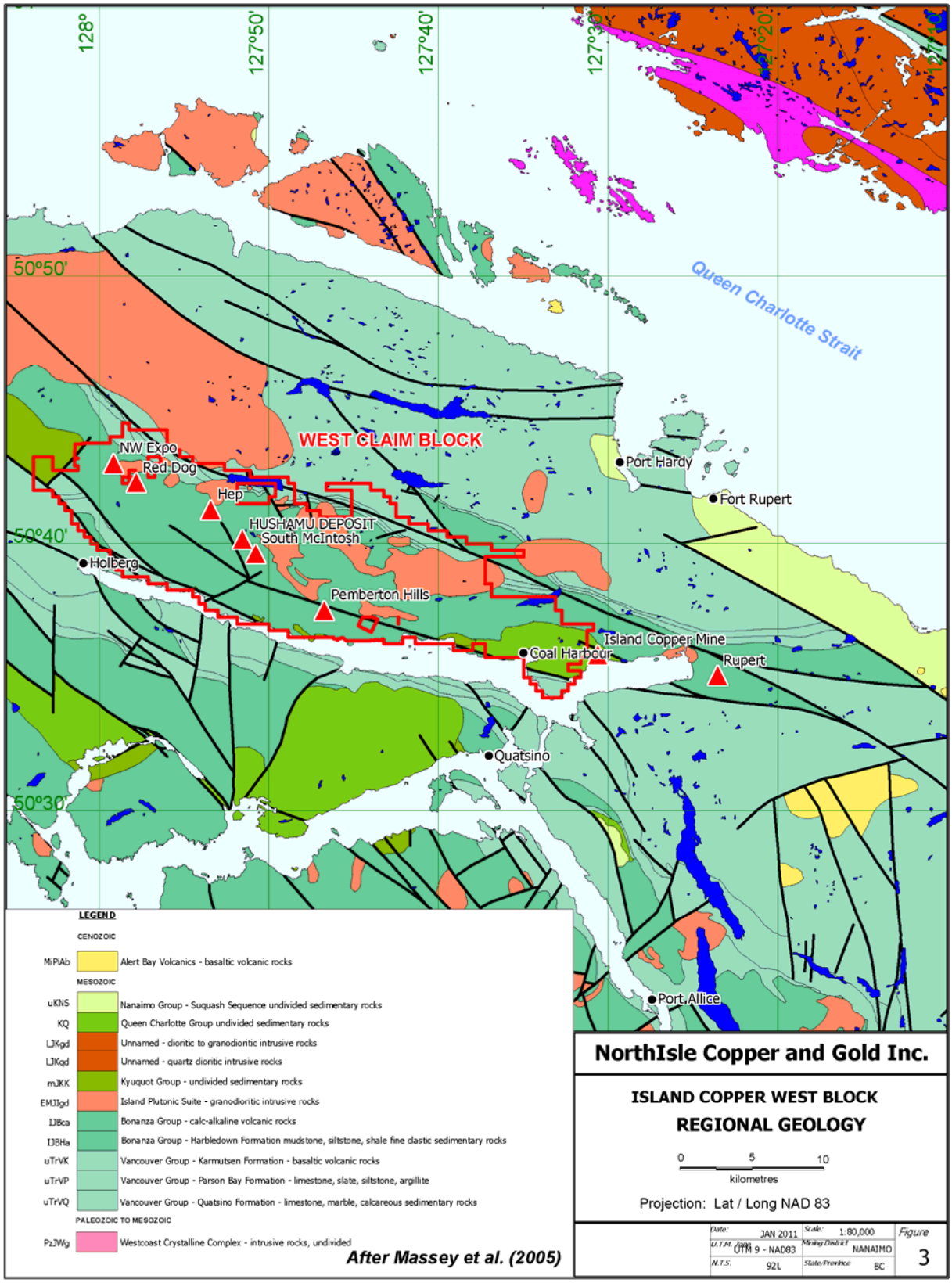


Figure 3: Regional geology map

6.0 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The majority of the rocks around the Hushamu deposit have been well-documented to be composed of volcanic rocks of the Bonanza Formation, more specifically the Lemare Lake Group andesites. Within the property boundary, Nixon et al. (2011) subdivide the volcanic rocks into two main lithologies: unsubdivided volcaniclastics, and rhyolitic lavas with ash-flow tuffs (peach-coloured, Figure 3). These units within the formation have been regionally mapped to trend northwest.

Intruding the volcanic package, east and north of Hushamu Mountain, is a suite of fine to medium-grained dioritic intrusive rocks interpreted to be part of the Island Plutonic Suite. Locally called the Hushamu Creek Pluton, this stock is poorly-defined in the area around Hushamu Mountain with the best exposures occurring on road cuts well to the north and northwest of Hushamu Lake. The Hushamu Stock has Ar/Ar date of 172Ma (Pantaleyev and Koyangi, 1994).

In the Hushamu area, three dominant deformational events have been described (Nixon et al., 1994). The first event resulted in E- to NE-directed compression, resulted in NW-trending thrust faulting creating sutures. These structures are noted to be the primary control on the emplacement of mineralizing porphyry bodies of the Island Plutonic Suite. In the area around the Hushamu property the Nahwitti Fault and possibly the Hushamu Fault are examples.

The second event was noted to be a north-directed compressional event, resulting west-northwest-trending mainly strike-slip faulting. A fault interpreted just west of Hushamu Mountain, forming part of the Hepler Creek drainage, is a result of this event and is locally called the Hepler Fault. This event may have offset some of the porphyry systems, and in the Hushamu area a strike-slip offset in the thousands of metres is likely.

The third and last event was a north- to north-northwest extensional event which resulted in northeast to east-northeast-striking normal faults. These structures are also noted to offset the earlier-emplaced porphyry systems. The geology map below, from Nixon (2011), depicts these faults trending northeast from the Hushamu area. These faults are locally known as the Mead Creek-West Fault and the Hushamu Creek Pluton Fault.

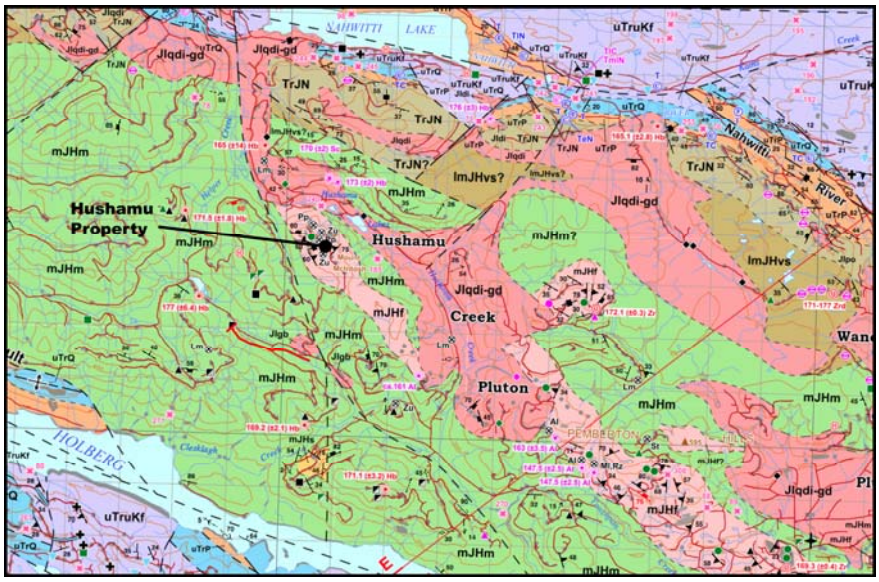


Figure 4: Generalized Geology of the Hushamu area (modified from Nixon, et al. 2011)

Geological Unit	Approximate Age
INTRUSIVE SUITE (Tertiary)	
Late intrusive basaltic dikes	~65 Ma
ISLAND PLUTONIC SUITE, Hushamu Creek Pluton and associated dikes (Mid-Jurassic)	171 Ma
Quartz Diorite, Granodiorite	
BONANZA GROUP, LeMare Lake Volcanics (Early to Mid-Jurassic)	
Pemberton Hills Rhyolite	169 Ma
Subaerial Andesitic Rocks and lesser volcano-sedimentary	~200 Ma

Table 1: Lithological Units forming the West Block Property

6.1 Hushamu Deposit Lithology

The Hushamu area consists of rocks from the early to mid-jurrassic Bonanza Group Volcanics and the Mid-Jurassic Island Plutonic suite. Five major lithologic units are noted on the Hushamu Property: Andesite, Diorite, Quartz-Feldspar Porphyry, Hydrothermal Breccia, and Late Breccia. The massive andesite (ANDS) can be further broken down into an amygdaloidal unit (ANAM), a feldspar-phyric unit (ANFX) and a tuffaceous unit (ANTF) and is the host rock to the majority of the porphyry alteration and mineralization.

Special attention was paid to the amygdaloidal andesite. This flow-unit (Figure 3) contains coarse phenocrysts of a combination of locally shattered, altered pyroxenes and (more rarely) feldspars. Coarse, ovate, often mafic-cored quartz grains are currently termed amygdules, but

may be devitrification features. The ANAM has been historically mistaken for an intrusive rock (quartz-feldspar porphyry or monzonite) though some recognized the shattered grains and called it 'hybridized quartz-feldspar porphyry'. This unit is an excellent host for Cu-Mo mineralization, possibly due to porosity and/or mafic content, and is frequently overprinted by silica-clay alteration. In 2005, Lumina mapped an outcrop of this unit on the north slope of the Hushamu valley (L235060E), which can be seen in drillcore northwest along the Hushamu valley until it is completely transposed by the West Fault, some 600m away.

Rarer is the relog unit ANFX, an andesite with abundant 'feldspar' phenocrysts. This unit may be a silica-clay altered version of the ANAM and as such may be the dominant volcanic sub-type of the silica cap. This unit is thus deemed stratigraphic, with core intercepts that can be in excess of 100 metres.

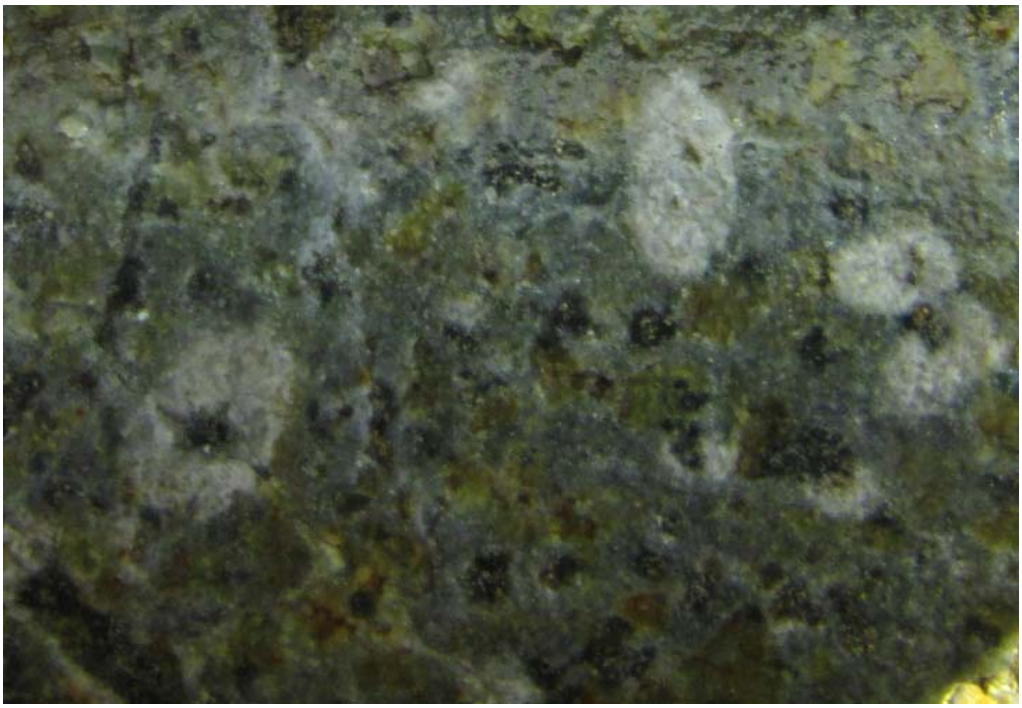


Figure 5: EC-105 at 90m: ANAM with phenocrysts to 5mm

The Bonanza volcanic rocks of the Hushamu Property were subsequently intruded by rocks of the Island Plutonic Suite, which can be sub-divided into a dioritic Hushamu Creek Pluton (DIOR), and a quartz-feldspar porphyritic sub-volcanic intrusive (QFPP). The occurrence of these units on the Hushamu property has shrunk considerably since the re-log, due to the discovery of the ANAM that replaces the historical propensity to log extremely-altered porphyritic units as intrusive.

The Hushamu Creek Pluton diorite is as a large, northwest-trending, fine- to medium-grained, diorite to quartz diorite, sometimes displaying weak feldspar porphyritic textures. This unit is largely un-mineralized. This stock mapped east of Hushamu Mountain on regional geology maps, reduces to a series of narrow dikes on the Hushamu Property that parallel the Hushamu

valley. In the mineralized area northwest of the Hushamu Mountain, possibly unrelated diorites seem to be accompanied by albitic alteration not seen elsewhere on the property.

Sub-volcanic rocks of the Island Plutonic Suite consist of quartz-feldspar porphyry (QFPP) dikes and irregular bodies occurring at the southern edge of northwest-trending diorite stocks. They are characterized by coarse, subhedral quartz and feldspar phenocrysts set in a very fine grained matrix, often with diorite and/or andesite inclusions. The unit is weakly altered, pyritized, and locally mineralized. It can be traced northwest along the Hushamu valley, but is truncated by the West Fault. The QFPP was historically believed to be comagmatic with Bonanza Group volcanics and thus responsible for porphyry Cu-Au mineralization (Nixon, 2006); the re-log lacks evidence to support this assertion.

The Bonanza Volcanic host of Hushamu Mountain (and infrequently adjacent locations), have undergone intense hydrothermal fluid brecciation that has completely altered and/or brecciated the original rocks. The resultant Hydrothermal Breccia (HTBX) was then vertically cross-cut by abundant, related, decimeter-scale pheratomagmatic intrusive breccia bodies (BRXX). The resultant silica-clay alteration assemblages from both events are shown in drillcore to overprint earlier chlorite-magnetite alteration. The juxtaposition of this advanced argillic alteration phase onto an earlier chloritic phase can be explained by a 'telescoping model' suggested by Perello (1992), occurring during uplift and erosion of active hydrothermal systems. The most extreme and texturally destructive variety of this alteration/lithology appears to dip shallowly to the northeast.

Late Breccia units (BRXX) tend to have steep contacts with the hydrothermal host, typically in excess of 60 to 70 degrees. On surface, these relatively narrow bodies appear to strike 45 to 70 degrees. The breccia matrix is mainly zunyite and/or massive pyrite, locally grading from one to the other; or displaying sharp, re-brecciated contacts. These units are estimated to account for 5% of Hushamu Mountain.

6.2 Hushamu Deposit Alteration

There are four main alteration styles on the Hushamu Property: silica-clay-pyrite, silica-clay-zunyite, chlorite-magnetite, and propylitic. Phyllic and advanced argillic alterations (as well as vuggy silica) have been locally noted to exist on the property.

This Silica-Clay-Pyrite alteration (SCP) is found mainly on Hushamu Mountain and consists of quartz, kaolinite and/or pyrophyllite and/or dickite, as well as abundant copper-bearing pyrite. Pyrite typically comprises 10 to 20% of the rock. SCP alteration is texturally destructive and is locally overprinted by Silica-Clay-Zunyite alteration (SCZ). Apart from pyrite content, these two alteration units are similar in mineralogical make-up and can grade quickly in and out of one another. The SCZ is pyrite poor (generally less than 1%) and can have appreciable amounts of zunyite. It is believed that the copper-destructive SCZ 'overprint' is somewhat related to the late breccia intrusive bodies. SCZ zones are currently limited to Hushamu Mountain and may also be related to a minor vuggy-silica style alteration, previously indicated by Perello (1992), that was

noted in outcrop of Hushamu Mountain in October. All of these silica-clay units can be locally flooded by abundant clear to blue dickite (DIC).

The intense silica-clay alteration conformably overprints earlier chloritic alteration of the andesite including the copper-bearing Chlorite-Magnetite alteration (CMG) and the weakly mineralized peripheral Propylitic-altered (PRO) zone (including local Albite-altered (ALB) and Hornfelsed (HFL) rocks). The dark-green CMG typically displays abundant cross-cutting quartz stock-work veins that may include magnetite, chalcopyrite, and lesser bornite and molybdenite, blebby and vein-style magnetite, and minor pyrite. Textures are largely destroyed to locally porphyritic, with relict CMG textures appearing under the silica-clay hydrothermal packages near alteration contacts. The CMG grades outward into lighter green propylitic alteration, containing locally abundant epidote and cross-cutting magnesium carbonate veins. Propylitic alteration is most common in the Hushamu shear zone footwall to the northwest.

A possible Phyllic alteration (PHY) zone has been observed in the (north) west block of the Hushamu property. This unit is characterized by abundant sericite and disseminated pyrite and is currently thought to be structurally controlled.

6.3 Hushamu Deposit Mineralization

Based on the 2011 re-log, the following mineralization styles have been noted on the Hushamu Property:

- Supergene: Very weak supergene enrichment (chalcocite +/- covellite) was noted on section 233060E from 60 to 90 metres deep and on two adjacent section lines to the east, at similar depths. In hole EC-187 this supergene horizon was noted around 200 metres, and may lie in many of the numerous breaks sub-parallel to the west fault. The effect of an enrichment process with the collapse of the lithocap onto the mineralized system is not supported at this time.
- Hypogene: Copper grade is highest in chlorite-magnetite altered volcanics, notably as blebby and vein chalcopyrite and lesser bornite. Good copper grade also exists with the pyrite in the SCP on Hushamu Mountain (chalcopyrite, locally abundant covellite, and ultra-trace enargite). Molybdenite and related Rhenium are highest in the silica altered rocks of Hushamu Mountain. The CMG also hosts moderate molybdenite grades in quartz veins. Total mineralization decreases where silica flooding is extreme, in vertical late breccias (and surrounding rocks), and in propylitized units.
- Leached Zone: There appears to be minor, discontinuous, leached zones throughout Hushamu Mountain, where copper has been completely to partially removed but molybdenite and gold remain.

Visible mineralization has been somewhat obscurred in historical core by recent iron-hydroxide weathering and leaching. Abundant chalcanthite, brocanthite, and other sulfates have latterly precipitated on the core, proximal to mineralized zones, and on late magnesium carbonate veins.

6.4 Hushamu Deposit Structure

Within the area of historical drilling on Hushamu Mountain, observations of the Hushamu Fault support Perello's and Lumina's assertion of a steep, northward-dipping fault tracing the south side of the Hushamu Valley. If the observations of the amygdaloidal andesite can be considered a marker horizon within the Bonanza volcanic sequence, the dip-slip and strike slip components of offset are minimal to approximately 100m.

Possible extensions and parallel expressions of the northeast-trending Hushamu Pluton Fault have been shown on assessment reports maps cutting Hushamu Mountain. The relog data supports interpretations from Perello, Lumina, Moraga, and others of a multitude of sub-parallel northeast-trending, sub-vertical, discrete faults with little to no offset.

Lithologic and alteration observations have uncovered a previously-unknown steeply-dipping structure that in part discretely-separates the argillically-altered hydrothermal breccias of Hushamu Mountain from the chloritic andesitic rocks to the northwest and has been termed the West Fault. The relogging program has interpreted this to be a brittle, block-faulting style of deformation owing to the interpreted repetition of quartz-feldspar porphyritic dikes and amygdaloidal andesite units. The thickness of this fault zone is estimated to have a true thickness of over 100m. The lack of any observed amygdaloidal units to the northwest of the West Fault suggest a property-scale, but currently undetermined, slip component exists.

7.0 2011 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

7.1 Relogging and Resampling Program

The 2011 program on the Hushamu Property follows anomalous rhenium results from Lumina and IMA including two drillholes reported in the 2008 Technical Report on the Island Copper Property for IMA Exploration Inc. One drillhole reportedly intersected 0.436ppm rhenium over 187m, and another, 1 kilometre away, intersected 0.419ppm rhenium over 166m in "mainly hydrothermal breccia". The extensive historical drilling of Hushamu Mountain (comprised mainly of hydrothermal breccia) for Cu-Mo-Au mineralization along with a reported 80% of all Hushamu Property drillcore intact and in storage, allowed for a comprehensive resampling project to be undertaken to determine the extent of rhenium mineralization. The relogging program also provided an opportunity to apply consistent logging descriptions to the somewhat varied, and sometimes conflicting, observations of the properties lengthy history.

All pre-2008 drillcore had been stored in outdoor coreracks in a locked compound at Port Hardy Bulldozing Ltd. and was found in very good condition. Although coreboxes were not in order, entire holes were often found together and most times embossed metal tags were still intact. An attempt at mapping and inventory of the 3700ft2 area of approximately 5000 coreboxes by Equity engineering from 2004 provided further orientation. Between March 29 and June 6th, each corebox was relabeled with the box and drillhole name, fortified with staples and/or

corebox lids if required, and trucked to newly-constructed core racks adjacent the same warehouse, office, and logging facility in the Quatsino Industrial Park used by IMA Exploration in 2008. Drillholes were placed in chronological order within the coreracks, but invariably all corebox numbers could not be initially determined until the relogging and sampling began.

In June to October, relogging of the 107 pre-2008 drillholes was accomplished through very careful investigation and discovery of core-box labels and writings for drillhole names, corebox numbers, sample numbers, and sample beginnings and endings; writing on the core to determine sample beginnings and endings and historical sample numbers; and writing on footage blocks to determine hole depths. These observations were correlated and confirmed with the historical drill log geology and sample information. The coreboxes were then placed in chronological order for relogging and sampling. Where any corebox contained insufficient data to ascertain its origin or displayed possible conflicting data, it was not logged or sampled. In all, approximately 75.6% of all historical samples were deemed suitable for resampling, amounting to some 5800 samples.

The majority of core in each of the drillholes was found halved with the aid of a manual or hydraulic splitter and all core after mid-1973 was NQ in diameter. Prior to this date, drillcore was BQ in diameter. The average age of the drillcore combined with the humid and mild local climate had turned all drillcore rust-coloured which proved impossible to remove. After a period of familiarization with the reported geology, alteration, and well-documented mineralization, the core was logged, photographed, and sample intervals were laid out in the precise location of the historical sample intervals. The core was then split by coresaws and sampled such that a quarter of the core was sent for assay while a quarter of the core remained in the original corebox.

7.1.1 Geochemical Analytical Procedure

A total of 107 full or partial drill holes were resampled giving a total of 5837 samples of quartered core. Alternating blanks and standards were inserted every 40 core samples, giving a total of 309 QA/QC samples.

All samples were placed in polyore bags along with a uniquely-numbered sample tag and secured with zip straps. They then were placed in ricesacks to an approximate 25kg weight and secured with uniquely-numbered security tags. For shipping, approximately 20 ricesacks were placed on a pallet, shrink-wrapped, and trucked via Van Kam Freightways Ltd. to ALS Chemex Laboratories Inc. in Vancouver, B.C. Each sample shipment consisted of a minimum of 3 pallets thereby having a minimum of 12 standards and 12 blanks per shipment.

One in 20 pulps from this program have been sent to Acme Analytical Laboraties Ltd. of Vancouver to undergo similar analyses and will act as duplicate laboratory checks. Results are pending.

At Chemex, each batch of samples was organized, weighed and logged using the client bar code on the unique sample tags. Each sample was then prepared to the standards of the Prep-31 code: crushed to 70% passing through a 2mm sieve, and split in a riffle splitter to obtain 250g. This

250 gram was then pulverized to 85% passing through 75 microns. Each of the crushed material and pulverized material was tested for quality control on the crushing and pulverization.

Approximately 4530 sample pulps were then analyzed for the metal rhenium (Re) through a procedure coded Re-MS62: a four-acid "near-total" digestion, followed by inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry. Approximately 1547 samples were analyzed according to Chemex's multi-element package which includes Re and is coded ME-MS61. This analysis is also a four-acid "near-total" digestion followed by ICP-MS. Finally, some 1717 sample pulps were analyzed for gold concentrations by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish, according to Chemex's Au-AA23 procedure.

The sample pulps submitted to Acme Analytical Laboratories will be analyzed using similar methodology to those used at Chemex. Acme's R200-250 sample preparation method allows 80% of the sample to pass through a 2mm sieve, then a 250g split is pulverized to 85% passing though 63 microns. Where appropriate, sample pulps will then be analyzed for 42 elements by 4 acid digestion and ICP-MS according to the 1EX procedure, which now includes Rhenium. Analysis for rhenium alone will be accomplished through this method. For gold analysis, the samples will be analyzed by fire assay fusion with an AA finish according to the 3B01-AA procedure.

Geochemical analytical certificates are included in Appendix II, and the rhenium, copper, molybdenum, and gold geochemical results are included with the logs in Appendix III. Highlights are shown in a table in the results section.

7.1.2 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

As part of the 2011 drilling program, sample standards, produced by WCM Minerals of WCM Sales Ltd of Burnaby, B.C. were included in each of the batches of samples. These standards were certified by WCM to contain the following values:

Standard	Au ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ag ppm	# Assayed
STD 172	0.26	2100	1050	24	3
STD 173	0.93	3500	180	12	6
STD 181	0.59	5900	840	28	18
STD 184	0.19	1920	400	13	16

Table 2: Sample Standard certified values

A total of 43 standards were sent to the labs inserted in the sample batches. The results are in the Appendix, but a summary in included in the table below:

Standard	Au ppm	STD DEV	Cu ppm	STD DEV	Mo ppm	STD DEV	Ag ppm	STD DEV
STD 172	0.264	0.004	2003	12	1005	54	23	1.5
STD 173	0.945	0.025	3314	128	175	5	12	0.6
STD 181	0.584	0.042	5688	115	806	18	27	0.8
STD 184	0.198	0.001	1892	73	386	21	12	0.7

Table 3: Sample standard results

A total of 164 blank samples were submitted, and of those, 38 were submitted for copper, molybdenum, gold and silver assaying. A summary of the results are presented in the table below:

Standard	Au ppm	STD DEV	Cu ppm	STD DEV	Mo ppm	STD DEV	Ag ppm	STD DEV
BLANK	0.007	0.016	7.48	5.29	1.08	1.53	0.032	0.051

Table 4: Summary of Blank Samples

The sample standards returned results that are considered very reasonable and expected. Most of the average values for Au, Ag, and Mo are within 1 standard deviation of WCM's certified value. When Mo is considered for STD 181 and 184, only two samples returned values outside of 6% of the WCM certified concentration.

Two of four average copper values are within 1 standard deviation. Of all of these values, only one samples falls outside of 6% of the WCM certified value. The standards that average outside of this mean may be poor data arising from the low number of standards comprising this dataset.

Of the 38 blanks, very high standard deviations arise from the low precision of geochemical assaying techniques at the limits of detection that can be 20% or more. In addition natural variation inherent in the limestone rock may account for some of the variance.

It is the authors' view that the use of sample standards and blanks for the 2011 resampling program has returned reliable data.

To test the reliability of the grades reported in historical records, a selection of 10 drillholes were chosen to undergo a full geochemical analysis. Five drillholes were selected from the 6-year-long drill campaign by Moraga Resources commencing in 1988, and 6 drillholes were chosen from the previous drilling efforts by Utah Mines Inc., operators of the Island Copper Mine. Holes were also chosen based on an even distribution around the Hushamu Property and a forecast of a complete or very-near complete drillhole representation on site. A summary of the results appears in the Table below and graphical representations are appended to this report.

Hole	Mean Hist. Au ppm	Mean 2011 Au ppm	Mean Hist. Mo ppm	Mean 2011 Mo ppm	Mean Hist. Cu ppm	Mean 2011 Cu ppm	Reasons for possible discrepancies
EC-069	0.150	0.323	195	144.6	2907	3172	Incomplete hist. Mo, Au records
EC-070	0.049	0.091	144.9	169.7	789	479.8	Hist. Cu, Au detection limit results in poor quality data
EC-084	0.379	0.352	71.7	76.2	2540	2269	
EC-095	0.081	0.042	48.2	58.1	304.5	232.1	Generally low-grade Cu and Au throughout
EC-108	0.120	0.156	61.9	62.6	1275	1086	
EC-137A	0.042	0.057	27.8	33.6	1108	1128	Gaps in hist. Mo data
EC-159	0.010	0.014	7.02	8.20	195	184	
EC-160	0.117	0.114	25.6	35.8	1563	1406	Relatively few records
EC-186	0.219	pending	25.8	29.3	2294	2356	
EC-198	0.170	0.168	88.6	80.76	740.2	567.2	
EC-206	0.244	0.227	77.9	80.1	1204	962.7	

Table 5: Comparison of Reported and Reassayed Metal Grades

In general, geochemical results from reassaying correlate well with documented historical abundances. Where discrepancies occur, possible explanations include missing grades and/or relatively high limits of detection in lower-grade drillholes in the historical dataset. More complete data sets of the longer, more recent, (c. 1990) drill holes returned better data set correlations. In general, molybdenum and gold values correlated very well with the historical dataset. However, a trend of lower copper grades upon reassay is noted and has the lowest correlation of these metals among recent drillholes. Relogging observations noted much oxidation and copper sulphate formation on drillcore, which would have an effect of lowering total sulphide copper. Sulphates are common in the form of gypsum and anhydrite throughout the deposit and this reduction in total copper content of historical could be applied to drillcore of the entire property.

7.2 Hushamu Topographic Map and Drillhole Collar Survey

In August 2011, Eagle Mapping Limited was contracted to produce a digital topographic map of Hushamu deposit area.

Eagle Mapping used B.C Government's 1:40,000 scale black and white aerial photography flown in 1995. This photography was aero-triangulated and adjusted to the existing TRIM B.C. government maps. Eagle Mapping than compiled a digital elevation model consisting of a grid of x, y ,z, points and break lines created by the creeks and mountain tops. The 5 meter contours and the orthophoto map were generated from the DEM.

The final map product delivered by Eagle Mapping is a 1:5,000 scale digital map covering 6 by 6.5 km area approximately centered on Hushamu Lake. DEM was supplied as an AutoCAD dxf file.

To improve map accuracy a large set of reference points was surveyed in the field by a team of two surveyors in October 2011 (4 field days, at the same time when collar survey was done).

Mapping accuracy: typically the accuracy is roughly 3 times the standard deviation (Table 6) which would put map accuracy around 1 meter. According to Eagle Mapping, with this map being produced from a 1:40000 scale photo, map accuracy is better than +/-2.5 meters in X, Y and Z.

Standard deviations of adjusted control points @ 68%			
	std-X [m]	std-Y [m]	std-Z [m]
mean	0.117	0.157	0.282

Table 6: Standard deviations of mapped reference points

Drilholes drilled between 1968 and 1994 were originally surveyed in Local Grid coordinates. The grid was an extension of the Island Copper Mine grid and it was in imperial units (feet).

Historical collar survey is very poorly documented; Except for collar locations in local grid coordinates and old paper maps, there is no other survey documentation or references. There are no local grid details, no survey documentation, and no survey monuments in the Hushamu deposit area.

Hushamu Creek valley was logged in 1990es and most collars were lost at that time. Only 17 collars or intact drill pads were located in summer 2011.

In 2005 Equity Engineering digitized and graphically transformed collar locations to UTM grid coordinates, but the accuracy of this method was deemed insufficient for deposit modeling and resource calculations. In order to get more accurate collar locations, NorthIsle had all existing collars resurveyed by a professional surveyor. Eagle Mapping then used these control points to determine parameters for Local to UTM Zone 9 grid coordinate transformation.

Local to UTM Zone 9 grid transformation parameters for local grid origin (0 E, 0 N) are as follows:

SCALE 1:	0.3048
SCALE 2:	0.99976
ROTATION:	0.75366˚
TRANSLATION:	510587.104 E
	5538277.658 N

In general, transformed locations of surveyed collars plot less than 10m of their true (surveyed) locations. Surveyed collar locations (control points) and transformed collar locations are both shown on Drillhole Location Map (Appendix VII).

7.3 Archaeological Survey

In preparation for drilling at the Hushamu deposit and for 2012 West Block geophysical IP survey, NorthIsle contracted Sources Archaeological and Heritage Research Inc. to conduct a Preliminary Field Reconnaissance (PFR).

In June 2011 Sources field crew spent a week traversing NW Expo, Hushamu-Hep and Pemberton IP grids. The focus of Sources PFR was on searching for CMTs and natural exposures, as subsurface testing was not possible without an HCA permit. SOURCES archaeologists have identified only one zone of high archaeological potential within the West Bock; this zone is located at the west side of Nahwitti Lake. Archaeological potential of Hushamu Mountain and Hushamu Creek valley is low.

Detailed PFR Report is still pending.

In October 2011 Sources submitted an application for Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) survey which will be conducted in 2012 (Appendix XII). Application is based on PFR results.

8.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The goals of Hushamu relogging program were to generate a comprehensive and consistent dataset of the historical diamond drilling efforts on the Hushamu deposit in order to better understand the lithology, alteration, and structure of the property and the factors controlling the porphyry-style mineralization. The resampling program was focused on determining the rhenium potential of the property and gauging the accuracy and precision of the reported historical copper, molybdenum, and gold concentrations.

8.1 Relogging Results

The catalogue of historical relogging efforts for the Hushamu deposit is near complete but spans many decades during which a substantial evolution of the understanding of porphyry deposits has transpired. Borrowing on observations of high sulphide assemblages from Perello (1992), notes of major lithologic units from Moraga Resources (1990), and PIMA analysis from Simmons (2005), a new, coherent model of alteration and lithology was interpreted. Results are displayed graphically in 400 foot eastward-looking sections for both lithology and alteration, and also in strip logs where sub-dominant lithologies and alterations are displayed.

The current interpretation of the deposit differs from previous interpretations in two key aspects. The first, was a reinterpretation of the large mass of intrusive rocks that underlied Hushamu mountain noted in Jordex Resources Inc. sections from 1993. Re-examination of all drillcore in this area noted mineralogical and textural differences between true intrusive rocks and a thick flow of porphyritic and often amygdaloidal andesitic rocks. When altered, this flow can appear quite similar to the local suite of intrusive rocks, however, intrusive contacts have not been noted. This unit comprises much of what exists north of Hushamu Mountain and partially

underlies the northeast portion of Hushamu Mountain. With this interpretation, true intrusive rocks are currently thought to be a parallel series of sub-vertical low-grade dikes existing only within and north of the Hushamu Valley and therefore the causative intrusive is still unknown and untested.

The second major re-interpretation stems from evidence supporting the argillic overprinting of the chlorite-magnetite-altered rock underlying Hushamu Mountain. This often sharp to sometimes gradational alteration contact was noted in numerous holes and supports Perello's notion of a 'telescoped' porphyry system, where usually distant alteration styles are in mutual contact. In 2005, it was suggested that a 'flat fault' underlying Hushamu Mountain was responsible for the juxtaposition of the two alteration types. These in-situ relationships are providing vectors for further exploration.

The observation of amygdaloidal andesite on each side of the Hushamu Fault suggests minimal displacement of the porphyry system by that fault. Similarly, the northeast-trending faults that cut Hushamu Mountain have been shown to have minimal displacement. Conversely, few correlations can be made across the West Fault resulting in a displacement that is currently unknown. Future diamond drilling is planned for this area.

8.2 Resampling Results

The geochemical rhenium results for all holes confirmed the anomalous grades discovered in 2008. Of 6135 samples submitted for Re analysis, the average rhenium content is approximately 0.391ppm with over 600 samples returning 1 g/t or higher rhenium. The highest Re concentration returned from Hushamu drillcore was 11.2ppm over a 3m interval at 126m in EC-201. Notable high-grade intercepts are found in numerous drill holes including EC-173, -175, -179, -201, and -214 as shown in the table below.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Re (ppm)	Comments
EC-173	41	443.0	402	0.694	Entire hole
EC-175	36	338.33	332.33	0.603	Entire hole
EC-179	3.05	495.91	492.86	0.568	Entire hole
EC-201	4.26	442.9	438.64	1.850	Entire hole
EC-206	3.05	345	341.95	0.677	Partial hole

Table 7: Rhenium Highlights from Hushamu Drillcore

Rhenium is less persistent in the chloritic rocks of Hushamu valley, but anomalous rhenium intercepts are still found. Drillhole EC-109 averaged 0.129ppm rhenium along its entire 125m length, and hole EC-138 averaged 0.274ppm over approximately 100m. Rhenium reassay grades may be found printed in drill logs and assay certificates may be found in the appendix.

9.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

The 2011 Hushamu Property relogging and resampling efforts were successful in that the program achieved the following:

(1) A first-hand reinterpretation of the lithology, structure, and alteration assemblages allowing the discovery of new lithologic units, the definition of major structures, and better understanding of alteration contact relationships. Highlights of these findings were the discovery of the amygdaloidal andesite flow and its truncation in the West Fault, as well as the in situ overprinting of advanced argillic alteration onto adjacent country rock. Earlier reports of a horizontal fault cutting off mineralization and/or juxtaposing alteration units are not supported by observations of this program.

(2) Verification of the reported historical gold, copper, and molybdenum grades on a property-wide scale. Moreover, the 11 drillholes selected for geochemical re-analyses correlate very well to historically-reported copper, molybdenum, and gold grades. Assessment reports dating to the early 1970's (the era of the earliest drillcore resampled in 2011) state that split core was assayed at Chemex Labs Ltd. in North Vancouver. Though detection limits of historical analysis may have been high by current standards, this resampling program supports a reliance on this early data.

(3) Discovery of anomalous rhenium content throughout Hushamu Mountain. The anomalous Re reported by IMA Exploration and unsubstantiated reports of Re in Luminas holes from 2005 has been confirmed to exist throughout Hushamu Mountain and more sporadically in the Northwest Zone. If Re can be recovered upon mining, its high market-value will be a clear asset to this property.

Recommendations for future work on the Hushamu Property include:

(1) Combining the new lithologic, alteration, and structural interpretation into an updated geologic model, then combining gold, copper, molybdenum, and rhenium data from the current program with historical data to revise the resource estimate.

(2) Defining the perimeters of mineralization on the property. Early proposed open pit outlines did not consider Re content and/or relied on previous drilling or interpretations. The extent of mineralization has not been defined in many areas, especially north of the Hushamu Valley, and around and below Hushamu Mountain.

(3) Infill drilling within the known mineralized zones, placing an emphasis on performing angled drillholes which will best support the revised geologic model and resource estimate.

(4) Commencing or continuing the necessary programs needed for an impending pre-feasibility study including environmental, metallurgical, geotechnical, engineering and socio-economic studies.

Appendix I: Bibliography

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Arancibia, O. N., and Clark, A. H., 1996, Early magnetite-amphibole-plagioclase alteration-mineralization in the Island Copper porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit, British Columbia: Economic Geology, v. 91, p. 402-438.

Dasler, P. G., 1994, Summary report on the McIntosh drilling program, March 1994, and the history of the Expo property, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Moraga Resources Ltd.

Dasler, P. G., Young, M. J., Giroux, G. H., and Perelló, J., 1995, The Hushamu porphyry copper-gold deposit, northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwest Cordillera of North America. CIMM Special Volume 46, p. 367-376.

DeBari, S. M., Anderson, R. G., and Mortensen, J. K., 1999, Correlation among lower to upper crustal components in an island arc: the Jurassic Bonanza arc, Vancouver Island, Canada: Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, v. 36, p. 1371-1413.

Fernie, A. D., 1991, Preliminary Study of Transportation Alternatives for Hushamu Zone Ore to the Island Copper Concentrator. Jordex Resources Inc.

Fingler, J., 1996, Compilation and Program Proposal for the Expo Property, Northern Vancouver Island, B.C. Jordex Resources Inc., pp. 48.

Gatchalian, F., 1994, Summary Report on the Northwest Expo Zone Drilling Program, Expo Property. BHP Minerals Canada Ltd., pp. 23.

Giroux, G. H., 1993, A Geostatistical Study of Hushamu Copper-Gold Deposit. Jordex Resources Inc.

Giroux, G. H., and Pawliuk, D. J., 2003, A Resource Estimate of Hushamu Copper-Gold Deposit. CRS Copper Resources Corp. and First Trimark Ventures Inc., pp. 50.

Giroux, G.H. and Baker, D.E.L., 2008. Summary Report on the Hushamu Property for IMA Exploration Inc, in-house report, 72 pp.

Giroux, G.H. and Pawliuk, D.J., 2005. Summary Report on the Hushamu Propert for Lumina Copper Corp. In-house report, 65 pp.

Graham, J. D., 1993, Mining Study Hushamu Copper-Gold Deposit, Quatsino District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Jordex Resources Inc.

Greene, A. R., Scoates, J. S., Nixon, G. T., and Weis, D., 2006, Picritic Lavas and Basal Sills in the Karmutsen Flood Basalt Province, Wrangellia, Northern Vancouver Island, BC. British Columbia Geological Survey, pp. 39-54.

Harrington, E., 1989, Report on the Expo Drilling and Geochemical Program, Red Dog Area. Moraga Resources Ltd.

Hedenquist, J. W., R., A. A., and Gonzalez-Urien, E., 2000, Exploration for Epithermal Gold Deposits: Reviews in Economic Geology, v. 13, p. 245-277.

Husband, R. W., 1989, Geochemical Report on the McIntosh Claim Group, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 32.

Jones, H. M., 1988, A Report on the Expo Property. Holberg Inlet, Port Hardy Area, Vancouver Island, B.C. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 37.

Jones, H. M., 1990, Drill Program, Expo Property, Holberg Inlet, Vancouver Island, B.C. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 9.

Jones, H. M., 1991, Expo Property Revised Summary Report. Moraga Resources Ltd.

Klein, J., 2005, Comments on DIGHEM-V data collected in May, 2005 during a survey over the Hushamu Project Area, NW Vancouver Island, B.C. Equity Engineering Ltd., pp. 19.

Klein, J., 2006, Further Review of Geophysical Data Over Lumina Resources Corp's NW Expo Area, Hushamu Project, Vancouver Island, BC, pp. 4.

Mantanion, H. R., 1983, Drilling Report on the Expo Group A. Untah Mines Ltd.

Melis, L. A., and Cron, A. B., 1992, Hushamu Deposit - Preliminary Floatation Scoping Tests. Jordex Resources Inc.

Muntanion, H. R., and Witherley, K. E., 1982, Geophysical, Geochemical and Drilling Report on the Expo Group A and Expo Groups B, C, and D. Utah Mines Ltd., pp. 222.

Nixon, G. T., Hammack, J. L., Koyanagi, V. M., Payie, G. J., Haggart, J. W., Orchard, M. J., Tozer, T., Archibald, D. A., Friedman, R. M., Palfy, J., and Cordey, F., 2000, Geology of the Quatsino-Port McNeill Map Area, Northern Vancouver Island, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Geoscience Map 2000-6.

Nixon, G. T., Hammack, J. L., Koyanagi, V. M., Payie, G. J., Panteleyev, A., Massey, N. W. D., Hamilton, J. V., and Haggart, J. W., 1994, Preliminary geology of the Quatsino - Port McNeil map areas, northern Vancouver Island, (92L 12, 11). Paper 1994-1, Geological Fieldwork 1993, British Columbia Geological Survey, p. 63-85.

Nixon, G. T., Hammack, J. L., Payie, G. J., Snyder, L. D., Koyanagi, V. M., Hamilton, J. V., Panteleyev, A., Massey, N. W. D., Haggart, J. W., and Archibald, D. A., 1997, Geology of Northern Vancouver Island: Preliminary Compilation, B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines Open File 1997-13.

Nixon, G. T., Kelman, M. C., Stevenson, D., Stokes, L. A., and Johnston, K. A., 2006, Preliminary Geology of the Nimpkish Map Area (NTS 092L/07), Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. British Columbia Geological Survey, pp. 135-152.

Nixon, G.T., et al. 2006: Geology of the Holberg – Winter Harbour area, northern Vancouver Island; BC Ministry of Energy Mines and Petroleum Resources, Geoscience Map 20011-3.

Panteleyev, A. and Koyanagi, V.M., 1994. Advanced argillic alteration in Bonanza volcanic rocks, northern Vancouver Island - Lithologic and permeability controls; Paper 1994 -1, Geological Fieldwork 1993, British Columbia Geological Survey Branch, British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources.

Pawliuk, D. J., 1991a, Assessment report on the McIntosh drilling and geochemical program, "MAC GROUPS" mineral claims and on the Goodspeed drilling and geochemical program "GOOD" group mineral claims, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. October 30, 1991.

Pawliuk, D. J., 1991b, Assessment report on the McIntosh drilling program, "MAC GROUPS" claims, North Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Moraga Resources Ltd.

Pawliuk, D. J., 1992, Assessment report on the McIntosh diamond drilling program, "MAC GROUPS" mineral claims, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 13.

Pawliuk, D. J., 1994, Assessment report on the McIntosh diamond drilling program, Expo mineral claims, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 12.

Perello, J.A., 1992. Comments on the Exploration Potential for Epithermal Au and Cu at McIntosh, South McIntosh, and West Pemberton. Expo Claims, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, in-house report for BHP Minerals Canada Ltd., 29 pp.

Perelló, J., Fleming, J. A., O'Kane, K. P., Burt, P. D., Clarke, G. A., Himes, M. D., and Reeves, A. T., 1995, Porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits in the Island Copper Cluster, northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Porphyry Deposits of the Northwest Cordillera of North America. CIMM Special Volume 46, p. 214-238.

Richards, J. B., 1990, Assessment and Drilling Report on the Red Dog Project, Vancouver Island, B.C. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 135.

Richards, J. B., 1991, Assessment and Drilling Report on the Red Dog Project, Vancouver Island, B.C. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 114.

Richards, M. A., Jones, D. L., Duncan, R. A., and DePaolo, D. J., 1991, A mantle plume initiation model for the Wrangellia flood basalt and other oceanic plateaus: Science, v. 254, p. 263-267.

Roscoe, W. E., and Cargill, D. G., 1996, Review of the Potential of the Expo Property, Vancouver Island, B.C. Jordex Resources Inc., pp. 20.

Sillitoe, R. H., 1993, Gold-rich Porphyry Copper Deposits: Geological Model and Exploration Implications, *in* Kirkham, R. V., Sinclair, W. D., Thorpe, R. I., and Duke, J. M., eds., Mineral deposit modeling, 40. Geol. Ass. of Can., Spec. Pap., p. 465-478.

Simmons, A., 2005, Report on Core re-logging of the Hushamu Porphyry Cu-Au Deposit: Hole and Section Summaries, Findings and Preliminary Interpretations. Lumina Resources Corp., pp. 8.

Smith, P., 2005, DIGHEM$^{V\text{-}DSP}$ Survey for CRS Copper Corp., Hushamu Project Area, Vancouver Island, B.C. Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp., pp. 203.

Sutton, G. A., and Dasler, P. G., 1990, Assessment Report on the McIntosh Drilling Program "Mac Groups" Claims, Northern Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada. Moraga Resources Ltd., pp. 19.

Woods, D. V., 1987, Geophysical Report on Reconnaissance Surface and Borehole Pulse Electromagnetic Survey on the Expl Project, Vancouver Island. Moraga Resources Ltd.

Woolham, R. W., 1997, Report on a Combined Helicopter-Borne Electromagnetic, Magnetic, Radiometric and VLF-EM Survey, Expo Property. Jordex Resources Inc., pp. 68.

Appendix II: Statement of Expenditures

Expenditures Summary

West Claim Block, Island Copper Property

	Contractor	Expenditure Type	Cost excluding HST	Totals
Archaeological survey (field work): June 24 2011 - June 30, 2011				
Archaeological survey	Sources Archaeological and Heritage Research Inc.	Consulting fees	**20,698.25**	
Archaeological survey	Sources Archaeological and Heritage Research Inc.	Contingency 2.5% of fees	**517.46**	
Archaeological survey	Sources Archaeological and Heritage Research Inc.	Expenses	**4,454.45**	
Archaeological survey	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Professional fees ($670/day)	**2,931.25**	
Archaeological survey	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Expenses	**3,195.47**	
				31,796.88
Core racks construction: March 24, 2011 - May 05, 2011				
Core racks construction	688357 BC Ltd. (Quatsino FN)	Labour	**1,219.80**	
Core racks construction	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Professional fees ($670/day)	**4,899.38**	
Core racks construction	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Expenses	**602.93**	
Core racks construction	Port Hardy Bulldozing Ltd.	Carpenter	**13,475.00**	
Core racks construction	Port Hardy Bulldozing Ltd.	Supplies	**4,041.63**	
Core racks construction	Port Hardy Bulldozing Ltd.	Tools	**1,000.00**	
Core racks construction	Port Hardy Bulldozing Ltd.	Truck	**3,770.00**	
Core racks construction	Sunco Plywood Incorporated	Material (lumber)	**7,686.60**	
Core racks construction	Windsor Plywood (via Arnd Burgert)	Material (concrete slabs)	**4,884.78**	
				41,580.12
Mapping and collar survey (field work): Oct 15, 2011 - Oct 18, 2011				
Mapping and collar survey	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Professional fees ($670/day)	**3,015.00**	
Mapping and collar survey	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Travel	**200.00**	
Mapping and collar survey	Eagle Mapping Ltd.	$11.970 for Mapping + $9,000 for Survey	**22,048.20**	
				25,263.20
Re-assaying program: July 01, 2011 – Oct 15, 2011				
Re-assaying Program	ALS Canada Ltd.	Assay	**195,692.52**	
Re-assaying Program	688357 BC Ltd. (Quatsino FN)	Core cutters + admin fees	**25,478.15**	
Re-assaying Program	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Material (plastic water pipe)	**662.77**	
Re-assaying Program	Arnd Burgert Consulting, Ltd.	Supplies	**478.46**	
Re-assaying Program	Macandale's	Safety equipment (respirators)	**204.00**	
Re-assaying Program	Macandale's	pressure washer rental ($40/day x 7days)	**280.00**	
Re-assaying Program	Van Kam Freightways Ltd.	Core Freight (Port Hardy - Vancouver)	**7,861.23**	
Re-assaying Program	WCM Minerals	Standards	**1,955.50**	
				232,612.63
Re-logging program: Mar 31, 2011 – Oct 15, 2011				
Re-logging Program	BYNG House B&B	Accomodation	**34,755.00**	
Re-logging Program	Casselman Geological Services Ltd.	Equipment rental: laptops + software, printer, GPS	**14,650.00**	
Re-logging Program	Casselman Geological Services Ltd.	Expenses (excluding travel outside BC)	**34,499.06**	
Re-logging Program	Casselman Geological Services Ltd.	Overhead on expenses (10%)	**4,093.90**	
Re-logging Program	Casselman Geological Services Ltd.	Professional fees - E. Halle ($475/day)	**81,500.00**	
Re-logging Program	Casselman Geological Services Ltd.	Professional fees - J. Halle ($500/day)	**83,750.00**	
Re-logging Program	Casselman Geological Services Ltd.	Professional fees - S. Casselman	**150.00**	
Re-logging Program	Dominion Blue Digital Reprographics	Scanning of historical logs	**608.55**	
Re-logging Program	K & K Electric Ltd.	Core shack wireing and generator hook-up	**2,090.48**	
Re-logging Program	Macandale's	Equipment rental - generator ($1,050/month x 5 months)	**5,250.00**	
Re-logging Program	McClintock Geological Management	Professional fees	**5,650.00**	
Re-logging Program	McClintock Geological Management	Travel	**427.10**	
Re-logging Program	NorthIsle/Western Copper: K. Lesnikov	field days ($360/day x 49days)	**17,640.00**	
Re-logging Program	NorthIsle/Western Copper: K. Lesnikov	Expenses	**7,206.39**	
Re-logging Program	Rachel Gildersleeve and Garret Gildersleeve	Geotechnical core logging	**21,458.25**	
Re-logging Program	Watson Ventures Ltd.	Outhouse rental, services ($210/month x 6 months)	**1,305.00**	
				315,033.74
			Grand Total	**646,286.56**

Appendix III: Geologist's Certificates

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, *Jesse R. Halle*, P.Geo., hereby certify that:

1. I am the part owner and operator of Halle Geological Services Ltd. located at 3 – 1345 Dresden Row, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2J9.

2. I am a graduate of the University of Toronto with an Honors B.Sc. (Env. Sci.) and of Lakehead University with an Honors B.Sc. (Geology).

3. I have been employed as a geological assistant seasonally between 1996 – 2000 with the Ontario Geological Survey; and as a geologist with numerous junior, intermediate, and major mining companies from 2001 through 2012.

4. I have worked in my chosen field in 6 provinces or territories in Canada and in the United States of America. The majority of my mineral exploration career has been carried out in the province of British Columbia.

5. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC (“APEGBC”), Registration No. 157202.

6. I the worked directly on the Hushamu Property relog and resampling program in 2011.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change, the omission of which would make this report misleading.

Respectfully submitted:

Dated this 29th Day of February, 2012

_____.
Jesse R. Halle

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, *Emily M. Halle*, hereby certify that:

A. I am the part owner and operator of Halle Geological Services Ltd. located at 3 – 1345 Dresden Row, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2J9.

B. I am a graduate of Saint Mary's University of Halifax with an Honors B.Sc. (Geology) and a Bachelor of Commerce.

C. I have been employed as a geologist with numerous junior, intermediate, and major mining companies from 2004 through 2012.

D. I have worked in my chosen field in 4 provinces or territories in Canada as well as in South Africa and the United States of America. The majority of my mineral exploration career has been carried out in the province of British Columbia.

E. I worked directly on the Hushamu Property relog and resampling program in 2011.

F. I am not aware of any material fact or material change, the omission of which would make this report misleading.

Respectfully submitted:

Dated this 29th Day of February, 2012

_____.
Emily M. Halle

Appendix IV: Claim Data

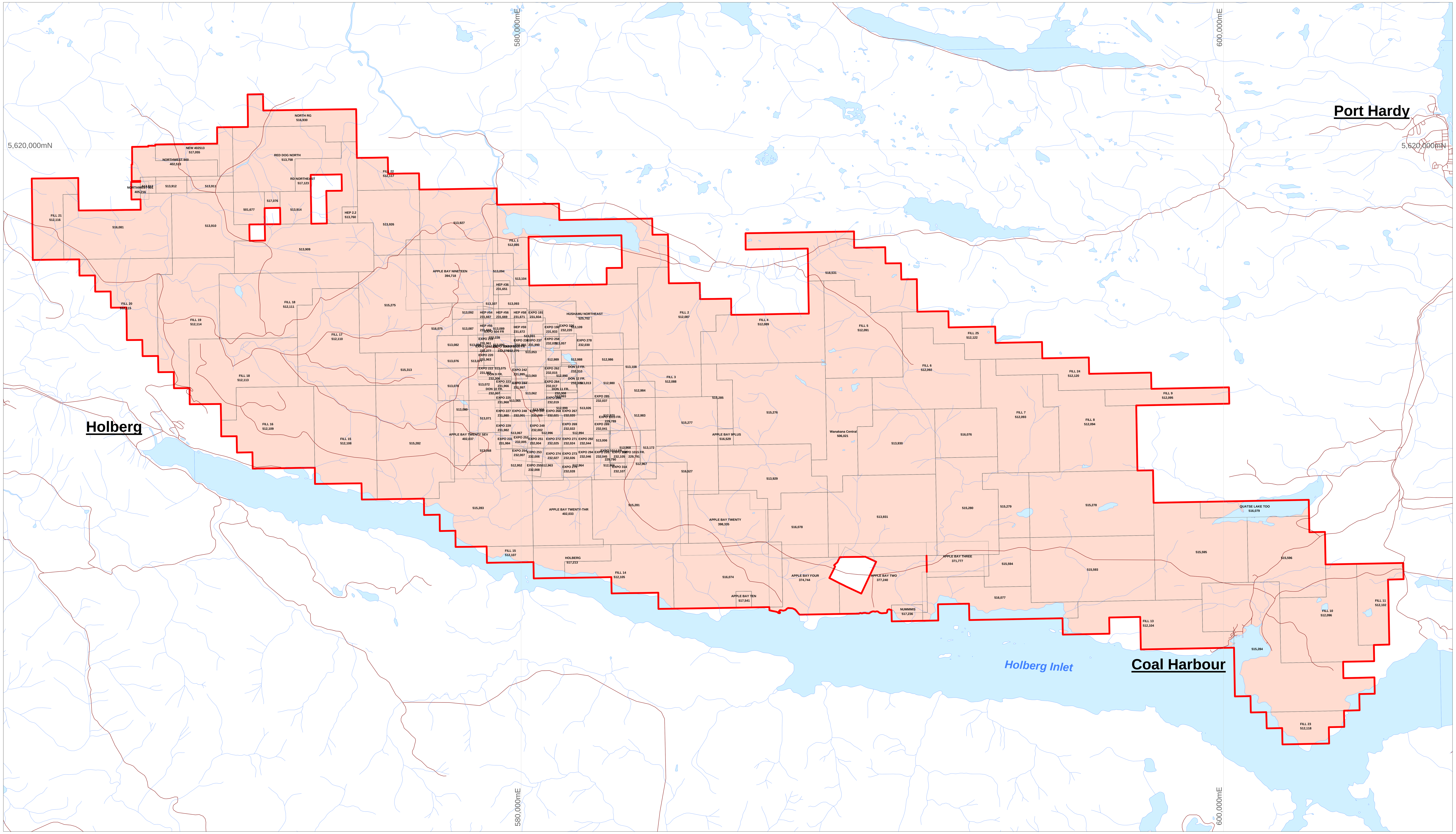
Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
229789	EXPO 1013 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1983/aug/22	2014/jan/12	25.00
229790	EXPO 1014 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1983/aug/22	2014/jan/12	25.00
229791	EXPO 1015 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1983/aug/22	2014/jan/12	25.00
231651	HEP #36	North Island Mining Corp.	1966/sep/20	2014/jan/12	25.00
231667	HEP #54	North Island Mining Corp.	1966/sep/20	2014/jan/12	25.00
231668	HEP #55	North Island Mining Corp.	1966/sep/20	2014/jan/12	25.00
231669	HEP #56	North Island Mining Corp.	1966/sep/20	2014/jan/12	25.00
231671	HEP #58	North Island Mining Corp.	1966/sep/20	2014/jan/12	25.00
231672	HEP #59	North Island Mining Corp.	1966/sep/20	2014/jan/12	25.00
231933	EXPO 190	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231934	EXPO 191	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231961	EXPO 218	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231963	EXPO 220	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231965	EXPO 222	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231966	EXPO 223	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231968	EXPO 225	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/10	2014/jan/12	25.00
231980	EXPO 227	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
231982	EXPO 229	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
231984	EXPO 231	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
231990	EXPO 237	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
231991	EXPO 238	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
231995	EXPO 242	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
231997	EXPO 244	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232000	EXPO 247	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232001	EXPO 248	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232002	EXPO 249	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232004	EXPO 251	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232005	EXPO 252	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232006	EXPO 253	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232007	EXPO 254	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232008	EXPO 255	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232011	EXPO 258	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232015	EXPO 262	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232017	EXPO 264	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232019	EXPO 266	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232020	EXPO 267	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232021	EXPO 268	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232022	EXPO 269	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232024	EXPO 271	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232025	EXPO 272	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232026	EXPO 273	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232027	EXPO 274	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232028	EXPO 275	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232030	EXPO 278	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232037	EXPO 285	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232041	EXPO 289	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232044	EXPO 292	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232045	EXPO 293	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232046	EXPO 294	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/oct/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
232105	EXPO 312	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/nov/13	2014/jan/12	25.00

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
232107	EXPO 314	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/nov/13	2014/jan/12	25.00
232220	EXPO 326	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/dec/18	2014/jan/12	25.00
232228	EXPO 504 FR	North Island Mining Corp.	1967/dec/18	2014/jan/12	25.00
232275	EXPO 1008 FR	North Island Mining Corp.	1968/dec/05	2014/jan/12	25.00
232276	EXPO 1011 FR	North Island Mining Corp.	1968/dec/05	2014/jan/12	25.00
232277	EXPO 1012 FR	North Island Mining Corp.	1968/dec/05	2014/jan/12	25.00
232306	DON 9 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1969/nov/21	2014/jan/12	25.00
232307	DON 10 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1969/nov/21	2014/jan/12	25.00
232308	DON 11 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1969/nov/21	2014/jan/12	25.00
232309	DON 12 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1969/nov/21	2014/jan/12	25.00
232310	DON 13 FR.	North Island Mining Corp.	1969/nov/21	2015/jan/12	25.00
371777	APPLE BAY THREE	North Island Mining Corp.	1999/sep/18	2014/jan/12	200.00
374744	APPLE BAY FOUR	North Island Mining Corp.	2000/mar/11	2014/jan/12	400.00
377240	APPLE BAY TWO	North Island Mining Corp.	2000/may/17	2014/jan/12	500.00
394718	APPLE BAY NINETEEN	North Island Mining Corp.	2002/jul/05	2014/jan/12	500.00
398335	APPLE BAY TWENTY	North Island Mining Corp.	2002/nov/16	2014/jan/12	500.00
402033	APPLE BAY TWENTY-THREE	North Island Mining Corp.	2003/apr/26	2014/jan/12	400.00
402037	APPLE BAY TWENTY SEVEN	North Island Mining Corp.	2003/apr/29	2014/jan/12	250.00
402513	NORTHWEST 900	North Island Mining Corp.	2003/may/27	2014/jan/12	250.00
405216	NORTHWEST 901	North Island Mining Corp.	2003/sep/19	2014/jan/12	25.00
501677		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jan/12	2014/jan/12	81.85
506021	Wanakana Central	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/feb/06	2014/jan/12	348.31
512085	FILL 1	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.67
512087	FILL 2	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.90
512088	FILL 3	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	143.38
512089	FILL 4	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.95
512091	FILL 5	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.96
512092	FILL 6	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	512.08
512093	FILL 7	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	512.20
512094	FILL 8	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	512.23
512095	FILL 9	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	163.89
512096	FILL 10	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/jan/12	512.77
512102	FILL 11	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	225.59
512104	FILL 13	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	430.72
512105	FILL 14	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	328.07
512107	FILL 15	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	61.51
512108	FILL 15	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	512.25
512109	FILL 16	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	512.22
512110	FILL 17	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.95
512111	FILL 18	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.85
512113	FILL 18	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	512.04
512114	FILL 19	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	511.87
512115	FILL 20	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	368.51
512116	FILL 21	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	225.11
512117	FILL 22	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	122.76
512118	FILL 23	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	164.17
512120	FILL 24	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	245.80
512122	FILL 25	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/05	2014/feb/02	245.75
512952		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2017/jan/13	81.97
512963		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2017/jan/13	81.97

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
512964		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2017/jan/13	81.97
512966		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2019/jan/12	61.48
512967		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2017/jan/13	61.48
512968		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2017/jan/13	61.47
512972		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/18	2019/jan/12	81.95
512980		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.93
512983		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.95
512984		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.97
512986		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
512988		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
512989		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.48
512990		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
512993		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.97
512994		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.96
512996		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.96
512999		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.97
513006		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2019/jan/12	20.49
513013		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.97
513026		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.49
513053		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	61.44
513057		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2019/jan/12	40.96
513060		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
513062		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.97
513065		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	61.46
513066		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.49
513067		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.96
513068		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.97
513071		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.95
513072		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2019/jan/12	81.93
513075		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	61.44
513076		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
513077		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.48
513078		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.93
513080		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.49
513082		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
513086		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.48
513087		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.95
513089		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.95
513090		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
513091		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2019/jan/12	61.43
513092		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.95
513093		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.90
513094		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	81.88
513104		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	20.47
513107		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2019/jan/12	40.95
513108		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	40.96
513109		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/19	2017/jan/13	184.29
513172		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/may/21	2017/jan/13	40.98
513758	RED DOG NORTH	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/01	2014/jan/12	429.61
513760	HEP 2.2	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/01	2014/jan/12	20.46

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Owner	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
513909		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/03	2014/jan/12	511.70
513910		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/03	2014/jan/12	347.91
513911		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/03	2014/jan/12	61.38
513912		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/03	2014/jan/12	40.92
513913		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/03	2014/jan/12	20.46
513914		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/03	2014/jan/12	81.85
513926		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/04	2014/jan/12	286.51
513927		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/04	2014/jan/12	409.30
513929		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/04	2014/jan/12	430.36
513930		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/04	2014/jan/12	389.32
513931		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/04	2014/jan/12	696.95
515275		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	470.91
515276		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	655.55
515277		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	245.85
515278		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	655.92
515279		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	184.47
515280		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	471.44
515281		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	614.93
515282		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	676.19
515283		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	553.44
515284		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	902.62
515285		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/25	2014/jan/12	102.42
515313		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/26	2014/jan/12	163.85
515593		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/30	2014/jan/12	656.14
515594		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/30	2014/jan/12	164.03
515595		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/30	2014/jan/12	615.08
515596		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jun/30	2014/jan/12	451.08
516074		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	553.63
516075		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	102.38
516076		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	245.87
516077		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	389.65
516078		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	286.99
516079	QUATSE LAKE TOO	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	143.49
516081		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/05	2014/jan/12	491.18
516527		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/09	2014/jan/12	163.94
516529	APPLE BAY 9PLUS	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/09	2014/jan/12	20.49
516930	NORTH RG	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/11	2014/jan/12	204.54
517055	NEW 402513	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/12	2014/jan/12	143.20
517076	NEW RD	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/12	2014/jan/12	20.46
517123	RD NORTHEAST	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/12	2014/jan/12	204.60
517213	HOLBERG	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/12	2014/jan/12	143.52
517236	NUMMMIS	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/12	2014/jan/12	41.02
517541	APPLE BAY TEN	North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/12	2014/jan/12	20.51
518531		North Island Mining Corp.	2005/jul/29	2014/feb/02	511.76
525702	HUSHAMU NORTHEAST	North Island Mining Corp.	2006/jan/17	2014/jan/12	307.12
917549	DALLAS	North Island Mining Corp.	2011/oct/18	2012/oct/18	102.34

Appendix V: Claim Map



T.N.

0 5 10

kilometres

Scale: 1 : 50,000

NorthIsle Copper and Gold Inc.

Island Copper Project

ISLAND COPPER WEST BLOCK

CLAIM MAP

DATE: February 2012

Appendix VI: Drillhole List

Hushamu drillholes relogged/reassayed in 2011

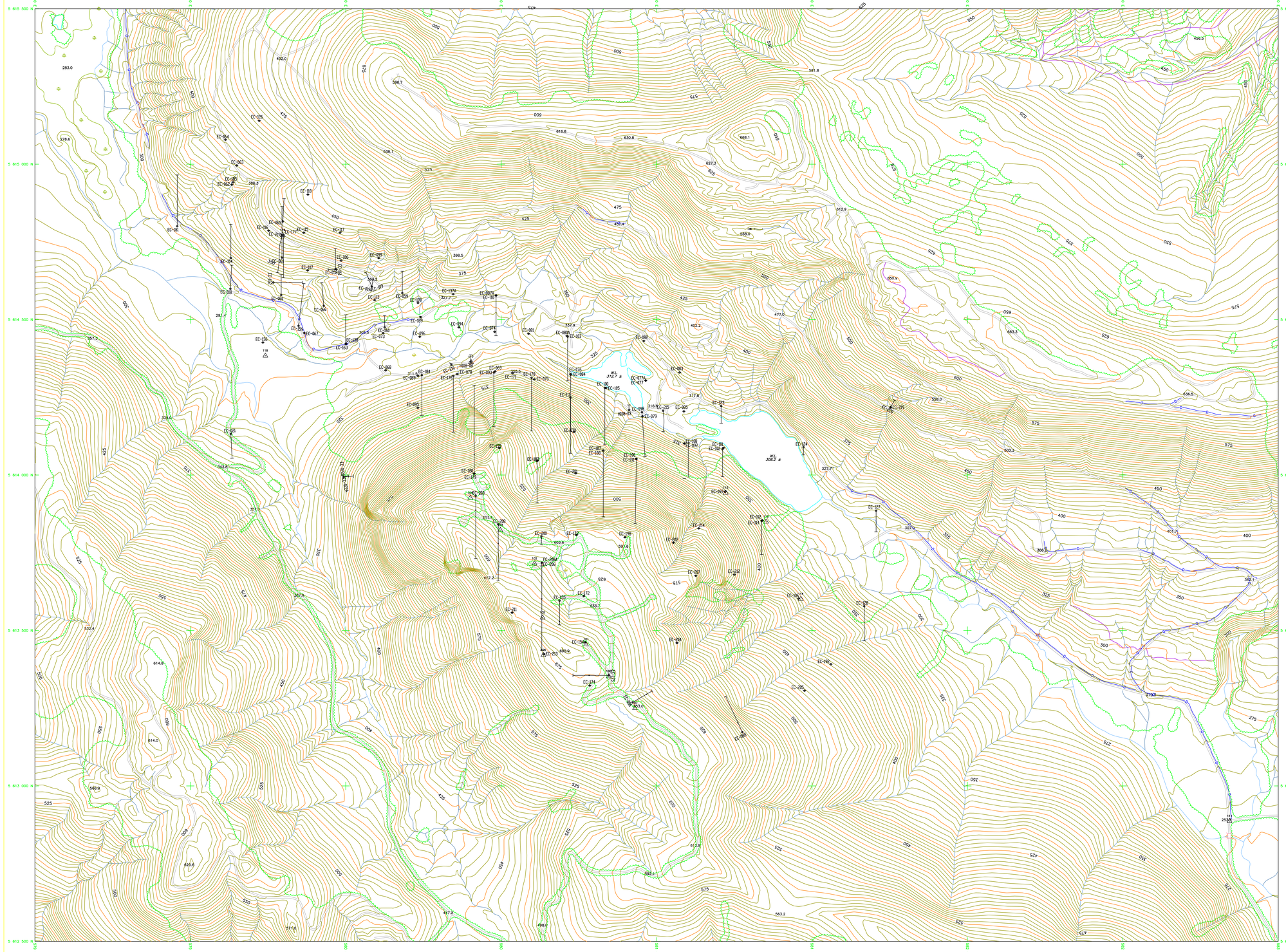
Hole-ID	Area	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Year	Operator	Core Size
EC-018	Hushamu	579,635.9	5,614,592.9	294.4	111.30	3	-47	1968	Utah Mines	AQ
EC-019	Hushamu	580,091.2	5,614,597.7	362.7	75.30	338	-49	1968	Utah Mines	AQ
*EC-019A	Hushamu	580,083.9	5,614,630.1	381.0	36.00	11	-52	1968	Utah Mines	AQ
EC-021	Hushamu	579,635.4	5,614,125.1	317.5	111.30	177	-45	1968	Utah Mines	
EC-022A	Hushamu	579,998.9	5,613,987.5	394.7	30.80	105	-60	1968	Utah Mines	
EC-022B	Hushamu	579,998.9	5,613,987.5	394.7	40.80	85	-40	1968	Utah Mines	
EC-058	Hushamu	579,974.3	5,614,654.0	364.2	93.00	0	-45	1969	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-059	Hushamu	580,190.5	5,614,577.3	349.3	99.40	0	-45	1969	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-060	Hushamu	579,786.4	5,614,571.7	308.5	92.40	0	-45	1969	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-061	Hushamu	579,802.2	5,614,691.4	367.3	232.60	0	-45	1969	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-062	Hushamu	579,641.6	5,614,926.4	387.1	46.00	0	-90	1969	Utah Mines	XRT
EC-063	Hushamu	579,657.2	5,614,988.1	411.5	46.30	0	-90	1969	Utah Mines	XRT
EC-064	Hushamu	579,621.4	5,615,070.9	414.5	47.20	0	-90	1969	Utah Mines	XRT
EC-065	Hushamu	579,805.3	5,614,807.8	414.5	105.80	3	-46	1969	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-066	Hushamu	579,937.1	5,614,537.4	335.3	110.00	355	-47	1969	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-067	Hushamu	579,873.7	5,614,450.0	303.6	165.80	0	-90	1971	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-068	Hushamu	580,135.1	5,614,337.1	310.9	164.00	0	-90	1971	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-069	Hushamu	580,487.6	5,614,324.3	355.1	244.40	0	-90	1971	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-070	Hushamu	580,741.2	5,614,130.8	429.8	163.10	0	-90	1971	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-073	Hushamu	580,128.0	5,614,449.8	309.6	187.50	0	-90	1971	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-074	Hushamu	580,486.5	5,614,451.7	324.6	152.40	0	-90	1971	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-075	Hushamu	580,608.1	5,614,322.8	351.4	152.40	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-076	Hushamu	580,731.8	5,614,316.0	320.0	152.70	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-077A	Hushamu	580,972.5	5,614,296.6	319.1	142.60	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-078	Hushamu	580,365.2	5,614,316.0	343.5	152.40	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-079	Hushamu	580,962.7	5,614,180.9	317.0	152.40	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-080A	Hushamu	580,719.5	5,614,438.0	354.5	152.40	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-081	Hushamu	580,595.7	5,614,445.2	333.5	175.30	0	-90	1972	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-082	Hushamu	580,907.2	5,614,421.0	326.1	152.40	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-083	Hushamu	581,081.9	5,614,319.6	352.0	98.80	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-084	Hushamu	580,731.8	5,614,314.1	320.0	256.60	180	-45	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-085	Hushamu	581,095.7	5,614,197.0	323.1	124.10	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-086	Hushamu	580,926.7	5,613,259.5	641.9	212.40	60	-70	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-087A	Hushamu	580,491.4	5,614,568.8	341.4	130.10	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-088	Hushamu	581,279.9	5,613,171.2	533.4	178.90	335	-45	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-089	Hushamu	580,238.8	5,614,310.7	324.6	153.60	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-092	Hushamu	581,098.0	5,614,092.8	326.1	152.40	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-093	Hushamu	580,485.2	5,614,321.5	356.6	245.40	180	-45	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-094	Hushamu	580,371.4	5,614,466.3	323.1	178.00	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-095	Hushamu	580,239.2	5,614,210.1	380.7	137.50	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-096	Hushamu	580,245.3	5,614,437.2	317.0	143.60	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-097	Hushamu	581,226.8	5,613,940.6	365.8	152.40	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-098	Hushamu	580,959.8	5,614,194.6	315.5	202.70	176	-45	1973	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-099	Hushamu	580,114.6	5,614,691.2	391.7	152.40	0	-90	1973	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-100	Hushamu	580,843.3	5,614,273.2	316.4	259.10	180	-45	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-101	Hushamu	581,222.8	5,614,078.6	313.0	60.40	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	BQ
EC-102	Hushamu	581,219.5	5,614,076.1	313.6	125.30	180	-45	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-103	Hushamu	580,721.7	5,614,435.6	354.5	336.20	180	-65	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-104	Hushamu	579,637.4	5,614,690.7	313.3	152.40	0	-45	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-105	Hushamu	580,845.1	5,614,273.0	316.4	195.40	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-106	Hushamu	581,464.1	5,613,601.2	397.5	198.40	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-107	Hushamu	579,887.2	5,614,649.8	345.9	215.20	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-108	Hushamu	581,098.0	5,614,092.8	326.1	159.10	180	-45	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-109	Hushamu	580,243.3	5,614,547.5	339.9	179.20	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-110	Hushamu	580,491.4	5,614,568.2	341.4	306.00	180	-65	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-111	Hushamu	580,734.0	5,614,242.5	366.4	253.60	180	-45	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-112	Hushamu	581,355.7	5,613,846.6	351.4	163.40	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ

Hole-ID	Area	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Year	Operator	Core Size
EC-113	Hushamu	580,103.6	5,614,555.5	349.0	230.40	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-114	Hushamu	581,356.0	5,613,844.5	351.7	152.40	180	-45	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-115	Hushamu	579,872.5	5,614,771.4	413.0	298.10	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-116	Hushamu	579,759.3	5,614,778.3	386.8	243.20	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-117	Hushamu	579,991.3	5,614,772.8	431.9	170.10	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-118	Hushamu	579,886.4	5,614,894.2	454.5	186.80	0	-90	1974	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-123	Hushamu	581,217.4	5,614,214.2	329.2	161.80	180	-70	1976	Utah Mines	NQ
*EC-124	Hushamu	581,472.6	5,614,090.1	320.0	73.80	180	-76	1976	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-127	Hushamu	581,712.5	5,613,877.8	307.8	135.90	180	-60	1977	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-128	Hushamu	581,675.0	5,613,572.6	323.1	223.70	180	-60	1977	Utah Mines	NQ
*EC-129	SE Hushamu	582,630.0	5,613,183.5	255.0	79.90	180	-60	1977	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-136	Hushamu	579,739.7	5,614,418.7	301.8	151.50	0	-90	1982	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-137A	Hushamu	580,353.3	5,614,573.1	347.5	136.20	0	-90	1982	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-138	Hushamu	580,007.9	5,614,414.6	310.9	165.40	0	-90	1982	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-154	Hushamu	580,775.1	5,613,453.9	677.7	452.80	0	-90	1985	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-155	Hushamu	580,635.6	5,613,540.5	676.7	156.10	180	-60	1985	Utah Mines	NQ
EC-159	Hushamu	579,854.8	5,614,472.0	301.8	274.30	7	-60	1988	Moraga	NQ
EC-160	Hushamu	580,132.2	5,614,466.5	318.5	75.60	0	-60	1988	Moraga	NQ
EC-161	Hushamu	579,977.4	5,614,653.5	364.2	37.50	270	-45	1988	Moraga	NQ
EC-162	Hushamu	579,773.7	5,614,611.2	329.2	187.10	90	-60	1988	Moraga	NQ
EC-163	Hushamu	580,006.4	5,614,413.1	310.9	188.00	0	-60	1988	Moraga	NQ
EC-171	Hushamu	580,536.4	5,614,332.3	352.0	290.80	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-172	Hushamu	580,769.6	5,613,603.2	636.0	459.20	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-173	Hushamu	580,750.6	5,613,799.9	608.5	456.30	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-174	Hushamu	580,787.1	5,613,319.2	677.8	90.50	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-175	Hushamu	580,848.2	5,613,350.8	675.3	338.30	270	-70	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-176	Hushamu	580,352.9	5,614,310.1	343.7	256.00	180	-45	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-177	Hushamu	579,807.2	5,614,764.2	396.6	275.80	180	-60	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-178	Hushamu	580,598.6	5,614,307.5	360.4	242.00	180	-45	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-179	Hushamu	580,421.4	5,613,998.2	587.6	495.80	0	-55	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-180	Hushamu	580,421.4	5,613,998.2	587.6	465.10	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-181	Hushamu	579,465.1	5,614,793.0	298.7	233.50	360	-45	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-182	Hushamu	580,625.3	5,614,037.7	494.4	438.00	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-183	Hushamu	580,625.3	5,614,037.7	494.4	393.20	180	-70	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-184	Hushamu	580,251.5	5,614,312.7	324.6	183.50	180	-45	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-185	Hushamu	579,645.8	5,614,934.0	393.2	200.30	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-186	Hushamu	579,992.5	5,614,681.4	382.5	194.20	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-187	Hushamu	580,845.9	5,614,064.7	428.9	332.20	0	-90	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-188	Hushamu	580,845.9	5,614,064.7	428.9	372.20	180	-55	1990	Moraga	NQ
EC-189	Hushamu	580,248.0	5,614,499.0	320.7	157.60	0	-90	1991	Moraga	NQ
EC-190	Hushamu	580,950.1	5,614,040.0	414.6	213.90	0	-90	1991	Moraga	NQ
EC-191	Hushamu	580,950.1	5,614,040.0	414.6	294.70	181	-45	1991	Moraga	NQ
EC-192	Hushamu	581,573.4	5,613,373.6	434.0	267.30	0	-90	1991	Moraga	NQ
EC-198	Hushamu	580,912.7	5,613,790.5	596.5	523.00	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-199	Hushamu	580,500.0	5,614,078.2	560.8	495.60	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-200	Hushamu	580,634.7	5,613,793.6	605.0	544.40	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-201	Hushamu	580,746.1	5,613,996.2	472.4	361.50	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-202	Hushamu	581,060.2	5,613,772.3	518.2	337.10	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-203	Hushamu	580,423.7	5,613,924.0	602.0	495.60	180	-66	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-204	Hushamu	581,070.5	5,613,450.3	568.5	379.80	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-205	Hushamu	581,480.9	5,613,295.7	480.1	291.40	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-206	Hushamu	580,635.9	5,613,708.8	627.3	413.00	180	-48	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-206A	Hushamu	580,635.9	5,613,708.8	627.3	20.40	180	-60	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-207	Hushamu	581,131.6	5,613,666.0	539.5	343.20	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-208	Hushamu	580,495.9	5,613,832.9	606.6	364.50	180	-60	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-209	SE Hushamu	582,366.7	5,613,768.5	383.4	126.80	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
EC-210	SE Hushamu	582,564.7	5,613,914.6	445.0	135.90	0	-90	1992	Moraga	NQ
*EC-211	Hushamu	580,535.1	5,613,557.4	673.6	271.60	0	-90	1994	Jordex	NQ
*EC-212	Hushamu	581,250.1	5,613,679.8	457.2	204.80	0	-90	1994	Jordex	NQ
*EC-213	Hushamu	580,637.8	5,613,424.2	675.1	129.80	0	-90	1994	Jordex	NQ

Hole-ID	Area	UTM Easting	UTM Northing	Elev (m)	Length (m)	Azimuth	Inclination	Year	Operator	Core Size
*EC-214	Hushamu	581,135.6	5,613,828.7	481.6	365.80	0	-90	1994	Jordex	NQ
EC-215	Hushamu	581,021.0	5,614,207.0	325.0	410.60	180	-80	2005	Lumina	NQ
EC-216	Hushamu	580,340.0	5,614,354.0	331.0	394.10	0	-90	2005	Lumina	NQ
EC-217	Hushamu	579,794.0	5,614,772.0	396.0	299.00	180	-67	2005	Lumina	NQ
EC-219	Hushamu	581,753.0	5,614,217.0	494.0	47.50	360	-90	2005	Lumina	NQ
EC-220	Hushamu	581,753.0	5,614,219.0	494.0	73.80	30	-70	2005	Lumina	NQ
HI08-03	Hushamu	580,911.5	5,614,209.1	319.1	197.20	183.0	-87	2008	IMA	HQ
HI08-08	Hushamu	580,402.6	5,614,363.6	325.2	316.20	264.0	-86	2008	IMA	HQ

* - Local Grid to UTM transformation by Equity Engineering (2005)

Appendix VII: Drillhole Location Map



LEGEND

- INDEX CONTOUR — 2400
- INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- INDEFINITE CONTOUR
- DEPRESSION CONTOUR
- STREAM / RIVER
- INTERMITTENT STREAM
- INDEFINITE STREAM
- DITCH — D
- AQUEDUCT — AQ
- TREES
- SINGLE TREE
- BRUSH / SCRUB
- SWAMP
- AREA OUTLINE
- SAND / GRAVEL — SAND
- FOOTPATH
- ROUGH ROAD
- GRAVEL ROAD
- PAVED ROAD
- FENCE
- WALL — W
- CULVERT — C
- UTILITY POLE
- BUILDING / SYMBOL
- SPOT HEIGHT — 164.9
- SURVEYED DDH COLLAR — DD
- PHOTOCENTRE
- TRANSFORMED DDH COLLAR — EC-204

N

HUSHAMU

WESTERN COPPER CORP.

CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 m
SCALE 1:5000

0 50 100 200 300 400 500

PRODUCED FROM AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY FLOWN: 1996
PHOTO SCALE: 1:40,000
CONTROL BY: HIGHLAND ENGINEERING & SURVEYING
HORIZONTAL DATUM: UTM NAD 83 ZONE 9
VERTICAL DATUM: GEODETIC
REVISION: 00
UNITS: METERS
REV. DATE: Dec. 20 /2011

APPROVED: TC

COMPILED BY: EAGLE MAPPING LTD.

PROJECT NO.: 11-067

URL: www.eaglemapping.com

Eagle Mapping
www.eaglemapping.com