



Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
and Auditor's Report

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

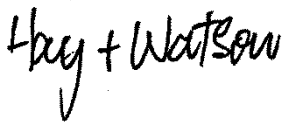
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements which describes certain material uncertainties regarding the company's ability to continue as a going concern.



NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2017	2016
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 527,532	\$ 571,582
Accounts receivable	51,347	5,933
Prepaid expenses and deposits	21,521	38,321
	600,400	615,836
Reclamation deposits	32,000	32,000
Mineral property interests (Note 5)	10,066,000	10,021,000
	\$ 10,698,400	\$ 10,668,836
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 158,161	\$ 93,362
Payable to related parties (Note 6)	166,783	232,284
	324,944	325,646
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 8)	21,842,321	20,699,427
Reserves (Note 9)	1,430,663	1,034,582
Deficit	(12,899,528)	(11,390,819)
	10,373,456	10,343,190
	\$ 10,698,400	\$ 10,668,836

Nature of Operations (Note 1)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

John McClintock **Director**

David M Douglas **Director**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2017	2016
Expenses		
Insurance	\$ 18,242	\$ 13,800
Bank and service charges	977	916
Investor relations	55,409	23,503
Legal and audit	69,398	41,245
Mineral property expenditures (Note 5)	1,137,955	416,452
Office	11,901	14,542
Regulatory fees	25,879	30,259
Share-based compensation (Note 8)	223,573	37,760
Travel	10,771	5,599
Wages	137,094	110,644
	1,691,199	694,720
Other (Income) Expenses		
Interest income	(2,490)	(1,462)
Interest expense	-	111
Recovery of fair value of tax deductions sold to investors (Note 7)	(180,000)	(65,625)
Gain on settlement of debt (Note 8)	-	(62,500)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ 1,508,709	\$ 565,244
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE (Note 13)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING – basic and diluted	111,323,883	89,726,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2017	2016
DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF YEAR	\$ 11,390,819	\$ 10,825,575
Net loss	1,508,709	565,244
DEFICIT, END OF YEAR	\$ 12,899,528	\$ 11,390,819
RESERVES, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Note 9)	\$ 1,034,582	\$ 1,073,940
Fair value of warrants issued during private placements	173,708	31,482
Transferred to share capital on exercise of options	(1,200)	-
Transferred to share capital on exercise of warrants	-	(108,600)
Share-based compensation	223,573	37,760
RESERVES, END OF YEAR	\$ 1,430,663	\$ 1,034,582
SHARE CAPITAL, BEGINNING OF YEAR (Note 8)	\$ 20,699,427	\$ 19,570,694
Private placement financings	1,522,247	300,000
Fair value of warrants issued during private placements	(173,708)	(31,482)
Issued pursuant to the exercise of options	3,000	-
Issued pursuant to the exercise of warrants	-	757,395
Transferred from option reserve on exercise of options	1,200	-
Transferred from warrant reserve on exercise of warrants	-	108,600
Fair value of tax deductions sold during private placements	(180,000)	(65,625)
Share issue costs	(29,845)	(2,655)
Issued for settlement of debt (Note 8)	-	62,500
SHARE CAPITAL, END OF YEAR	\$ 21,842,321	\$ 20,699,427

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2017	2016
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (1,508,709)	\$ (565,244)
Items not requiring a cash outlay for operating activities		
Amortization	-	812
Recovery of fair value of tax deductions sold to investors	(180,000)	(65,625)
Shares issued for settlement of debt	-	62,500
Share-based compensation	223,573	37,760
	(1,465,136)	(529,797)
Changes in non-cash working capital components		
Accounts receivable	(45,415)	1,877
Prepaid expenses	16,800	(30,859)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	64,799	(131,434)
Payable to related parties	(65,501)	15,000
	(1,494,453)	(675,213)
Investing activities		
Mineral property option payments	(45,000)	(15,000)
Financing activities		
Cash received for share issues, net of share issue costs	1,492,403	297,345
Exercise of options	3,000	-
Exercise of warrants	-	757,395
	1,495,403	1,054,740
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(44,050)	364,527
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	571,582	207,055
CASH, END OF YEAR	\$ 527,532	\$ 571,582
Supplementary Information		
Interest received	\$ 2,490	\$ 1,462
Shares issued for settlement of debt (Note 8)	-	125,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. (the “Company”) is a mineral exploration company that was incorporated on August 3, 2011 in the Province of British Columbia. The Company’s principal business activity is the exploration and development of its North Island Project on Vancouver Island. Its head office is located on the 15th floor – 1040 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, B.C.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The ability of the Company to do so is dependent on obtaining additional financing, through the issue of treasury shares and/or from loans to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests and to commence profitable operations. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments or reclassifications which would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue its operations in the normal course of business.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Statement of compliance

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on April 27, 2017.

Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss or available-for-sale that have been measured at fair value, and are presented in Canadian dollars.

Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 100% controlled subsidiary, North Island Mining Corp. (collectively, the “Company”). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar. In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity’s functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the period end foreign exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in profit or loss.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements required management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and other disclosures in these consolidated financial statements. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Critical estimates are estimates and assumptions made by management that may result in material adjustments to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Critical estimates used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements include, among others, the recoverability of accounts receivable, the impairment of carrying values of equipment and mineral property interests, the determination of realizable amounts of deferred tax assets and liabilities, and the measurement of equity instruments and share-based compensation.

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. Critical accounting judgments include the expected economic lives of and the estimated future operating results and net cash flows from equipment.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments are initially measured at fair value when the Company becomes party to a contract, plus transaction costs directly attributable to the issue, acquisition or disposal of financial instruments measured subsequently at amortized cost. The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

- Cash is classified as held for trading and is measured at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").
- Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables and are measured at amortized cost. The recorded amounts approximate fair value.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and payable to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost. At December 31, 2017, the recorded amounts approximate fair value.

The Company classifies and discloses fair value measurements based on a three-level hierarchy:

- Level 1 – inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability are not based on observable market data.

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based upon appropriate valuation methodologies. Cash was measured and recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position using Level 1 inputs. There were no financial assets or liabilities measured and recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value that would have been categorized as Level 2 and 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Mineral property interests and exploration expenditures

Mineral property interests owned are recorded at cost less accumulated impairment losses. All direct costs related to the acquisition of mineral properties are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are ready for their intended use, sold, abandoned or management has determined there to be impairment. All direct costs related to the exploration of mineral properties are recognized in net loss in the period incurred. On the commencement of commercial production, net capitalized costs are charged to operations on a unit-of-production basis, by property, using estimated proven and probable recoverable reserves as the depletion base.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for properties in the exploration stage, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

The amounts shown for mineral property interests represent acquisition and related costs and the recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to successfully complete their development and to meet the requirements, from time to time, of lenders who are providing this financing and upon future profitable production.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recorded using the straight-line method at an annual rate of 25%.

Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its equipment and mineral property interests to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment charge (if any). The recoverable amount used for this purpose is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assignments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its recorded amount, the recorded amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment charge is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to a maximum amount equal to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Environmental expenditures

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected by changes in environmental regulations, including those relating to future reclamation and site restoration. The likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are unknown and unpredictable. The Company plans to meet and, if possible, surpass standards set by legislation, by applying technically proven and economically feasible measures.

Environmental expenditures relating to ongoing environmental and reclamation programs are charged to operations, or are capitalized and amortized, depending on their future economic benefits, over the estimated remaining life of the related business operation, net of expected recoveries. Liabilities related to environmental protection and reclamation costs are recognized when the obligation is incurred and the fair value of the related costs can be reasonably estimated. This includes future removal and site restoration costs required by environmental law or contracts.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no reclamation obligations.

Share-based payments

The Company grants share purchase options under the terms described in Note 8.

The Company uses the fair value method of accounting for options granted under its share purchase option plan. Options granted to directors, officers, employees and others providing similar services are measured at fair value, which is charged to operations over the applicable vesting period, with an offsetting credit to share option reserves. Options granted to non-employees are measured at fair value of goods and services received, which is charged to operations at the date the options are fully vested, with an offsetting credit to share option reserves.

The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. No amount is recognized for equity instruments that do not ultimately vest.

Consideration received upon exercise of share purchase options, along with the related amount previously recorded in the share option reserve, is credited to share capital. Cash received on the exercise of share options is recorded in share capital and the related compensation included in share option reserves is transferred to share capital to recognize the total consideration for the shares issued.

Mineral Exploration Tax Credit ("METC")

The Company recognizes METC amounts when the Company's METC application is approved by the relevant jurisdiction or when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured.

Flow-through shares

The Company may from time to time issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration activities. These shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company allocates gross proceeds received between a) the estimated fair value of the tax deductions sold to investors, which is recognized as a liability, and b) the estimated fair value of the common shares, which is recognized as share capital. When qualifying expenditures are incurred, the Company reverses the liability component initially recorded on the issuance of shares and recognizes it in operations as other income. Since the Company does not capitalize exploration expenditures, the transfer of tax deductions to investors does not give rise to a taxable temporary difference and therefore, does not affect the Company's deferred tax amounts.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income recognition

Interest from cash is recorded on an accrual basis when collection is reasonably assured.

Related parties

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Income taxes

The provision for income taxes consists of current and deferred tax expense and is recorded in operations. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the period, adjusted for amendments to tax payable for previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed using the asset and liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position and their corresponding tax values, using the enacted or substantially enacted, income tax rates at each statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets also result from unused losses and other deductions carried forward. The valuation of deferred tax assets is reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable income will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized by use of a valuation allowance to reflect the estimated realizable amount.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in net assets arising from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Financial assets that are classified as available-for-sale will have revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income until the asset is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position. At present, the Company has no available-for-sale financial assets.

Income (loss) per share

The basic income or loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted income or loss per share reflects the potential dilution from common share equivalents, such as the outstanding share purchase options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. Common share equivalents are excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share for the period presented as including them would be anti-dilutive.

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Standards and interpretations issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's consolidated financial statements are listed below and include only those which the Company reasonably expects may be applicable to the Company at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards and interpretations when they become effective and is currently assessing their impact on the consolidated financial statements.

- IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018): IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and provides additional guidance on the fair value option for liabilities to address the entity's own credit risk.
- IFRS 15 *Revenue from contracts with customers* (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018): IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue and requires more informative, relevant disclosures.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

- IFRS 16 Leases (effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2019): IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17 Leases with a new approach to lease accounting that requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by leases.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Acquisition costs

North Island Copper-Gold Property, B.C. Canada

Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 10,006,000
Property purchase payments and claim costs	15,000
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ 10,021,000
Property purchase payments and claim costs	45,000
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 10,066,000

Exploration expenditures

North Island Copper-Gold Property, B.C. Canada	2016	2017	Cumulative Total*
Amortization of equipment	\$ 812	\$ -	\$ 34,265
Camp operations	124,967	114,238	837,108
Claims costs	500	-	41,278
Community engagement	-	3,812	47,253
Drilling	252,037	404,465	2,187,876
Engineering and geological	80,228	644,616	1,856,207
Environmental studies	-	-	255,684
Prospecting	23,559	3,774	489,582
Wages	-	-	316,190
Mineral property exploration tax credits	(65,651)	(32,950)	(381,390)
Total	\$ 416,452	\$ 1,137,955	\$ 5,684,053

* Cumulative from the date of incorporation on August 3, 2011 to December 31, 2017

The North Island Copper Gold Property consists of three blocks of mineral claims located on northern Vancouver Island in British Columbia, Canada. The mineral claim blocks are referred to as the Hushamu claims and the Apple Bay claims. Should a production decision be made on the Hushamu claims, the Company is required to make a cash payment of \$1,000,000 to Sirit Inc. within 60 days of the production decision. These mineral claims are also subject to a 10% net profits interest held by International Royalty Corporation. Should a production decision be made on the Apple Bay claims, the Company is required to pay \$800,000 in cash or in shares to Electra Gold Ltd. ("Electra"). The payment method is at the election of the Company. Electra maintains the right to explore the Apple Bay claims for non-metallic minerals subject to certain conditions.

Red Dog Property Acquisition

On February 11, 2015, the Company acquired an option to earn a 100% interest in the Red Dog Property, a 400 hectare property entirely enclosed within the Company's existing 100% owned North Island Copper Gold Property. The Company issued 200,000 common shares with a fair value of \$6,000 to the vendor upon signing the option agreement and agreed to make payments of \$60,000 between 2016 and 2018 and expend a minimum of \$375,000 on the property by 2018. The vendor was also granted a net smelter return royalty of 3% of which 2% can be purchased by the Company at any time for US\$2.0 million.

As of December 31, 2017 the exploration expenditures on the Red Dog Property have exceeded the minimum amount required to be spent by 2018 (\$375,000) and the Company has made cash payments of \$35,000. The final cash payment of \$25,000 to complete the acquisition of a 100% interest in the property was made in January 2018.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of directors and key management personnel was:

	2017	2016
Salaries and management fees	\$ 132,125	\$ 104,812
Share-based compensation	187,878	34,760
Total	\$ 320,003	\$ 139,572

Share-based compensation is the fair value of options granted to directors and key management personnel which was recognized during the period.

At December 31, 2017, the Company owed \$166,783 (December 31, 2016 - \$232,284) to officers and directors of the Company for unpaid salaries and management fees. These amounts are non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

7. TAX DEDUCTIONS SOLD TO INVESTORS

Tax deductions sold to investors on the issue of flow-through shares are initially recorded as a liability equal to the estimated fair value of tax losses expected to be renounced by the Company and are recognized as income on the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss on the completion and renunciation of the related expenditures.

	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ -
Liability incurred on the issue of flow-through shares	180,000
Recognized as other income on incurring and renouncing eligible expenditures	(180,000)
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ -

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized - unlimited number of common shares without par value

Issued and fully paid	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2015	82,293,200	\$ 19,570,694
Issued pursuant to private placement	9,375,000	300,000
Shares issued as finder's fee	120,000	-
Fair value of warrants issued on private placements	-	(31,482)
Share issue costs	-	(2,655)
Fair value of tax deductions sold to investors	-	(65,625)
Issued pursuant to the exercise of warrants	10,820,000	757,395
Transferred from warrant reserve on exercise of warrants	-	108,600
Issued for the settlement of debt	2,500,000	62,500
Balance, December 31, 2016	105,108,200	\$ 20,699,427
Issued pursuant to exercise of options	60,000	3,000
Issued pursuant to private placement	9,348,316	1,522,247
Fair value of warrants issued	-	(173,708)
Share issue costs	-	(29,845)
Fair value of tax deductions sold to investors	-	(180,000)
Transferred from share option reserve on exercise of option	-	1,200
Balance, December 31, 2017	114,516,516	\$ 21,842,321

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Debt Settlement Agreement

On April 28, 2016 the Company completed a debt settlement agreement with an arms-length creditor pursuant to which \$125,000 of indebtedness was settled by the issuance of 2,500,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.05 per share. At the time of settlement, shares of the Company were trading at \$0.025 resulting in a gain on the settlement of debt of \$62,500.

Private Placement

On May 5, 2017 the Company completed a \$1,522,247 non-brokered private placement consisting of:

- \$1,042,247 from a unit private placement at a price of \$0.15 per unit, with each unit consisting of one common share and one-half (1/2) share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of \$0.20 for a period of 2 years from closing; and
- \$480,000 from a flow-through share private placement at a price of \$0.20 per flow-through share.

Share purchase options

The Company grants common share purchase options to directors, officers, and employees of the Company and persons who provide ongoing services to the Company under an incentive share purchase option plan. The maximum number of options which may be granted under the plan is 10% of the number of shares of the Company outstanding at the time the options are granted. Options generally vest at a rate of 33.3% on the date of grant and 33.3% in each of the following two years.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, \$223,573 (2016 - \$37,760) in share-based compensation was recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss on the vesting of share purchase options.

A summary of changes in common share purchase options for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is:

	Number of Share Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance December 31, 2015	5,312,500	\$ 0.14
Options granted	1,660,000	0.05
Options forfeited	(55,000)	0.16
Options expired	(1,677,500)	0.28
Balance, December 31, 2016	5,240,000	0.06
Options granted	2,550,000	0.17
Options expired	(420,000)	0.19
Options exercised	(60,000)	0.05
Balance, December 31, 2017	7,310,000	\$ 0.09

The weighted average share price on the date options were exercised during the year was \$0.15. At December 31, 2017, the following common share purchase options were outstanding:

Expiry date	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)	Number Exercisable
June 28, 2018	200,000	\$ 0.10	0.49	200,000
February 11, 2019	1,375,000	0.05	1.12	1,375,000
June 24, 2020	1,545,000	0.05	2.48	1,545,000
May 4, 2021	1,565,000	0.05	3.34	1,036,667
June 28, 2021	75,000	0.10	3.49	50,000
January 9, 2022	2,550,000	0.17	4.03	850,000
	7,310,000	\$ 0.09	2.90	5,056,667

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Fair value assumptions

The weighted average grant date fair value of share purchase options granted during the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$0.10 (2016 – \$0.02). The Company determined the fair value of common share purchase options granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the following weighted average inputs:

	2017	2016
Share price	\$0.17	\$0.02
Exercise price	\$0.17	\$0.05
Risk-free interest rate	1.25%	1.25%
Expected life (years)	5.00	5.00
Expected volatility	80%	125%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil

The estimates of expected life incorporate an estimate of the potential early exercise of these options. The estimates of expected volatility are based on the historically observed volatility of the Company for a period generally commensurate with the expected lives of the instruments and are adjusted for management's evaluation of future expected volatility.

Share purchase warrants

A summary of changes in common share purchase warrants for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2015	10,860,000	\$ 0.07
Exercised	(10,820,000)	0.07
Expired	(40,000)	0.07
Issued during private placement	2,500,000	0.05
Balance, December 31, 2016	2,500,000	0.05
Issued during private placement	3,474,158	0.25
Balance, December 31, 2017	5,974,158	\$ 0.17

At December 31, 2017, the following common share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Expiry	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life (in years)
June 6, 2018	2,500,000	\$ 0.05	0.43
May 4, 2019	3,474,158	0.25	1.34
	5,974,158	\$ 0.17	0.96

9. RESERVES

	Share Option Reserves	Share Warrant Reserves	Total
Balance, December 31, 2015	\$ 728,172	\$ 345,768	\$ 1,073,940
Fair value of warrants issued during private placement	-	31,482	31,482
Fair value of warrants transferred to share capital on exercise	-	(108,600)	(108,600)
Share-based compensation	37,760	-	37,760
Balance, December 31, 2016	765,932	268,650	1,034,582
Fair value of warrants issued during private placement	-	173,708	173,708
Fair value of options transferred to share capital on exercise	(1,200)	-	(1,200)
Share-based compensation expense	223,573	-	223,573
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ 988,305	\$ 442,358	\$ 1,430,663

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

10. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation for the provision of income taxes for the periods is:

	2017	2016
Net loss	\$ 1,508,709	\$ 565,244
Combined federal and provincial statutory tax rate	26.0%	26.0%
Recovery of income taxes based on statutory tax rate	392,264	146,963
Net effect of items included in net loss that are not taxable or deductible	(321,002)	(82,871)
Other taxable or deductible items	3,123	9,579
Effect of current period tax losses not recognized	(74,385)	(73,671)
Provision for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The Company's net deferred tax assets are:

	2017	2016
Deductible temporary differences	\$ 677,729	\$ 537,455
Non-capital loss carried forward	662,287	587,903
Unused income tax credits and other deductible amounts	126,396	121,759
Total deferred tax assets	1,466,412	1,247,117
Valuation allowance	(1,466,412)	(1,247,117)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized as it is uncertain that the Company will have future taxable income against which they could be utilized.

As at December 31, 2017, the expiry dates of the Company's unrecognized income tax losses and income tax credits are:

	Amount	Expiry Date
Non-capital losses for income tax purposes	\$ 2,547,000	2031-2037
Non-refundable income tax credits	117,620	N/A

11. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. The Company considers its capital for this purpose to be its shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and investments.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its surplus cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

12. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISK

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain risks, including currency risk, credit risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not have financial instruments subject to other price risk.

Currency risk

The Company operates within one geographic region and is not exposed to significant currency risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held through large Canadian financial institutions. The Company's receivables consist mostly of Goods and Services Tax due from the federal government of Canada. As such, the Company considers this risk to be minimal. As at December 31, 2017, none of the Company's financial instruments subject to credit risk were past due or impaired.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk when holding fixed rate short term deposits of varying maturities. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the cash equivalents investments is limited because these investments are generally highly liquid securities with short-term maturities. As at December 31, 2017, the Company considers its exposure to interest rate risk to be minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in Note 11.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and the amounts payable to related parties are due within the current operating period.

13. LOSS PER SHARE

The Company's diluted loss per share is equal to its basic loss per share. Outstanding share purchase options and warrants could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future but were not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share because they are antidilutive for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Pemberton Hills Property Joint Venture

In February 2018, the Company signed a joint venture agreement with Freeport-McMoran Mineral Properties Canada Inc. ("Freeport") in relation to the Company's Pemberton Hills Property located on Vancouver Island, in British Columbia. Under the terms of the joint venture, Freeport may earn up to a 65per-cent interest in the Pemberton Hills Property by funding a total of \$24 million in exploration expenditures.

Under the terms of the agreement, Freeport may earn an initial 49 per-cent interest in the Pemberton Hills Property by paying \$50,000 cash to Northisle and funding a total of \$4.0 million in exploration expenditures over three years (the "First Option"). The agreement requires Freeport to commit to \$300,000 in expenditures in the first year, with subsequent optional additional expenditures of \$1.2 million before the second anniversary and a further optional \$2.5 million before the third anniversary of the agreement. Northisle will be the operator during the First Option.

NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

Upon completion of the First Option, a joint venture company will be formed to operate the Pemberton Hills Property under a shareholder's agreement. Freeport shall then have a one-time right to acquire an additional 16 per-cent interest in the Pemberton Hills Property, for an aggregate 65 per-cent interest in the Pemberton Hills Property (the "Second Option"), by funding an additional \$20 million in exploration expenditures over a four year period.

If Freeport elects to proceed with the Second Option and fails to complete the expenditures required, Freeport's interest will revert to the 49% interest as earned under the First Option.

Should either party's interest in the joint venture be reduced below 10 per-cent through dilution, the diluted party will be granted a 2% Net Smelter Returns Royalty ("NSR"). The NSR is subject to a buy-down provision that allows for the NSR to be reduced to 1% for a cash payment of \$2 million.

Issue of Share Options

On February 26, 2018, the Company granted options to directors, officers, and consultants for the purchase of 2,400,000 common shares of the Company. The options will vest over a two-year period, with one-third vested on issue, one-third on the first anniversary date and one-third on the second anniversary date. These options have a five-year term and allow the holder to purchase one common share of the company for \$0.15 cents a share until February 26, 2023.