



**NORTHISLE COPPER AND GOLD INC.  
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS  
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022**

The following management discussion and analysis of Northisle Copper and Gold Inc. ("Northisle" or the "Company") is dated May 26, 2022, and provides an analysis of the Company's results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2022.

This discussion is intended to provide investors with a reasonable basis for assessing the financial performance of the Company as well as certain forward-looking statements relating to its potential future performance. The information should be read in conjunction with Northisle's unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Northisle audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the notes thereto prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IFRS"). Northisle's accounting policies are described in note 3 of the aforementioned audited consolidated financial statements. All of the financial information presented herein is expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

The operations of the Company are speculative due to the high-risk nature of the mining industry. Northisle faces risks that are generally applicable to its industry and others that are specific to its operations. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the Company's operations. Such risk factors could materially affect the value of the Company's assets, and future operating results of the Company and could cause actual results to differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements contained in this management discussion and analysis. *Reference is made to the discussion of forward-looking statements at the end of this document.*

**DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS**

Northisle is a mineral exploration company incorporated on August 3, 2011 in the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company's principal business activity is the exploration and development of its North Island Project (the "Project") on Vancouver Island. The Project is situated between 15 and 40 kilometres southwest of Port Hardy and contains the Hushamu and Red Dog Deposits and at least five other partially explored copper-gold porphyry occurrences. The Company's common shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol NCX.

**RECENT HIGHLIGHTS:**

- On March 31, 2022, Northisle announced its plans to define an initial resource in the gold rich zone at Northwest Expo by the end of 2022.
- During Q1 2022, Northisle completed a diamond drilling program at the Macintosh target comprised of 9 holes totalling 3,579 meters. The program tested several geophysical anomalies underlying a large area of surface alteration adjacent to the proposed site of the mine waste storage facility. Assays are pending.
- On January 25, 2022, Northisle received initial assay results from its exploration program at Northwest Expo which, together with historical drilling, confirmed a trend of gold-rich copper porphyry mineralization covering 480 meters strike by 360 meters dip, with an average width of 86 meters.

**2021 HIGHLIGHTS:**

- On December 20, 2021, Northisle secured a \$1.9 million strategic investment by Michael Gentile and Pierre Beaudoin. Following the placement, Michael Gentile owned 9.9% of the Company on a partially diluted basis.
- During Q4 2021, the company completed drilling was completed at Red Dog and Northwest Expo, testing near historical drilling as well as limited historical IP surveys.
  - NW21-03 returned 84.8 meters grading 1.20g/t Au Eq. Assays from other holes at Northwest Expo during 2021 remain pending but are anticipated during Q2 2022.
  - The first phase of an anticipated \$1.8 million property-wide surface exploration program was completed at Macintosh during Q4 2021 and identified several geophysical anomalies underlying a large zone of silica-clay-pyrite alteration. The balance of the program is planned for 2022 and will provide targets for subsequent 2022 drilling programs.
- Drilling at Hushamu commenced on November 22, 2021, following receipt of a multi-year (MYAB) permit which is anticipated to incorporate all work required for a pre-feasibility study on the Hushamu and Red Dog deposits.
- Northisle approved a \$1 million budget for advancing critical path project development activities including metallurgical test work, baseline data collection and First Nations engagement.
- Drilling in the first half of 2021 at Pemberton Hills confirmed the existence of a large, active hydrothermal system and, in combination with historical data, indicated that the system was likely tilted.
- On March 18, 2021, Northisle completed an oversubscribed \$7.1 million private placement
- On February 4, 2021, the Company announced the results of a preliminary economic assessment on the Project which indicated positive economic results and supported a decision to advance towards a pre-feasibility study

**OUTLOOK**

The Company intends to continue to advance the development of the Project during 2022. Key catalysts for the year include:

<b>Timing</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Details</b>
Throughout 2022	Drilling, Assays	Ongoing in-fill program at Hushamu
Q2 2022	Assays	2021 Northwest Expo, Hushamu, Macintosh Assays
Q2/Q3 2022	Surface Exploration	Surface exploration and geophysics at Northwest Expo (Zones 1-3)
Q3 2022	Preliminary Site Investigation	Preliminary environmental investigations and identification of key factors for Northwest Expo target area
H2 2022	Metallurgy	Results from preliminary gold deportment studies and met testing at Northwest Expo
H2 2022	Metallurgy	Metallurgical testwork at Hushamu and Red Dog
H2 2022	Pre-feasibility study	Commence the Project pre-feasibility study
H2 2022	Surface Exploration	Surface exploration at Pemberton Hills, Goodspeed, Red Dog
H2 2022	Drilling	Resource definition drill program at Northwest Expo
Q4 2022	Resource Estimate	Initial resource estimate for Northwest Expo gold-rich zone
Q4 2022 / Q1 2023	Trade-off Studies	Preliminary trade-off studies to evaluate impact of Northwest Expo gold-rich zone on the Project

## **CORPORATE DEVELOPMENT**

### **Management Changes**

On April 11, 2022, the Company announced the appointment of Ian Chang as Vice President, Project Development, effective April 19, 2022.

On September 1, 2021 Nicholas Van Dyk was appointed Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Van Dyk joined Northisle in November 2020 as its Vice President, Corporate Development and Investor Relations. David Douglas will continue in the role of Corporate Secretary.

On July 14, 2021, the Company confirmed the appointment of Robin Tolbert as Vice President, Exploration, effective immediately, following the retirement of Jack McClintock. Mr. McClintock will remain as a Strategic Advisor to the Company.

## **PROPERTY OVERVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **The North Island Project**

The Project is a copper-gold advanced stage project containing the Hushamu and Red Dog Deposits and five other partially explored mineral occurrences of porphyry and related deposit types containing copper-gold-molybdenum-rhenium situated along the "Northern Island Copper Belt" on Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Project runs approximately 50km to the northwest of the reclaimed BHP Island Copper Mine. An updated National Instrument 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("NI 43-101") current technical report entitled "North Island Copper and Gold Project NI 43-101 Technical Report Preliminary Economic Assessment", was issued on March 18, 2021 with an effective date of February 4, 2021 and has been filed by the Company on [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and its website at <https://northisle.ca>. Northisle has completed additional exploration work across the Project during 2021 and 2022.

### **2021 Preliminary Economic Assessment**

The Company filed a report describing the results of the 2021 preliminary economic assessment (the 2021 PEA" or the "Report") on SEDAR on March 22, 2021. The 2021 PEA updates on the 2017 preliminary economic assessment for the Project, with the most significant changes being an update to metallurgical recoveries based on testing completed in 2020, as well as a change to the economic assumptions including metal prices and exchange rates.

The 2021 PEA confirms that the North Island Project is one of the most attractive copper-gold porphyry projects in Canada:

- Long mine life of 22 years with average annual production of 177 mm lbs Cu Eq. over the first 6 years, including 112 million lbs of copper, 112 koz of gold and 2.7 million lbs of molybdenum
- Base case metal prices of US\$3.25/lb copper, US\$1650/oz gold, US\$10/lb molybdenum and US\$1,256/kg rhenium
- Average annual after-tax free cash flow of \$321 million during the first 6 years and \$224 million over the life of the operation
- First quartile AISC of \$0.77/lb Cu (net of by-products) and \$2.01/lb Cu Eq. over first 6 years
- Attractive economics with \$1.1 billion After-tax NPV (8%) and 19% After-tax IRR
- Attractive payback of 3.9 years driven by modest capex of \$1.4 billion due to excellent infrastructure from historical mining and other industrial activity

In addition, the 2021 PEA confirmed that there were multiple opportunities to further improve the Project through optimization and exploration with prospective targets at Pemberton Hills, Red Dog and Hushamu.

Key performance indicators for the 2021 PEA are detailed in the table below:

**Table 1: Key Performance Indicators for the 2021 PEA**

	Production			AISC		After-tax Avg. Free Cash Flow	After-tax NPV (8%)	After-tax IRR	GHG Emissions (kg CO2e/lb)	
	Cu (mm lbs)	Au (koz)	Cu Eq. (mm lbs)	Cu (\$/lb)	Cu Eq. (\$/lb)	\$ mm	\$ mm	%	Cu	Cu Eq.
<b>First 6 years average</b>	112.1	111.8	177.5	\$0.77	\$2.01	321				
<b>Life of mine ("LOM") average</b>	95.9	99.9	155.9	\$0.90	\$2.14	224	1,059	19.0	0.66	0.41

The 2021 PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. There is no certainty that the project described in the 2021 PEA will be realized. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

The full Report can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) under the Company's profile, or on the Company's website at <https://www.northisle.ca/north-island-project/technical-reports/>.

The following describes the details of the metallurgical testing completed by SGS Canada Inc. during 2020 and as included in the 2021 PEA.

### **Northwest Expo Drilling**

Northwest Expo has been the subject of several drill programs dating back to at least 2005. Current exploration is focused on gaining a better understanding of three zones, labelled Zone 1, Zone 2, and Zone 3. Zone 1 contains significant intercepts of gold-rich copper porphyry mineralization and is a compelling target for near-term exploration. Zone 2 exhibits extensive faulting and may represent a down faulted block. Zone 3 contains historic drill intercepts of significant (>0.1% Cu) copper-gold porphyry mineralization from 91 metres to 176 metres in length. Two holes were drilled in 2021 in this area with assays pending.

The objective of the 2021 program at Northwest Expo was to drill test anomalies indicated by limited induced polarization (IP) geophysical surveys completed in 2012. A review of historical drilling from 2005 and 2007, and updated with additional data from 2008, identified several intercepts of economically significant gold and copper which are detailed below. Figure 1 shows the location of 2021 drilling at Northwest Expo in the context of historical drilling. The previous IP geophysics identified a 550 m wide chargeability anomaly (>15mV/V) extending south from a line running northeast from 5619500 North (north of DDH EC245) to 571400 East (northeast of DDH NW21-02). This anomaly is open to the northeast. The IP/Mag survey planned to commence in Q2 2022 will cover that un-surveyed area.

To date, assays for portions of NW21-03 and NW21-04 have been received. NW21-03 is detailed, along with nearby historical drill holes in Zone 1, in Table 2. NW21-04 had no significant intercepts but provided a better understanding of Zone 2. NW21-05 and NW21-08 (assays pending) are also assigned to Northwest Expo Zone 2, while NW21-01 and NW21-02 are targeting an un-drilled area of Zone 3.

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**Table 2: Zone 1 Significant Intercepts**

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Width (m)	Au Grade (g/t)	Cu Grade (%)	Mo Grade (%)	Re Grade (g/t)	Au Eq. Grade (g/t)
<b>NW21-03</b>	<b>280.25</b>	<b>365.05</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>84.0</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.005</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>1.20</b>
<b>Including</b>	<b>280.3</b>	<b>305.0</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.007</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.46</b>
EC-218	323.8	438	114.2	114.0	0.53	0.11	0.004	*	0.70
EC-228	151.85	221.9	70.1	70.0	1.15	0.22	0.018	*	1.52
EC-233	329.2	423.7	94.5	94.0	0.86	0.13	0.002	*	1.04
EC-234	286.5	384.0	97.5	97.5	0.94	0.16	0.003	*	1.18
EC-245	148.0	264.9	116.9	110.0	1.18	0.15	0.001	*	1.80
Including	234.7	264.9	30.2	28.4	2.03	0.25	0.001	*	2.37
EC08-254	270.00	386.00	116.0	95.0	1.00	0.17	0.005	0.37	1.26
Including	322.0	352.0	30.0	24.6	1.50	0.21	0.008	0.24	1.82

\* Not analyzed in historical drilling.

**Bolded** holes are from 2021 drilling

Copper and gold equivalent calculations based on the following metal prices which were used in the Company's 2021 PEA on the Project:

Cu = US\$3.25/lb, Au = US\$1,650/oz, Mo = US\$10/lb, Re = \$1,256/kg. Calculations assume 100% recovery; totals may not add due to rounding

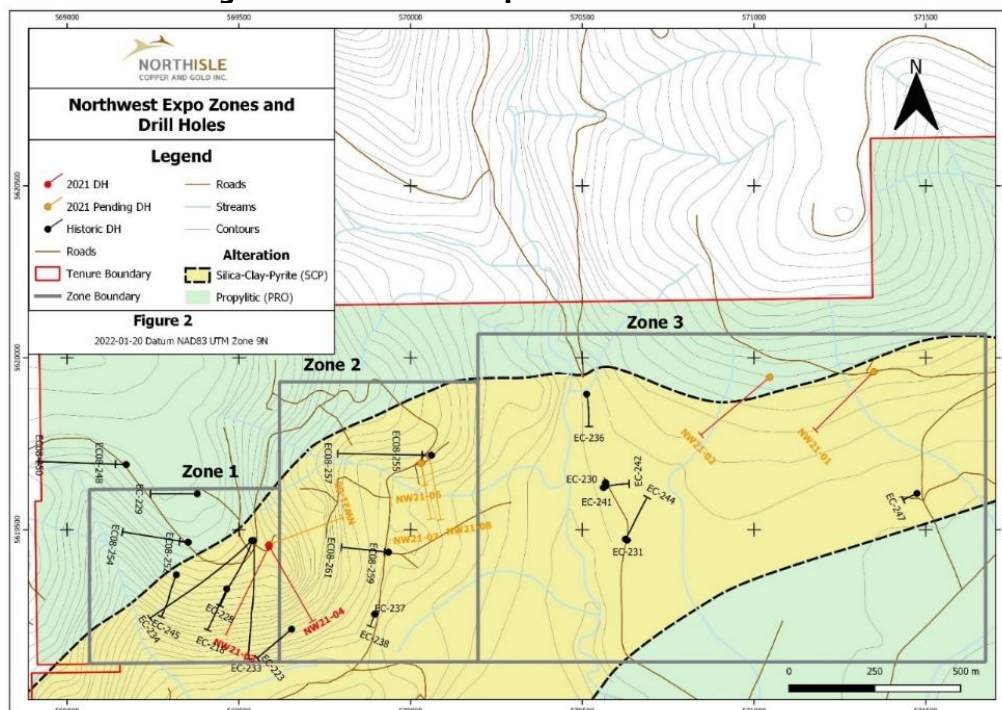
**Note on equivalent calculation:**

Copper equivalent is determined by calculating total contained metal value/tonne, dividing by the copper price, and then dividing the resultant number of pounds of copper by 2204.6. Gold equivalent is determined by calculating total contained metal value/tonne, dividing by the gold price, and then multiplying the resultant number of troy ounces of gold by 31.103

The observed styles of alteration and mineralization in drill holes at Northwest Expo are consistent with the current hypothesis that this porphyry system is tilted to the southwest so that the core of the porphyry system lies to the northeast.

A plan view Northwest Expo, showing the above drill holes, can be found in Figure 1 below.

**Figure 1: Northwest Expo Zones and Drill Holes**



Collar data for the relevant drill holes in Zones 1, 2 and 3 can be found on the Company's website [here](#).

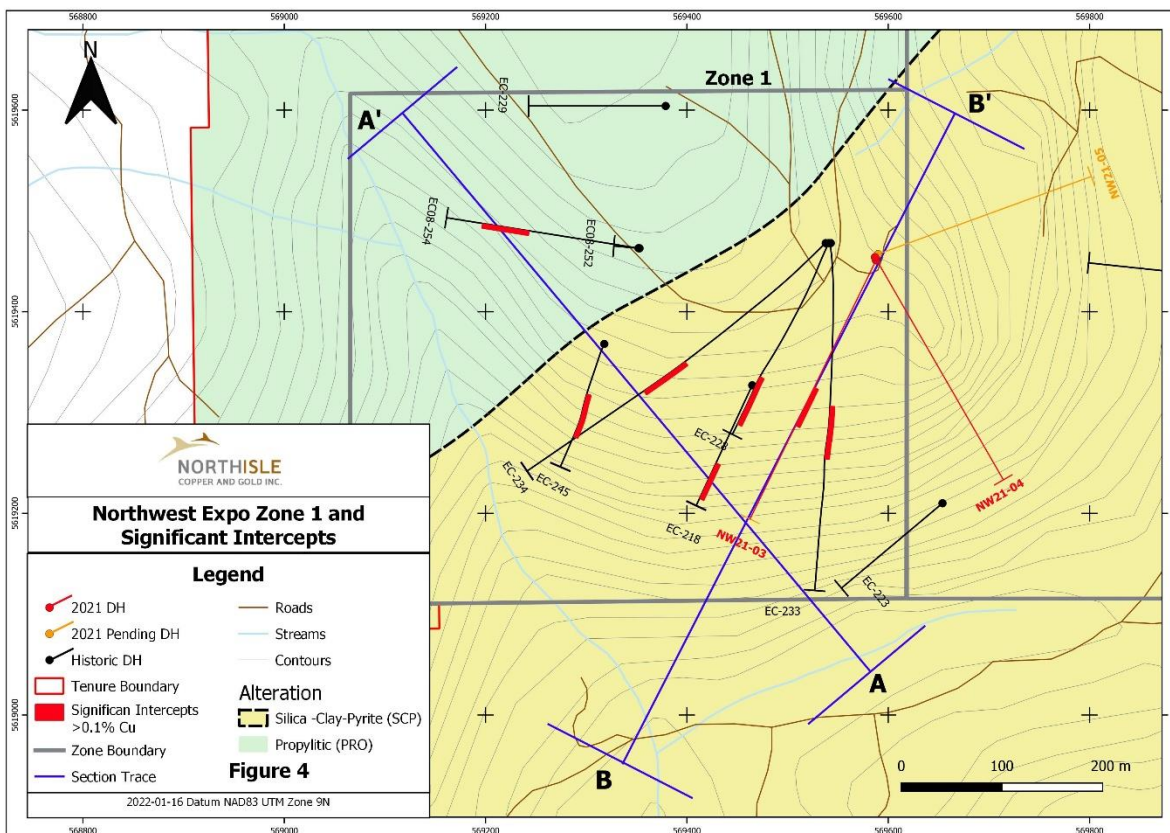
### Zone 1 – Gold-rich Porphyry Target

This zone is underlain by Jurassic Bonanza Formation andesitic volcanoclastics, flows and feldspar porphyry dykes and minor diorite with intense silica-clay-pyrite alteration imposed upon them, as well as hydrothermal breccias and silica immiscibility textured rocks emanating from an aerially extensive hydrothermal system. Mineralization occurs predominantly in characteristic chlorite-magnetite+/-sericite altered rocks (CMG) which is identical to the mineralization observed at Island Copper, Hushamu, Red Dog and Goodspeed areas.

Figure 2 shows the location of current and historical drill holes in Zone 1, including significant intercepts (> 0.1% Cu) of drilling to date as well as the location of two cross-sections detailed in Figure 3 (Section A-A') and Figure 4 (Section B-B'). Table 2 details the grades of those intercepts.

Drill hole NW21-03 is of particular interest as it confirms a zone of high-grade gold-copper porphyry mineralization which extends from EC-254 in the west approximately 480 meters horizontally to NW21-03 in the east, and from EC-254 in the north 120 metres horizontally to EC-228 in the south, for an interpreted total extent of at least 500 meters strike length by between at least 240 - 480 metres dip length (Sections A-A' and B-B' in Figure 3 and Figure 4 respectively). Drill holes which intersect this zone have significant mineralized intercepts (>0.1% Cu) ranging from 70 metres to 116 m in length, and an interpreted average true width of 86 metres.

**Figure 2: Zone 1 Drill Holes and Significant Intercepts**

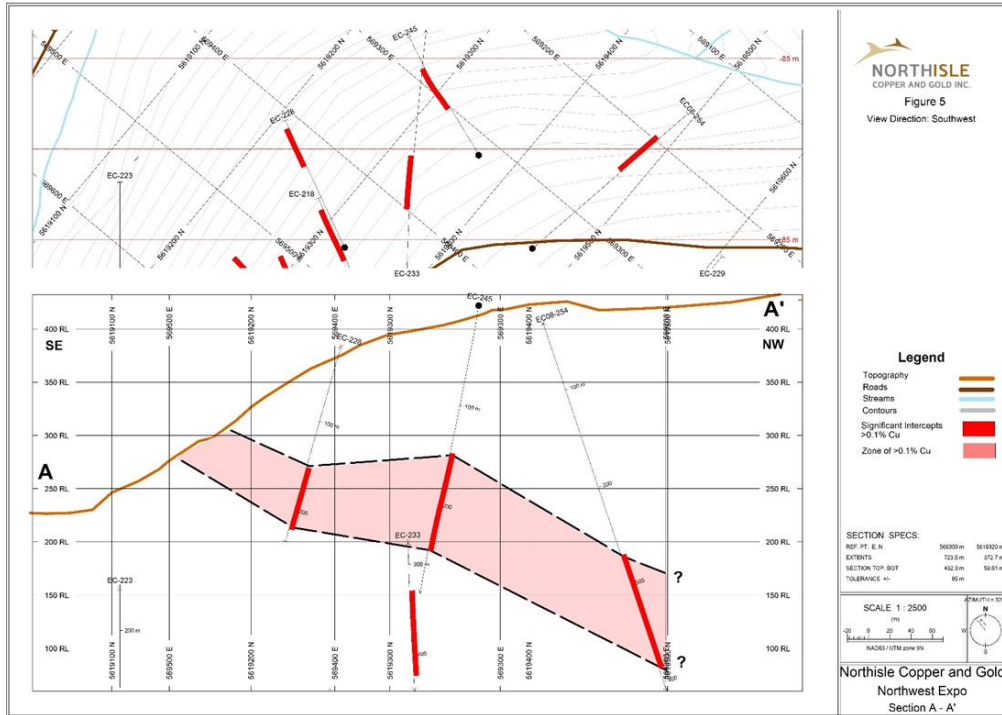


It was observed in several historic holes and in NW21-03 assays that a zone with higher molybdenum and rhenium grades occurs above and overlaps with the intercepts noted in Table 2. None of the 2005-2007

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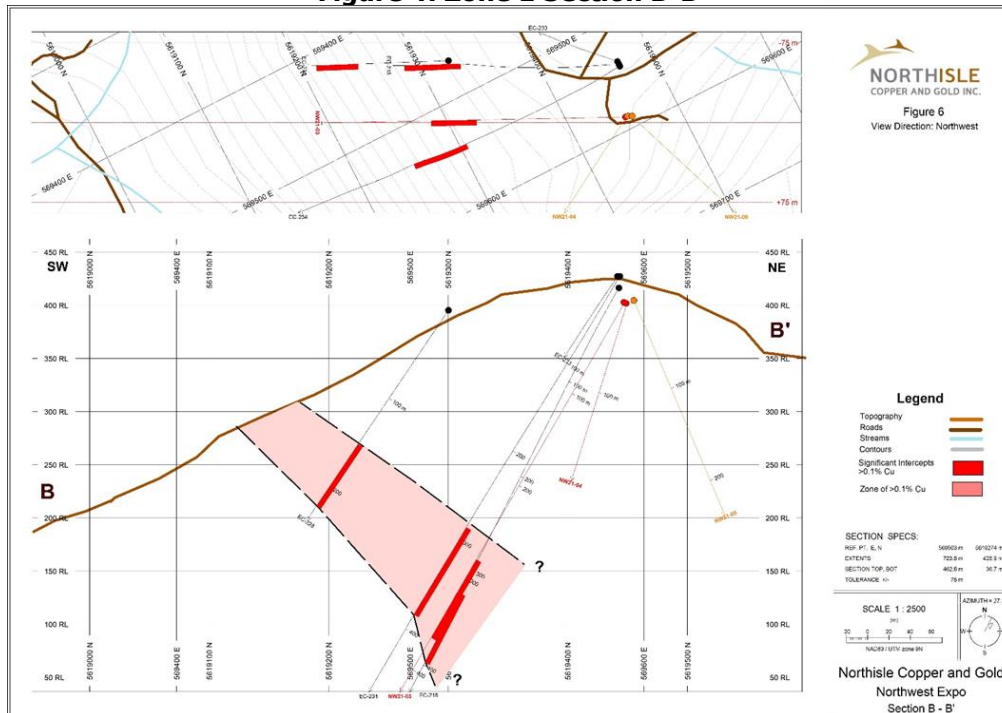
holes were analyzed for rhenium. Northisle plans to carry out check re-assays of those holes for Cu, Au, Mo and Re.

**Figure 3: Zone 1 Section A-A'**



NOTE: Please refer to Table 2 for details of the assays of the significant intercepts.

**Figure 4: Zone 1 Section B-B'**



NOTE: Please refer to Table 2 for details of the assays of the significant intercepts.

### **Hushamu Drilling**

Four planned drill holes at Hushamu have now been completed, totalling 2,162 metres. Drilling at Hushamu was paused to allow the drill to test the targets at Macintosh, as described above. The holes completed during late 2021 and early 2022 were targeted at filling in an under-drilled volume to the southwest of the resource and intercepted mineralization consistent with that found elsewhere in the Hushamu Deposit. The objective of the recently completed drilling was to test areas near the defined resource with potential for increasing the global resource. Additional drilling at Hushamu was completed following completion of exploratory drilling at Macintosh and includes 6 holes totalling 2,801m. Assays are anticipated to be released during Q2 2022.

### **Pemberton Hills Ownership and Exploration**

On February 4, 2021, the Company announced that it had regained 100% control of the exploration tenements comprising the Pemberton Hills target at the Project. This area had previously been optioned to Freeport-McMoran mineral Properties Canada Inc. ("Freeport"), who provided notice of termination of their option after Northisle and Freeport were unable to agree to an extension of the option.

Exploration work completed to date with Freeport's funding, including \$2 million of induced polarization, detailed clay and structure studies, and scout drilling have defined a 1.5km by 1.0km target, within a larger 3.5km by 1.5km lithocap, for what is interpreted to be a buried copper gold porphyry system. The target is indicated by a coincident anomalous IP chargeability, trace element, clay, geological and structure vectors present in surface outcrops and in surrounding drill holes as well as a shallow, 200m long historic drill hole within the target that ended in mineralization grading 0.14% copper.

The 2021 exploration program at Pemberton Hills was planned to test this target with a drill program. The drill program at Pemberton Hills was initially planned to test the target with 3 drill holes, each with a planned minimum depth of 600m per hole. All of the holes reached their planned depth and were extended further (see table below). An additional hole drilled from the same site as the historical hole with copper mineralization tested the area to the northwest of P21-08.

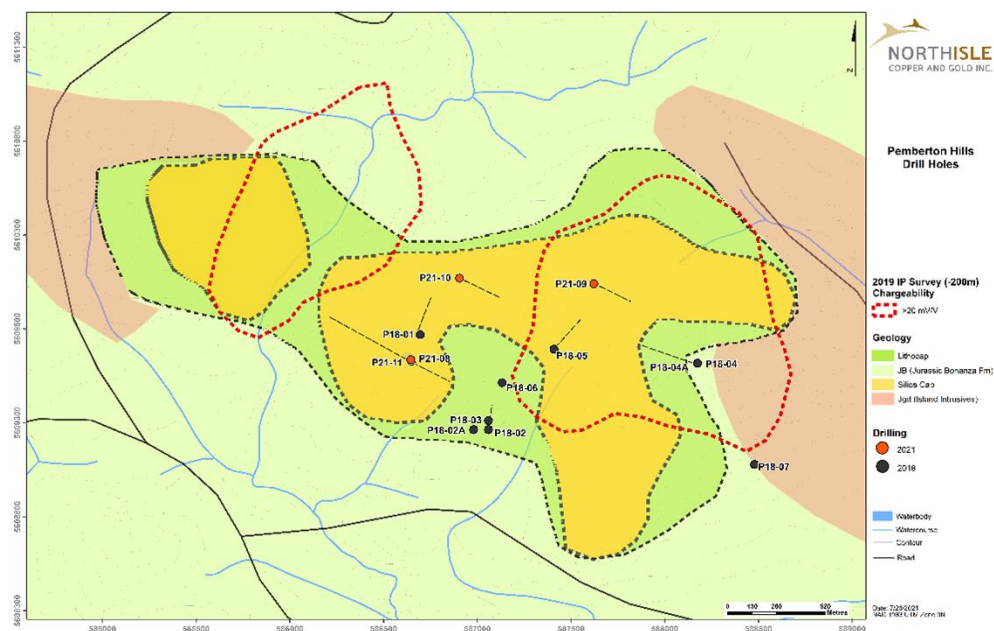
**Table 3: Pemberton Hill Drill Hole Collar Locations**

<b>Hole ID</b>	<b>Azimuth</b>	<b>Dip</b>	<b>Easting UTM</b>	<b>Northing UTM</b>	<b>Hole Depth (m)</b>
PH21-08	120	-80	586660	5609617	732
PH21-09	120	-80	587622	5610040	645
PH21-10	120	-80	586904	5610066	909
PH21-11	300	-70	586660	5609617	1029

Northisle has now received all assay results from its 2021 drilling program at Pemberton Hills. The objective of the 2021 program was to test a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum target beneath the aerially extensive lithocap present in the Pemberton Hills area and which has been the subject of various exploration programs by Northisle since 2017. The lithocap is an alteration zone comprised variably of kaolinite, dickite, smectite, pyrite and silica typically found above buried porphyry deposits. The map in Figure 5 shows an updated interpretation of the surface geology of the Pemberton Hills area.



**Figure 5: Pemberton Hills Plan Map with Drill Holes and Surface Alteration**



While none of the 2021 drill holes penetrated the Pemberton Hills lithocap, despite testing it to a vertical depth of 966 metres, the results of the drilling are considered to be consistent with the existence of a hypothesized deeply buried, large porphyry system. Of importance is the widespread occurrence of significantly anomalous molybdenum mineralization that occurs in late structures and hydrothermal breccias cutting both the lithocap and overlying silica cap. The breccias and late structures are mineralized with extremely fine grained molybdenite associated with a late, very fine-grained pyrite and accompanying alteration of kaolinite, dickite and lesser pyrophyllite plus silicification.

These structures, clay minerals indicating higher temperatures, and high acidity (typically occurring just above porphyry systems) plus associated molybdenum mineralization are interpreted to be overprinting the older lithocap alteration and emanating from a porphyry system at depth. Similar narrow mineralized structures were noted in the 2018 drilling at Pemberton Hills. Collectively, these mineralized structures observed in the 2018 and 2021 drilling define an area of approximately 3.5km by 1.5km to the northeast of 2018 and 2021 drilling which indicates a probable source area for the hypothesized buried copper-gold-molybdenum bearing porphyry system.

The Company intends to complete additional Terraspec clay analyses and has created a comprehensive 3D model which combines pyrite abundance, metal ratios, clay analyses, geophysics and structure information and will be used to vector towards the hypothesized mineralized porphyry system at depth at depth and to the northeast upon receipt of the 2022 surface exploration data.

### Red Dog Drilling

At Red Dog, drill hole RD21-01 was targeted to test silica-clay-pyrite (SCP) alteration at depth to the south of a major east-west trending fault zone and to drill through the fault and underneath the Red Dog Deposit which consists of a mineralized silica-magnetite breccia. The objective was to find the source porphyry for this mineralization. This drill hole encountered SCP alteration but no mineralized intervals on either side of the fault. RD21-02 was drilled to test an IP chargeability anomaly northwest of the Red Dog Deposit. The anomaly was found to be caused by SCP and propylitic alteration occurring from near surface to over 300 m depth in the hole. The hole ended in late basalt and felspar-porphry dykes. Assay results for holes RD21-01 and RD21-02 have now been received and although have no significant assays the lithologies

encountered confirm the existence of a very large area of alteration consistent with an extensive hydrothermal system with anomalous copper in soils. Future drilling will be undertaken following completion of a geophysical survey.

**Table 4: Red Dog Drill Hole Collar Locations**

Hole ID	Azimuth	Dip	Easting UTM	Northing UTM	Hole Depth (m)
RD21-01	0	-70	572064	5617616	504
RD21-02	360	-90	571454	5618404	393

### **Goodspeed and South Macintosh Exploration**

In addition to the Hushamu and Red Dog deposits there are several known porphyry occurrences and high-level porphyry type altered zones that require additional work to better define drill targets. Drilling at the Goodspeed target in the 1960s and 1990s intersected encouraging copper values including 0.32% over 24 metres, 0.19% over 72 metres and 0.16% over 42m.

2021 structural and alteration mapping at Goodspeed has outlined a large area of silica-clay-pyrite alteration with a 500 metre by 350 metre core of chlorite-magnetite (CMG) alteration containing stockwork quartz-feldspar-chalcopyrite veining in places. This CMG alteration is also found within and peripheral to Northisle's Red Dog copper-gold-molybdenum deposit 3.5 kilometres to the west, as well as its Hushamu copper-gold-molybdenum deposit 8 kilometres to the southeast. Further mapping, sampling and clay analyses will be carried out to aid focusing IP/Mag geophysical surveys followed by drilling.

At South Macintosh, immediately southeast of Hushamu, recent logging roads exposed a large area of previously unknown high-level porphyry alteration which was the target of a surface mapping program which was completed during May 2021. This area 1.4km south of Hushamu is observed to be 2.4 km long in a NW-SE direction and at least 1.5 km wide. An IP/Mag survey was completed in mid-November and along with TerraSpec clay analyses helped provide targets for drill testing during Q1 2022.

Drilling at Macintosh has been completed and assays are anticipated during 2022.

### **New South Hep Target**

During aerial reconnaissance of the area in October 2021 a 500m wide area was exposed by three slides in a logged area 2.5km NW of the Hushamu deposit that exhibited colour anomalies similar to SCP alteration observed on the Company's other deposits and targets. Reconnaissance exploration will be carried out in this area in 2022.

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**Mineral Property Expenditures**

The Company's exploration expenses for the periods presented were as follows:

	Three months ended March 31, 2022	Three months ended March 31, 2021	Cumulative Property Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
Amortization of equipment	15,630	9,087	112,414
Claims costs	824	-	42,402
Community engagement	36,315	-	148,412
Engineering	25,603	168,397	2,440,475
Exploration and camp support	1,636,791	351,263	9,026,106
Environmental studies	82,326	-	565,471
Salary and wages	42,500	33,765	512,801
Mineral property exploration tax credits	-	-	(544,016)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,839,989</b>	<b>562,512</b>	<b>12,304,065</b>

Cumulative property expenditures are from the date of incorporation on August 3, 2011 to March 31, 2022. This table does not include expenditures incurred by third party joint venturers.

*All financial information presented below is expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.*

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

For the three months ended March 31,	2022 \$	2021 \$
Mineral property expenditures	1,839,989	562,512
Filing and regulatory fees	14,747	13,788
Office and administration	17,500	13,623
Professional fees	11,455	39,034
Rent and utilities	7,500	1,500
Share-based compensation	123,240	40,564
Shareholder communication and travel	127,831	83,348
Wages and benefits	206,267	48,065
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>2,348,529</b>	<b>802,434</b>
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	233	(1,703)
Interest income	-	(342)
Flow-through premium recovery	(244,501)	(22,909)
<b>LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS</b>	<b>2,104,261</b>	<b>777,480</b>

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THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2022

Northisle incurred a loss of \$2,104,261 (\$0.01 per common share) for the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to a loss of \$777,480 (\$0.00 per common share) over the same period in 2021. The scale and nature of the Company's activity have remained generally consistent throughout these periods, but a few items led to differences in the comparative figures, as follows:

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, mineral property expenditures increased by \$1,277,477 compared to the same period in 2021 as the Company continued its exploration and development strategy following a significant fundraising in 2021. The primary areas of focus during Q2 2021 were on the Northwest Expo, Macintosh and Hushamu targets.

Share-based payments increased by \$82,676 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the same period in 2021 due to the timing, valuation and recognition differences relating to underlying stock option, restricted share unit and deferred share unit grants.

Shareholder communication and travel increased by \$44,483 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the same period in 2021 as the Company increased investor awareness and promotional activities.

Wages and benefits increased by \$158,202 during the three months ended March 31, 2022, compared to the same period in 2021 due to an increase in head count.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company recorded a flow-through premium recovery of \$244,501 compared to a flow-through premium recovery of \$22,909 during the three months ended March 31, 2021 as the Company continued work on its drilling and exploration program.

**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

For the three months ended March 31,	2022	2021
	\$	\$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
Operating activities	(2,114,338)	(555,211)
Financing activities	392,250	6,816,584
Investing activities	-	(145,396)
<b>CHANGE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(1,722,088)</b>	<b>6,115,977</b>
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning	5,794,741	2,942,711
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>4,072,653</b>	<b>9,058,688</b>

Northisle had \$4,072,653 in cash as at March 31, 2022, compared to \$5,794,741 in cash as at December 31, 2021. As at March 31, 2022, the Company had working capital of \$3,987,402.

The Company will continue to require additional funding to maintain its ongoing exploration and development programs, property maintenance payments and operations. Its principal source of funds is the issuance of common shares. Northisle's common shares are publicly traded. As such, the price of its common shares is susceptible to factors beyond management's control including, but not limited to, fluctuations in commodity prices and foreign exchange rates and changes in the general market outlook. Should Northisle require funds during a time when the price of its common shares is depressed, the

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Company may be required to accept significant dilution to maintain enough liquidity to continue operations or may be unable to raise sufficient capital to meet its obligations.

### **Operating Activities**

The main components of cash flows used for operating activities are discussed in the Results of Operations section, above.

### **Financing Activities**

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, the Company received \$392,250 from the exercise of stock options. During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company received \$29,167 from the exercise of stock options.

During three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company completed non-brokered private placements for gross proceeds of \$7,102,357.

### **Investing Activities**

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company purchased equipment totaling \$145,396.

## **SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS**

The following table sets forth selected financial information derived from unaudited interim consolidated financial statements for each of the eight most recent quarters.

<b>As at and for the quarter ended</b>	<b>31-Mar-22</b>	<b>31-Dec-21</b>	<b>30-Sep-21</b>	<b>30-Jun-21</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Loss and comprehensive loss	2,104,261	1,885,176	1,145,408	1,417,645
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Cash and cash equivalents	4,072,653	5,794,741	6,318,099	7,199,275
Total assets	14,842,720	16,643,150	16,667,732	17,546,024

<b>As at and for the quarter ended</b>	<b>31-Mar-21</b>	<b>31-Dec-20</b>	<b>30-Sep-20</b>	<b>30-Jun-20</b>
	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
Loss and comprehensive loss	777,480	908,483	123,402	20,354
Loss per share – basic and diluted	0.01	0.01	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9,058,688	2,942,711	167,089	274,164
Total assets	19,311,131	13,038,747	10,244,819	10,343,777

Mineral exploration and development is typically a seasonal business, and accordingly, the Company's administrative expenses and cash requirements will fluctuate depending upon the season. The Company's primary source of funding is through the issuance of common shares. When capital markets are depressed, the Company's activity level normally declines accordingly. As capital markets strengthen and the Company is able to secure equity financing on favourable terms, the Company's activity levels and the size and scope of planned exploration and development programs will also increase.

During the three months ended March 31, 2022, December 31, 2021, September 30, 2021, and June 30, 2021, Northisle's loss and comprehensive loss increased compared to previous quarters as the Company's exploration and drilling program was ongoing.

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During the three months ended December 31, 2021, the Company had an increase in corporate activity related to the implementation of an equity incentive plan and improved AGM disclosure which resulted in higher professional fees than compared to prior quarters.

The Company also increased investor outreach and marketing activities during three months ended September 30, 2021, and June 30, 2021.

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$7.1 million. The Company had also begun a drilling and exploration program and published its 2021 PEA Report during the three months ended March 31, 2021. Both these items increased mineral property expenditures.

During the three months ended December 31, 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of \$3.2 million. The Company's loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended December 31, 2020, was larger than previous quarters due to an increase in share-based payments associated with stock option grants that took place during quarter, as well as increased activity related to the advancement of the 2021 PEA Report.

## **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

### **Management compensation**

The Company's related parties include its directors and officers, who are the key management of the Company. The remuneration of directors and officers during the periods presented was as follows:

For the three months ended March 31,	2022	2021
	\$	\$
President Chief Executive Officer	68,750	-
Chief Financial Officer	55,000	12,500
Vice President, Corporate Development	-	30,000
Vice President, Exploration	42,500	-
Share-based payments	109,584	34,794
<b>MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION</b>	<b>275,834</b>	<b>77,294</b>

## **OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA**

As at the date of this report, the Company has 181,335,104 common shares outstanding. The Company had 5,048,000 warrants outstanding with an exercise price of \$0.28 and 12,497,333 stock options outstanding with exercise prices ranging from \$0.07 - \$0.34 per stock option. In addition, there are 781,000 restricted share units and 348,000 deferred share units to be settled by way of common shares issued from treasury.

## **CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS**

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements, no capital lease agreements and no contractual obligations. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries has any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company has no proposed transactions.

## **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISK**

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to liquidity, credit, and market risk from the use of financial instruments. Financial instruments consist of cash, certain other assets, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

### **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company uses cash forecasts to ensure that there is sufficient cash on hand to meet short-term business requirements. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are all due in less than one year. Cash is invested in highly liquid investments which are available to discharge obligations when they come due. The Company does not maintain a line of credit.

### **Credit risk**

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash, short term investments and reclamation deposits. These financial instruments are at risk to the extent that the institutions issuing or holding them cannot redeem amounts when they are due or requested. To limit its credit risk, the Company uses a restrictive investment policy. It deposits cash and cash equivalents in Canadian chartered banks. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowance for losses, represents Northisle's maximum exposure to credit risk.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information is available for viewing at the Company's website at [www.northisle.ca](http://www.northisle.ca) or on the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## **NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101 COMPLIANCE**

Unless otherwise indicated, the Company has prepared the technical information in this MD&A ("Technical Information") based on information contained in the 2021 PEA, the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2021 and news releases (collectively, the "Disclosure Documents") available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Each Disclosure Document was prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified person (a "Qualified Person") as defined in NI 43-101. Readers are encouraged to review the full text of the Disclosure Documents which qualified the Technical Information. Readers are advised that Mineral Resources that are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The Disclosure Documents are each intended to be read as a whole, and sections should not be read or relied upon out of context. The Technical Information is subject to the assumptions and qualifications contained in the Disclosure Documents.

Technical Information in the MD&A has been prepared under the supervision of Robin Tolbert, P.Geo., VP Exploration of the Company and a Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101.

### **CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING INFORMATION**

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information" and "forward-looking statements" (referred to together herein as "forward-looking statements"). Forward-looking statements can generally be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may", "will", "expect", "intend", "estimate", "anticipate", "believe", "continue", "plans" or similar terminology. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts. Forward-looking statements are used to describe management's future plans, objects and goals for the Company, and therefore involve inherent risks and uncertainties. The reader is cautioned that actual results, performance or achievements may be materially different from those implied or expressed in such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include, but are not limited to:

- statements related to the Project and the Company's planned and future activities on the Project;
- the anticipated timing and results of future exploration and drilling of the Project and the Company's assumptions and estimates used in its drill results, the interpretation of those results and its resource estimates;
- statements related to Northisle's ability to implement its business strategies associated with its mineral exploration and production;
- discussions of results from operations (including, without limitation, statements about the Company's opportunities, strategies, competition, expected activities and expenditures as the Company pursues its business plan, the adequacy of the Company's available cash resources and other statements about future events or results), performance (both operational and financial), business prospects, future business plans and opportunities;
- expectations regarding the ability of the Company to raise capital and to continue its exploration and development plans on its properties; and
- statements as to management's expectations with respect to, among other things, the activities contemplated in this MD&A.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions, including assumptions with respect to the factors below, that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant risks and uncertainties. Known and unknown factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, the following:

- mineral resource calculations are only estimates;
- significant uncertainty exists related to inferred mineral resources;
- actual capital costs, operating costs and production, and economic returns may differ significantly from those described in the 2021 PEA;
- mining operations require geologic, metallurgic, engineering, title, environmental, economic and financial assessment that may be materially incorrect and thus the Company may not be able to produce as expected;
- the Company does not have any operating revenue;
- the mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive;
- additional financing may not be available to the Company when required or, if available, the terms of such financing may not be favourable to the Company;



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- failure to maintain relationships with the communities in which the Company operates and other stakeholders may adversely affect the Company's business;
- fluctuations in the demand for copper and gold;
- the Company's exploration activities are dependent upon the grant of appropriate licenses, concessions, leases, permits and regulatory consents, which may be withdrawn or not granted;
- the Company's operations could be adversely affected by possible future government legislation, policies and controls or by changes in applicable laws and regulations;
- there is no guarantee that title to the properties in which the Company has a material interest will not be challenged or impugned;
- public health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic may adversely impact the Company's business; and
- the other factors, risks, and uncertainties described in the Company's Annual Information Form and Management Discussion & Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The actual results or performance by Northisle could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what impact they will have on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company. Northisle is under no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, except as required under applicable securities law.