



**NORTH COUNTRY GOLD CORP.**

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**TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE  
THREE BLUFFS PROJECT,  
NUNAVUT TERRITORY, CANADA**

**NI 43-101 Report**

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**May 18, 2012**

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**ROSCOE POSTLE ASSOCIATES INC.**



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# 1 SUMMARY

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by North Country Gold Corp. (NCG), to provide an updated Mineral Resource estimate and accompanying Technical Report on NCG's Three Bluffs Project (the Project). This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA visited the property on August 23 to 24, 2011.

The Project is located in the eastern part of the Kitikmeot Region of northeast Nunavut, approximately 430 km northwest of the hamlet of Rankin Inlet.

## CONCLUSIONS

RPA has carried out an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Three Bluffs Project. The updated estimate is summarized in Table 1-1.

**TABLE 1-1 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF DECEMBER 2011**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Class	Type	Cut-Off Grade (g/t Au)	Tonnes (000 t)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz)
Indicated	Open Pit	1.35	3,600	4.81	557,000
	Underground	2.50	695	5.43	121,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,300</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>678,000</b>
Inferred	Open Pit	1.35	1,000	5.24	169,000
	Underground	2.50	3,530	5.81	660,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,530</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>829,000</b>

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at cut-off grades of 1.35 g/t Au for open pit and 2.50 g/t Au for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,400 per ounce, and a US\$/C\$ exchange rate 1:1.
4. Nominal minimum mining widths of five metres (OP) and two metres (UG) were used.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

RPA draws the following conclusions:

- NCG geologists have a good understanding of the regional, local and deposit geology and controls on mineralization. The geological models are reasonable and plausible interpretations of the drill results.
- Geological logging, sampling and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures meet common industry standards for the majority of the drilling programs conducted by NCG.
- The limited metallurgical testwork conducted so far suggests that the gold can be recovered by conventional means. In RPA's opinion, however, additional metallurgical testwork is warranted.
- Diamond drilling has been conducted on the Project and other prospects in a manner consistent with industry standards. RPA is not aware of any drilling or recovery issues that will impact upon the accuracy and reliability of the results.
- The sampling was performed in a manner that is appropriate for the style of mineralization. The samples are representative of the deposit as it is presently understood.
- The drill sample database is reasonably free of errors and is suitable for use in estimation of mineral resources.
- Bulk density measurements are being carried out in an appropriate fashion and the average bulk density used for tonnage estimates appears to be reasonable.
- The exploration work at Three Bluffs has, for some years, consistently confirmed and expanded the Mineral Resources. In RPA's opinion, there is good potential for expansion of the Mineral Resources at Three Bluffs.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA makes the following recommendations:

- Elevated gold results in reportedly barren (blank) material should trigger a re-analysis of the sample and several samples above and below the failure. If the subsequent results are suspect then the entire sample batch should be re-analyzed.
- Precision failures at ActLabs in 2011 should be investigated. A total of 2,448 samples were analyzed comprising 1,277 RC samples and 1,177 diamond drill core samples. The drill core samples should be re-assayed, following routine QA/QC protocols, if pulp samples are available. The results from these re-analyses should replace the values currently in the database.
- NCG should enhance its QA/QC protocols to include assay accuracy analysis, in addition to assessing precision, by utilizing the threshold limit specifications supplied by the Certified Reference Materials (CRMs) manufacturers. This will have the effect of increasing confidence in the assay data and provide another means of early detection should assay issues arise.

- NCG should increase scrutiny of QA/QC results and implement a consistent protocol for dealing with all potential sample contamination, precision, accuracy, and/or reproducibility issues.
- NCG should investigate the means of assessing the precision and accuracy of assays that were derived from the screen metallic fire assay method. The large quantity of material analyzed (1,000 g) makes the cost of a commercially produced CRM prohibitive but other methods of assessment may be available.
- Additional metallurgical testwork is warranted to supplement the data that has been collected to date.
- Additional diamond drilling is warranted to both expand and upgrade the present mineral resources.

Geologists at NCG are of the opinion that the most prospective area of exploration is hosted in iron formation and greywackes at depth below the core of the Three Bluffs zone. During the next exploration phase NCG plans to drill approximately 20,000 m at a nominal drill hole spacing of 120 m lateral by 100 m vertical to at least 700 m below surface to demonstrate continuity of the mineralization to depth and increase the current resource. Other targets that will be tested occur at Antler and Hayes prospects. RPA concurs with this opinion and recommends that exploration work continue. A budget has been prepared by NCG for additional diamond drilling, most of which to be carried out on the Three Bluffs prospect. RPA has reviewed this program and considers it to be reasonable and appropriate.

RPA notes that C\$500,000 has been budgeted for surveying. This expense is required to bring mineral claims which have received a full ten years of assessment to lease. RPA further notes that no reverse circulation drilling is planned for 2012. The 2012 budget is summarized in Table 1-2.

**TABLE 1-2 PROPOSED 2012 EXPLORATION BUDGET  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (C\$)</b>
Labour	NCG Staff, Technical and Support Contractors	1,710,500
Drilling	Diamond drilling (20,000 m in 40 holes)	4,544,000
Assaying	Sampling and Analytical	282,500
Technical Studies / Consultants	Resource Modelling	90,000
	Environmental (Consultants and Supplies)	72,000
	Engineering (General Studies)	20,000
Land Management	Consultants, Assessment Filing, Lease Payments	70,000
	Claim surveying	500,000
Community Relations	Community Tours, Promotional	45,000
Information Technology (IT)	Remote site communications and IT	101,500
Safety	General supplies	37,500
Expediting	Expediting (Rankin Inlet, Churchill, Yellowknife)	92,500
Camp Costs	Equipment, Operational, Maintenance, Food	1,081,500
Freight and Transportation	Freight, Travel Costs, Helicopter and Fixed Wing	4,484,500
Fuel		514,000
General and Administrative		33,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>13,678,500</b>
Contingency (+10%)		1,367,850
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,046,350</b>

## **TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

### **PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Project is one of five exploration targets along the 300 km-long Committee Bay Greenstone Belt (CBGB) that includes the Four Hills-Cop, West Plains, Three Bluffs, Anuri, and Raven prospects. NCG holds 100% interest in the majority of the mineral claims and mineral leases covering a total of 215,194 ha over these five targets located in the eastern part of the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut and lying within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:250,000 scale map-areas 56J (Walker Lake), 56K (Laughland Lake), 56O (Arrowsmith River) and 56P (Ellice Hills).

### **LAND TENURE**

A total of 14 mineral leases that cover 14,422 ha are owned by NCG. The remaining mineral tenures owned by NCG comprise 206 claims that cover a total area of 200,772 ha. Some claims have a full ten years of assessment and no longer require additional expenditures for their maintenance and will be converted to leases.

All of NCG's mineral leases were legally surveyed and registered by Ollerhead and Associates of Yellowknife, NWT with the Mining Recorder's and Surveyor General's offices in Iqaluit, Nunavut. Annual lease payments amount to C\$1.00 per acre (C\$0.40 per ha).

Several claims in the group are subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return royalty agreement that is divided between Terracon Geotechnique Ltd. (0.5%) and a group of individual investors (0.5%). Diamond rights were optioned to Indicator Minerals Inc. in 2004.

### **SITE INFRASTRUCTURE**

There are four semi-permanent camps along the CBGB. At the time of RPA's site inspection, only the Hayes Camp was operational and contained the following:

- accommodations for up to 100 people,
- two office tents,
- core logging and cutting facilities,
- a mechanical shop,
- a camp dry,
- a dry for diamond drill personnel
- kitchen and dining facilities

- water treatment system
- sewage treatment system
- diesel power generators
- communications system
- airstrip

## HISTORY

Key historical events are:

- 1961 and 1967: Mapping done in the area by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC).
- 1970: King Resources Company conducted reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling in the Laughland Lake and Ellice Hills areas. Follow-up work includes geophysics and detailed mapping, trenching, and sampling.
- 1970, 1974 and 1976: Cominco Ltd. carried out reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, ground geophysics, and sampling in the Hayes River area.
- 1971: The Aquitaine Company conducted airborne electromagnetic (EM) and magnetometer surveys.
- 1972 to 1977: Detailed re-mapping of the area was done by the GSC.
- 1979: Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd. carried out reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys and prospecting for uranium in the Laughland Lake area.
- 1986: Wollex carried out geological mapping and rock sampling in the West Laughland Lake area.
- 1992: GSC conducted geological re-assessment of the mineral potential of the Prince Albert Group.
- 1994: Channel sampling carried out over the Three Bluffs area but the results were lost.
- 1996: Terraquest Ltd. conducted a high-resolution airborne magnetometer survey.
- 1997 to 1998: P.H. Thompson Geological Consulting Ltd. conducted regional geological mapping in the Three Bluffs area.
- 1999 to 2002: GSC conducted a multi-disciplinary study of the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt.
- 1992 to 2002: APEX Geoscience Ltd. carried out prospecting, rock sampling, gridding, airborne and ground geophysics, geological mapping, and diamond drilling for several companies in the Committee Bay area.

## **GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION**

The Committee Bay area, situated in the Churchill Structural Province, is underlain by Archean and Proterozoic rocks and extensively covered by Quaternary glacial drift. It comprises three distinct Archean sub-domains (Prince Albert Group, Northern Migmatite and Walker Lake Intrusive Complex).

The Committee Bay Greenstone Belt (CBGB), which hosts the gold occurrences discussed in this report, is composed of Prince Albert group rocks. These are bounded by the wide, northeast-striking Slave-Chantrey mylonite belt to the northwest and by the Amer and Wager Bay shear zones to the south. Two major fault systems, the northeast-striking Kellet fault and the northwest-striking Hayes River fault, intersect the central portion of the CBGB and cut the Prince Albert group rocks. Gold occurrences in the CBGB appear to be spatially related to the major shear systems and their sub-structures indicating the potential for the re-mobilization of mineral-bearing fluids along these structures.

Metamorphic grade is variable and increases to the northeast. Upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies rocks to the southwest increase to upper amphibolite to granulite facies to the northeast. Some evidence suggests that a possible retrograde metamorphic event may have been superimposed upon the initial regional metamorphism.

The regional strike of rock units in the West Laughland Lake area is, commonly, north but shows a degree of variability. Units, generally vertical dipping in much of the CBGB, have a more moderate to shallow dip at Four Hills. Rocks generally strike northeast from Four Hills east to Committee Bay. In the Hayes River area, the east-striking Walker Lake shear zone is the dominant structure. Dips in the Hayes River area are generally sub-vertical and there is evidence of flexural shear and silicification along lithological contacts between iron formation and talc-actinolite schist (metakomatiite). Rocks of the Curtis River area, about 120 km northeast of the Hayes River area, strike northeast and dip sub-vertically.

The iron formations that host the Three Bluffs, Antler, Hayes, and Ledge gold occurrences have unique lithological associations with their contact rocks and do not appear to be stratigraphically equivalent.

Three low, rounded, rusty outcrops, called West, Central, and East, comprise the Three Bluffs gold occurrence. Gold mineralization is hosted in gossanous, predominantly oxide-, silicate-, and sulphide-facies iron formations. Iron formation thickness range from 25 m to 30 m wide at the West Bluff, to 55 m wide at the Central Bluff. The Three Bluffs iron formation maintains a thickness of 10 m for a minimum strike length of 1.8 km and is at least 55 m wide for 700 m. The iron formations are poorly banded to massive with locally shared, quartz-veined intervals of up to three metres near lithological contacts. Chlorite and epidote alteration indicates either lower amphibolite grade metamorphism (epidote-amphibolite facies) or the result of retrograde greenschist facies metamorphism associated with gold deposition. Local mineralization composed of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite, can occupy up to 50% of the rock's volume.

## EXPLORATION AND DRILLING

Major work conducted by NCG and its predecessors comprises:

- 2003: A program of approximately 1,400 line-km of time-domain electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic airborne geophysical surveys over 11 targets, reconnaissance and detailed prospecting, and 15 diamond drill holes cored at Three Bluffs, Koffy, and Inuk prospects. Three Bluffs drilling comprised six holes for a total 694 m.
- 2004: A total of 47 holes diamond drilling totaling 6,781 m over five prospects including Three Bluffs. Committee Bay Resources, NCG's predecessor, used the results from Three Bluffs drilling (5,354 m in 31 drill holes) to model the mineralization and produce the initial resource estimate on the Project. Other work included reconnaissance and detailed prospecting, regional mapping, and lake water geochemical sampling.
- 2005: Work comprised airborne geophysical surveys, mapping and prospecting, and diamond drilling at Anuri and Three Bluffs (3,262 m in ten drill holes).
- 2006: No diamond drilling was conducted at Three Bluffs but 3,503 m were drilled at Anuri and West Plains. Regional rock and till samples were also taken.
- 2007: Additional rock and till samples were taken regionally and 5,669 m of drilling was done on Three Bluffs and Inuk prospects.
- 2008: An updated estimation of Mineral Resources was produced based on the 2007 diamond drilling results. Exploration work later in the year consisted of prospecting, rock and till sampling, and 5,192 m of diamond drilling in 31 holes.
- 2009: No diamond drilling was done but regional rock and till sampling continued.

- 2010: Prospecting and assessment of regional properties accompanied additional diamond drilling (5,749 m in 54 holes) and the completion of a Titan 24 Induced Polarization survey over Three Bluffs.
- 2011: Ground magnetic geophysical survey, regional prospecting and exploration programs were completed. A total of 187 holes were drilled at Three Bluff for an aggregate depth of 28,640 m including 10,148 m in 95 reverse circulation drill holes and 18,496 m in 92 core holes.

## MINERAL RESOURCES

RPA has prepared an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Three Bluffs Project. The estimate was carried out using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Cubed (ID<sup>3</sup>) weighting. Two sets of wireframes and block models were employed: one which contemplated open pit mining and the other underground mining. A lower set of cut-off criteria were used for the open pit versus the underground to reflect the lower costs that should be incurred by mining from surface. A pit shell was generated from the open pit model and blocks from the open pit model captured within this shell were considered eligible for reporting as open pit resources. The same pit shell was applied to the underground model, except that blocks were included only if they were outside of the shell.

The most recent Mineral Resource estimate shows a significant increase in tonnes and ounces of gold from the 2008 estimate. The increase applies to both Indicated and Inferred categories. In RPA's opinion, the changes are due to the following factors:

- Additional resources discovered by recent drilling
- Inclusion of more mineralized zones than in previous estimates
- Reduction of cut-off grades due to higher gold prices
- An increase in the distance limit for the Inferred category

The grade estimation was constrained using wireframe models which were constructed by NCG personnel. The mineralization is interpreted to occur in a series of sulphide-bearing iron formation horizons which strike generally east-west, and dip near-vertically.

The lithology information and assay results from the drilling were supplied to RPA in the form of a GEMS (Gemcom) database. The database contained records for 337 holes, totalling 51,217.2 m of drilling.

The grade distribution for gold is highly skewed and, like many gold deposits, resembles a log normal distribution. There are outliers to the distribution in the highest grade ranges. The Mineral Resource estimate is vulnerable to overestimation of the metal content due to the disproportionate impact that these higher grade samples tend to have on the grade interpolations. RPA conducted a review of the capping levels and determined that the Hinge and Limb zones were particularly vulnerable to overestimation due to a few very high grade samples. Top cuts were revised downwards to 75 g/t Au and 50 g/t Au from historical values of 100 g/t Au and 60 g/t Au, respectively. A cap level of 30 g/t Au was established for the Antler and all other zones.

Samples were composited to 1.5 metre lengths prior to grade estimation. The most common sample length is one metre and RPA notes that approximately 99.9% of the samples have lengths less than or equal to 1.5 metres. In RPA's opinion, the 1.5 metre composite length is reasonable and appropriate.

RPA carried out a geostatistical analysis on the composites to derive the search parameters for use in the grade estimate. The analysis was carried out using Sage, GSLIB and GEMS software. A downhole semi-variogram was generated using Sage, and directional semi-variograms were generated in GEMS, a model was interpreted, and then confirmed in GSLIB. RPA notes that the variogram results from GSLIB confirmed the ranges, but not the axis directions from the GEMS analysis. Consequently, the variograms analysis was constrained in orientation to the overall trend of the zones as it is presently known from the geological interpretation.

The block model was constructed using Gemcom GEMS 6.3 software. The model comprises an array of blocks measuring ten metres along strike by ten metres down-dip and two metres across strike. The array was parallel to the property survey grid (i.e., no rotation).

The grade interpolation was run in three passes using search ranges that were derived primarily from the ranges of the variogram model. The orientation of the search ellipsoid was dictated by the interpreted local strike and dip of the wireframe models. Three different orientations were used: 100°/-80°NE, 090°/-90°, and 075°/-80°SE.

A bulk density of 3.15 t/m<sup>3</sup> was applied for estimation of tonnage. This value was derived from a total of 6,426 density determinations carried out on drill core from a variety of locations in the deposit.

The block model grade interpolations were checked using the following methods:

- Inspection of the interpolated block grades in plan and section views and comparison to the composite grades
- Statistical comparison of global block and composite mean grades.

Mineral Resources have been classified according to the definitions in the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as incorporated in NI 43-101. Resource blocks were classified as Indicated, or Inferred, depending on the confidence level of the estimate. There were no Measured Mineral Resources. The classification criteria are as follows:

- All blocks that were captured in the search and received an estimate during the grade interpolation were assigned to at least an Inferred category (maximum of 75 m from the nearest composite).
- Blocks estimated by at least three drill holes and located less than 25 m from the nearest composite were nominally upgraded to Indicated.

To determine the cut-off criteria a pit shell analysis was run on the 0.5 g/t Au model to determine how much of the deposit could conceivably be extracted using open pit methods. The optimization was done using Whittle 4X software with very preliminary assumptions for pit slopes, metallurgical recovery, prices and costs.

## **METALLURGICAL TESTING**

Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc. of Salt Lake City, Utah, was commissioned in 2003 to conduct metallurgical tests on Three Bluffs mineralized material. The composite samples that were tested ranged in grade from 4.5 g/t Au to 5.6 g/t Au and testwork consisted of:

- Direct cyanide leach,
- Carbon-in-leach (CIL) cyanide leach of whole ore,
- Diagnostic sequence of amalgamation, magnetic separation and flotation,
- Diagnostic sequence of gravity concentration and flotation,

- Mineralogical examination.

RPA notes that the grade ranges and sulphide composition of the test samples were representative of the mineralization found at Three Bluffs. RPA further notes that these preliminary tests suggested gold at Three Bluffs could be recovered using conventional methods.

Further mineral processing testwork comprising exploratory gravity concentration, cyanide leaching, and froth flotation studies were undertaken by Process Research Associates in 2008 under the guidance of Scott Wilson RPA, predecessor to RPA. The sample used was a 110 kg composite of drill core samples from the 2007 exploration program with an average estimated grade of 4.3 g/t Au and 7.5% S.

Based on the composite sample tested it is expected that Three Bluffs mineralization could be processed by various standard beneficiation steps to recover approximately 93% of the gold. The metallurgical test results indicated that a combination of gravity and flotation followed by cyanide leaching of the concentrates is likely the most suitable processing option.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

RPA is not aware of any significant social or community, permitting, or environmental issues associated with the Project. NCG reports that it conducts exploration activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) was retained by North Country Gold Corp. (NCG), to provide an updated Mineral Resource estimate and accompanying Technical Report on NCG's Three Bluffs Project (the Project). This Technical Report conforms to NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. RPA last visited the property on August 23 to 24, 2011.

NCG is a publicly listed, Canadian based exploration and development company that was created and listed on the TSX Venture exchange in March 2010. The Project is part of a larger group of prospects, covering approximately 215,000 ha, controlled by NCG along the Committee Bay Greenstone Belt (CBGB), which is situated approximately 300 km north of Baker Lake within Nunavut Territory. Through its predecessor companies, CBR Gold Corp. (CBG) and Committee Bay Resources Ltd. (CBR), NCG has been active in the Committee Bay area since 1992.

Three Bluffs was discovered by APEX Geoscience Ltd. (APEX) of Edmonton, Alberta, in the early 1990s. Mineralization comprises auriferous pyrite and pyrrhotite occurring as disseminations and patchy masses along quartz vein margins in iron formations and chlorite-epidote-amphibole alteration zones in mafic to ultramafic rocks, and as semi-massive bands parallel to bedding in both oxide- and silicate-facies iron formations. Accessory minerals include arsenopyrite and minor chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Drilling began on the property in 2003 and exploration work on the Project has been contracted to APEX since that time.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A site visit was carried out by Barry McDonough, P. Geo., Senior Geologist with RPA, from August 23 to 24, 2011. The site inspection included:

- Camp and logistics
- Geological overview
- Core logging facility including core review
- Sampling facility
- Active diamond drill locations
- Data management review
- Environmental overview

Discussions were held with personnel from NCG:

- Mr. Peter Kleespies, P. Geol., Vice President of Exploration, NCG.
- Ms. Jo Price, P. Geol., Project Director, NCG.
- Mr. Steve Nicholls, AIG, Resource Geologist, APEX.

Mr. McDonough is responsible for the overall preparation of the report as well as parts of Sections 14. Mineral Resources were estimated by David W. Rennie, P. Eng., Principal Geologist for RPA, who takes responsibility for Section 14. Mr. Rennie is also responsible for parts of Section 25 and 27. Mr. Glen Ehasoo, P.Eng., Senior Engineer for RPA, contributed to Section 14.

The documentation reviewed, and other sources of information, are listed at the end of this report in Section 27 References.

### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Units of measurement used in this report conform to the SI (metric) system. All currency in this report is US dollars (US\$) unless otherwise noted.

μ	micron	km <sup>2</sup>	square kilometre
°C	degree Celsius	kPa	kilopascal
°F	degree Fahrenheit	kVA	kilovolt-amperes
μg	microgram	kW	kilowatt
A	ampere	kWh	kilowatt-hour
a	annum	L	litre
bbl	barrels	L/s	litres per second
Btu	British thermal units	lb	pound
C\$	Canadian dollars	m	metre
cal	calorie	M	mega (million)
cfm	cubic feet per minute	m <sup>2</sup>	square metre
cm	centimetre	m <sup>3</sup>	cubic metre
cm <sup>2</sup>	square centimetre	m <sup>3</sup> /h	cubic metres per hour
d	day	min	minute
dia.	diameter	MASL	metres above sea level
dmt	dry metric tonne	mm	millimetre
dwt	dead-weight ton	mph	miles per hour
ft	foot	MVA	megavolt-amperes
ft/s	foot per second	MW	megawatt
ft <sup>2</sup>	square foot	MWh	megawatt-hour
ft <sup>3</sup>	cubic foot	opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
g	gram	oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
G	giga (billion)	ppm	part per million
Gal	Imperial gallon	psia	pound per square inch absolute
g/L	gram per litre	psig	pound per square inch gauge
g/t	gram per tonne	RL	relative elevation
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute	s	second
gr/ft <sup>3</sup>	grain per cubic foot	st	short ton
gr/m <sup>3</sup>	grain per cubic metre	stpa	short ton per year
hr	hour	stpd	short ton per day
ha	hectare	t	metric tonne
hp	horsepower	tpa	metric tonne per year
in	inch	tpd	metric tonne per day
in <sup>2</sup>	square inch	US\$	United States dollar
J	joule	USg	United States gallon
k	kilo (thousand)	USgpm	US gallon per minute
kcal	kilocalorie	V	volt
kg	kilogram	W	watt
km	kilometre	wmt	wet metric tonne
km/h	kilometre per hour	yd <sup>3</sup>	cubic yard
		yr	year

### **3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

This report has been prepared by Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. (RPA) for North Country Gold Corp (NCG). The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on:

- Information available to RPA at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by NCG and other third party sources.

For the purpose of this report, RPA has relied on ownership information provided by NCG. RPA has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Three Bluffs project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

## **4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The Project is one of five exploration targets along the 300 km long CBGB that includes the Four Hills-Cop, West Plains, Three Bluffs, Anuri, and Raven properties. NCG holds a 100% interest in the claims covering a total of 215,194 ha over these five targets located in the eastern part of the Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut and lying within National Topographic System (NTS) 1:250,000 scale map-areas 56J (Walker Lake), 56K (Laughland Lake), 56O (Arrowsmith River), and 56P (Ellice Hills) (Figure 4-1).



Figure 4-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project*  
 Nunavut Territory, Canada  
**Property Location**

## LAND TENURE

The 14 mineral leases that are owned by NCG are shown in Table 4-1 and Figure 4-2. The BLUFF 1 to BLUFF 7 claims were converted to mineral leases on their tenth anniversary (October 12, 2005). The CRK 4, CRK 6, CRK 7, and HAYES 7 claims were converted to leases on July 22, 2006. The remaining two leases, COP 1 and COP 3, are pending conversion.

The remaining mineral tenures owned by NCG comprise 206 claims that cover a total area of 200,772 ha and are shown in Appendix 1. Some of these claims have a full ten years of assessment and no longer require additional expenditures for their maintenance and will be converted to leases.

**TABLE 4-1 MINERAL LEASES**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Claim</b>	<b>Claim No.</b>	<b>Lease No.</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Hectares</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Anniversary Date</b>
BLUFF 1	F57003	4910	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
BLUFF 2	F57004	4911	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
BLUFF 3	F57005	4912	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
BLUFF 4	F57006	4913	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
BLUFF 5	F57010	4914	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
BLUFF 6	F57011	4915	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
BLUFF 7	F57012	4916	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	11/10/2026
HAYES 7	F50389	4917	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	20/07/2027
CRK 4	F60365	4918	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	20/07/2027
CRK 6	F60367	4919	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	20/07/2027
CRK 7	F60368	4920	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	20/07/2027
CRK 18	F60379	4921	2,066.0	836.1	NCG	20/07/2027
COP 1	F63950	Pending	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	TBA
COP 3	F63952	Pending	2,582.5	1,045.1	NCG	TBA
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>		<b>35,638.5</b>	<b>14,422.4</b>		

All of NCG's mineral leases were legally surveyed and registered by Ollerhead and Associates of Yellowknife, NWT with the Mining Recorder's and Surveyor General's offices in Iqaluit, Nunavut. Annual lease payments amount to C\$1.00 per acre (C\$0.40 per ha).

The NCG property and exploration camps are, in part, situated on Inuit Owned Lands (IOL) wherein the Inuit control surface rights but not subsurface or mineral rights. There are no annual fees for the IOL and no claims in the Three Bluffs area are located on IOLs.

Land-use permits are required to conduct exploration on both IOLs and non-Inuit owned lands. The majority of the IOL parcels in the Committee Bay area are administered by the Kitikmeot Inuit Association (KIA). Land use permits for non-Inuit owned lands (Federal lands) are obtained from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. A water permit for any and all uses of water, including camp and drilling, is also required in order to conduct exploration work in Nunavut. The permitted camp and work sites are subject to inspection by the administrators of various permits as well as representatives of the Workers Safety and Compensation Commission.

There are no known environmental liabilities as a result of the current exploration or any previous exploration on the Three Bluffs property.

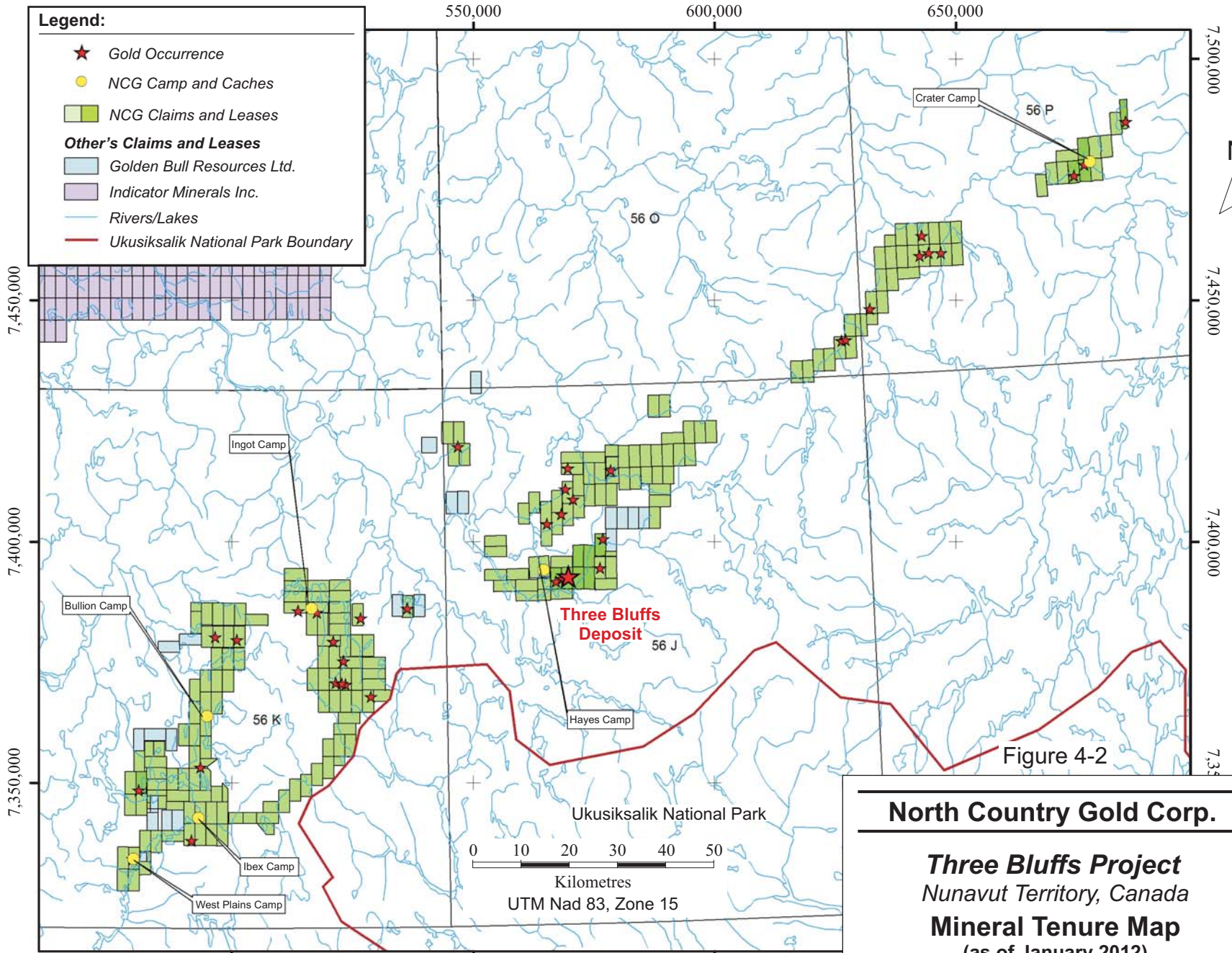
## **ROYALTIES**

Several claims in the group are subject to a 1 % Net Smelter Return royalty agreement that is divided between Terracon Geotechnique Ltd. (0.5%) and a group of individual investors (0.5%). A detailed list of these claims and leases are shown in Table A1-2 in Appendix 1.

Diamond rights underlying NCG's land package were optioned to Indicator Minerals Inc. in 2004.

**Legend:**

- ★ Gold Occurrence
- NCG Camp and Caches
- NCG Claims and Leases
- Other's Claims and Leases**
- Golden Bull Resources Ltd.
- Indicator Minerals Inc.
- Rivers/Lakes
- Ukusiksalik National Park Boundary



**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
 Nunavut Territory, Canada  
**Mineral Tenure Map**  
 (as of January 2012)

4-5

Figure 4-2

## 5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND

The following sections are taken from Blakley & Rennie (2008).

### ACCESSIBILITY

The Project is located 430 km northwest of Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. Access to Rankin Inlet is achieved via regularly scheduled commercial flights (Canadian North and/or First Air) from Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Winnipeg, Manitoba and Ottawa, Ontario. Rankin Inlet and Baker Lake are serviced seasonally by barge and ship. The hamlets of Baker Lake, Repulse Bay and Kugaaruk (Pelly Bay) are accessible by scheduled commercial flights.

At the Three Bluffs camp site, Hayes Camp, unprepared esker airstrips are accessible by Twin Otter fixed-wing aircraft on oversized tires from June through early September. Parts of the Hayes River area are accessible to float-equipped fixed-wing aircraft by late June. Fixed-wing and helicopter charters may be arranged either from Rankin Inlet or from Yellowknife. In order to facilitate the mobilization of large quantities of equipment and supplies for exploration programs, a 5,000 ft airstrip (ice-strip) is constructed each spring on Sandspit Lake at Hayes Camp.

### CLIMATE

The climate in the project area is typical of the eastern arctic/sub-arctic, being cold in the winter (-20°C to -45°C) and mild in the summer (5°C to 15°C). Precipitation is moderate throughout the year, but drifting of snow in the winter can result in considerable localized accumulations, particularly on the sides of hills. Fog is often a problem near the coast and at higher elevations particularly during the late spring to early summer and the fall months. Snow covers most of the Committee Bay region until early June and most large lakes are icebound until about mid-July.

## LOCAL RESOURCES

Most services are available in Baker Lake, Kugaaruk, and Rankin Inlet, including: groceries; hotel accommodations; expediting services; and some camp supplies. Anything that is not locally available can be shipped in via daily scheduled air services.

The Rankin Inlet area is a hub of mining activity in the region. Exploration and mining suppliers and contractors are available from Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. General labour is readily available from the local communities. NCG has, through APEX, experienced staff and personnel with good exploration expertise. The Project enjoys the support of local communities.

## INFRASTRUCTURE

There are four semi-permanent camps along the CBGB. At the time of RPA's site inspection only the Hayes Camp was operational and contained the following:

- accommodations for up to 100 people,
- two office tents,
- core logging and cutting facilities,
- a mechanical shop,
- a camp dry,
- a dry for diamond drill personnel
- kitchen and dining facilities
- water treatment system
- sewage treatment system
- diesel power generators
- communications system
- airstrip

## PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Project area lies within the Wager Plateau, which is an elevated region within the Precambrian Canadian Shield of Nunavut. The area lies well above the tree line and is thus characterized by typical tundra flora and fauna. This area has been modified by continental glaciation, and comprises numerous glacially sculpted hills, which rise above boulder fields, till moraines and sand plains. Elevation ranges from 200 masl to approximately 560 masl. Glacial erosional and depositional features indicate paleo-ice flow directions to the north-northwest. Drainage is via the Hayes River.

Rock exposure in the Three Bluffs region is generally about 10% to 20% as either rock outcrop or, more frequently, as felsenmeer. In a few places, rock exposure may reach up to 70%, however, there are also extensive areas in which rock exposure is minimal or non-existent. Extensive felsenmeer is developed in most areas of rock exposure, forming large boulder fields that consist mainly of in-situ frost-heaved blocks.

## 6 HISTORY

The following is taken from Blakley & Rennie (2008) and Turner (2010) and describes work done in the general vicinity of the Project.

### **GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDIES**

The Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) initially mapped the Laughland Lake - Ellice Hills area at a scale of 1:506,880 in 1961 and 1967. Detailed re-mapping (1:250,000) and airborne magnetic surveys were completed between 1972 and 1977. A geological re-assessment of the mineral potential of Prince Albert group (PAg) rocks, within the parts of the Laughland Lake area that lie within the proposed Wager Bay National Park, was performed by the GSC in 1992. Between 1999 and 2002, the Geological Survey of Canada, through the Canada-Nunavut Geoscience Office, performed a multi-disciplinary study of the CBGB that included geological (bedrock) mapping (1:100,000 scale), Quaternary surficial mapping, regional till sampling, airborne magnetic surveying, and some rock sampling.

### **HISTORIC EXPLORATION**

Prior to 1992, historical assessment reports indicate most exploration in the area was focused on the identification of base metals in PAg rocks after reconnaissance mapping by the GSC identified several serpentinitized ultramafic intrusions within what was referred to as the "Precambrian metasedimentary belt".

In 1970 King Resources Company (KRC) performed a base metal exploration program in the Laughland Lake (NTS 56K) and Ellice Hills (NTS 56P) areas. Reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling concentrated on the delineation of ultramafic bodies. Ground geophysical surveys followed the reconnaissance mapping to further delineate the ultramafic zones. The third phase of its exploration consisted of detailed geological mapping, detailed geophysical surveying, trenching, and sampling. From their fieldwork it was concluded that the project area contained a distinctive linear metasedimentary belt into which ultramafic rocks had been intruded. It was further concluded that the ultramafic rocks contained the nickel content typically seen on other ultramafic orogenic

belts worldwide. KRC concluded that the area was favourable for continued nickel exploration.

The Aquitaine Company of Canada (Aquitaine) conducted base metal exploration on its Har claims (NTS 56K), Heb claims (NTS 56J), and the now expired Prospecting Permits 231 to 234 (NTS 56J and 56K) in 1971. Aquitaine completed a 2,556 line-mile airborne electromagnetic and magnetic survey over the area. The survey resulted in the identification of 18 conducting zones, 47 isolated anomalies and several areas with good conductivity parameters coupled with coincident magnetic responders. Further ground geophysical and geological follow-up work over the anomalous zones was recommended.

Cominco Limited (Cominco) conducted reconnaissance and detailed geological mapping, ground geophysical surveys and sampling in the Hayes River area (NTS 56J) in 1970 and between 1974 and 1976. This work suggested the Hayes River area was underlain by predominantly granitic and paragneissic rocks with minor metavolcanics and small zones of komatiitic rocks. Cominco concluded that there was a limited potential on their properties for identifying large ultramafic bodies capable of carrying significant amounts of sulphides and did not recommended further work.

After a number of radiometric anomalies were discovered by the Federal Uranium Reconnaissance Program, Urangesellschaft Canada Ltd., in 1979, performed reconnaissance airborne radiometric surveys and follow-up prospecting for uranium within NTS 56K in the Laughland Lake area. These anomalies were found to have been caused by areas of elevated background radioactivity in gneissic and granitic rocks and were not considered significant. No other work was recommended.

During 1986, Wollex Exploration, a division of Comaplex Minerals Corp., performed reconnaissance geological mapping at 1:20,000 and 1:60,000 scales in a portion of the West Laughland Lake area (NTS 56K). A number of north-northwest-trending quartz veins were discovered that returned anomalous silver, lead, and zinc values. Other shear zones were found that carried anomalous gold and arsenic. One magnetite sample and 65 rock samples were collected but results were not encouraging enough to recommend further work.

To RPA's knowledge no historical Mineral Resources have been estimated for the Project.

## 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The following description is derived from Turner (2010).

### REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Committee Bay area, situated in the Churchill Structural Province, is underlain by Archean and Proterozoic rocks and extensively covered by Quaternary glacial drift and comprises three distinct Archean sub-domains. These are the PAg sub-domain, the Northern Migmatite sub-domain, and the Walker Lake intrusive complex.

Lower and middle PAg supracrustal rocks comprise the PAg sub-domain. The lower PAg rocks comprise basalts, komatiites and 2,732 Ma rhyolite while middle PAg consists of a sequence of iron formation, psammite, semipelite and quartzite (less than 2,722 Ma). The middle PAg is overlain by 2,711 Ma dacite and both the lower and middle PAg are cut by synvolcanic intrusions (2,718 Ma) and post-volcanic intrusions (2,610 Ma and 2,585 Ma).

The Arrowsmith River shear zone separates the PAg sub-domain from the Northern Migmatite sub-domain. High grade metamorphic metasedimentary rocks with lesser mafic and ultramafic rocks (less than 2,691 Ma) from the upper PAg which are subsequently intruded by variably composed plutonic rocks (2,580 Ma) comprise the Northern Migmatite sub-domain.

The Walker Lake intrusive complex is in contact with the PAg sub-domain. Near the Walker Lake shear zone the sub-domains are in fault contact and, elsewhere, the contact is intrusive. The Walker Lake intrusive complex comprises granodiorite to monzogranite (2,640 Ma) that is intruded by late- to post-tectonic monzogranite (18 Ma).

The CBGB is composed of PAg rocks that are bounded by the wide, northeast-striking Slave-Chantrey mylonite belt to the northwest and by the Amer and Wager Bay shear zones to the south. The narrow, east-striking Amer and Wager Bay ductile shears have been assigned ages of 1.79 Ga and 1.81 Ga respectively and sinistral re-activation of

these shears is believed to post-date the emplacement of the Mackenzie dyke swarm (1,270 Ma) and pre-date the intrusion of the Franklin dyke swarm (720 Ma). There is variability with respect to the strike and dip of local rock units within the CBGB and these are discussed below by area.

Two major fault systems, the northeast-striking Kellet fault and the northwest-striking Hayes River fault, intersect the central portion of the CBGB and cut the PAg rocks. Several additional north-, northwest-, and east-striking faults are observed in the Laughland Lake – Ellice Hills area. The northeast-striking dextral shearing and the northwest-striking sinistral shearing cut or deform CBGB rocks as indicated by geological and geophysical evidence. Gold occurrences in the CBGB appear to be spatially related to the major shear systems and their sub-structures indicating the potential for the remobilization of mineral-bearing fluids along these structures.

Three phases of ductile deformation are recognized in the CBGB. A northwest-striking fabric ( $S_1$ ) is typically recognized in komatiites and plutonic rocks and axial planar folds are locally observed. The dominant fabric in the region is northeast-striking  $S_2$  foliation which is axial planar to  $F_2$  folds. The regional foliation of the Committee Bay area is interpreted to represent a composite  $S_1 \pm S_2$  fabric. Northeast-trending  $F_3$  folds and  $S_3$  fabric overprint  $D_2$  fabrics and result in  $D_3$  structures.

Metamorphic grade is variable and increases to the northeast. Upper greenschist to upper amphibolite facies rocks to the southwest increase to upper amphibolite to granulite facies to the northeast. Porphyroblasts appear to be pre- to syn-kinematic relative to the main ( $S_1 \pm S_2$ ) fabric. Some evidence suggests that a possible retrograde metamorphic event may have been superimposed upon the initial regional metamorphism.

The regional strike of rock units in the West Laughland Lake area is, commonly, north but shows a degree of variability. At the Four Hills gold occurrence, complexly refolded iron formations change from north-striking to the west to northeast-striking to the east due to broad warping. Units, generally vertical dipping in much of the CBGB, have a more moderate to shallow dip at Four Hills. Rocks generally strike northeast from Four Hills east to Committee Bay. In the Hayes River area, the east-striking Walker Lake shear zone is the dominant structure. The influence of the shear zone is evident by the

number of small shears that splay off the main zone. One of these splays, spatially related to Three Bluffs, can be traced along strike from Three Bluffs to Antler. Dips in the Hayes River area are generally sub-vertical and there is evidence of flexural shear and silicification along lithological contacts between iron formation and talc-actinolite schist (metakomatiite).

Rocks of the Curtis River area, about 120 km northeast of the Hayes River area, strike northeast and dip sub-vertically. Ductile shearing parallel to compositional layering produced local folding and thickening of iron formations. Aeromagnetic data, collected by Terraquest Ltd. in 1996, indicates the shear system has sinistral movement. A series of normal fault structures oriented to the north and north-northwest, have subsequently cut the Curtis River rocks.

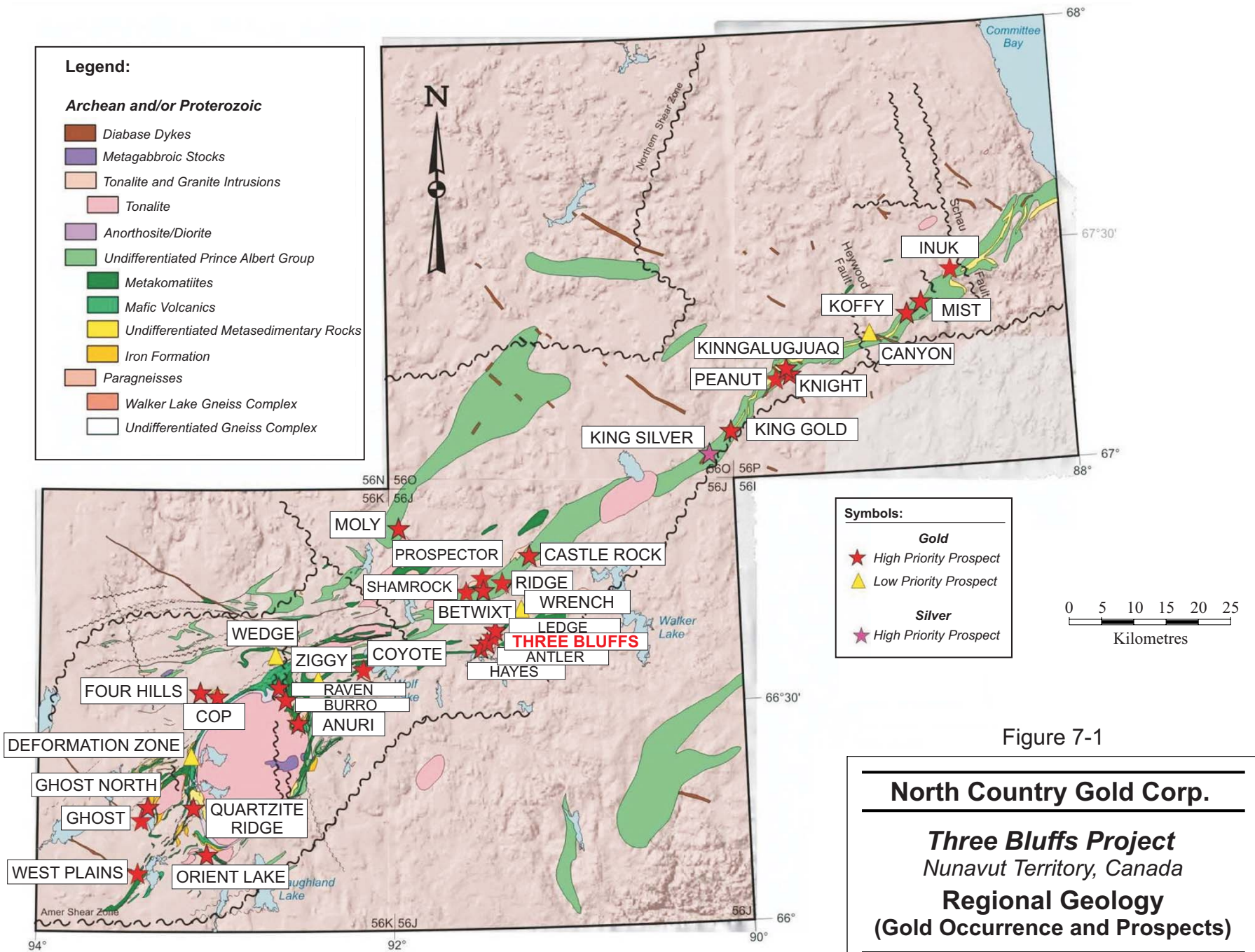


Figure 7-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

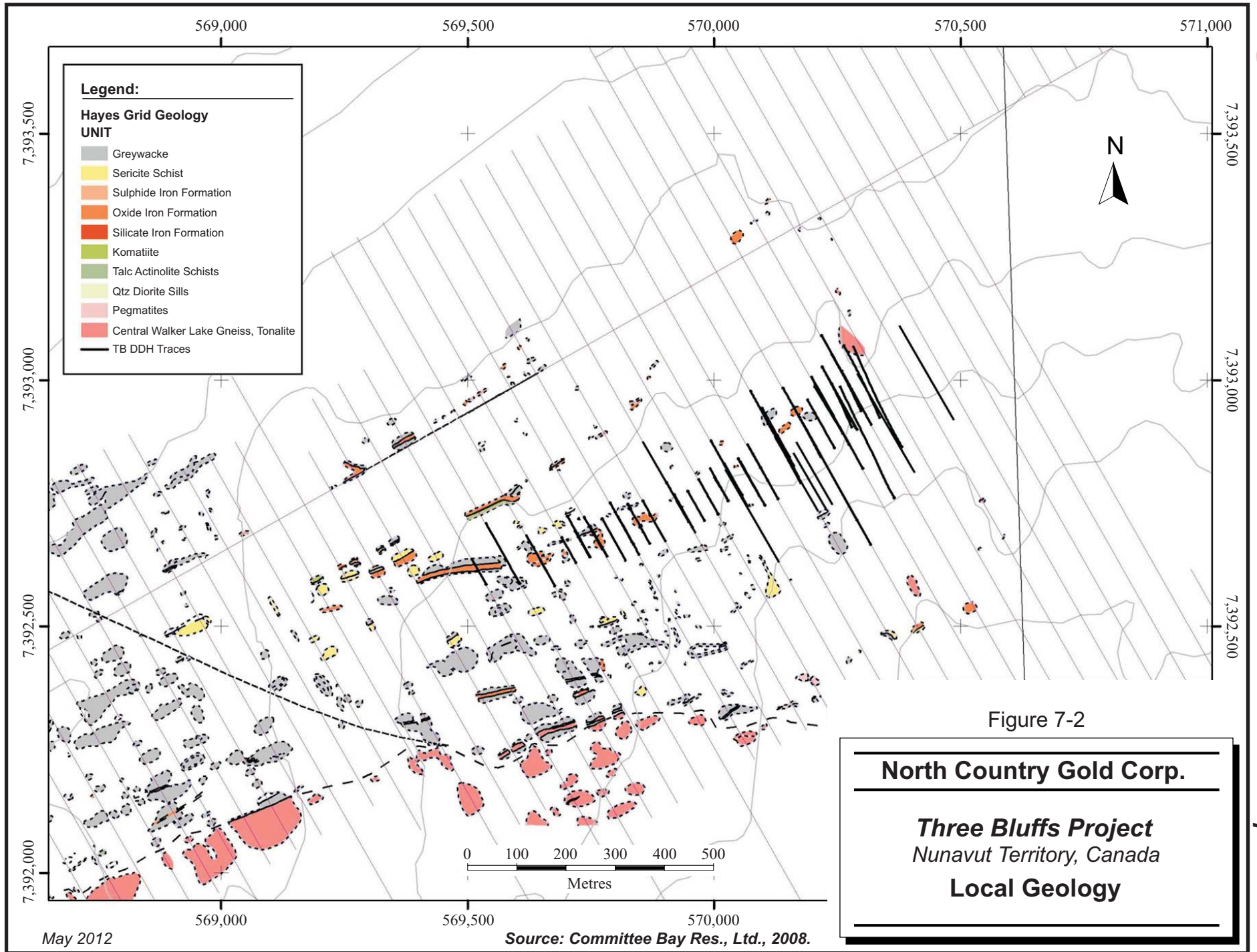
**Regional Geology**  
**(Gold Occurrence and Prospects)**

## LOCAL GEOLOGY

The following is derived from Blakley & Rennie (2008).

The Hayes grid, which covers the Project area, is underlain by PAg supracrustal rocks and the late Archean Walker Lake gneissic complex (Figure 7-2). Greywackes, mudstone, quartz arenites, felsic volcanics, oxide iron formations, silicate iron formations, sulphide iron formations, and komatiites comprise the PAg rocks that have been metamorphosed to at least lower amphibolite grade. The Walker Lake gneisses form topographic highs and comprise amphibolite- and biotite-bearing granitoids gneisses and granite with xenoliths of iron formation and greywacke. The contact between Walker Lake and PAg rocks is transitional to the north and sheared to the south. Contacts are sharp, where observed, and usually accompanied by evidence of ductile shearing.

The iron formations that host the Three Bluffs, Antler, Hayes, and Ledge gold occurrences have unique lithological associations with their contact rocks and do not appear to stratigraphically equivalent. Foliations in the PAg rocks indicate that Hayes grid is situated along the approximate long axis of a regional synform. The high metamorphic grade of the rocks has obliterated any textural or lithological indicators of stratigraphic orientation in the metasediments.



## PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The following is derived from Blakley & Rennie (2008).

Three low, rounded, rusty outcrops, called West, Central, and East, make up the Three Bluffs gold occurrence. Gold mineralization is hosted in gossanous, predominantly oxide-, silicate- and sulphide-facies iron formations. Initially the outcrops were believed the thickened surface expression of an isoclinal fold-repeated sequence of iron formations but work by Barclay in 2004 suggested the observed folding contradicted this model and that the zones are likely separate and parallel.

Iron formation thickness range from 25 m to 30 m wide at the West Bluff, to 55 m wide at the Central Bluff. The Three Bluffs iron formation maintains a thickness of 10 m for a minimum strike length of 1.8 km and is at least 55 m wide for 700 m.

The iron formations are poorly banded to massive with locally shared, quartz-veined intervals of up to three metres near lithological contacts. An eight metre-wide shear is located on the northwest contact of Three Bluffs iron formation and continues, along strike to the west, for at least 1.9 km to the Antler gold occurrence. Chlorite and epidote alteration indicates either lower amphibolite grade metamorphism (epidote-amphibolite facies) or the result of retrograde greenschist facies metamorphism associated with gold deposition. Local mineralization composed of disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite, can occupy up to 50% of the rock's volume.

The compositional banding of the iron formations and greywackes varies from vertical/subvertical to 70° south. Folding, where observed, is typically asymmetric, long-limbed and S-shaped. Hinge regions of the first-order asymmetrical folds include multiple minor and second-order folds with enveloping surfaces that can be moderately S-dipping to sub horizontal.

## MINERALIZATION

The following is derived from Blakley & Rennie (2008) and Turner (2010).

The majority of the gold mineralization throughout the CBGB is hosted in silicate-, oxide-, and/or sulphide-facies, iron formation. Gold mineralization has also been identified in shear-hosted quartz veins in sediments and volcanics throughout the belt (Blakely & Rennie, 2008).

Pyrite and pyrrhotite are the most common sulphides and occur as fine-grained disseminations or irregular patches along quartz vein margins in iron formations and chlorite-epidote-amphibole alteration zones in mafic to ultramafic rocks, and as semi-massive bands parallel to bedding in both oxide- and silicate-facies iron formations.

Arsenopyrite occurs locally as disseminations, individual euhedral acicular crystals, semi-massive bands and clots. At Three Bluffs, arsenopyrite occurs in sedimentary units adjacent to mineralized/altered iron formation. At the Raven occurrence, arsenopyrite has a strong association with gold mineralization where it occurs as fine to medium grained euhedral disseminations with tourmaline and quartz.

Chalcopyrite occurs mainly as disseminations associated with pyrite at Anuri and Three Bluffs but has been observed at other locations within the CBGB. Galena was observed south of Kinngaludjuak Mountain in two localities, one of which was associated with silver mineralization. Sphalerite has been identified in several locations, most notably at the Burro occurrence when coarse black iron-rich sphalerite comprises up to 5% of an auriferous quartz vein. The presence of elevated base metals at Anuri also suggests the potential for a volcanogenic massive sulphide-type deposit (Turner, 2010).

Turner notes that while, generally, elevated gold has been found with arsenopyrite-, pyrite- and pyrrhotite-bearing iron formation, metasediment and metavolcanic rocks, no consistent positive correlation has been found between the highest grade gold grades and the volume percent of these minerals. The most important characteristic common to the majority of the high-grade gold occurrences, according to Turner, appears to be silicification.

## 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The following is derived from Blakley & Rennie (2008).

The primary deposit type of interest in the CBGB is gold within silicate-, oxide- and sulphide-iron formation. Work done by NCG and its predecessors, however, has identified that gold associated with quartz veins occurs in most localities and is present throughout the belt in anomalous concentrations in nearly all lithologies so there exists the possibility for shear zone-hosted deposits.

Elevated amounts of gold, generally, exist in arsenopyrite-, pyrite-, and pyrrhotite-bearing iron formations, metavolcanics and metasedimentary rocks. Despite gold occurrences across the belt displaying macroscopic differences in geology and mineralogy, one or more of these sulphides minerals, in varying proportions, accompanies silicification and chloritization in samples that have high amounts for gold mineralization. The most important, common, characteristic appears to be silicification.

## 9 EXPLORATION

Descriptions of work done prior to 2010 are taken from Blakley & Rennie (2008) and Turner (2010) and describe work done in the general vicinity of the Project by NCG and its predecessors. The remainder of this section is derived from North Country Gold (2010a, 2011). Description of diamond drill programs and their results are presented in Section 10.

Between 1992 and 2002 APEX performed reconnaissance and detailed exploration for gold within the CBGB region on behalf of several companies related to CBR, the predecessor of NCG. Work included prospecting, rock grab and rock chip sampling, frost boil sampling, gridding, staking, airborne and ground geophysical surveying, geological mapping, and diamond drilling. In 1994 channel sampling was undertaken across Bluff #2 in the Project area but that data is missing. Other work includes regional mapping performed by P.H. Thompson Geological Consulting Ltd. during 1997 and 1998 and high-resolution airborne magnetic surveys conducted by Terraquest Ltd. in 1996.

Gold Fields Limited (GFL), through a subsidiary, entered into an option agreement with CBR in 2003 to acquire up to 55% interest, exclusive of diamond rights, in the CBGB properties by spending C\$7.5 M over four years. The agreement stated that GFL could earn an additional 10% interest by expending another C\$7.5 M. The diamond rights were subsequently optioned to Indicator Minerals Inc. (Indicator) in 2004.

In 2003, APEX managed the exploration program that comprised 1,388.5 line-km of time-domain electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic airborne geophysical surveys over 11 targets. Diamond drilling comprised 15 holes (totalling 1,480 m) at Three Bluffs, Koffy and Inuk properties, reconnaissance and detailed prospecting (resulting in 530 rock samples collected), and regional geological mapping. The final three holes at Three Bluffs encountered gold mineralization with intersections up to 27.41 g/t Au over 9.44 m.

In 2004, APEX continued to manage the exploration that comprised 6,781 m of diamond drilling, in 47 holes, over five CBGB prospects (Four Hills, Cop, Ledge, Prospector and Three Bluffs), with the majority of the work being conducted at Three Bluffs (31 holes totaling 5,355 m). Drilling at Three Bluffs aimed to define the zone of gold mineralization that was found in 2003. The results from the 2004 drilling were used to model the

mineralization and produce the Project's initial Mineral Resource estimate. Other work completed in 2004 included lake water geochemical sampling (519 samples), reconnaissance to detailed prospecting (1,639 rock grab samples collected), and regional mapping.

Having met its initial expenditure threshold to acquire 55% of the Project, GFL elected not to expend the additional funds to acquire the additional 10% interest. In 2005, an agreement was reached that provided CBR the opportunity to return to full ownership by spending C\$10 M. The 2005 program, funded entirely by CBR, included airborne geophysical surveys, mapping and prospecting, and diamond drilling (2,619 m in seven holes at Three Bluffs and 643 m in three holes at Anuri) that totaled C\$8.5 M in expenditures.

In 2006, GFL allowed its option to lapse and returned 100% ownership to CBR. The 2006 exploration program comprised 3,503 m of drilling at Anuri and West Plains in addition to the collection of 579 rock samples and 175 till samples (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

## **2007 EXPLORATION**

The 2007 field program consisted of 5,669 m of diamond drilling at Three Bluffs and Inuk prospects, and the collection of 876 rock grab samples and 687 till samples across the CBGB prospects mostly in areas that had seen limited previous exploration (Turner, 2010).

### **2007 ROCK SAMPLES**

Of the rock samples collected, 28 returned values greater than 1.0 g/t Au and, of these, three were considered to be new prospects. The remaining 25 samples expanded and confirmed the extent of mineralization at Ghost, Muskox, Maro, Shamrock, Betwixt, and Ridge prospects. A summary of rock samples are shown in Table 9-1.

**TABLE 9-1 2007 ROCK SAMPLES**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Area	Prospect	Samples Collected	Anomalous Samples	Significant Results (g/t Au)	Comment
South	Central Tonalite/ Deformation Zone	320	2	3.50, 1.14	Altered mineralized iron formation
	Ibex		2	up to 1.38	Altered mineralized iron formation
	Ghost		1	1.34	?
	Muskox		5	1.44 to 25.07	Altered mineralized iron formation with quartz veining
	Maro		12	1.0 to 3.46	Altered mineralized iron formation, possibly highly altered mafic to ultramafic volcanics
Central	Shamrock	378	1	7.61	Altered mineralized iron formation
	Betwixt		3	up to 4.12	Altered mineralized iron formation
	Ridge		1	1.58	Altered mineralized iron formation
North	Kinng Gold	178	1	1.15	Pyritic quartzite located 6.5 km northeast of Kinng Gold

Source: Turner, 2010

Other gold-associated elements were part of the Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) analyses including arsenic and antimony. There were no antimony anomalies and three arsenic anomalies were returned but none were considered significant by NCG due to previous results and the lack of significant mineralization and alteration.

Several base metal, notably copper, anomalies were identified. The four highest copper values and four highest silver values were located in the vicinity of the Muskox and Maro prospects. No significant lead and one zinc anomaly, northeast of Castle Rock, was observed (Turner, 2010).

**2007 TILL SAMPLES**

Poor outcrop exposure necessitated the collection of 687 till samples. These samples were taken along designated lines that typically traversed north, roughly “down-ice”, of magnetic and electromagnetic anomalies and other areas of interest.

Twenty-three samples were taken south of the Ghost occurrence and returned no assays of significance.

Several magnetic features of interest west of the Central Tonalite/Deformation Zone intrusive complex were tested by 79 samples. Several anomalous samples, defined as being in the ninetieth percentile of the anomalies, were identified for future follow up.

The Shamrock, Betwixt and Ridge prospects were tested with 48 samples. A cluster of anomalies were identified south of the Shamrock occurrence.

Northwest of the Castle Rock occurrence 153 samples were taken. Two anomalies were found in an area that was previously identified by a cluster of gold-in-till anomalies. No significant dispersion train was identified potentially indicating a localized gold source near the centre of claim JT2. A previous anomaly at the north end of HYR 9 was confirmed by 2007 sampling. On claim JT3 a 200 ppb Au sample, the highest gold-in-till value of 2007, was taken.

Northeast of Castle Rock, a poorly-exposed regional magnetic anomaly was tested with 284 till samples that followed up two previously identified areas of interest. The 2007 program supported the earlier results on the LL claims.

The KN claims, in the vicinity of the Kinngalugjuaq- (Kinng-) area occurrence, had nine anomalous results for gold with two small clusters on claims KN 28 and KN 29 (Turner, 2010).

## **2008 EXPLORATION**

The 2008 program consisted of prospecting, rock and till sampling, and diamond drilling. A total of 2,678 m were cored, 662 grab samples were taken, and 1,170 till samples gathered. CBR took rock and till samples to follow up past anomalous results or to test previously under-explored sections of the CBGB.

### **2008 ROCK SAMPLES**

Prospecting was done and 662 rock samples were collected in 2008 to follow up previous anomalies or to test underexplored areas. Only five of the samples returned values greater than 1.0 g/t Au and no antimony anomalies were identified. Four arsenic

anomalies were found but all were associated with gold values equal to or less than 1.06 g/t Au. Several minor base metal anomalies were identified for copper, silver and nickel (Turner, 2010).

**2008 TILL SAMPLES**

A total of 1,170 till samples were collected in 2008 over numerous prospects as summarized in Table 9-2.

**TABLE 9-2 2008 TILL SAMPLES  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Prospect</b>	<b>Claims Sampled</b>	<b>Samples Collected</b>
West Plains	GST 6, LGL 43, 44, 45	148
Ghost	RBL 1, 5, 7, SCL 3, LGL 21, 22	146
NET	NET 6,14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	188
Deformation Zone	LGL 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17	135
North of COP	COP 2, 13, 14, 15	128
Northeast of Raven	YKS 11, 12, 13	67
West of Hayes Camp	FWL 1, 2, 3, 4, WILL 2	139
LL6 and LL7	LL6, 7	34
Three Bluffs	BLUFF 2	57
East of Three Bluffs	BLUFF 17, 18, 23	64
East of Castle Rock	LL 12, 15, 22, PR 2	64
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,170</b>

Source: Turner, 2010

NCG reports that there were no significant gold assay results reported from this sampling program.

**2009 EXPLORATION**

There was no drilling conducted in 2009 but 666 rock grab samples and 61 till samples were taken (Turner, 2010).

**2009 ROCK SAMPLES**

Fieldwork in 2009 concentrated on areas away from known occurrences and, as a result, only two of 666 grab samples returned values greater than 1.0 g/t Au. A sample of

altered and mineralized iron formation was collected on claim LL 24 and returned 11.80 g/t Au in an area that had previously identified gold-in-till anomalies. The other anomalous sample was collected from an outcrop on claim KN 26 and assayed 2.11 g/t Au and was the first anomalous sample found on the north side of the Kinng quartzite (Turner, 2010).

#### **2009 TILL SAMPLES**

Till sampling in 2009, like the rock sampling, was intended to investigate areas away from known gold occurrences. No significant gold assays were identified from the 61 samples taken (Turner, 2010).



#### **2010 EXPLORATION**

Exploration activity conducted by NCG in 2010 comprised additional diamond drilling, the completion of a Titan 24 Induced Polarization (IP) survey over Three Bluffs and along strike to the southwest, and a concurrent field-based prospecting and assessment of the company's regional mineral properties.

#### **TITAN 24 IP SURVEY**

Quantec Geoscience Ltd. conducted a Titan Direct Current (DC)/IP survey on twelve lines, spaced 420 m apart, over the Three Bluffs area and covered from 4.5 km east of Three Bluffs to the Hayes occurrence. The survey identified conductive bodies that correlated with known gold mineralization locations at Three Bluffs as well as new anomalies located at Antler and Hayes (Figure 9-1). The survey identified new areas of potential gold mineralization along the mostly untested Walker Lake trend.

**Legend:**

-  Walker Lake Trend Drilling
-  Gold Intercept

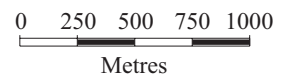
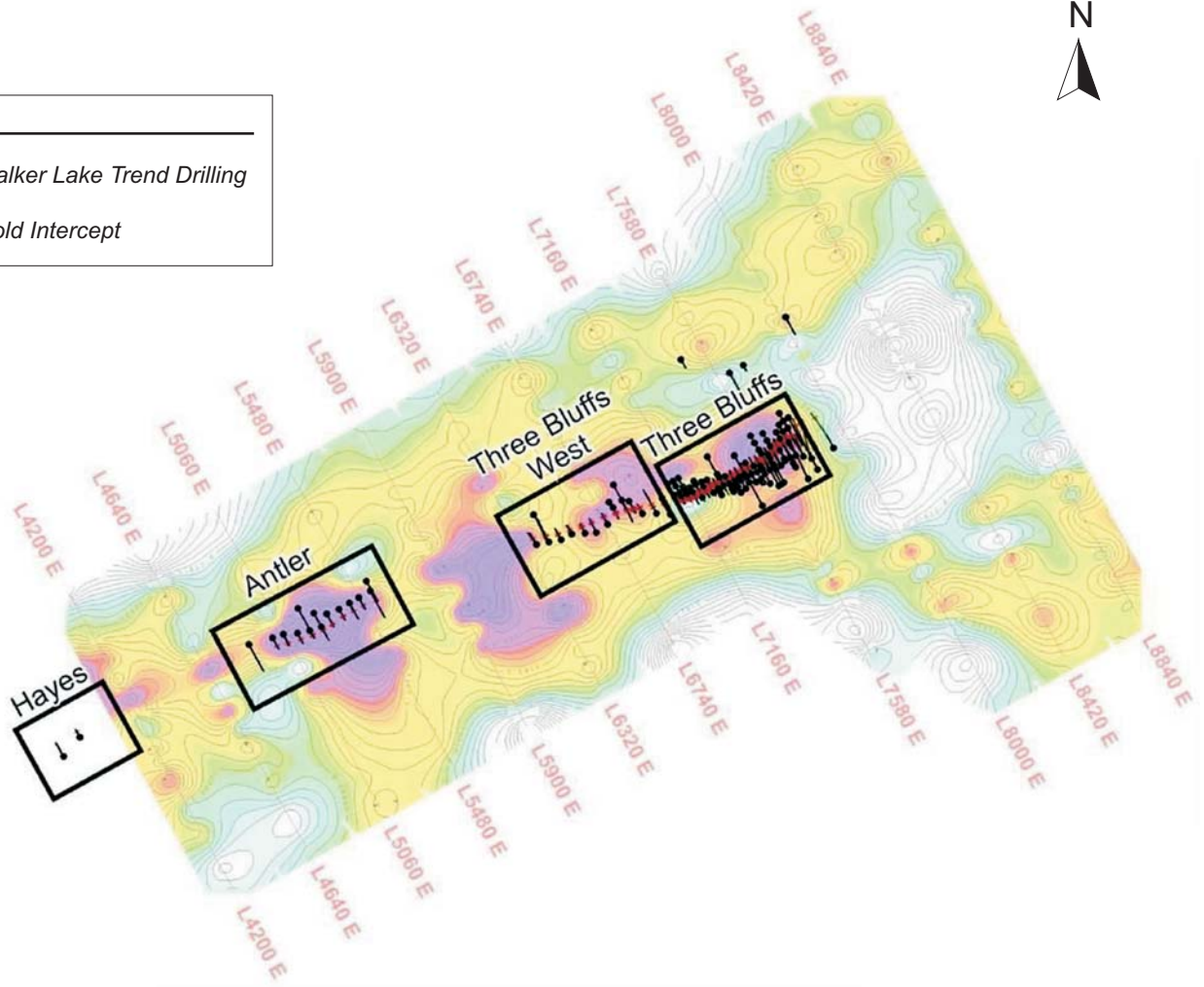


Figure 9-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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***Three Bluffs Project***  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*

**Titan 24 Survey**  
**Resistivity Plan Map 150 mRL**

**REGIONAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION**

A total of 901 rock samples were collected from regional properties along the CBGB including 99 from IOLs. Sampling was focused on areas that required assessment work or had historic results for gold and/or other pathfinder elements.

Sampling on the JT Claims was done to follow up on an amphibole-rich iron formation float sample collected in 2008 that assayed 15.53 g/t Au. Sampling was concentrated “up-ice” from the original sample and comprised additional float samples, three of which returned anomalous gold values ranging between 0.90 g/t Au and 8.46 g/t Au.

Another anomalous sample was followed-up in the LGL 33 claim area. The 2010 sampling returned one assay grading 2.57 g/t Au.

Sampling in the Shamrock/Betwixt area (HYR 4 claim) comprised two angular boulders that assayed 1.46 g/t Au (from Shamrock) and 1.26 g/t Au (from Betwixt).

A quartz vein with pyrite was sampled 1.5 km south of the Ridge area (HYR 8 claim) and returned a value of 4.47 g/t Au. This sample was taken to follow-up a previous sample, also from a quartz vein, which assayed 2.67 g/t Au.

In the Castle Rock prospect area three boulder samples (collected on claims PR 3, HYR 11 and PR 1) returned assays of 1.70 g/t Au, 1.18 g/t Au, and 1.12 g/t Au respectively.

On the KN 6 claim (Naqsaq prospect) two angular sulphide-rich boulders of iron formation were sampled that assayed 24.20 g/t Au and 2.94 g/t Au. These were the first samples in this area to return significant gold values. Another new anomalous area was identified on claim KN 13 where one sub-rounded altered amphibolite boulder with pyrite was sampled and assayed 4.30 g/t Au.

The Queen occurrence was tested with two samples from the southern portion of the KN 26 claim. They returned values of 2.68 g/t Au and 1.28 g/t Au from a rusty felsenmeer of iron formation.

## **2011 EXPLORATION**

Exploration activities completed in 2011 comprised reverse circulation (RC) drilling and additional diamond drilling at Three Bluffs, the completion of a ground magnetic survey, and field based prospecting and assessment of NCG's regional properties.

### ***2011 GROUND MAGNETIC SURVEY***

A ground magnetic geophysical survey, totalling 64.31 line-km, was completed in June 2011, approximately four kilometres west of Three Bluffs across claims FWL5 and FWL6 and NCG Lease 4910 (BLUFF 1). The survey comprised 39 grid lines, spaced at 60 m, and one tie-line and tested the on-strike of Three Bluffs stratigraphy (Figure 9-2).

Results indicate linear “magnetic highs” extend the Walker Lake trend to the west. The magnetic highs were interpreted by NCG to represent iron formation stratigraphy. Greywacke, and lesser tonalite, stratigraphy were interpreted by NCG to be reflected in magnetic lows. Another linear anomaly was identified between claims FWL 5 and FWL 6 and may represent additional iron formation stratigraphy. Follow-up work for this area is planned.

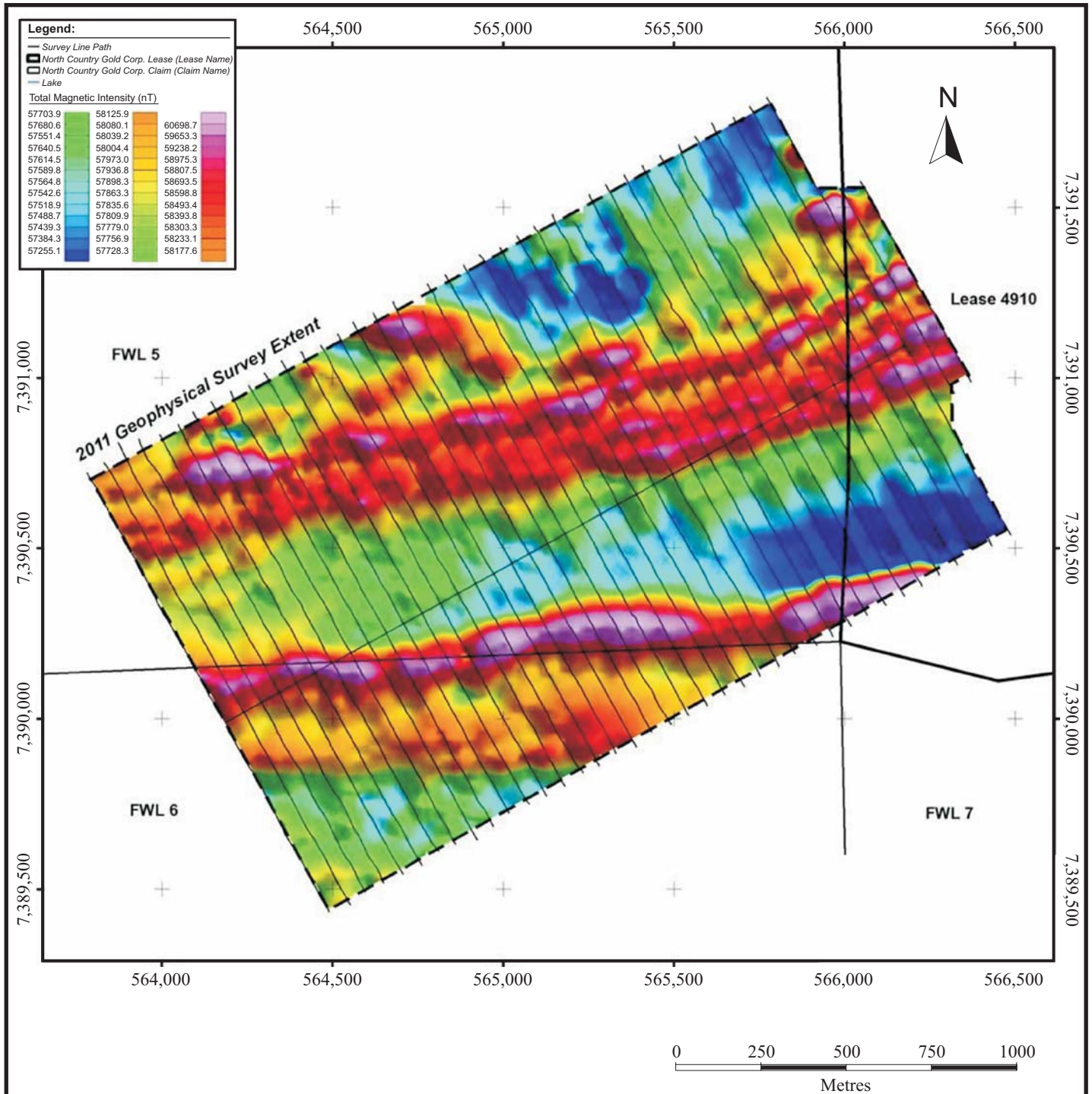


Figure 9-2

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project*  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*

**2011 Ground Magnetic Geophysical Survey**

**2011 REGIONAL PROSPECTING AND EXPLORATION**

During the 2011 field program 921 rock samples were collected. Exploration focused on following-up on prior results of interest and investigating ground that had not been previously tested. A total of 21 samples returned values greater than 0.50 g/t Au.

At the Naqsaq prospect further mineralization was identified in boulders and talus. Five samples, of the 11 taken by NCG, returned values ranging from 1.09 g/t Au to 8.29 g/t Au. The eleven samples averaged 4.40 g/t Au and appear to lie along a 75 m trend which corresponds with a 1.3 km regional positive magnetic anomaly and a one kilometre structural break.

The Maro prospect comprises two linear glacially transported boulder trains that assayed up to 18.18 g/t Au. New boulder sampling of intensely altered and sulphidized mafic and ultramafic rocks yielded 4.47 g/t Au and 1.53 g/t Au. Located 2.3 km south of the second boulder train, a new mineralized outcrop was identified that returned assays up to 1.19 g/t Au. A strong positive EM and magnetic geophysical response, coinciding with a large regional fold structure, suggests that the anomalous boulders and new outcrop is situated along a six kilometre trend.

Prospecting five kilometres north of the COP and Four Hills identified five mineralized iron formation boulders that returned values ranging from 0.65 g/t Au to 3.55 g/t Au and are interpreted by NCG to be sourced from the COP and Four Hills outcrops.

Follow-up sampling at the Coyote prospect located two siliceous iron formation boulders 300 m north of the main Coyote outcrop that assayed 1.68 g/t Au and 3.24 g/t Au.

## EXPLORATION POTENTIAL

The most prospective area of exploration, according to NCG, is at depth beneath the core Three Bluffs zone lying between grid 6,400E and 8,000E. Mineralization in this zone is hosted in iron formation and greywackes within apparent moderately east plunging grade shoots. Mineralization also appears to plunge eastwards beneath a diorite body which truncates mineralization at shallower levels. During the next exploration phase NCG plans to drill approximately 20,000 m at a nominal drill hole spacing of 120 m lateral by 100 m vertical to at least 700 m below surface to demonstrate continuity of the mineralization to depth and to potentially identify additional Inferred Resources.

Additional exploration potential exists along the 4.1 km trend within the moderately east-plunging mineralization shoots at Antler and high grade lenses in the Hayes area. To the east, a magnetic anomaly is a potential iron formation target.

The remainder of the CBGB has exploration potential. Previous drill programs which have tested surficial anomalies at depth have returned results of interest that warrant follow-up. Past drill hole assay results from these targets are summarized in Table 9-3.

**TABLE 9-3 PAST ASSAY RESULTS FOR REGIONAL EXPLORATION TARGETS**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Prospect	Hole Number	Length (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
West Plains	05WP004	36.77	6.04
Inuk	03I001B	19.38	10.84
Raven	05RV002	2.43	39.22
Anuri	06AR007B	10.21	3.73
Four Hills	04FH001	6.94	3.33
Cop	04COP003	6.09	2.00

Numerous gold-in-till and boulder train anomalies occur throughout the CBGB that merit closer examination by additional field mapping, detailed geophysics, and diamond drilling. Other exploration potential exist within portions of the CBGB that have laterally extensive till and glacio-fluvial outwash cover with little or no bedrock exposure. These

areas have not been investigated to date and could be tested by airborne geophysics and exploratory drilling.

## 10 DRILLING

Descriptions of work done prior to 2010 are taken from Blakley & Rennie (2008) and Turner (2010) and describe work done in the general vicinity of the Project by NCG and its predecessors. The remainder of the section is derived from North Country Gold (2010a, 2011).

From 2003 to 2008 diamond drilling at the Three Bluffs Project was conducted by Connors Drilling Ltd. (Connors) of Kamloops, B.C. The standard core size drilled at Three Bluffs at the time was NQ2 (50.6 mm diameter).

### **2003 DRILLING**

In 2003 a total of six holes totalling 694 m were completed at Three Bluffs and an additional nine holes (786 m) were drilled on other prospects for a total of 1,480 m. Drill hole collars, including the historic 1994 to 1996 holes, were surveyed using a total station GPS system. Down hole dips were measured at 30 m intervals using a Roto-dip mechanism.

The first three holes at Three Bluffs, which were drilled in the area of previous drilling, tested the extent and possible rake of known high-grade gold mineralization that had been identified at surface and in prior drilling. The intent of the remaining three drill holes was to test the strike extent of gold mineralization and iron formation beyond (east of) a broad fold flexure approaching a large intrusive body mapped grid east/northeast of the Three Bluffs occurrence. Significant sulphide iron formation and greywacke were intersected in all six holes (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

### **2004 DRILLING**

In 2004, the drilling was carried out by Connors in two programs using three different drills. The drilling totalled 5,355 m in 31 holes at Three Bluffs (6,781m in 47 holes overall). Drill hole collars were located on the ground using differential GPS and down-hole surveying was done with EZ-Shot or Maxibor instruments. Oriented core was marked to help interpret the true orientation of the quartz veins and foliations. The drilling successfully extended the mineralization along strike and to depth (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

**2005 DRILLING**

In 2005 a program of 2,619 m of drilling in seven holes was conducted at the Three Bluffs Project to explore the down-dip potential of the zones (Blakley & Rennie, 2008). An additional 643 m were drilled at Anuri in three drill holes.

**2006 DRILLING**

There was no diamond drilling conducted at Three Bluffs but 3,503 m were drilled at Anuri and West Plains in 2006.

**2007 DRILLING**

Drilling in 2007 totaled 5,669 m of which 4,546 m were drilled in 28 holes at Three Bluffs and 1,123 m were cored in nine holes at the Inuk prospect, located approximately 147 km northeast of Three Bluffs. Drilling at Three Bluffs was intended to upgrade the classification of estimated resources while Inuk was targeted to follow up on previously encountered high-grade intercepts and expand the zone of known mineralization.

The 2007 program at Three Bluffs confirmed the continuity of mineralization in the limbs for the anticlinal structure and in the high-grade hinge zone. The 2007 results were incorporated in the 2008 revised Mineral Resource estimate (Table 14-3).

Gold mineralization at Inuk occurs as high-grade, sulphide-bearing silicified zones hosted within a low-grade envelop of mineralization contained within a folded iron formation that can be up to 60 m thick in the hinge of the fold. Mineralization in this hinge was confirmed by the 2007 program with an intersection of 13.56 g/t Au over 5.44 m. Another intersection of 11.18 g/t Au over 11.0 m was encountered on the north limb of the Inuk fold structure (Turner, 2010).

**2008 DRILLING**

Drilling in 2008 was done by Refined Energy based in Edmonton, Alberta and focused on the stratigraphy west end of Three Bluffs and on regional anomalies east and northeast of Three Bluffs. Sixteen holes were cored for a total of 2,678 m. Seven holes were drilled at Three Bluffs for an aggregated depth of 1,286 m including one hole drilled immediately to the north on the Ledge iron formation unit (160 m). An additional eight holes tested along strike of Three Bluffs and were drilled to an aggregated depth of 1,228 m. These include five “Bluff Regional” holes, drilled along strike to the east, one of

which was lost before intersecting its intended target, and three at the BLUFF 7 prospect to the northeast.

Three of the holes at Three Bluffs were intended to test an anomalous gold intersection that was encountered in 2003. The intersection, within altered dacite with quartz veining north of the Three Bluffs iron formation, ran 11.4 g/t Au over 3.2 m. No gold was intersected in the dacite but the holes were extended into the iron formation and anomalous gold was encountered. The remaining four holes tested on-strike stratigraphy to the west of Three Bluffs. Anomalous gold, 13.97 g/t Au over 23.53 m, was intersected 400 m west of the previous drill limit in hole 08TB077. Additional mineralization was observed in drill holes 08TB075 (2.46 g/t Au over 15.36 m) and 08TB076 (1.39 g/t Au over 4.22 m). The one hole into the Ledge iron formation did not intersect any significant mineralization or alteration.

Along strike to the east, four geophysical anomalies were tested with five holes. One hole was lost in overburden and the remaining four did not intersect any significant mineralization.

Three holes were cored 13 km to the northeast of Three Bluffs on the BLUFF 7 prospect. One hole, 08BL001 intersected 4.00 g/t Au over 3.60 m in highly altered and mineralized iron formation.

#### **2009 DRILLING**

There was no diamond drilling conducted in 2009.

#### **2010 DRILLING**

The 2010 and 2011 diamond drilling programs were conducted by Phoenix Energy Services Corp. of Calgary, Alberta and Bodnar Drilling Ltd. of Ste Rose du Lac, Manitoba using a combination of contract equipment and drills owned by NCG. Drilling for these two programs was concentrated west of the resource area in an effort to increase the amount of Inferred Resources. The 2010 program comprised separate spring and summer component.

Drill holes were originally located and, upon completion, picked up using a Trimble R8 GNSS (global navigation satellite system) instrument. Drill casings were removed but

anchors were left in the ground. Any readings taken of the drill rods were done using a total station electronic transit.

Downhole surveys were taken approximately every 30 m using a Reflex EZ-Shot survey tool with a magnetic susceptible reading taken with each survey. Reflex readings were then corrected for declination and magnetic susceptibility. At the end of a successfully completed hole a Reflex Maxibor, or Icefield Gyro, instrument was used to take readings every three metres.

In 2010 a total of 54 NQ (47.6 mm diameter) were cored for an aggregated depth of 5,749 m. The shallow, structurally thickened portion of the hinge zone of Three Bluffs was tested by 15 holes that intersected variable widths of structurally disturbed silica, and locally sericite altered, sulphidized iron formation with associated gold mineralization (Figure 10-1).

Another 16 holes were drilled along a 500 m corridor immediately west of the Three Bluffs resource area that identified gold mineralization associated with either altered, sulphidized iron formation or altered sulphidized, and crenulated greywacke (Figure 10-2).

Seventeen holes were drilled at Antler as a series of two hole set ups on 60 m spaced sections. Sixteen of the 17 holes intersected variable widths and tenor of gold mineralization associated with altered iron formation, greywacke, and felsic volcanics. A mechanical failure of the drill caused the abandonment of one hole.

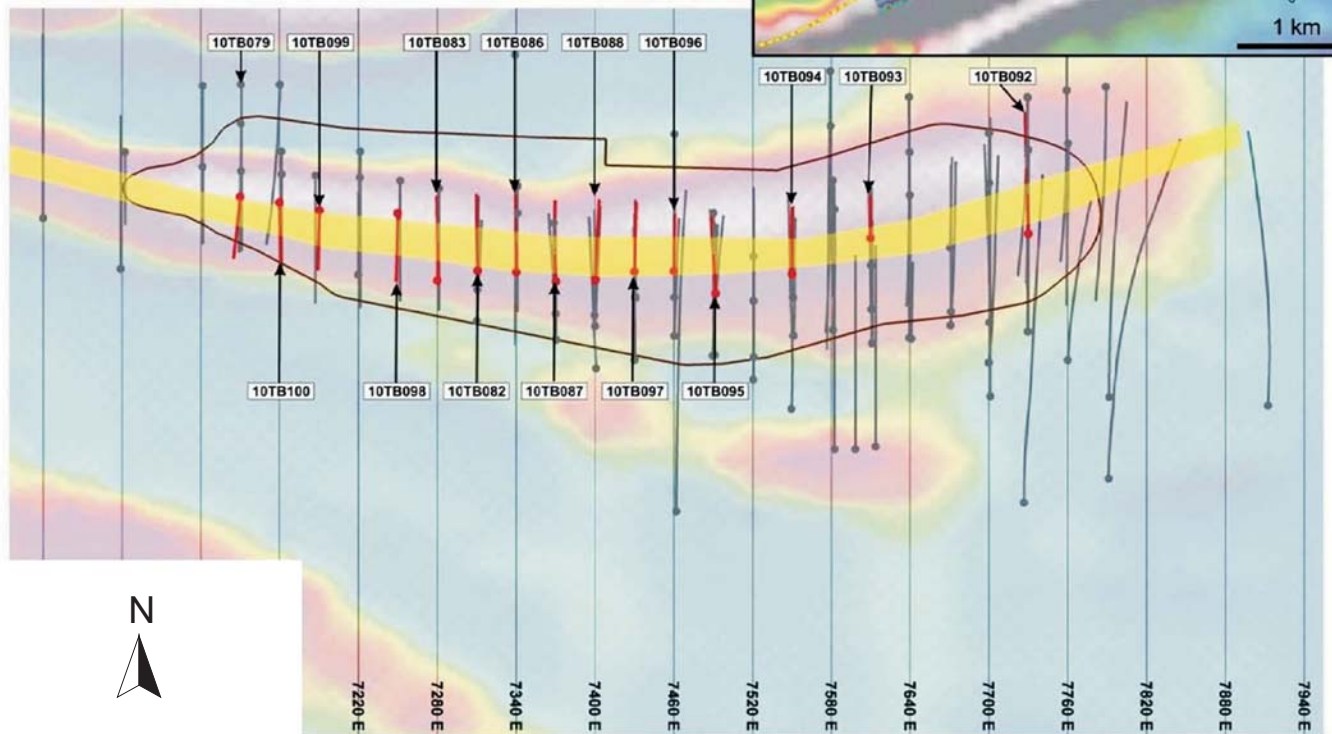
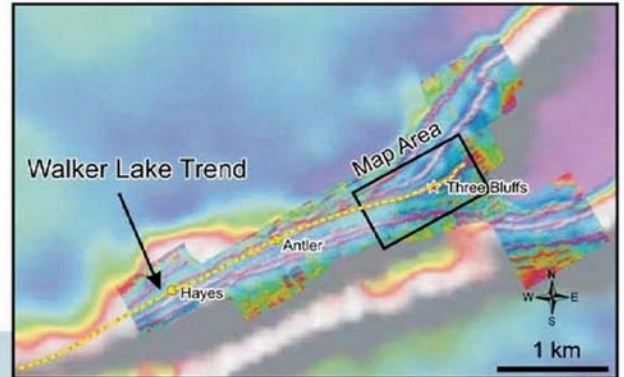
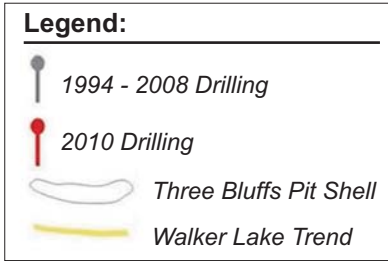


Figure 10-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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*Three Bluffs Project*  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Three Bluffs  
Hinge Zone Drilling**

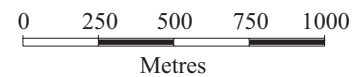
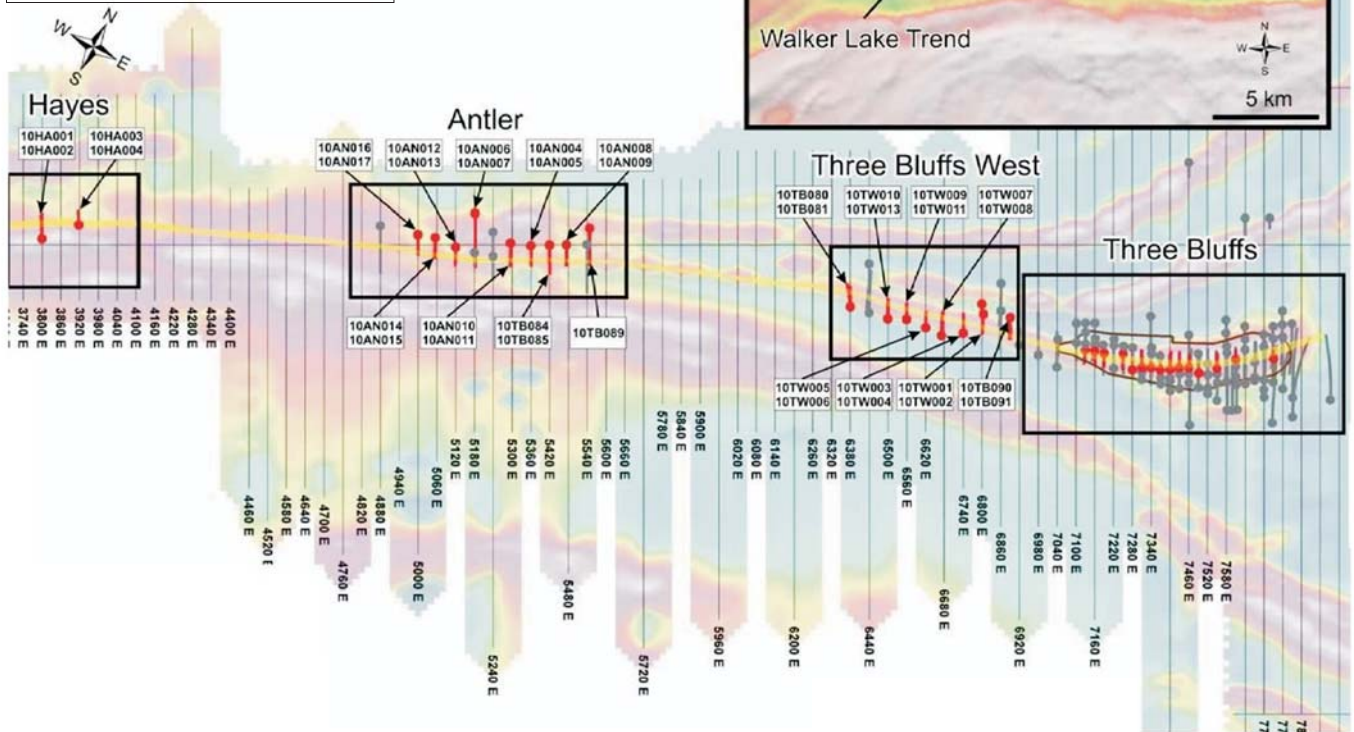
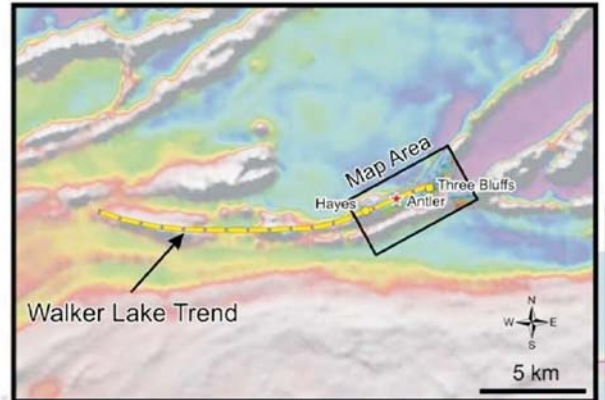


Figure 10-2

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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*Three Bluffs Project*  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Walker Lake  
Trend Drilling**

Four holes, completed as two two-hole fences 120 m apart, were drilled 1.5 km west of Antler (four kilometres west of Three Bluffs) in the Hayes area where a high-grade surface sample had been found. Two of the four holes intersected mineralized iron formation while the other holes intersected localized late-stage pegmatite dykes that crossed the mineralized trend at a shallow angle.

Significant assays from the 2010 drill program are presented in Table 10-1.

**TABLE 10-1 2010 DRILLING SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Prospect</b>	<b>Hole Number</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Interval (m)</b>	<b>Au (g/t)</b>
Three Bluffs Hinge	10TB079	7.00	10.49	3.49	2.27
	10TB082	7.00	49.14	42.14	5.88
	including	15.56	19.94	4.38	9.06
	and	29.00	44.00	15.00	10.20
	10TB083	38.00	41.50	3.50	10.24
	including	67.00	74.50	7.50	4.28
	10TB086	20.90	35.06	14.16	2.62
	including	27.00	35.06	8.06	3.55
	10TB087	19.00	44.00	25.00	4.17
	including	33.00	42.00	9.00	7.35
	10TB088	14.00	45.85	31.85	2.27
	including	14.00	21.00	7.00	5.39
	10TB092	40.00	79.00	39.00	5.52
	including	50.00	63.00	13.00	11.56
	10TB093	16.00	22.98	6.98	3.63
	including	19.00	22.98	3.98	5.54
		32.00	34.00	2.00	2.16
	10TB094	25.00	27.55	2.55	2.02
		33.00	43.05	10.05	2.64
	including	33.00	36.00	3.00	5.99

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	10TB095	13.00	14.92	1.92	9.90
		31.00	53.00	22.00	3.09
	including	34.00	40.00	6.00	4.83
	and	44.00	47.60	3.60	6.16
	10TB096	11.59	31.00	19.41	12.51
	10TB097	8.00	27.00	19.00	2.58
	including	8.00	16.00	8.00	4.40
	10TB098	2.30	60.34	58.04	1.35
	including	7.00	21.00	15.00	2.72
	10TB099	3.80	43.00	39.20	1.88
	including	3.80	9.00	5.20	3.96
	and	22.00	31.00	9.00	2.51
	10TB100	3.00	54.00	51.00	1.30
	including	3.00	7.00	4.00	2.03
	and	21.54	29.00	7.46	4.00
Antler	10TB084	63.00	70.00	7.00	2.48
	10TB085	76.00	86.00	10.00	2.67
	including		77.50	1.50	5.67
	and	84.37	86.00	1.63	9.97
	10TB089	140.76	146.00	5.24	0.92
	10AN004	48.00	53.00	6.00	2.23
	including	48.00	49.30	1.30	6.90
	and	59.00	62.00	3.00	2.50
	10AN005	78.21	90.50	12.29	4.51
	including	80.00	87.67	7.67	6.00
	10AN006	204.00	213.94	13.70	2.61
	including	206.00	210.00	4.00	5.00
	10AN007	249.00	253.00	4.00	3.47
	10AN008	67.42	69.00	1.58	1.32

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	10AN009	83.00	89.00	6.00	1.20
	10AN010	75.85	89.91	14.06	11.14
	including	75.85	80.00	4.15	32.97
	and	85.00	89.91	4.91	3.36
	10AN011	119.95	124.95	5.00	10.67
	10AN012	37.20	40.42	3.22	2.46
		45.00	52.62	7.62	1.83
	10AN013	82.00	96.00	14.00	3.51
	10AN014	69.55	77.74	8.19	2.29
	including	73.00	77.74	4.74	3.07
	10AN015	94.00	100.00	6.00	1.28
	10AN016	58.00	64.00	6.00	5.53
Hayes	10HA003	45.00	47.00	2.00	6.30
	10HA004	62.30	64.00	3.70	28.08
Three Bluff West	10TB090	53.00	71.80	18.80	2.33
	including	66.75	71.80	5.05	4.85
	and	79.00	81.40	2.40	13.20
	10TB091	65.00	91.00	26.00	4.28
	including	72.00	78.00	6.00	12.47
	or	72.00	74.00	2.00	35.28
	10TW001	42.00	59.00	17.00	2.04
	including	55.00	59.00	4.00	6.25
	10TW002	55.00	93.50	38.50	1.41
	including	60.00	64.00	4.00	2.41
	and	70.00	77.00	7.00	1.65
	and	90.00	93.50	3.50	5.10
	10TW003	43.50	47.00	3.50	8.06

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
		55.50	64.00	8.50	1.67
	10TW004	71.00	112.00	41.00	1.75
	including	71.00	79.00	8.00	6.53
	or	72.00	76.00	4.00	11.13
	10TW005	40.60	44.00	3.40	2.18
	10TW006	71.00	106.00	36.00	1.35
	including	71.00	75.40	4.45	3.98
	and	103.00	106.00	3.00	5.36
	10TW007	56.00	58.10	2.10	7.72
		68.00	72.10	4.10	2.39
	10TW008	118.00	128.00	10.00	7.84
	including	123.00	128.00	5.00	15.20
		133.00	140.00	7.00	3.86
	10TW009	29.00	32.00	3.00	2.41
		73.00	74.00	1.00	4.60
	10TW011	33.00	50.00	17.00	1.72
	including	41.00	46.00	5.00	3.26
	10TW010	34.00	45.00	11.00	2.03
	including	34.00	38.00	4.00	3.94
	10TW012A	133.00	154.00	21.00	1.47
	including	137.00	144.00	7.00	1.90
	and	148.00	154.00	6.00	1.70
	10TW013	60.20	73.07	12.80	2.47
	including	64.40	70.00	5.53	3.67

Source: North Country Gold, 2010a

### **2011 DRILLING**

A total of 187 holes were drilled at Three Bluffs for 28,640 m in aggregate depth. The drilling comprised 10,148 m in 95 RC holes totalling 10,148 m and 18,496 m in 92 NQ diameter diamond drill holes (Figure 10-3).

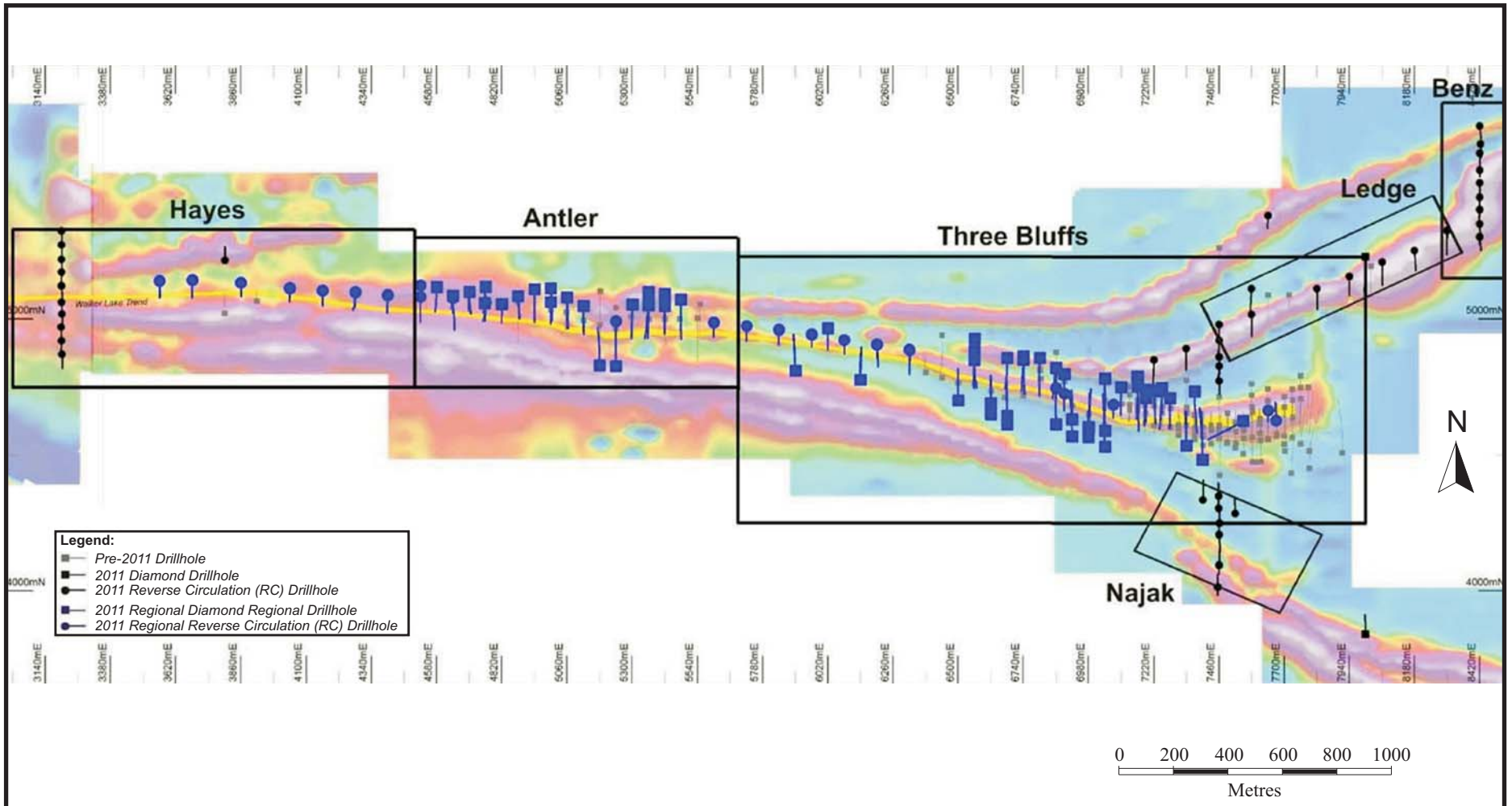


Figure 10-3

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project*  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Drilling to 2011**

Drilling concentrated on resource delineation along the main Walker Lake trend from Three Bluffs in the west to Hayes to the east. Drilling was done near existing holes that had returned high-grade results in an effort to expand the resource. Two additional deep holes (greater than 300 m in depth) were drilled to test grade at depth and to target potential high-grade “shoots”. An additional two diamond drill holes and 55 RC holes were drilled to the north and south to test stratigraphy and magnetic anomalies. The data from the RC drilling was not used in the estimation of Mineral Resources.

Significant results from the 2011 program are tabulated in Table 10-2.

**TABLE 10-2 2011 DRILLING SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Prospect</b>	<b>Hole Number</b>	<b>From (m)</b>	<b>To (m)</b>	<b>Interval (m)</b>	<b>Au (g/t)</b>
Three Bluffs	11TB101	94.40	149.00	54.60	1.25
	including	145.00	149.00	4.00	7.69
	11TB102	118.00	122.69	4.69	1.39
	and	131.00	137.00	6.00	2.38
	including	131.00	135.00	4.00	3.00
	11TB103	147.00	174.00	27.00	2.45
	including	163.00	174.00	11.00	4.62
	or	169.00	173.13	4.13	8.83
	11TB104	108.00	133.00	25.00	7.34
	Including	108.00	113.90	5.90	28.71
	11TB105	148.00	181.00	33.00	2.30
	including	148.00	157.00	9.00	6.30
	or	152.00	157.00	5.00	9.63
	11TB106	129.50	136.00	6.50	2.96
including	131.00	134.00	3.00	4.21	
		153.00	169.39	16.39	2.10
including	162.00	168.00	6.00	2.92	
11TB107	169.00	187.00	18.00	2.41	
including	172.00	175.00	3.00	3.42	
and	178.00	182.00	4.00	3.70	

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	and	186.00	187.00	1.00	7.09
	11TB107B	188.00	200.00	12.00	15.00
	including	191.00	196.00	5.00	27.53
	and	221.00	227.00	6.00	2.15
	11TB108B	128.00	136.00	8.00	1.19
	and	145.52	156.00	10.48	2.43
	including	149.00	153.00	4.00	3.64
	11TB0110	85.00	95.00	10.00	2.84
	including	85.00	88.19	3.19	4.82
	and	90.00	91.00	1.00	5.69
	and	94.00	95.00	1.00	5.26
	11TB116	130.02	159.00	28.98	0.97
	including	133.00	138.00	5.00	3.09
	and	188.00	212.00	24.00	1.08
	including	199.00	201.00	2.00	4.18
	11TB119	129.00	155.80	26.80	0.80
	including	129.00	131.75	2.75	1.89
	and	147.00	149.00	2.00	1.69
		180.94	192.00	11.06	2.74
	including	186.00	190.00	4.00	4.40
	11TB120	115.00	116.00	1.00	8.04
	including	124.90	134.00	9.10	1.21
	and	176.00	187.00	11.00	2.22
	including	185.00	187.00	2.00	6.49
	11TB122	225.00	243.00	18.00	9.59
	including	226.00	231.00	5.00	30.73
	and	264.00	272.00	8.00	2.79
	11TB124	222.00	226.00	4.00	6.65
Three Bluffs RC	11TBC001	24.37	54.86	30.49	8.06
	including	41.15	51.81	10.66	18.71
	11TBC002	7.61	24.37	16.76	2.20

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	including	7.61	12.18	4.57	3.79
	and	39.6	42.66	3.05	1.77
	11TBC003	22.86	45.72	22.86	1.98
	including	32.00	36.57	4.57	3.33
	and	41.14	45.72	4.58	4.35
	and	57.91	76.19	18.28	1.47
	and	109.72	111.25	1.52	12.20
	11TBC004	16.76	30.47	13.71	1.49
	including	16.76	19.81	3.04	3.80
	and	41.14	48.76	7.62	1.22
	11TBC005	9.14	13.71	4.57	1.94
	and	21.33	25.90	4.57	1.85
Three Bluffs West	11TW014	190.00	199.00	9.00	2.92
	including	195.00	199.00	4.00	5.26
	11TW015	105.00	109.00	4.00	43.02
	and	126.80	155.00	28.20	2.24
	including	148.00	155.00	7.00	6.07
	11TW016	146.00	157.25	11.25	15.00
	including	152.00	157.25	5.25	29.02
	11TW017	101.00	110.00	9.00	2.11
	including	105.00	110.00	5.00	2.93
	11TW018	170.00	175.00	5.00	1.61
	11TW020	150.94	153.00	2.06	1.84
	and	159.00	167.00	8.00	4.85
	including	163.00	167.00	4.00	8.58
	11TWC004	48.77	50.29	1.52	1.93
	and	59.43	62.47	3.04	2.23
	11TWC005	108.20	112.77	4.57	1.94
	and	124.96	129.53	4.57	8.67
	11TWC008	57.91	59.43	1.52	4.93

Prospect	Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
	11TWC009	88.39	92.96	4.57	2.16
	11TWC011	88.39	94.48	6.09	2.44
Antler	11AN018	181.00	86.00	5.00	2.37
	including	181.00	184.00	3.00	3.22
	11AN019	196.00	201.69	5.69	1.81
	11AN020	157.91	167.39	9.48	7.58
	including	163.80	167.39	3.59	15.38
	11AN021C	206.00	214.00	8.00	4.33
	including	210.00	214.00	4.00	5.93
	11AN025B	160.00	173.00	13.00	3.06
	including	162.00	166.00	4.00	6.48
	11AN034	155.00	168.36	13.36	2.71
including	158.00	161.00	3.00	6.83	
and	166.41	168.36	1.95	4.99	
11AN041	37.0	50.00	13.0	4.99	
including	38.0	41.00	3.0	9.52	
and	44.79	50.00	5.2	6.12	
11AN042	308.00	318.0	10.00	4.35	
including	312.00	315.00	3.00	8.42	
or	312.00	317.00	5.00	6.00	
Antler RC	11ANC001	65.53	71.62	6.09	1.13
	11ANC002	65.53	67.05	1.52	2.35
	11ANC003	41.14	48.76	7.62	3.89
	including	45.72	48.76	3.04	6.83
	11ANC006	22.86	30.47	7.61	3.63
including	22.86	25.90	3.04	6.10	
11ANC007	48.76	51.81	3.05	5.66	

Source: North Country Gold, 2011

A four hole drill program was done on the West Plains prospect late in the 2011 field season totalling an aggregated depth of 426 m. These holes were drilled to examine stratigraphy and to potentially define the geometry of plunging mineralized shoots. Results were inconclusive and are pending public release. Drill hole locations are shown in Figure 10-4

At Three Bluffs, drill hole collars are most commonly oriented at  $-45^{\circ}$ , range from  $-41^{\circ}$  to  $-73.5^{\circ}$ , and average  $-54^{\circ}$ . Drill holes intersect the vertically dipping mineralized bodies at an oblique angle so that true thicknesses average about 40% less than the downhole intersection lengths.

In RPA's opinion, diamond drilling conducted by NCG and its contractors on the Project and other prospects is in a manner consistent with industry standards. RPA is not aware of any drilling or recovery issues that will impact upon the accuracy and reliability of the results. In RPA's opinion, the results generated from these drill programs are suitable for use in a Mineral Resource estimate.

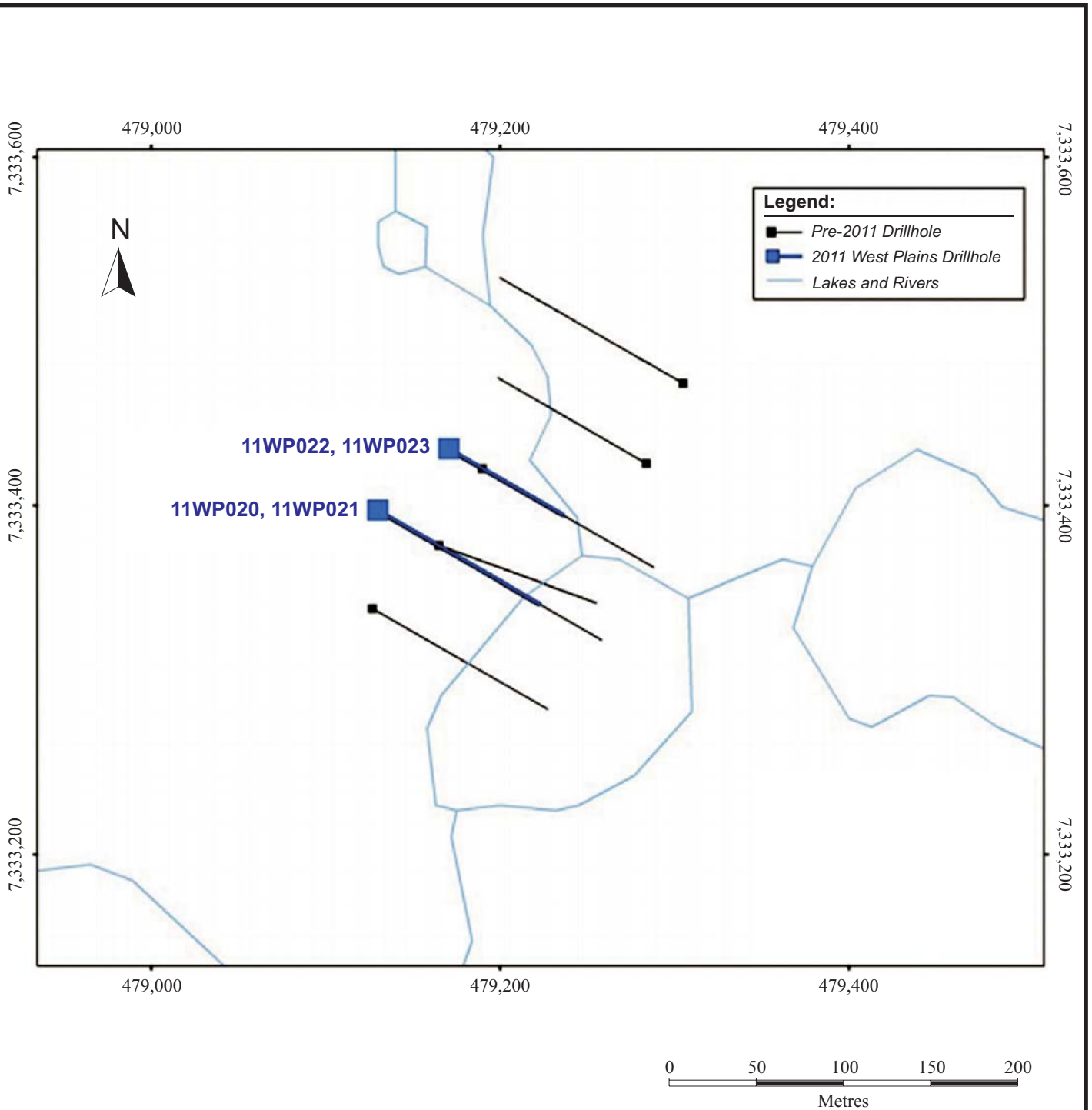


Figure 10-4

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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***Three Bluffs Project***  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*

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**West Plains Drill Program**

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# 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

Descriptions of work done prior to 2010 are taken from Blakley & Rennie (2008) and Turner (2010) and describe work done in the general vicinity of the Project by NCG and its predecessors.

## **1994 TO 1996 DRILLING**

All iron formation intersected in the 1994 and 1996 drill programs were logged and split in half on site. Sample lengths in iron formation were one metre or less. Adjacent wall rock and quartz veining was sampled in 0.5 m to one metre lengths. Reference core from these programs remain on-site.

Samples were analyzed at Bondar-Clegg in Vancouver using one-assay tonne (1AT) (29.16 g) fire assay fusion (FA) with an Atomic Absorption (AA) finish on a sub-sample from a 150 mesh pulp. It is not know if any quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols were in place but it is reported that any erratic assay results were re-assayed (Blakley & Rennie, 2008). Bondar-Clegg, an ISO 9002 certified laboratory, was acquired by ALS Laboratory Group (ALS) in 2001.

## **2003 DRILLING**

Drill core was flown from the drill site to camp daily where it was logged and split using a manual splitter. Core was logged for lithology, magnetic susceptibility (using a kappameter), and Rock Quality Designation (RQD). Sample lengths in iron formation, wall rock adjacent to iron formation, and any altered or silicified intervals were sampled in lengths of one metre or less. Field blanks and certified reference materials (CRMs) were submitted with each assay batch. Reference core remained on-site except for two holes that were sent to Edmonton, Alberta for further testing and storage.

Samples were placed in poly woven bags for shipment by charter aircraft to Rankin Inlet, Nunavut. Samples were then shipped, via air freight, to Edmonton, Alberta and on to TSL Laboratories (TSL), an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility, in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Sample shipment receipts were confirmed via fax by TSL.

Samples were prepared and a 50 g aliquot was subjected to FA with AA finish. Metallic screen fire assays were conducted for samples containing visible gold, high sulphide content or significant silicification as identified by the logging geologist. Any samples with results exceeding 7.5 g/t Au were re-assayed using a 50 g aliquot and FA with gravimetric finish. Samples with results exceeding 20 g/t Au were re-assayed using a metallic screen fire assay. A sample of the pulp, created from each sample, was forwarded to the Geoanalytical Laboratory of the Saskatchewan Research Council in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan where they were subjected to a 30 element ICP analysis using Aqua Regia (partial) digestion (Blakley & Rennie, 2008). The QA/QC results are discussed in Section 12.

RPA notes that since 2003, NCG and its predecessors have included the average gold grade of any sample that was re-analyzed using FA with gravimetric finish by the laboratory, rather than replacing the original assay. RPA notes that samples that were re-analyzed using the metallic screen fire assay method had the original assay values replaced with the later results.

#### **2003 ROCK AND TILL SAMPLING**

No rock or till sampling protocols were available for RPA's inspection. A detailed description of the 2007 sampling programs is given below.

#### **2004 DRILLING**

In 2004 NCG's predecessor company, Committee Bay Resources, prepared a written protocol for logging and sampling. The logging geologist was given responsibility for conducting the geological examination of the core as well as supervising all geotechnical and sampling procedures. These data were then input directly into a customized Microsoft Access-based core logging program.

Core arrived in camp at the end of each drill shift where geological technicians checked and corrected and downhole distance discrepancies. Technicians then recorded core recovery, fracture density and orientation, magnetic susceptibility, and overall RQD. Geological logging followed, comprising measurement and descriptions of geological units and the collection of semi-quantitative data such as the number of visible gold occurrences, volume percent sulphide minerals, volume percent of alteration minerals, volume percent vein quartz, etc. Sample intervals were then designated by the logging

geologist focusing on sulphide-bearing and/or silicified intervals that were well bracketed by apparently unmineralized rock. Protocols limited sampling intervals between 0.75 m and one metre in length with a minimum length of 0.3 m and a maximum length of 1.5 m so long as geological boundaries were honoured.

Drill core was digitally photographed and core samples were marked for sawing. Sampling intervals, geological boundaries, and a “saw line” were marked by the logging geologist and the core was sawed in half longitudinally by technicians. One half of the core was placed in a sample bag with a uniquely numbered tag and secured with plastic cable ties. Each batch of 20 field samples contained a blank and one of four commercial CRMs. The remaining half core was returned to the core box for reference. The majority of the reference core remains on-site except for chosen intervals which were taken to Edmonton, Alberta for display purposes. Individual sample bags were placed inside a larger bag which was closed with a security seal for shipment to TSL via Edmonton, Alberta.

Assaying procedures were similar to those done in 2003 with some minor modifications. The standard aliquot size was increased to 2AT (58.32 g) and the samples were all analyzed using FA with gravimetric finish. Selected samples, containing visible gold or which assayed greater than 20 g/t Au, were re-analyzed using metallic screen fire assay that included twin 2AT gravimetric assays of the fine fraction. A pulp from each sample was sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories (Acme), an ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratory, for standard 30 element ICP analysis using a three-acid digestion (Blakley & Rennie, 2008). The QA/QC results are discussed in Section 12.

#### **2004 ROCK AND TILL SAMPLING**

No rock or till sampling protocols were available for RPA’s inspection. A detailed description of the 2007 sampling programs is given below.

#### **2005 DRILL CORE SAMPLING**

RPA did not inspect the 2005 logging, sampling, assaying, QA/QC, and chain of custody protocols but NCG reports that they were updated from the 2004 protocols and did not materially change.

**2005 ROCK AND TILL SAMPLING**

No rock or till sampling protocols were available for RPA's inspection. A detailed description of the 2007 sampling programs is given below.

**2007 DRILL CORE SAMPLING**

The logging, sampling, assaying, QA/QC, and chain of custody protocols remained largely unchanged from the 2004 program with the work being done by APEX and CBR staff (Turner, 2010).

During the 2007 and 2008 drill programs the Easy-mark core orientation system was used. Geotechnical loggers were responsible for reconstructing the orientation of the core and marking the "keel line" using the Easy-mark system. Structural measurements were made, at the discretion of the logging geologist, on the oriented core using the "alpha-beta" method. Magnetic susceptibility was then measured using a kappameter at 0.5 m intervals along the core in iron formation units and one metre intervals along the core in other units.

The CBG protocol for regular (i.e., non-high-grade) core comprised crushing to ~70% passing 10 mesh (1.7 mm) and the storage of the remaining material as a "coarse reject". Approximately 1,000 g of the crushed sample was pulverized to ~95% passing 150 mesh (106 µm). A 2AT aliquot was taken from the pulverized sample (pulp) and analyzed by standard FA with gravimetric finish. As in previous years, the threshold for re-analysis by metallic screen assay was 20 g/t Au or the presence of visible gold (i.e., high grade core samples). The metallic screen fire assay procedure comprised the sieving to completion of the 1,000 g pulp, analysis by FA with gravimetric finish of the entire coarse fraction, duplicate 2AT gravimetric fire assays on the minus fractions, and the averaging of the three results, by weight, to produce the final assay result. A small sub-sample from each pulp was forwarded to Acme for analysis as previously described.

**2007 TILL SAMPLING**

Till samples were taken by placing approximately one kilogram of material in a heavy-grade plastic sample bag that was previously marked in permanent ink, on both sides, with a unique sample number. The sample location was taken using a hand-held GPS referencing Universal Transit Mercator (UTM) coordinates relative to North American Datum established in 1983 (NAD 83) and zone 15. Sample sites were marked in the field with orange arctic-grade flagging an aluminum tag bearing the same unique sample

number on the sample bag. The sample bag was sealed with a plastic cable tie and transported by to camp.

At camp the samples were organized, catalogued, grouped into shipments, and placed into poly woven “rice” bags for transport to TSL. Each of the bags was closed using plastic cable ties and a numbered security seal was placed around the closed end. Samples were shipped using the same methods and routing as the drill core samples. Security seal numbers were recorded and later reconciled with numbers faxed from TSL at the time of receipt. The condition of the security tags were also reported by TSL.

Upon receipt at TSL, the entire sample was dried and sieved to completion to obtain the -230 mesh (-70  $\mu\text{m}$ ) clay-silt fraction. The coarse fraction was discarded. Originally, a small split was taken (less than 5 g) for ICP analysis following Aqua Regia digestion. After 2006, a split of the clay-silt fraction was obtained for analysis by 30 g FA with AA finish. The switch was made because the FA analysis was less expensive and returned results more quickly. No external blanks or CRMs were inserted into the sample stream.

#### **2007 ROCK SAMPLING**

Surface rock “grab” samples were taken by placing one to three kilograms piece of boulder or outcrop in a heavy-grade plastic sample bag that was previously marked in permanent ink, on both sides, with a unique sample number that matched a Tyvek sample tag placed inside. The bag was sealed with a plastic cable tie and the location of the sample was taken using a hand-held GPS referencing UTM coordinates relative to NAD 83 zone 15. Sample locations were marked in the field using the same method as the till samples. Samples were transported to camp, prepared for shipment, and shipped to TSL in the same manner as the till samples. Upon arriving in Saskatoon, TSL confirmed receipt of the samples via fax and reported on the condition of the security tags.

Each rock sample was crushed to ~70% passing 10 mesh (1.7 mm). Approximately 1,000 g of coarse material was pulverized to ~95% passing 150 mesh (106  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and the remainder saved as a coarse reject. From the pulverized pulp a 30 g sub-sample was taken and analyzed using standard FA with AA finish. In practice, any sample result greater than 2.0 g/t Au were re-assayed although the protocols set a 3.0 g/t Au threshold for re-analysis. Another 1AT sub-sample was taken from the pulp and analyzed using FA with gravimetric finish. A sample from each pulp was forwarded to Acme where it

was subjected to a standard 30 element ICP analysis using a three acid total digestion. No blank or CRM were inserted into the sample stream.

#### **2008 TO 2011 DRILL CORE SAMPLING**

The logging, sampling, assaying, QA/QC, and chain of custody protocols for these programs followed the written protocols that had been established since 2004. Protocols are updated annually and NCG's manual is posted in the logging facility. A core handling and sampling workflow is shown in Figure 11-1.

RPA notes that one specific gravity (SG) measurement was taken for each 10 ft. (3.05 m) interval and controlled by changes in lithology or significant changes in alteration and oxidation. These measurements are taken using the "water immersion method" where the dry weight of an intact specimen is recorded along with its weight while it is fully immersed in water. The density is estimated from the ratio of the difference between the dry and submerged weight compared with the dry weight. The rock mass at Three Bluffs is not overly porous, so no sealing of the specimen is deemed necessary (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

RPA notes that the primary assay laboratory was changed in mid-2010 from TSL to ALS because ALS returned results more quickly. TSL was retained as the secondary check laboratory. The ALS sample preparation facility used was in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

For a period in 2011 considerable delays were experienced obtaining results from ALS so samples were routed to Activation Laboratories (ActLabs) in Dryden, Ontario for preparation and later shipped to Thunder Bay, Ontario for analysis. This change was short-lived due to ActLabs' inability to maintain their assay turn-around time and QA/QC issues. Samples eventually were routed back to ALS.

In RPA's opinion the logging, sampling, assaying, and chain of custody protocols practiced by NCG meets or exceeds industry standards. The drill programs have been configured and carried out in a manner that is appropriate for the geometry of the deposit. Drill holes are oriented perpendicular to strike and aimed to intersect the zones at an angle generally greater than 45°. As such, the samples should be representative of the deposit as it is presently known, and suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimation.

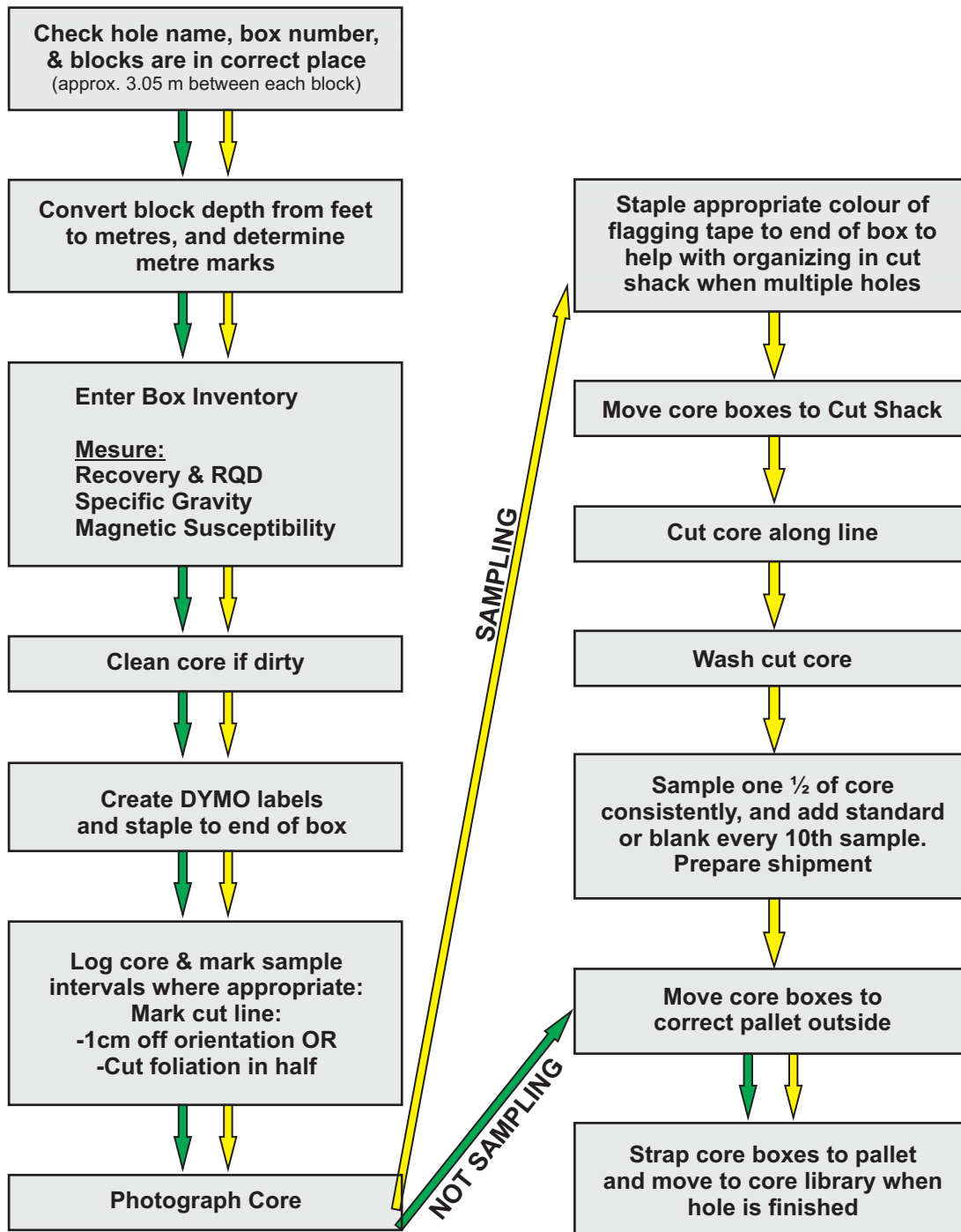


Figure 11-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project  
Nunavut Territory, Canada*

**Core Handling and  
Sampling Workflow**

## 12 DATA VERIFICATION

### SITE INSPECTION

#### **2004**

RPA's predecessor, Scott Wilson RPA, visited the Three Bluffs project in on August 19 and 20, 2004 and took three independent grab samples from the Three Bluffs showing and six samples from three drill holes. One of the three grab samples confirmed the presence of anomalous gold and, generally, the samples from the drill core compared favourably with the results obtained by CBR (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

#### **2007**

Scott Wilson RPA visited the property on September 18 and 19, 2007 and conducted a number of verification checks (Blakley & Rennie, 2008). These checks are described below.

#### **2011**

RPA visited the property August 23 to 24, 2011, toured the drill and camp facilities, and spoke to NCG personnel on-site.

The core logging and cutting facilities were visited and found to orderly and adequately configured for their intended purpose. RPA found that active drilling was carefully tracked and geological and geotechnical analyses of completed drill holes were recorded on a centrally located white board. Core boxes were neatly stored in racks and were labelled with metal tags inscribed with hole number, box number, and contained downhole meterage. The top of the boxes are also labelled with this information in indelible ink. Core boxes were also colour-coded by affixing flagging tape to assist in later location. All core, with the exception of those taken for display and other testing, remains on-site. No bulk density measurements were conducted during RPA's visit but the methodology used for these determinations are reasonable and industry-standard.

Geological and geotechnical data was recorded electronically on laptop computers using Geospark, a commercially available over-the-counter software package. Collar, survey, RQD, magnetic susceptibility, specific gravity, lithology, texture, alteration, silicification, metallic mineralogy, veining, structure, sample designation and tracking, and gold analysis types are input into individual panes in the program. Active drill holes were

hand-plotted on paper sections to monitor their position with respect to lithology and mineralization.

A completed drill hole was randomly selected by RPA for spot inspection. The electronic drill log was checked against the core to confirm the geological, alteration, and mineralization boundaries and assay sample intervals. No errors were found and in RPA's opinion, the work was done at or above industry-standards. RPA found the NCG geologists and geotechnicians to have a good understanding of the regional, local, and deposit geology and controls on mineralization. RPA notes that recommendations from Scott Wilson RPA's report in 2008, specifically the signing of drill logs by the logging geologist, the inclusion of specific gravity measurements in the core logging procedures, and the weighing of samples before shipping, have been adopted by NCG.

Once all pertinent data was input for a completed drill hole the information was checked by a dedicated database manager and merged into the master database. The data was then imported into Micromine, commercially available mining software, where it was validated using Micromine's validation routines and visually inspected to ensure the data was reasonable. Any errors were corrected in the original files and re-imported into Micromine. Once the data had been successfully validated it was given to the Project Manager who was responsible for the import of assays from the laboratory using AcQuire, an off-the-shelf geoscientific information management program. The merged information was then exported to Gemcom GEMS, another commercially available mining software package, where it was visually inspected for errors.

In RPA's opinion the logging, sampling, and data handling procedures conducted at Three Bluffs exceeds industry standards.

## **DATABASE VERIFICATION**

### ***2004***

Scott Wilson RPA compared the written logs and original assay files for five drill holes from the 2004 drilling with the database and found no errors with respect to lithology, intercepts and gold assays. Checks on earlier holes were also done and were error free (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

### **2007**

For the 2007 drill program, the assay database was compared against original assay certificates and no significant errors were encountered. The written drill logs from two holes were checked against the database in terms of lithology, intercepts, and gold assays and were error-free (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

### **2011**

RPA compared the drill core assay database against original assay certificates from ALS, ActLabs and TSL. Assays that comprise the database date from 2003 to 2011. RPA spot checked portions of each program so a total of approximately 8% of the overall database was inspected.

RPA notes the main cause of apparent discrepancies between the database and the assay certificates is due to NCG's practice of averaging results for those samples that were re-analyzed. A total of 67 samples fell into this category. An additional 12 entries that could not be attributed to averaging were found for an "error" rate of 0.51% which is considered acceptable. The discrepancies were minor, the largest being 0.4 g/t Au, and generally the certificate value exceeded the database value. In RPA's opinion NCG's database management is effective and the database is reasonably error-free.

## **QUALITY ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL**

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols, including the duplicate assaying of coarse rejects, and the insertion of blanks and CRMs into the drill core assay sample stream were established in 2003 and continued with updates and refinements through the 2011 drilling program. RPA notes that blanks and external CRMs were not inserted into rock grab or till sample streams.

### **2003**

Field blanks and CRMs were submitted for each assay batch and coarse reject material, representing 10% of the samples assayed, were sent to ALS in Vancouver, British Columbia for re-analysis. No external CRMs were used but TSL employed two internal CRMs that were qualified using a round robin with five laboratories (AuL-1) and three laboratories (AuM-1), respectively. The internal CRMs are summarized in Table 12-1.

RPA notes that these CRMs do not meet the same rigorous standards that are applied to commercial CRMs.

The tolerance limits (TLs) for accuracy were considered to be two standard deviations (2SD) above or below the recommended value (RV). Any assay result that fell outside of these TLs was considered to be a failure. In 2003, 54 CRMs were analyzed and all returned values within the TLs. The mean of the 54 results was slightly above the RV but within the TLs for AuL-1. For AuM-1 the mean of the 54 assays was slightly below the RV but within the TLs.

**TABLE 12-1 CRMS USED IN 2003 (INTERNAL TO TSL)**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Field Identifier	Supplier	RV (g/t Au)	Standard Deviation (g/t Au)	Acceptable Range ( $\pm$ 2SD)	
				High	Low
AuL-1	Internal	0.98	0.04	1.07	0.90
AuM-1	Internal	6.82	0.28	7.36	6.28

The TLs for precision were established by calculating the mean and standard deviation from the 54 results and comparing the individual assays to these TLs. A failure was considered to be a sample outside of 2SD from mean of the assays. There were no precision failures observed (Acres, 2003).

No issues were noted for assays derived from the insertion of blanks which tested for potential cross-contamination in the sample preparation phase. CBR concluded, in general, that there was good correlation between the original TLS assays and the duplicate coarse reject results produced by ALS (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

**2004**

The 2004 QA/QC protocols were similar to those in 2003 with some modification, i.e., commercial CRMs were added in addition to TSL’s internal standards. The blank insertion rate remained at one per sample batch, often immediately after a high-grade sample. Blank materials were derived from unmineralized rock near Edmonton, Alberta (field blank) and prepared powders from CANMET (pulp blank). The geologist charged with maintaining the database was also given responsibility for assay QA/QC monitoring. A list of the CRMs used in 2004 is shown in Table 12-2.

No anomalous gold values were returned from the blank analyses but numerous failures were noted with respect to the CRM assay values. One CRM, given the field identifier of Standard A (CANMET MA 3) was found to be unacceptable due to lack of homogeneity. A total of eight assay batches were rejected and approximately 169 samples were re-assayed. The results from the re-assaying were compared to the original results and no significant differences were noted. The re-assayed results were accepted and incorporated into the project database (Blakley & Rennie, 2008).

**TABLE 12-2 CRMS USED IN 2004 AND 2005  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard A	CANMET MA-3	8.56	0.21
Standard B	Rocklabs SJ-10	2.64	0.06
Standard C	Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.43
Standard D	CDN Labs GS-7	5.15	0.23
Standard E	CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38

RPA inspected the duplicate sample data from 2004 and found, generally, the results from TSL were higher than those from ALS but when data were compared on a relative difference (Thompson-Howarth) plot, no bias was evident.

#### **2005**

For the 2005 drill program QA/QC protocols remained largely unchanged from previous years. A total of 145 blank samples were inserted into the sample stream. These blank samples alternated between a blank pulp, purchased from CDN Laboratories in Vancouver, British Columbia, and a field blank that comprised coarsely crushed mineralized rock that had been confirmed by TSL to contain gold below detectable limits. RPA inspected the results and found no failures with respect to the blank assays during the 2005 program.

For 2005 the same external CRMs were used as 2004 with the exception of Standard A (as shown in Table 12-2) which was excluded. Insertion rates also remained the same as 2004 (Committee Bay, 2005). RPA inspected the precision results plotted by NCG and no failures were noted. RPA could not locate any plots regarding CRMs

performance with respect to accuracy but was able to confirm, by using the available information that no accuracy failures had occurred.

RPA inspected the duplicate assay data from samples originally analyzed at TSL and later re-assayed at ALS. A total of 157 samples were assayed using FA with gravimetric finish at both laboratories and the results correlated well. An additional 40 samples were analyzed at both facilities using screen metallic assay method and the results also correlated well. NCG reports that, generally, insufficient material remains after the original assay for duplicate analysis by the screen metallic fire assay method. This method was used selectively and the lack of sufficient reject material, results in significantly fewer data than samples analyzed by fire assay with gravimetric finish.

**2007**

In 2007 a total of 476 control samples were assayed, comprising 239 blanks (124 blank pulps and 115 field blanks) and 237 CRMs. This followed the same general QA/QC protocols that had been previously established. The CRMs used in the 2007 QA/QC program are shown in Table 12-3.

**TABLE 12-3 CRMS USED IN 2007  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard B	Rocklabs SJ-10	2.64	0.06
Standard C	Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.43
Standard E	CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38
Standard F	CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.14
Standard G	CDN Labs GS-1P5b	1.46	0.06

RPA inspected the data and found that all assay results for both field blanks and blank pulps returned values below DL for gold.

The 2007 drill program had 237 CRMs inserted into the sample stream. Results, once received by CBR, were inspected for values outside of the prescribe TLs for precision and, if found, the assay batches were re-analyzed. A total of ten precision failures were noted by CBR with four occurring with Standard C, one with Standard F and five with

Standard G. RPA examined the data for values that plotted outside 3SD from the RV or two consecutive assays that plotted outside 2SD from the RV. A total of five assays plotted outside of these TLs, three from Standard C, one from Standard E and one from Standard G. The majority of these failures would have been captured by the re-analysis prescribed for the precision failures.

RPA notes that NCG does not to assess assay laboratory accuracy as part of its QA/QC protocols. RPA recommends that NCG include this analysis, in addition to assessing precision, by utilizing the TL specifications supplied by the CRM manufacturers. This will have the effect of increasing confidence in the assay data and provide another means of early detection should any assay issues arise.

A total of 428 duplicate assays were shipped from TSL for re-analysis by ALS comprising 28 analyzed using the screen metallic fire assay and 400 using FA with gravimetric finish. RPA inspected the results for both methods and found the correlation between laboratories to be good.

#### **2008**

No changes to the QA/QC protocols were noted for 2008. RPA examined the documentation provided by NCG for the 2008 QA/QC program and found results for 63 pulp blanks and 62 coarse blanks. All assayed below the gold DL of 0.03 g/t Au.

For the 2008 drill program, 124 CRM were inserted into the assay stream. The CRMs used are shown in Table 12-4. Personnel from CBR assessed the QA/QC data and noted 21 precision failures for an overall failure rate of 16.9%. Two CRMs, Standard G and Standard H accounted for 12 of the 21 failures. RPA reviewed CRM analyses documentation provided by NCG. A total of eight accuracy failures were noted with Standard G returning two values outside the acceptable TLs and Standard H returning six. Standard H was removed from use in subsequent programs.

**TABLE 12-4 CRMS USED IN 2008**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard C	Rocklabs SP-17	18.13	0.43
Standard E	CDN Labs GS-5b	4.83	0.38
Standard F	CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.14
Standard G	CDN Labs GS-1P5b	1.46	0.06
Standard H	Rocklabs SL-34	5.89	0.14
Standard I	Rocklabs SE-29	0.58	0.02

No assay duplicate information from the 2008 program was available for RPA to compare the reproducibility of assays from the original laboratory against the secondary check laboratory.

**2010**

Drill core sample QA/QC protocols remained largely unchanged for 2010. The drilling program for 2010 comprised a spring and a summer component.

**SPRING 2010**

Assaying for the spring 2010 program was carried out at TSL. QA/QC samples consisted of 61 blanks and 71 CRMs.

The blanks comprised 28 blank pulps and 33 field blanks. All of the results returned from TSL, except for one, were below the DL for gold indicating that no apparent systematic contamination issues were encountered during the sample preparation phase of the analyses.

There were six CRMs used during the spring component of the 2010 diamond drilling program and these are shown in Table 12-5. Upon return of the assays NCG screened the results and found, while there had been failures, there were no initial issues regarding laboratory precision. It was concluded that the failures were likely due to the poor quality of the CRMs and the low number of analyses within certain CRM groups. Five assay batches were re-run but further re-runs were not possible due to the lack of remaining material (NCG, 2010b).

**TABLE 12-5 CRMS USED IN SPRING 2010**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard F	CDN Labs GS-5c	4.74	0.14
Standard G	CDN Labs GS-1P5b	1.46	0.06
Standard J	CDN Labs GS-1E	1.16	0.03
Standard K	CDN Labs GS-4A	4.42	0.23
Standard L	CDN Labs GS-5F	5.33	0.18
Standard M	CDN Labs GS-10C	9.71	0.33

RPA reviewed the assay data with respect to accuracy thresholds based on CRM values and found one value below the lower TL for Standard K. No other failures were observed.

RPA plotted the original gravimetric assays done at TSL against the coarse reject checks done at ALS on a scatter plot and found good correlation between the values. When these values were plotted on a relative difference plot a mild bias was revealed for lower grade assays returning higher grade values from ALS, the check laboratory, than from the original laboratory, TSL. The same procedure was done for duplicates using the metallic screen fire assay procedure and similar results were observed. In RPA's opinion this apparent bias observed in the duplicates is small and will not have a significant impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

**SUMMER 2010**

Due to performance and assay wait times, NCG switched its primary laboratory from TSL to ALS for the summer 2010 drill program. A total of 292 control samples, comprising 81 blank pulps, 78 field blanks, and 133 CRMs were inserted into the sample stream.

RPA examined the results and found 13 of the blanks assayed above the DL for gold and six above three times the detection limit (3DL). RPA examined the data and concluded that failures appeared random and gave no indication of systematic contamination of samples during the preparation phase of the analysis. NCG reports

that these failures were investigated but no action was taken. RPA recommends that elevated gold results in reportedly barren material should trigger a re-analysis of the sample and several samples that occurred before and after the failure. If the subsequent results are suspect, the entire sample batch should be re-analyzed.

Four CRMs were used during the summer 2010 drill program and they are listed in Table 12-6.

**TABLE 12-6 CRMS USED IN SUMMER 2010  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard J	CDN Labs GS-1E	1.16	0.03
Standard K	CDN Labs GS-4A	4.42	0.23
Standard L	CDN Labs GS-5F	5.33	0.18
Standard M	CDN Labs GS-10C	9.71	0.33

NCG did not identify any significant issues with respect to laboratory precision although errors were encountered. When these errors were screened, NCG concluded that the issue was related to CRM homogeneity. Standard J, which had a failure rate of approximately 42%, was dropped from further use in NCG's QA/QC programs. RPA assessed the data with respect to accuracy and found two failures from Standard K.

RPA plotted the original assay versus check assay data for the summer drill program and found generally good agreement between the original assay lab (ALS) and the check assay lab (TSL) for the fire assay with gravimetric finish. For the screen metallic fire assay method one outlier value from ALS affected the comparison. RPA notes that only ten samples were part of this sub-set and, once the outlier value was removed, the correlation was more reasonable.

#### **2011**

The role of primary laboratory for the 2011 drill program was shared by ActLabs and ALS with TSL remaining the secondary laboratory used for check assaying. The QA/QC protocols otherwise remained largely the same. NCG reports that ActLabs was engaged when ALS could no longer provide results in a timely manner. The amount of work done

by ActLabs, however, was limited when sample preparation and assay issues were discovered. The majority of the samples were rerouted back to ALS and ActLabs was used sparingly for lower priority assays and RC drill results. RPA inspected the assay database and found 2,448 results done at ActLabs, of which, 1,277 were derived from RC drilling. The remaining 1,177 determinations were results from diamond drilling. RPA recommends that, if pulps are available, these samples be reanalyzed at another ISO/IEC 17025 accredited facility.

### ACTLABS RESULTS

A total of 44 blanks, comprising 21 blank pulps and 23 coarse pulps, and 44 CRMs were submitted to ActLabs in the sample stream.

None of the blanks returned assays above the detection limit (DL) for gold.

Six CRMs were submitted to ActLabs as listed in Table 12-7.

**TABLE 12-7 CRMS USED IN 2011 BY ACTLABS**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard M	CDN Labs GS-10C	9.71	0.33
Standard N	CDN Labs GS-1P5C	1.56	0.07
Standard O	CDN Labs GS-2G	2.26	0.10
Standard P	CDN Labs GS-4C	4.25	0.10
Standard Q	CDN Labs GS-8B	7.72	0.16
Standard R	CDN Labs GS-6A	5.79	0.23

NCG identified a number of precision failures at ActLabs but samples were not re-analyzed.

RPA examined the CRM assay results to assess accuracy and found four failures for Standard N, three failures for Standard O, and two failures from Standard P. RPA notes that these failures exceeded the TLs above the RV. This resulted in an overall failure rate of 20.5%. The sample preparation and assay anomalies were observed by NCG and the majority of samples were re-routed back to ALS as a result. RPA examined the

drill holes from which these samples were derived and noted that a total of seven, three from Three Bluffs and four from Antler, were used in the Mineral Resource estimate. In RPA's opinion, the potential bias observed in these assays will have negligible impact on the Mineral Resource estimate.

RPA also graphed the original gravimetric assays done at ActLabs against the coarse reject checks done at TSL on a scatter plot and found fairly poor correlation between the values. A number of higher grade assays from ActLabs could not be reproduced at TSL. When these values were plotted on a relative difference plot a slight bias was revealed for lower grade assays returning higher grade values from TSL, the check laboratory, than from the original laboratory, ActLabs. At grades higher than 2.0 g/t Au the opposite was observed but only four samples met this criterion. The nuggety nature of the gold at Three Bluffs and the RC drill sampling methodology could contribute to the poor reproducibility observed. RPA notes that assays generated from RC drilling were not used in the estimation of mineral resources.

#### **ALS RESULTS**

A total of 384 blanks, comprising 199 blank pulps and 185 coarse pulps, and 414 CRMs were submitted to ALS in the sample stream.

Thirteen of the 384 blanks assayed above the DL for gold but none exceed 3DL. There was no evidence of systematic contamination during the sample preparation phase of the assay procedure.

Seven CRMs were submitted to ALS as listed in Table 12-8. NCG identified a number of precision failures. NCG reports that there was no systematic re-analysis of samples triggered by these failures but, instead, the failures were assessed on a case-by-case basis and re-assayed when NCG deemed it appropriate.

**TABLE 12-8 CRMS USED IN 2011 BY ALS**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Field Identifier</b>	<b>Supplier</b>	<b>RV (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Standard Deviation (g/t Au)</b>
Standard L	CDN Labs GS-5F	5.33	0.18
Standard M	CDN Labs GS-10C	9.71	0.33
Standard N	CDN Labs GS-1P5C	1.56	0.07
Standard O	CDN Labs GS-2G	2.26	0.10
Standard P	CDN Labs GS-4C	4.25	0.10
Standard Q	CDN Labs GS-8B	7.72	0.16
Standard R	CDN Labs GS-6A	5.79	0.23

RPA examined the CRM assay results to assess accuracy and found seven failures for Standard N, six failures for Standard O, nine failures for Standard P, and eight failures for Standard Q. RPA notes that, of the 30 failures, 16 were values greater than the upper TL and 14 were values less than the lower TL. This resulted in an overall failure rate of 7.25% for assay accuracy but the results appear unbiased.

RPA graphed the original gravimetric assays done at ALS against the coarse reject checks done at TSL on a scatter plot and found good correlation between the values. RPA also plotted the data on relative difference diagrams, and notes that no significant bias was observed. RPA also compared the results from both laboratories that were analyzed using the screen metallic fire assay method. These showed poorer correlation with the TSL values higher for the seven samples that were re-assayed. The relative difference plot did not reveal any bias. RPA notes that the small sample density, in this case seven samples, is not statistically significant.

### **RPA CONCLUSIONS**

RPA notes the data verification practices, as conducted by NCG, meet or exceed industry standards and that NCG and its predecessors have designed and mostly implemented consistent QA/QC practices since early in the Project's exploration history. NCG reports that a noticeable drop in the quality of assay results was observed from all laboratories over the course of the 2010 and 2011 programs. Assay precision failures were dealt with on an individual basis but a systematic re-analysis program was not

implemented. Conditions prevalent in the mining industry's current environment, i.e., high demand for services and insufficient human resources, make the sound implementation of a rigorous QA/QC program essential. RPA recommends increased and consistent scrutiny of QA/QC results and the implementation of a consistent protocol for dealing with any and all issues.

In RPA's opinion the assay database is well maintained and the data has been handled in a manner that should render it reasonably error-free. In RPA's opinion, the database is appropriate for use in an estimation of Mineral Resources.

# 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

## 2003

The following section is derived from Blakley & Rennie (2008).

Dawson Metallurgical Laboratories, Inc. (Dawson) of Salt Lake City, Utah, was commissioned in 2003 to conduct metallurgical tests on Three Bluffs mineralized material. Twelve drill core samples, eight high-grade and four low-grade, totalling approximately 20 kg were used. The resulting test specimens ranged in grade from 4.5 g/t Au to 5.6 g/t Au and testwork consisted of:

- Direct cyanide leach,
- Carbon-in-leach (CIL) cyanide leach of whole ore,
- Diagnostic sequence of amalgamation, magnetic separation and flotation,
- Diagnostic sequence of gravity concentration and flotation,
- Mineralogical examination.

The mineralogical study reported the principal sulphide minerals as pyrrhotite with minor pyrite. No reference was made to any deleterious elements in the samples.

The test indicated that 92% gold recovery could be achieved with cyanidation but the presence of pyrrhotite would result in high cyanide consumption.

Mercury amalgamation recovered 63% of the gold (i.e., the free gold). Magnetic separation of the pyrrhotite concentrate from the amalgamation tail recovered an additional 12.5%. The remaining material, when subjected to bulk sulphide flotation, yielded an additional 22% of the gold for a total recovery of 97.5%.

Gravity separation using a Knelson concentrator yielded 62% recovery. Bulk flotation of the gravity tail recovered an additional 28% for a total recovery of 90%.

RPA notes that the grade ranges and sulphide composition of the test samples were representative of the mineralization found at Three Bluffs. RPA further notes that these preliminary tests suggest gold at Three Bluffs can be recovered using conventional methods.

**2008**

Mineral processing testwork comprising exploratory gravity concentration, cyanide leaching, and froth flotation studies were undertaken by Process Research Associates under the guidance of Scott Wilson RPA. The sample used was a 110 kg composite of drill core samples from the 2007 exploration program with an average estimated grade of 4.3 g/t Au and 7.5%S.

Additional gravity recovery testwork on Three Bluffs mineralization was performed by Knelson Research Technology Centre. An 18 kg sample, taken from a composite of coarse rejects sample material from 2007 drill core samples, was subjected to multi-pass testing utilizing a bench-scale enhanced gravity concentrator. The tests were designed to examine recovery trends for gold and gold-bearing sulphides (CBR Gold, 2009).

The gold recovery results are summarized in Table 13-1. Based on the composite sample tested it was expected that Three Bluffs ore could be processed by various standard beneficiation steps to recover approximately 93% of the gold. The metallurgical test results indicated that a combination of gravity and flotation followed by cyanide leaching of the concentrate is likely the most suitable processing option.

**TABLE 13-1 2008 GOLD RECOVERY RESULTS**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Process</b>	<b>Mass (%)</b>	<b>Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Gold Recovery (%)</b>
Gravity Flotation (Locked Cycle)	18	30.5	95.8
Rougher Flotation Only	15	60.5	97.2
Gravity Only	7	47.7	77.9
Cyanide Leaching (72 hours)			94.6

The limited metallurgical testwork conducted to date suggests that the gold can be recovered by conventional means. In RPA's opinion, however, additional metallurgical testwork is warranted.

# 14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

## SUMMARY

RPA has prepared an updated Mineral Resource estimate for the Three Bluffs Project. The estimate was carried out using a block model method constrained by wireframe grade-shell models, with Inverse Distance Cubed (ID<sup>3</sup>) weighting. Two sets of wireframes and block models were employed: one which contemplated open pit mining and the other underground mining. A lower set of cut-off criteria were used for the open pit versus the underground to reflect the lower costs that should be incurred by mining from surface. To fulfil the resource criteria of “reasonable prospects for economic extraction”, a preliminary pit shell was generated from the open pit model. Blocks from the open pit model captured within this shell were considered eligible for reporting as open pit resources. The same pit shell was applied to the underground model, except that blocks from this model were included in the resource only if they were outside of the shell.

The results of this estimate, including both open pit and underground Mineral Resources are shown in Table 14-1.

**TABLE 14-1 MINERAL RESOURCES AS OF DECEMBER 2011**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Cut-Off (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Tonnes (000 t)</b>	<b>Gold Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Contained Gold (oz Au)</b>
Indicated	Open Pit	1.35	3,600	4.81	557,000
	Underground	2.50	695	5.43	121,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,300</b>	<b>4.90</b>	<b>678,000</b>
Inferred	Open Pit	1.35	1,000	5.24	169,000
	Underground	2.50	3,530	5.81	660,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,530</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>829,000</b>

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources are estimated at cut-off grades of 1.35 g/t Au for open pit and 2.50 g/t Au for underground.
3. Mineral Resources are estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$1,400 per ounce, and a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 1:1.
4. Nominal minimum mining widths of five metres (open pit) and two metres (underground) were used.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

**PREVIOUS MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

In 2004, CBR completed a preliminary Mineral Resource estimate, shown in Table 14-2, which was audited by RPA and found to be, in RPA's opinion, compliant with NI 43-101.

**TABLE 14-2 2004 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Tonnes (Mt)</b>	<b>Gold Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Contained Gold (oz Au)</b>
Inferred	1.90	8.0	487,000

In 2008, Scott Wilson RPA, carried out an updated estimate in March, 2008, based on the work done in 2007, and the result is presented in Table 14-3.

**TABLE 14-3 2008 MINERAL RESOURCE UPDATE MARCH 2008  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Tonnes (Mt)</b>	<b>Gold Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Contained Gold (oz Au)</b>
Indicated	2.45	5.94	468,000
Inferred	1.34	5.34	230,000

Notes:

1. CIM definitions were followed for Mineral Resources.
2. Mineral Resources were estimated at a cut-off grade of 2.0 g/t Au.
3. Mineral Resources were estimated using a long-term gold price of US\$400 per ounce, and a US\$/C\$ exchange rate of 1.00:1.22.
4. Bulk density was 3.15 t/m<sup>3</sup>.
5. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

This estimate was described in a NI 43-101-compliant Technical Report filed on SEDAR (Blakely and Rennie, 2008), and represents the most current Mineral Resource estimate for the Project, prior to this report.

Table 14-4 compares the December 2011 updated estimate with the 2008 estimate.

**TABLE 14-4 CHANGES TO THE MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Category</b>	<b>2008 Estimate</b>		
	<b>Tonnes (Mt)</b>	<b>Gold Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Contained Gold (oz Au)</b>
Indicated	2.45	5.94	468,000
Inferred	1.34	5.34	230,000

<b>Category</b>	<b>2011 Estimate</b>		
	<b>Tonnes (Mt)</b>	<b>Gold Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Contained Gold (oz Au)</b>
Indicated	4.30	4.90	678,000
Inferred	4.53	5.69	829,000

<b>Category</b>	<b>Percent Difference</b>		
	<b>Tonnes (Mt)</b>	<b>Gold Grade (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Contained Gold (oz Au)</b>
Indicated	75.5%	-17.5%	44.9%
Inferred	238.1%	6.6%	260.4%

The December 2011 Mineral Resource estimate shows a significant increase in tonnes and ounces gold from the 2008 estimate. The increase applies to both Indicated and Inferred categories. In RPA's opinion, the changes are due to the following factors:

- Additional resources discovered by recent drilling
- Inclusion of more mineralized zones than in previous years
- Reduction of cut-off grades due to increased gold price
- An increase in the distance limit for the Inferred category

The grade of the Indicated Mineral Resources was observed to have dropped from 5.94 g/t Au to 4.90 g/t Au. In RPA's opinion, this was due to reducing the cut-off criteria for both the wireframes and the block model, particularly for the open pit resources, which would have resulted in the inclusion of lower grade material. The cut-offs for the wireframe models were 0.5 g/t Au for open pit and 1.0 g/t Au for underground versus the 2.0 g/t Au used in 2008.

RPA also notes that the top cut for the Hinge Zone, where much of the Indicated Mineral Resources are located, was reduced from 100 g/t Au to 75 g/t Au. This would contribute to the reduction in grade, and in RPA's opinion, the contribution would have been measureable but modest. The difference between the raw mean sample grades in the Hinge Zone capped at 75 g/t Au versus the original 100 g/t Au was -3.8%.

The search range, and by extension the limit for classification of Inferred Mineral Resources, was increased from 50 m to 75 m, which would have added tonnage to the estimate. This was done to reflect the continuity in the mineralization which has been demonstrated by successive drill programs on the property.

## **WIREFRAME MODELS**

The grade estimation was constrained using wireframe models which were constructed by NCG personnel. The mineralization is interpreted to occur in a series of sulphide-bearing iron formation horizons which strike generally east-west, and dip near-vertically (Figure 14-1). The principal zones, termed North Limb, South Limb and Hinge are interpreted to form a tight anticline which plunges shallowly to the east. The limbs of the anticline are near-vertical and more or less parallel to one another, with one lying immediately north of the other (see Figures 14-2 and 14-3). Narrower and less continuous zones parallel the main structure on both the north and south walls.

To the west, the zones have been traced for a considerable distance by both drilling and geophysics. Immediately west is the Antler Gap Zone, which was a more recent discovery made while filling in a gap between the Hinge/Limb Zones and the Antler,

located some distance to the west. Antler was originally discovered in the 2005 drill program but was considered too remote and sparsely-drilled to include in the resource estimates. Follow-up drilling conducted in 2010 and 2011 has confirmed the extent of the Antler mineralization, as well as filled in the Antler Gap. Drilling has now delineated the iron formation for a strike length of 4,100 m and to a depth of approximately 350 m below surface. Almost all of the drill intercepts are within 150 m of surface.

Two sets of wireframe models were constructed: one using a nominal cut-off of 0.5 g/t Au and the other 1.0 g/t Au. A total of 17 zones have been modeled with 3D wireframes, although not all contribute to the Mineral Resources. The open pit (0.5 g/t Au) models were built using a minimum width constraint of five metres, while the underground (1.0 g/t Au) models used a nominal two-metre constraint.

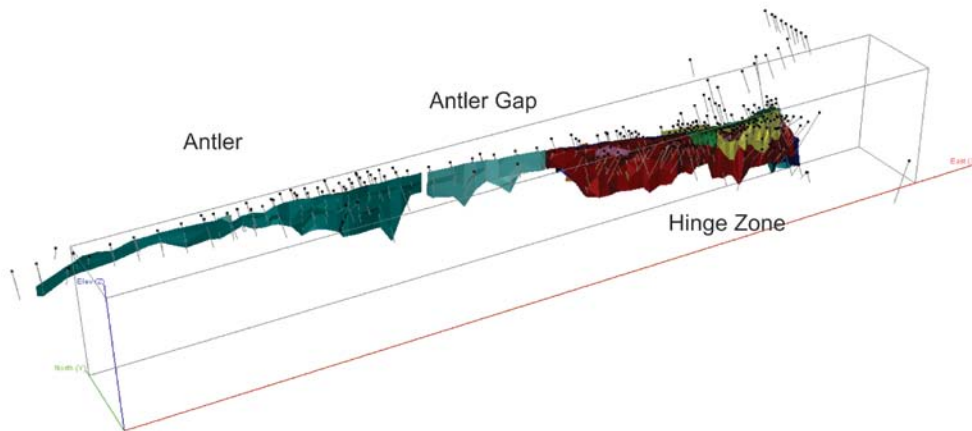
The wireframe models were assigned unique integer codes which could be applied to the drill composites. This provided a means for the software to discriminate between zones for the purposes of statistical analyses and grade interpolation. The rock codes used are listed in Table 14-5.

**TABLE 14-5 ZONE CODES**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Zone Name</b>	<b>Block Rock Code</b>
NORTH	101
SOUTH	102
HINGE	103
104	104
105	105
HAYES	106
TBGAP	107
108	108
109	109
110	110
111	111
113	113
115	115
117	117
ANTLER	118
ANTL_ADD	119
ANTL_GAP	120

A 3D view of the 0.5 g/t Au wireframes is provided in Figure 14-1.

**FIGURE 14-1 3D VIEW OF WIREFRAME MODELS**



### **SAMPLE DATABASE AND STATISTICS**

The lithology information and assay results from the drilling were supplied to RPA in the form of a GEMS (Gemcom) database. The database contained records for 337 holes, totalling 51,217.2 m of drilling. There are tables for assays, basic lithology, texture, silicate minerals, metallic (sulphide) mineral content, structure, veining, magnetic susceptibility, and bulk density measurements. The assay table contained 29,461 records, with fields for Au grade, rock type, assay type, sample ID, and certificate ID.

Prior to conducting this resource estimate, RPA had twice carried out validation exercises on the Three Bluffs database. No significant errors were found in either of those audits. RPA carried out a validation exercise on the assay data for the 2010 and 2011 drilling and found no significant errors. Assay QA/QC results are within an acceptable standard, as described in Section 12 of this report. Core handling, sampling and logging protocols are appropriate and the logging and sampling competently managed.

Surveying of the collars and downhole deviations of the drillholes have been carried out to a standard consistent with industry best practice.

In RPA's opinion, the assay database is suitable for use in estimation of Mineral Resources.

Assay statistics for samples contained within the 0.5 g/t and 1.0 g/t grade shells are shown in Tables 14-6 and 14-7, respectively. Histograms, statistics and probability plots for the samples within the grade shells are provided in Appendix 2. Note that in Tables 14-6 and 14-7, CV stands for coefficient of variation.

**TABLE 14-6 SAMPLE STATISTICS – 0.5 G/T AU WIREFRAMES**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Solid(s)</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>CV</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Number</b>
101	0.010	320.80	1.847	0.725	10.955	5.931	119.923	1,446
102	0.010	1423.00	2.983	0.843	31.440	10.539	49.825	2,178
103	0.000	475.30	4.007	1.010	18.518	4.622	342.797	2,541
104	0.015	72.51	2.177	0.745	6.731	3.093	45.138	260
118	0.010	178.00	3.110	1.100	9.892	3.181	97.651	496
105 to 120	0.010	92.22	1.235	0.590	4.728	3.828	22.310	542

**TABLE 14-7 SAMPLE STATISTICS – 1.0 G/T AU WIREFRAMES**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Solid(s)</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>CV</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Number</b>
101	0.010	320.80	2.597	1.215	12.155	4.680	147.618	1,182
102	0.015	1423.00	5.172	1.530	44.380	8.582	1967.794	1,086
103	0.010	475.30	6.283	1.870	24.214	3.854	585.911	1,452
104	0.010	72.51	2.466	1.013	6.590	2.672	43.279	280
118	0.015	178.00	3.408	1.250	10.456	3.068	109.084	441
105 to 120	0.010	92.22	2.139	1.003	6.731	3.146	20.130	326

### **CAPPING OF HIGH GRADES**

The grade distribution for gold is highly skewed and, like many gold deposits, resembles a log normal distribution. There are outliers to the distribution in the highest grade ranges. The Mineral Resource estimate is vulnerable to overestimation of the metal content due to the disproportionate impact that these higher samples tend to have on the grade interpolations.

For the estimates done to date, the gold grades were capped at 100 g/t Au in the Hinge Zone and 60 g/t Au in the limbs. There were significant changes to the database since the last estimate, with a large increase in samples, and the addition of new zones. Consequently, RPA conducted a review of the capping levels to confirm that the older ones were still valid and to establish top cuts for the new zones. The review encompassed the statistics, histograms, cutting curves, and metal contents for the samples.

It was determined that the Hinge and Limb zones were particularly vulnerable to overestimation due to a relatively few very high grade samples, so the top cuts were revised downwards to 75 g/t Au and 50 g/t Au, respectively. A cap level of 30 g/t Au was established for the Antler and all other zones.

## **COMPOSITES**

Samples were capped and then composited to 1.5 m lengths prior to grade estimation. The most common sample length is one metre and RPA notes that approximately 99.9% of the samples have lengths less than or equal to 1.5 m.

The compositing was carried out starting at the drill hole point of entry of a grade shell, progressing downwards in 1.5 m intervals to the exit point. Remnants of less than 1.5 m in length (termed “orphans”) occurred at the point where the holes exited the grade shells. All orphans less than 0.5 m were excluded from the grade interpolation.

Declustered capped composite statistics for both the 0.5 g/t Au and 1.0 g/t Au wireframes are provided in Tables 14-8 and 14-9.

**TABLE 14-8 DECLUSTERED CAPPED COMPOSITE  
STATISTICS FOR 0.5 G/T AU SOLIDS  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Solid(s)</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>CV</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Number</b>
101	0.009	47.05	1.426	0.854	2.768	1.941	7.659	891
102	0.018	49.99	2.111	0.993	4.276	2.025	18.286	1,370
103	0.015	69.13	3.073	1.228	5.879	1.913	34.560	1,503
104	0.015	22.12	1.647	0.956	2.539	1.542	6.448	156
118	0.010	27.38	2.427	1.306	3.293	1.357	10.844	330
105 to 120	0.010	24.60	1.076	0.647	1.828	1.699	3.343	379

**TABLE 14-9 DECLUSTERED CAPPED COMPOSITE  
STATISTICS FOR 1.0 G/T AU SOLIDS  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Solid(s)</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Median</b>	<b>Std Dev</b>	<b>CV</b>	<b>Variance</b>	<b>Number</b>
101	0.011	47.01	2.167	1.373	3.202	1.478	10.254	704
102	0.015	50.00	3.591	1.802	5.790	1.612	33.519	664
103	0.021	70.33	4.918	2.321	7.609	1.547	57.895	834
104	0.015	22.57	2.231	1.318	3.002	1.346	9.010	163
118	0.015	27.38	2.913	1.666	3.591	1.233	12.897	267
105 to 120	0.047	29.99	2.134	1.273	3.517	1.648	12.366	190

Histograms, statistics and probability plots for the composites within the grade shells are provided in Appendix 3.

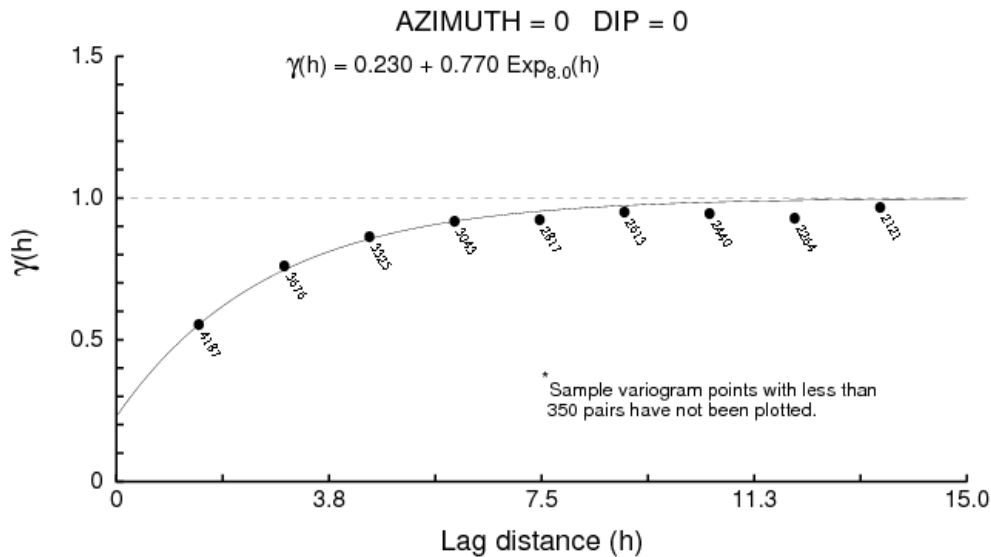
## VARIOGRAPHY

RPA carried out a variography analysis on the composites to derive the search parameters for use in the grade estimate. The analysis was carried out using Sage, GSLIB and GEMS software. The database used for the analysis was the consolidated (i.e. not sub-set by domain) table of composites from the 0.5 g/t wireframes. This was done to maximize the number of data points.

A downhole semi-variogram was generated using Sage, and is shown in Figure 14-2. The model generated from this variogram had a range of eight metres and a relative nugget effect of 23.0% (i.e., 23% of the total sill). In RPA's opinion, this is quite reasonable for a nuggety gold deposit such as Three Bluffs.

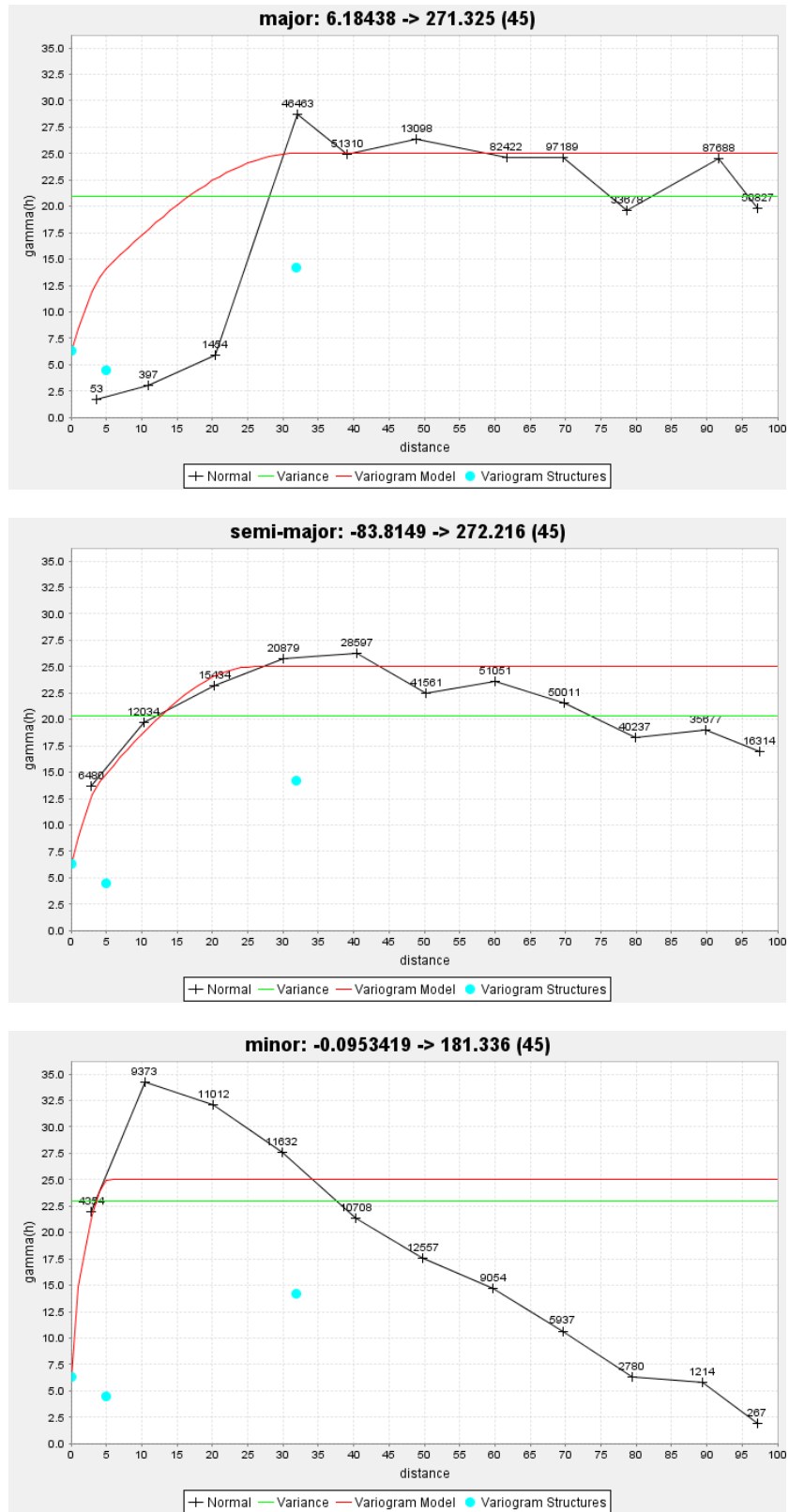
FIGURE 14-2 DOWNHOLE SEMI-VARIOGRAM

## DH - All



Directional semi-variograms were generated in GEMS, a model was interpreted, and then confirmed in GSLIB. RPA notes that the variography results from GSLIB confirmed the ranges, but not the axis directions from the GEMS analysis. Consequently, the variogram analysis was constrained in orientation to the overall trend of the zones as it is presently known from the geological interpretation. The experimental variograms which resulted from this analysis are shown in Figure 14-3. The range in the plane of the zones is in the order of 32 m in both the major and semi-major axis directions. Across strike, the range is five metres. The application of the variography results and the search distances used are described in more detail in the section of this report entitled Search Parameters.

**FIGURE 14-3 EXPERIMENTAL SEMI-VARIOGRAMS**



**BLOCK MODEL**

The block model was constructed using Gemcom GEMS 6.3 software. The model comprises an array of blocks measuring ten metres along strike by ten metres down-dip and two metres across strike. The array was parallel to the property survey grid (i.e., no rotation). Block model geometry and parameters are listed in Table 14-10.

Gold grade was interpolated into the blocks using ID<sup>3</sup> weighting. Rock codes were assigned to the blocks using the wireframe models. Any block touching a wireframe was given a rock code assignment. The volumetrics routine within GEMS accounted for the proportion of each block residing within the wireframes in order to correctly sum the tonnages. Composites were coded using the same wireframe models so that the interpolations for each zone would only use composites from within that zone. An exception to this was the Hinge Zone, which used composites from either limb as well as the Hinge itself.

**TABLE 14-10 BLOCK MODEL GEOMETRY**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Origin</b>		
	X	3,600
	Y	4,400
	Z	350
 <b>Extents</b>		
	Columns	450
	Rows	400
	Levels	60
 <b>Block Size</b>		
	X	10
	Y	2
	Z	10

In addition to gold grade and rock code, the block model contains variables for resource class, average distance to composites, number of composites used in the estimate, number of holes contributing composites to the estimate, and anisotropic distance to the nearest composite.

## SEARCH STRATEGY

The grade interpolation was run in three passes using search ranges that were derived primarily from the ranges of the variogram model. The across-strike search distance (i.e. the 5 m distance) was deliberately made longer than the variograms would dictate in order to better cope with small-scale inflections in the zone orientations. The orientation of the search ellipsoid was dictated by the interpreted local strike and dip of the wireframe models. Three different orientations were used: 100°/-80°NE, 090°/-90°, and 075°/-80°SE.

The first pass used an ellipsoid measuring 15 m x 15 m x 5 m, which was approximately half of the range of the variogram model. The interpolation required a minimum of two composites and a maximum of six, with no more than two composites from any one drill hole.

The second pass was carried out at a maximum range of 30 m x 30 m x 10 m. This is roughly equivalent to the variogram model range, except in the across-strike direction, which was deliberately exaggerated. The same composite selection constraints were applied for the second pass as for the first pass.

The range for the third pass was slightly more than double the variogram range. This was done in order to capture at least two drill holes for the interpolation. The drill section spacing is approximately 50 m to 60 m for most of the deposit. In the more densely drilled Hinge area, the spacing has been reduced to a nominal 25 m. A 75 m search tends to conveniently capture two drill holes in those portions of the deposit drilled at the 60 m spacing.

For the third pass, a minimum of two and maximum of 12 composites were required, with a maximum of two composites from a single drill hole.

## BULK DENSITY

A bulk density of 3.15 t/m<sup>3</sup> was applied for estimation of tonnage. This value was derived from a total of 6,426 density determinations carried out on drill core from a variety of locations in the deposit. The determinations were done by weighing the specimen in air and again submerged in water. The density is derived from the ratio of the difference

between the dry and submerged weights and the dry weight, or more correctly, the ratio of the weight of the specimen to the weight of the water that it displaces.

## BLOCK MODEL VALIDATION

The block model grade interpolations were checked using the following methods:

- Inspection of the interpolated block grades in plan and section views and comparison to the composite grades
- Statistical comparison of global block and composite mean grades.

Inspection of the block grades in plan and section indicates that the grade estimation honours the drill hole grades reasonably well. Section views of the block model and drill holes are provided in Appendix 4.

RPA carried out a statistical comparison of the Indicated block grades and the composites. The results of this analysis are listed in Table 14-11. The global mean block grade for the open pit model is 5.7% higher than the mean composite grade, while for the underground model the difference is the opposite (i.e. -5.7% difference). The identical 5.7% difference in the means is a coincidence as the two data sets are not different from one another. In RPA's opinion, the global mean comparisons are within an acceptable tolerance.

**TABLE 14-11 BLOCK VS COMPOSITE MEANS**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Model</b>	<b>Block Mean (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Composite Mean (g/t Au)</b>	<b>Difference</b>
0.5 (OP)	2.22	2.10	5.7%
1.0 (UG)	3.16	3.35	-5.7%

## CLASSIFICATION

Mineral Resources have been classified according to the definitions in the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, as incorporated in NI 43-101. Resource blocks were classified as Indicated, or Inferred, depending on the confidence level of the estimate. There were no Measured Mineral Resources. The classification criteria are as follows:

- All blocks that were captured in the search and received an estimate during the grade interpolation were assigned to at least an Inferred category (maximum of 75 m from the nearest composite).
- Blocks estimated by at least three drill holes and located less than 25 m from the nearest composite were nominally assigned to the Indicated category.

The blocks were then inspected in section views in order to define reasonably coherent volumes of Indicated blocks with a more or less uniform density of drilling. Wireframe models were constructed to capture the Indicated blocks. Isolated blocks, with the preliminary Indicated classification but located outside of these volumes, were manually reclassified to Inferred. Similarly, a few Inferred blocks contained within the Indicated volumes were reclassified to Indicated.

### CUT-OFF CRITERIA

To fulfill the resource criteria of “reasonable prospects for economic extraction”, a pit shell analysis was run on the 0.5 g/t Au model to determine how much of the deposit could potentially be extracted using open pit methods. The analysis was done using Whittle 4X software with very preliminary assumptions for pit slopes, metallurgical recovery, prices, and costs. The assumptions are summarized in Table 14-12.

**TABLE 14-12 PRELIMINARY WHITTLE PIT PARAMETERS  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Description</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Value</b>
Au Sale Price	US\$/oz	1,500
Overall Pit Slope Angles	degrees	50
Process Recovery, Au	%	93%
Reference Mining Cost	US\$/t moved	5
Process+G&A Costs	US\$/t	60

Mineral Resource blocks in the 0.5 g/t Au model captured within this preliminary pit shell were reported at a cut-off grade of 1.35 g/t Au (i.e. the approximate pit discard) and are shown as “Open Pit” in Table 14-1. The pit shell was then used on the 1.0 g/t Au model to isolate material deemed as “Underground” Mineral Resources. Blocks in the 1.0 g/t Au model located outside of the preliminary pit shell were deemed as eligible for inclusion as Underground resources. A cut-off grade of 2.5 g/t Au was applied to this material for derivation of the Underground Mineral Resources reported in Table 14-1.

This cut-off grade was derived by adding an increment of \$50/t to the mining costs used in the pit optimization to account for the additional cost of mining from underground.

The impact of varying the cut-off grades are shown in Tables 14-13 and 14-14. They show the Indicated and Inferred category block model results at a range of cut-offs for the open pit (0.5 g/t Au) and underground (1.0 g/t Au) models, respectively. The tonnes reported for each model honour the pit shells such that only in-pit resources are reported from the open pit model, and vice versa (i.e., outside the pit) for the underground model. The base-case cut-off grades used by RPA to report the Mineral Resources are highlighted. The tonnages reported at less than the base-case cut-off should not be considered Mineral Resources. They are shown in the tables for comparison purposes only.

**TABLE 14-13 EFFECT OF CUT-OFF GRADE ON THE OPEN PIT MODEL**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Indicated			
Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15.00	190.5	23.07	141,312
10.00	350.2	18.10	203,755
5.00	942.0	11.12	336,696
4.50	1,072.0	10.34	356,516
4.00	1,234.2	9.54	378,669
3.50	1,474.3	8.60	407,514
3.00	1,761.9	7.72	437,467
2.50	2,126.4	6.87	469,606
2.00	2,592.4	6.03	502,979
1.50	3,340.0	5.07	544,621
<b>1.35</b>	<b>3,599.7</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>556,520</b>
1.00	4,417.8	4.13	587,234
0.50	5,963.0	3.25	623,990

Inferred			
Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15.00	57.8	21.23	39,439
10.00	109.8	16.93	59,753
5.00	369.2	9.78	116,050
4.50	411.0	9.26	122,399
4.00	470.1	8.63	130,493
3.50	524.4	8.13	137,043
3.00	592.4	7.57	144,126
2.50	646.5	7.16	148,821
2.00	728.7	6.60	154,671
1.50	908.9	5.63	164,637
<b>1.35</b>	<b>1,001.6</b>	<b>5.24</b>	<b>168,886</b>
1.00	1,249.9	4.43	178,112
0.50	1,533.9	3.76	185,258

**TABLE 14-14 EFFECT OF CUT-OFF GRADE ON THE UNDERGROUND MODEL  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Indicated Gold	
		Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15.00	37.4	20.24	24,308
10.00	81.5	16.12	42,223
5.00	209.1	10.34	69,535
4.50	257.2	9.30	76,882
4.00	297.2	8.62	82,345
3.50	363.6	7.72	90,296
3.00	497.7	6.51	104,123
<b>2.50</b>	<b>695.3</b>	<b>5.43</b>	<b>121,425</b>
2.00	1,125.1	4.21	152,128
1.50	1,865.2	3.22	193,098
1.35	2,260.1	2.91	211,194
1.00	3,084.3	2.44	242,331
0.50	3,658.5	2.19	257,514

Cut-Off (g/t Au)	Tonnage (000 t)	Inferred Gold	
		Grade (g/t Au)	Contained Gold (oz Au)
15.00	190.6	21.69	132,913
10.00	458.5	16.44	242,293
5.00	1,243.2	10.39	415,157
4.50	1,421.6	9.68	442,308
4.00	1,657.2	8.90	474,381
3.50	1,962.4	8.10	511,317
3.00	2,650.2	6.83	582,211
<b>2.50</b>	<b>3,527.9</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>659,511</b>
2.00	4,740.1	4.90	746,436
1.50	6,494.7	4.04	844,278
1.35	7,114.1	3.81	872,476
1.00	8,487.5	3.39	924,494
0.50	9,598.8	3.09	954,555

## **15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATE**

There are no Mineral Reserves estimated for the property at this time.

## **16 MINING METHODS**

This section is not applicable.

## 17 RECOVERY METHODS

This section is not applicable.

## 18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This section is not applicable.

## **19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS**

This section is not applicable.

# **20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT**

## **ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES**

RPA is not aware of any significant environmental liabilities associated with the Project. NCG reports that it conducts exploration activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

## **PROJECT PERMITTING**

RPA is not aware of any project permitting issues that will impact on the work being proposed by NCG.

## **SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY REQUIREMENTS**

NCG reports that it practices a “local hire” policy and conducts community consultation meetings to ensure residents of local communities are well informed about the company’s activities and intentions.

RPA is not aware of any social or community issues that will impact on NCG’s ability to do work on the Project.

## **21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS**

This section is not applicable.

## **22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

This section is not applicable.

## 23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In the fall of 2002 about 24 mineral claims were staked along the CBGB and registered to 4075251 Canada Inc. and were subsequently explored by Bay Resources Ltd. in 2004. Details of the 2004 exploration program are not available but a press release dated January 4, 2005 indicated the exploration program comprised a regional prospecting program and 176 line-km of ground Horizontal Loop EM survey and prospecting on the WREN claims north of Three Bluffs. A total of 1,576 rock samples were collected and, according to the press release, a maximum assay result of 100 g/t Au was achieved on the WREN claims adjacent to Three Bluffs.

Strongbow Resources Ltd., now Strongbow Exploration Inc. (Strongbow), staked 102 mineral claims covering approximately 87,500 ha along the CBGB in September 2003. In July, 2004, Strongbow announced that Allyn Resources Ltd. (Allyn) had acquired the option to acquire up to 60% interest in Strongbow's claims by expending C\$7 M over five years. Allyn subsequently completed a fixed wing magnetometer survey over the claims in 2004. The option agreement was modified in 2005 and Strongbow consented to fund a C\$150,000 field program in exchange for one million common shares of Allyn stock and 250,000 share purchase warrants in exchange for Allyn lowering its maximum interest in the property to 49%. Allyn's funding obligations were also reduced under the amended agreement to C\$4 M in exploration expenditures to be completed by December 31, 2009. The property was returned to Strongbow in March, 2006 and the majority of the claims were allowed to lapse (Turner, 2010).

The nearest gold project of significance is Agnico-Eagle's Meadowbank Mine which is located approximately 70 km north of Baker Lake, Nunavut and is reported to contain 24 Mt of Proven and Probable Reserves grading 2.79 g/t Au, 17 Mt of Indicated Resources grading 2.38 g/t Au, and 3.7 Mt of Inferred Resources grading 3.81 g/t Au as of December 31, 2011. Meadowbank declared commercial production in March 2010 and from January through December 2011, reported payable gold production of 270,801 ounces at a total cash cost of C\$1,000 per ounce (Agnico-Eagle, 2012).

RPA has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

## **24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

No additional information or explanation is necessary to make this Technical Report understandable and not misleading.

## 25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

RPA draws the following conclusions:

- NCG geologists have a good understanding of the regional, local and deposit geology and controls on mineralization. The geological models are reasonable and plausible interpretations of the drill results.
- Geological logging, sampling, and QA/QC procedures meet common industry standards for the majority of the drilling programs conducted by NCG.
- The limited metallurgical testwork conducted so far suggests that the gold can be recovered by conventional means. However, in RPA's opinion, additional metallurgical testwork is warranted.
- Diamond drilling has been conducted on the Project and other prospects in a manner consistent with industry standards. RPA is not aware of any drilling or recovery issues that will impact upon the accuracy and reliability of the results
- The sampling was performed in a manner that is appropriate for the style of mineralization. The samples are representative of the deposit as it is presently understood.
- The drill sample database is reasonably free of errors and is suitable for use in estimation of mineral resources.
- Bulk density measurements are being carried out in an appropriate fashion and the average bulk density used for tonnage estimates appears to be reasonable.
- The exploration work at Three Bluffs has, for some years, consistently confirmed and expanded the Mineral Resources. In RPA's opinion, there is good potential for expansion of the mineral resources at Three Bluffs.

## 26 RECOMMENDATIONS

RPA makes the following recommendations:

- Elevated gold results in reportedly barren (blank) material should trigger a re-analysis of the sample and several samples above and below the failure. If the subsequent results are suspect then the entire sample batch should be re-analyzed.
- Precision failures at ActLabs in 2011 should be investigated. A total of 2,448 samples were analyzed comprising 1,277 RC samples and 1,177 diamond drill core samples. The drill core samples should be re-assayed, following routine QA/QC protocols, if pulp and/or reject samples are available. The results from these re-analyses should replace the values currently in the database.
- NCG should enhance its QA/QC protocols to include assay accuracy analysis, in addition to assessing precision, by utilizing the TL specifications supplied by the CRM manufacturers. This will have the effect of increasing confidence in the assay data and provide another means of early detection should assay issues arise.
- NCG should increase scrutiny of QA/QC results and implement a consistent protocol for dealing with all potential sample contamination, precision, accuracy, and/or reproducibility issues.
- NCG should investigate the means of assessing the precision and accuracy of assays that were derived from the screen metallic fire assay method. The large quantity of material analyzed (1,000 g) makes the cost of a commercially produced CRM prohibitive but other methods of assessment may be available.
- Additional metallurgical testwork is warranted to supplement the data that has been collected to date.
- Additional diamond drilling is warranted to both expand and upgrade the present mineral resources.

Geologists at NCG are of the opinion that the most prospective area of exploration is hosted in iron formation and greywackes at depth below the core of the Three Bluffs zone. During the next exploration phase NCG plans to drill approximately 20,000 m at a nominal spacing drill hole spacing of 120 m lateral by 100 m vertical to at least 700 m below surface to demonstrate continuity of the mineralization to depth and increase the current resource. Other targets that will be tested occur at Antler and Hayes prospects. RPA concurs with this opinion and recommends that exploration work continue. A budget has been prepared by NCG for additional diamond drilling, most of which to be

carried out on the Project. RPA has reviewed this program and considers it to be reasonable and appropriate.

RPA notes that C\$500,000 has been budgeted for surveying. This expense is required to bring mineral claims which have received a full ten years of assessment to lease. The 2012 budget is summarized in Table 26-1. RPA further notes that no RC drilling is planned for 2012.

**TABLE 26-1 PROPOSED 2012 EXPLORATION BUDGET  
North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Type</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Cost Estimate (C\$)</b>
Labour	NCG Staff, Technical and Support Contractors	1,710,500
Drilling	Diamond drilling (20,000 m in 40 holes)	4,544,000
Assaying	Sampling and Analytical	282,500
Technical Studies / Consultants	Resource Modelling	90,000
	Environmental (Consultants and Supplies)	72,000
	Engineering (General Studies)	20,000
Land Management	Consultants, Assessment Filing, Lease Payments	70,000
	Claim surveying	500,000
Community Relations	Community Tours, Promotional	45,000
Information Technology (IT)	Remote site communications and IT	101,500
Safety	General supplies	37,500
Expediting	Expediting (Rankin Inlet, Churchill, Yellowknife)	92,500
Camp Costs	Equipment, Operational, Maintenance, Food	1,081,500
Freight and Transportation	Freight, Travel Costs, Helicopter and Fixed Wing	4,484,500
Fuel		514,000
General and Administrative		33,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		<b>13,678,500</b>
Contingency (+10%)		1,367,850
<b>Total</b>		<b>15,046,350</b>

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## 27 REFERENCES

- Acres, M.R., 2003. Committee Bay 2003 Quality Control Standards (Gold). Internal Report for Committee Bay Resources Ltd., 2 p.
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- Blakley, I., and Rennie, D., 2008, Technical Report on the Mineral Resource Estimate for the Three Bluffs Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada, Prepared for Committee Bay Resources Ltd., 98 p.
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- North Country Gold, 2012. Diamond Core Logging & Sampling Guide., 59 p.
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## 28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled “Technical Report on the Three Bluffs Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada” and dated May 18, 2012, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

**(Signed & Sealed) “David W. Rennie”**

Dated at Vancouver, BC  
May 18, 2012

David W. Rennie, P.Eng.  
Principal Geologist

**(Signed & Sealed) “Barry McDonough”**

Dated at Vancouver, BC  
May 18, 2012

Barry McDonough, P.Geo.  
Senior Geologist

## 29 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

### DAVID W. RENNIE

I, David W. Rennie, P.Eng., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Three Bluffs Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada", prepared for North Country Gold Corp., and dated May 18, 2012, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. My office address is Suite 388, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia in 1979 with a Bachelor of Applied Science degree in Geological Engineering.
3. I am registered as a Professional Engineer in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 13572). I have worked as a geological engineer for a total of 30 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
  - Review and report as a consultant on numerous exploration and mining projects around the world for due diligence and regulatory requirements.
  - Consultant Geologist to a number of major international mining companies providing expertise in conventional and geostatistical resource estimation for properties in North and South Americas, and Africa.
  - Chief Geologist and Chief Engineer at a gold-silver mine in southern B.C.
  - Exploration geologist in charge of exploration work and claim staking with two mining companies in British Columbia.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I did not visit the Three Bluffs Project.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of Section 14, and contributed to Sections 1 and 25 of the Technical Report.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have prepared and/or audited Mineral Resource estimates for the project on three previous occasions: in 2004, 2007, and 2010.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

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

Dated this 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2012

**(Signed & Sealed) “David W. Rennie”**

David W. Rennie, P. Eng.

**BARRY MCDONOUGH**

I, Barry McDonough, P.Geo., as an author of this report entitled "Technical Report on the Three Bluffs Project, Nunavut Territory, Canada", prepared for North Country Gold Corp., and dated May 18, 2012, do hereby certify that:

1. I am Consulting Geologist with Roscoe Postle Associates Inc. My office address is Suite 388, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A4.
2. I am a graduate of McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, in 1986 with a B.Sc. degree in Geology.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia (Reg.# 30663). I have worked as a geologist for a total of 23 years since my graduation. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
  - Geologist at a number of Canadian open pit and underground operations
  - Management of underground geological operations, mineral reserve modelling, grade control
  - Planning and supervision of exploration programs
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
5. I visited the Three Bluffs Project on August 23 and 24, 2011.
6. I am responsible for the overall preparation of the Technical Report and contributed to Sections 1, 14, and 25.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read NI 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.

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

Dated on the 18<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2012

**(Signed & Sealed) “Barry McDonough”**

Barry McDonough, P.Geol.

## **30 APPENDIX 1**

### **NON-LEASE MINERAL TENURES**

**TABLE A1-1 NON-LEASE MINERAL TENURES**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Date of Recording</b>	<b>Prospect Name</b>
F84129	NET 2	1,045.1	08/11/2004	Anuri
F84130	NET 3	1,045.1	08/11/2004	Anuri East
F69872	HYR 3	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Betwixt
F69873	HYR 4	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Betwixt
F69875	HYR 6	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Betwixt
F80236	YKS 5	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Burro
F84125	PR 2	501.6	05/25/2004	Castle Rock
F65541	COP 2	1,045.1	05/11/2001	Cop
F70467	FYE 1	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Coyote
F65542	COP 4	1,045.1	05/11/2001	FourHills
F82081	LGL 40	1,045.1	07/08/2003	Ibex
F82082	LGL 41	1,045.1	07/08/2003	Ibex
F87991	JT 1	1,045.1	07/15/2004	Kanosak
F92418	KN 10	1,045.1	10/14/2005	Kinng Gold
F92465	KN 5	1,045.1	10/14/2005	Kinng Silver
F92409	KN 21	1,045.1	10/14/2005	Knight
F84151	SK 1	1,045.1	08/11/2004	Maro
F87995	1B1 1	1,045.1	07/15/2004	Moly
F88100	1B1 2	1,045.1	07/15/2004	Moly
F88101	1B1 3	1,045.1	07/15/2004	Moly
F88102	1B1 4	1,045.1	07/15/2004	Moly
F88091	ADD 1	1,045.1	08/11/2004	Muskox
F92466	KN 6	1,045.1	10/14/2005	Naqsaq
F92411	KN 19	1,045.1	10/14/2005	Peanut
F69874	HYR 5	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Prospector/Ridge
F80224	LGL 19	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Quartzite Ridge
F80229	LGL 24	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Quartzite Ridge
F80230	LGL 25	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Quartzite Ridge
F82091	LGL 30	429.6	07/08/2003	Quartzite Ridge
F92404	KN 26	1,045.1	10/14/2005	Queen
F80233	YKS 2	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Raven
F80234	YKS 3	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Raven
F80235	YKS 4	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Raven
F80232	YKS 1	1,045.1	10/31/2002	Raven West
F69877	HYR 8	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Ridge
F69870	HYR 1	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Shamrock
F69871	HYR 2	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Shamrock
F80908	BLUFF 8	1,045.1	09/29/2003	Vet
F92400	CQ 46	125.4	10/25/2005	West Plains
F69886	GST 5	1,045.1	08/30/2002	West Plains
F69887	GST 6	1,045.1	08/30/2002	West Plains
F69888	GST 7	1,045.1	08/30/2002	West Plains

<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Date of Recording</b>	<b>Prospect Name</b>
F69889	GST 8	1,045.1	08/30/2002	West Plains
F82084	LGL 43	1,045.1	07/08/2003	West Plains
F82085	LGL 44	987.7	07/08/2003	West Plains
F80212	FYE 2	1,045.1	08/30/2002	Ziggy
F88092	ADD 2	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F88093	ADD 3	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F88094	ADD 4	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F92397	ADD 6	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92398	ADD 7	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92399	ADD 8	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F80904	BLUFF 11	1,045.1	09/29/2003	
F67560	BLUFF 23	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F65541	BLUFF 24	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F47640	BLUFF 25	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F80906	BLUFF 9	1,045.1	9/29/2003	
F87980	COP 10	418.0	07/15/2004	
F87981	COP 11	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87982	COP 12	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87983	COP 13	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87984	COP 14	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87985	COP 15	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87979	COP 9	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87966	FWL 1	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87967	FWL 2	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87968	FWL 3	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87969	FWL 4	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F92416	GAP 1	226.5	06/10/2005	
F69879	HYR 10	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69880	HYR 11	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69881	HYR 12	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69787	HYR 13	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69788	HYR 14	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69789	HYR 15	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69876	HYR 7	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69878	HYR 9	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F70463	INK 1	1,108.0	08/30/2002	
F70464	INK 2	1,101.1	08/30/2002	
F70465	INK 3	1,057.8	08/30/2002	
F70466	INK 4	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F87992	JT 2	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F87993	JT 3	1,045.1	07/15/2004	
F92419	KN 11	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92420	KN 12	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92421	KN 13	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92422	KN 14	1,045.1	10/14/2005	

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Date of Recording	Prospect Name
F92414	KN 16	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92413	KN 17	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92412	KN 18	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92410	KN 20	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92408	KN 22	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92405	KN 25	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92403	KN 27	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92402	KN 28	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92463	KN 3	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92464	KN 4	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92467	KN 7	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92468	KN 8	1,045.1	10/14/2005	
F92417	KN 9	522.6	10/14/2005	
F65550	LGL 1	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F65559	LGL 10	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F80221	LGL 16	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80222	LGL 17	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80223	LGL 18	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F65551	LGL 2	1,045.1	8/30/2002	
F80225	LGL 20	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80226	LGL 21	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80227	LGL 22	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80228	LGL 23	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80231	LGL 26	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F65552	LGL 3	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F82092	LGL 31	1,003.3	07/08/2003	
F82093	LGL 32	376.2	07/08/2003	
F82094	LGL 33	668.9	07/08/2003	
F82095	LGL 34	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F82096	LGL 35	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F82097	LGL 36	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F82098	LGL 37	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F82099	LGL 38	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F82100	LGL 39	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F65553	LGL 4	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F82083	LGL 42	1,045.1	07/08/2003	
F82086	LGL 45	608.7	07/08/2003	
F65554	LGL 5	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F65555	LGL 6	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F65556	LGL 7	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F65557	LGL 8	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F65558	LGL 9	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F84541	LL 1	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84550	LL 10	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84551	LL 11	1,045.1	08/03/2004	

Tenure Number	Claim Name	Area (ha)	Date of Recording	Prospect Name
F84552	LL 12	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84553	LL 13	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84554	LL 14	888.3	08/03/2004	
F84555	LL 15	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84556	LL 16	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84557	LL 17	888.3	08/03/2004	
F84558	LL 18	888.3	08/03/2004	
F84559	LL 19	1045.1	08/03/2004	
F84542	LL 2	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84560	LL 20	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84561	LL 21	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84562	LL 22	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84563	LL 23	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84564	LL 24	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84565	LL 25	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84543	LL 3	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84544	LL 4	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84547	LL 7	1,045.1	08/03/2004	
F84548	LL 8	1,014.7	08/03/2004	
F84152	MA 1	815.2	08/11/2004	
F69895	MK 1	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69897	MK 3	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F69898	MK 4	1,045.1	08/30/2002	
F84128	NET 1	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84156	NET 10	418.0	08/11/2004	
F84157	NET 11	836.1	08/11/2004	
F84158	NET 12	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84159	NET 13	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84160	NET 14	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84161	NET 15	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84162	NET 16	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F87987	NET 17	731.6	08/11/2004	
F87986	NET 18	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F87990	NET 19	627.1	08/11/2004	
F87989	NET 20	627.1	08/11/2004	
F87988	NET 21	679.3	08/11/2004	
F84148	NET 4	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84149	NET 5	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84150	NET 6	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84153	NET 7	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84154	NET 8	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84155	NET 9	1,045.1	08/11/2004	
F84126	PR 1	627.1	05/25/2004	
F84127	PR 3	438.9	05/25/2004	
F82087	RBL 1	460.9	09/29/2003	

<b>Tenure Number</b>	<b>Claim Name</b>	<b>Area (ha)</b>	<b>Date of Recording</b>	<b>Prospect Name</b>
F92492	RBL 10	99.5	10/25/2005	
F82088	RBL 2	953.2	09/29/2003	
F82089	RBL 3	953.2	09/29/2003	
F82090	RBL 4	1,045.1	09/29/2003	
F80920	RBL 5	735.0	09/29/2003	
F80919	RBL 6	597.7	09/29/2003	
F92490	RBL 8	548.0	10/25/2005	
F92491	RBL 9	99.5	10/25/2005	
F80901	SLC 1	1,045.1	09/29/2003	
F80903	SLC 3	1,045.1	09/29/2003	
F82871	WILL 1	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F82872	WILL 2	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F88090	WILL 3	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F80241	YKS 10	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F82884	YKS 11	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F82885	YKS 12	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F82886	YKS 13	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F82887	YKS 14	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F82888	YKS 15	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F82889	YKS 16	1,045.1	06/11/2003	
F92451	YKS 17	1,045.1	05/10/2005	
F92452	YKS 18	1,045.1	05/10/2005	
F80237	YKS 6	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80238	YKS 7	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F80239	YKS 8	1,045.1	10/31/2002	
F92446	FWL 5	573.8	10/12/2010	
F92447	FWL 6	620.8	10/12/2010	
F92448	FWL 7	1,029.1	10/12/2010	
F92449	FWL 8	993.5	10/12/2010	
<b>Total</b>		<b>200,771.9</b>		

**TABLE A1-2 CLAIMS AND LEASES SUBJECT TO 1% NET SMELTER RETURN ROYALTY  
 North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Tenure Number	Claim/Lease Name	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Area of Overlap (ha)	Approximate Percentage of Tenure Encumbered by NSR (% overlap)	Historic Claim Name
F60365	CRK 4	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F60367	CRK 6	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F60368	CRK 7	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F60379	CRK 18	Lease	836.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F63950	COP 1	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F65541	COP 2	Claim	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F63952	COP 3	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F65542	COP 4	Claim	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57003	BLUFF 1	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57004	BLUFF 2	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57005	BLUFF 3	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57006	BLUFF 4	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57010	BLUFF 5	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57011	BLUFF 6	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F57012	BLUFF 7	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F50389	HAYES 7	Lease	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	n/a
F70467	FYE1	Claim	1,045.1	967.9	93	WOLF 1/2
F80212	FYE2	Claim	1,045.1	520.3	50	WOLF 5

**TABLE A1-2 CLAIMS AND LEASES SUBJECT TO 1% NET SMELTER RETURN ROYALTY**  
**North Country Gold Corp. – Three Bluffs Project**

Tenure Number	Claim/Lease Name	Tenure Type	Area (ha)	Area of Overlap (ha)	Approximate Percentage of Tenure Encumbered by NSR (% overlap)	Historic Claim Name
F69870	HYR1	Claim	1,045.1	845.3	81	IRA 33
F69871	HYR2	Claim	1,045.1	887.4	85	IRA 19
F69888	GST7	Claim	1,045.1	1,045.1	100	LIN 1
F70463	INK1	Claim	1,045.1	1024.4	98	CRK 9/12
F70465	INK3	Claim	1,045.1	946.2	91	CRK 12/16
F70466	INK4	Claim	1,045.1	984.7	94	CRK 16

Source: Turner, 2010

## **31 APPENDIX 2**

### **SAMPLE HISTOGRAMS, STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS**

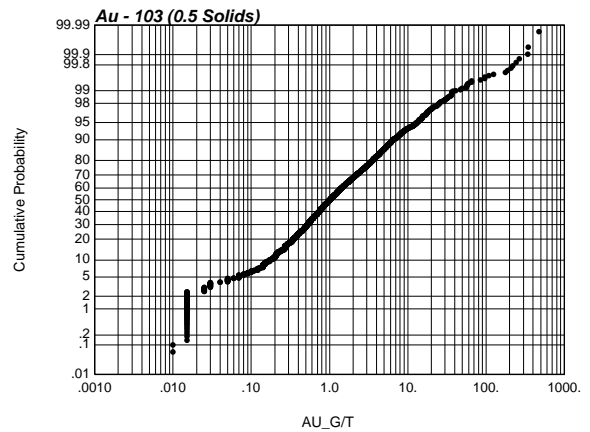
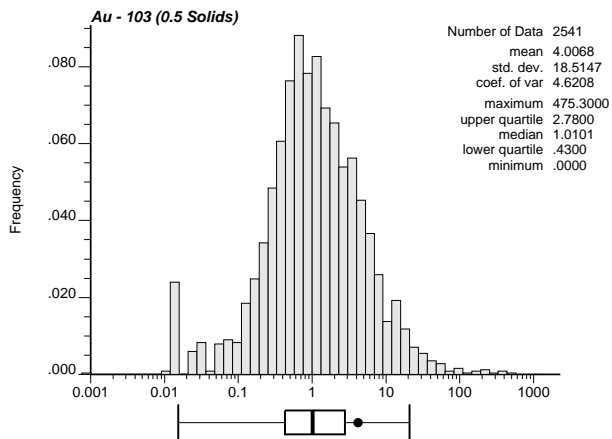
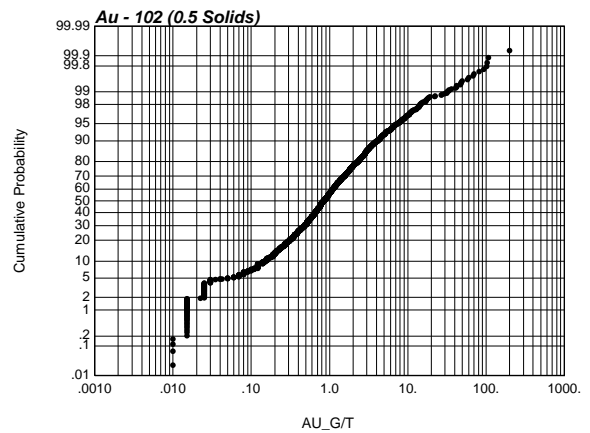
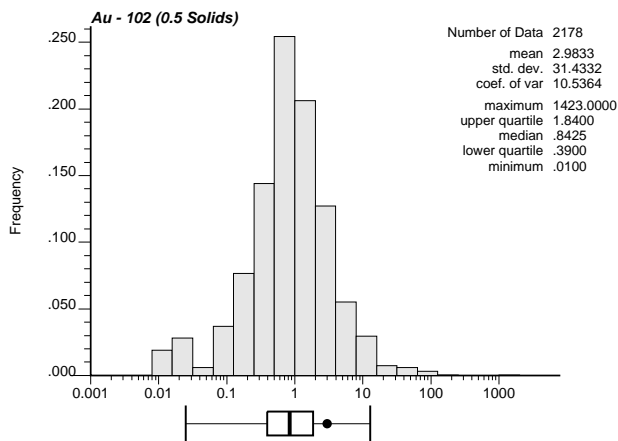
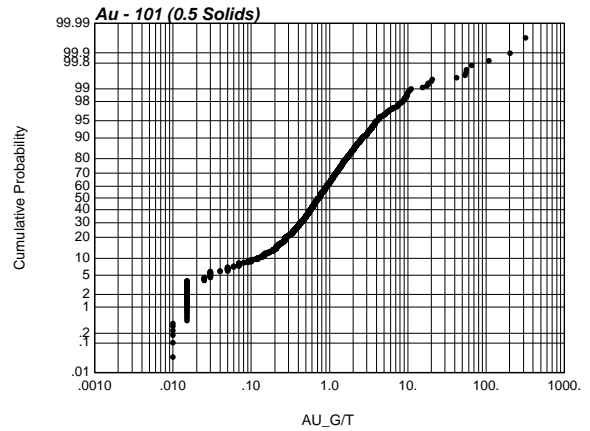
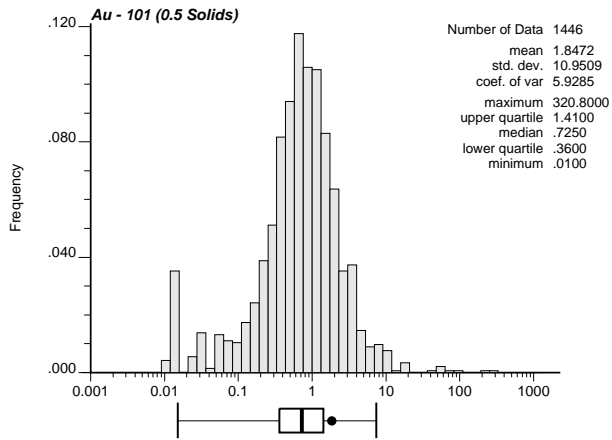


Figure A2-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Sample Statistics**  
0.5 g/t Au Model (1)

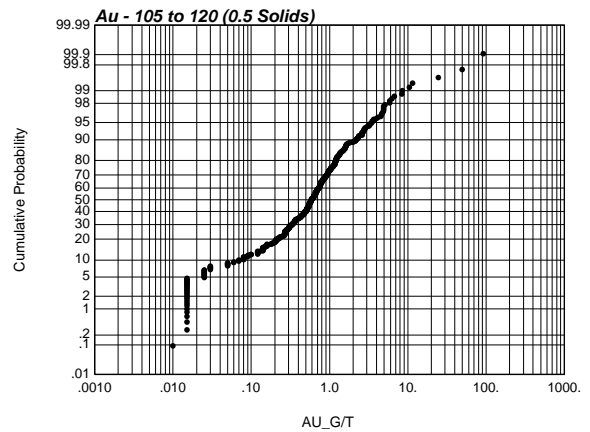
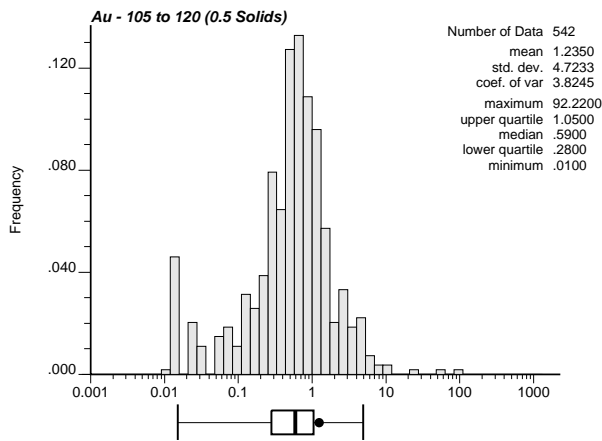
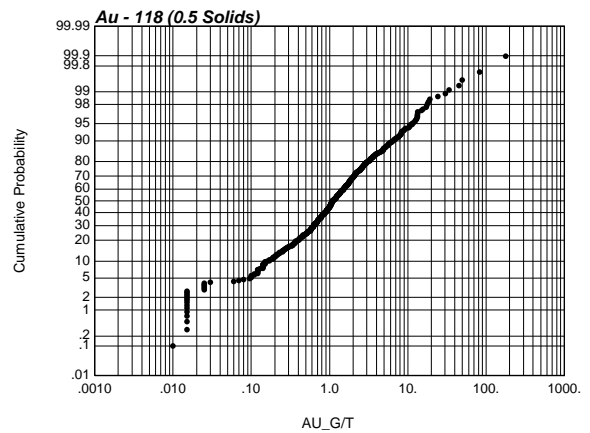
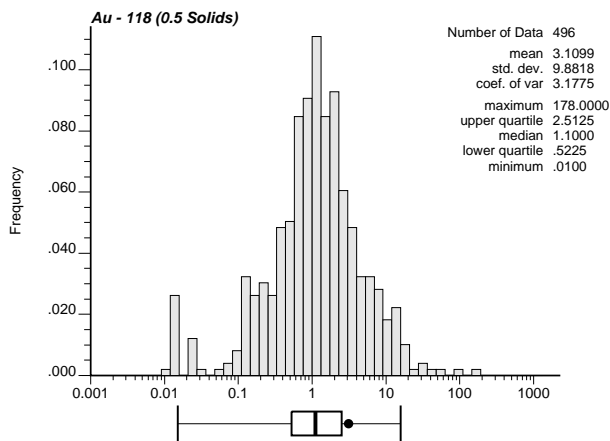
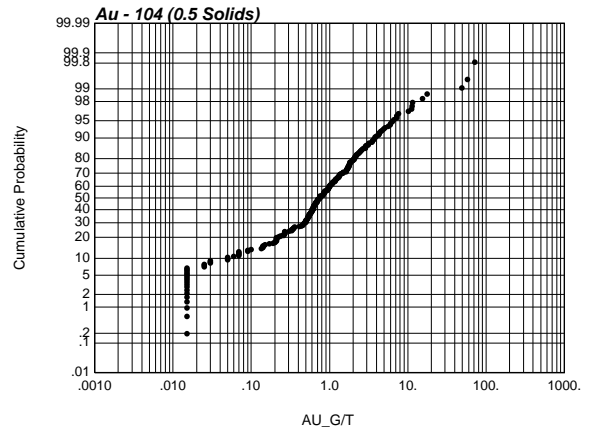
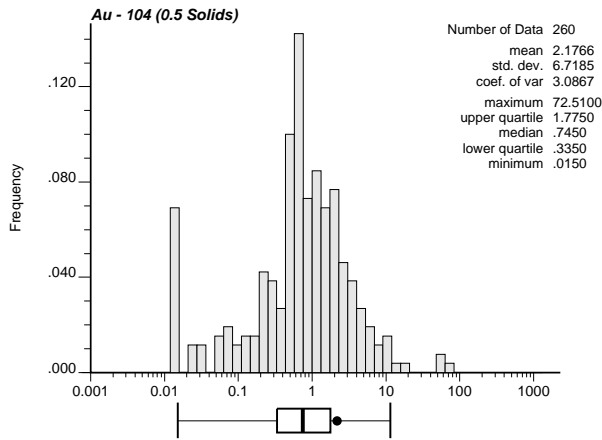


Figure A2-2

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Sample Statistics**  
0.5 g/t Au Model (2)

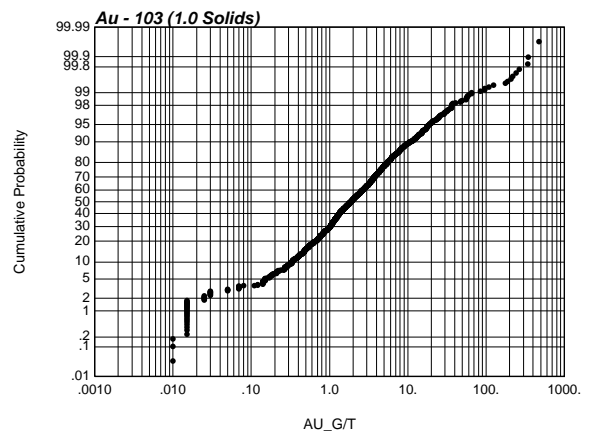
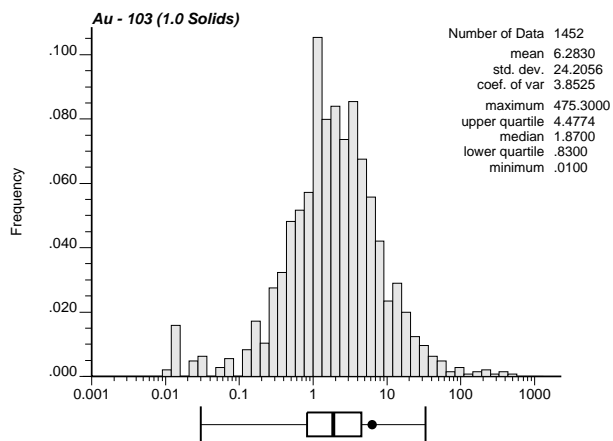
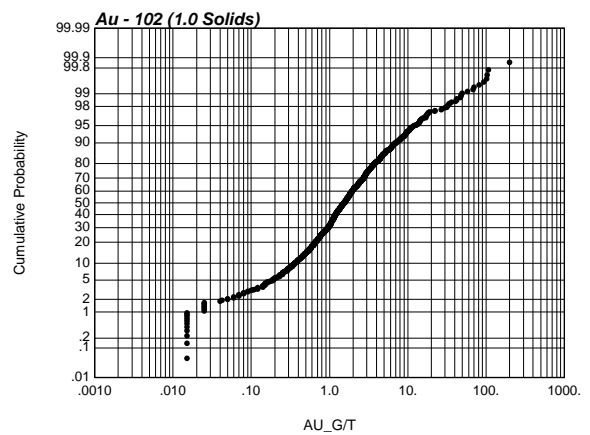
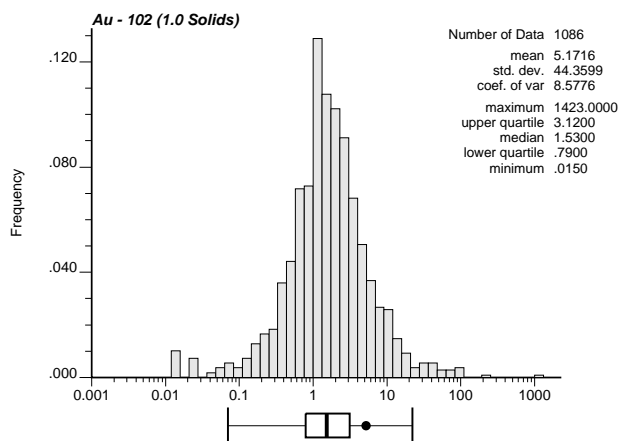
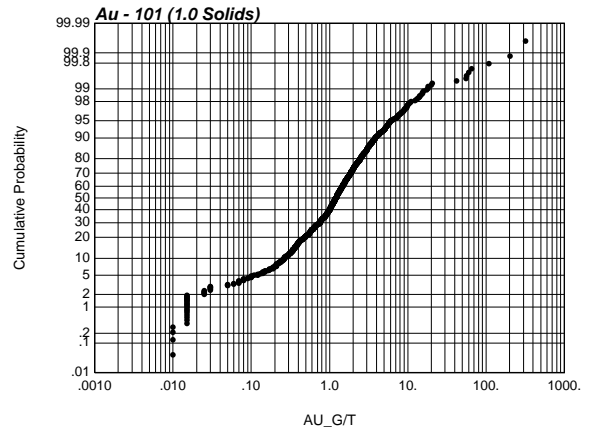
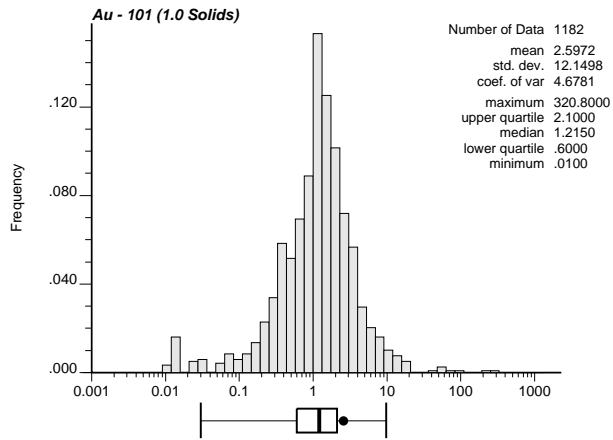


Figure A2-3

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Sample Statistics**  
1.0 g/t Au Model (1)

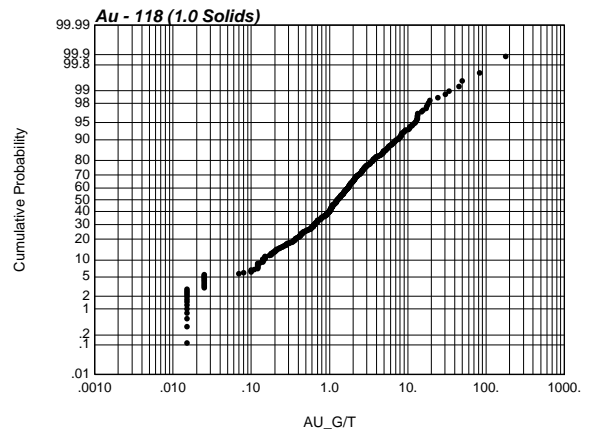
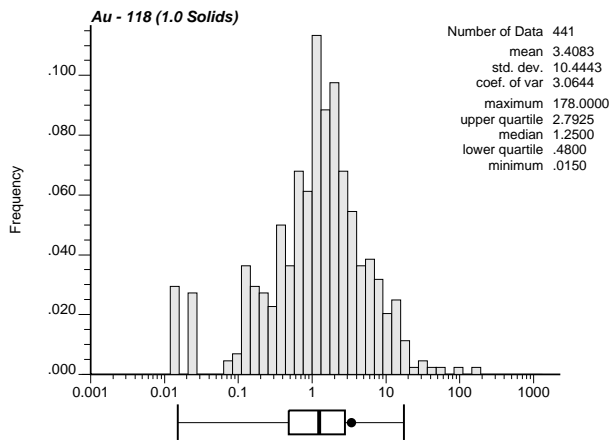
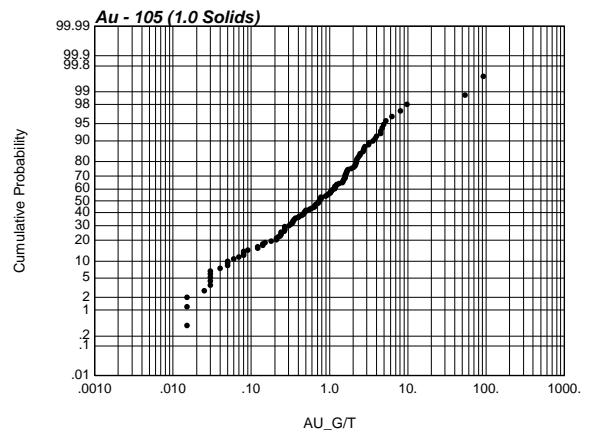
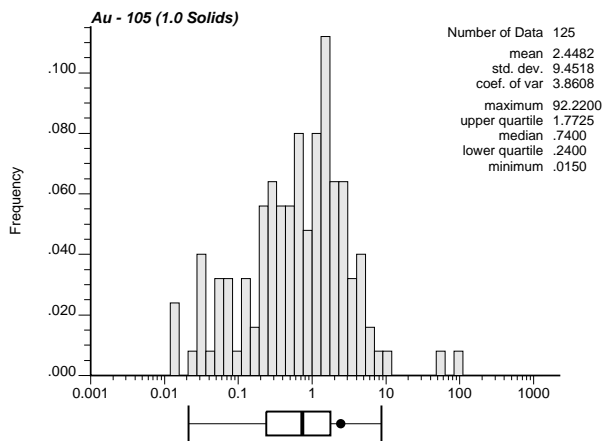
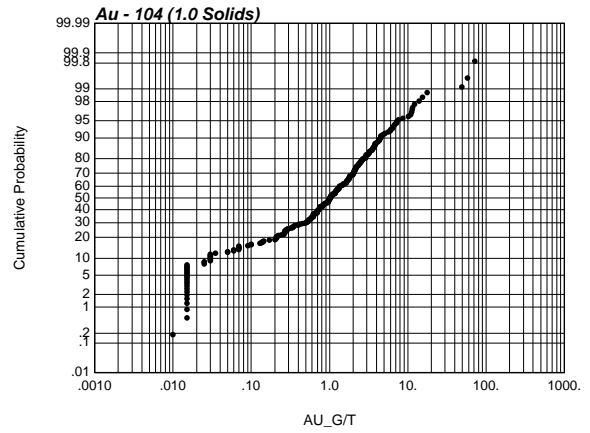
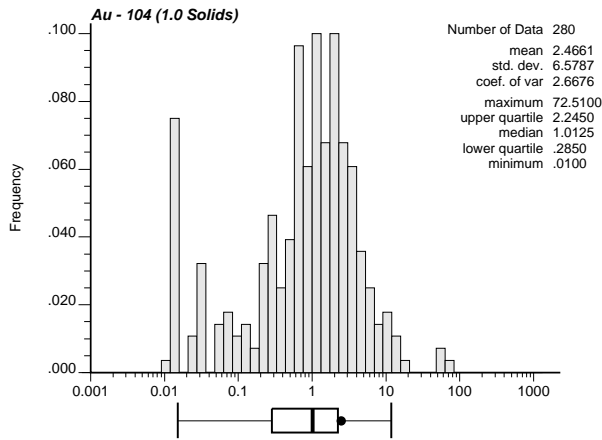


Figure A2-4

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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**Three Bluffs Project**  
Nunavut Territory, Canada

**Sample Statistics**  
**1.0 g/t Au Model (2)**

## **32 APPENDIX 3**

### **COMPOSITE HISTOGRAMS, STATISTICS AND PROBABILITY PLOTS**

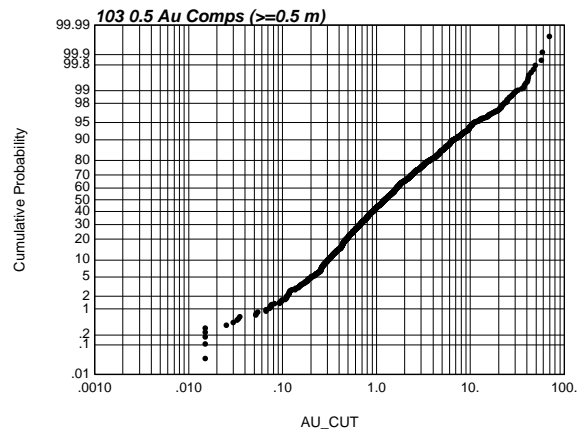
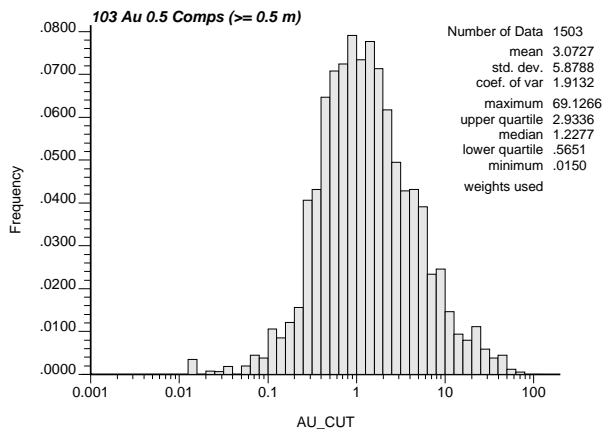
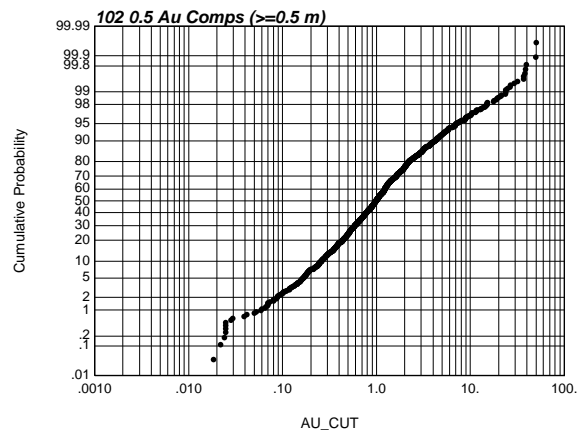
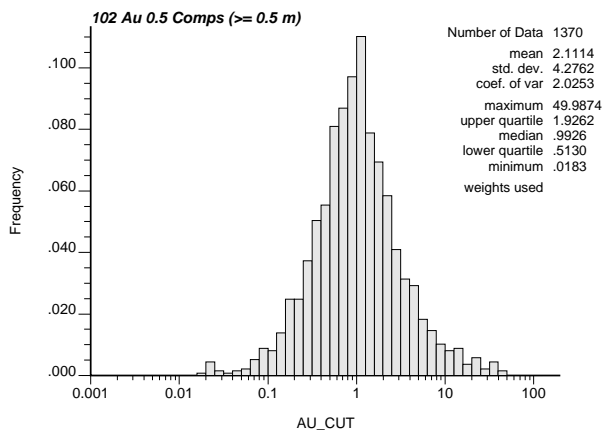
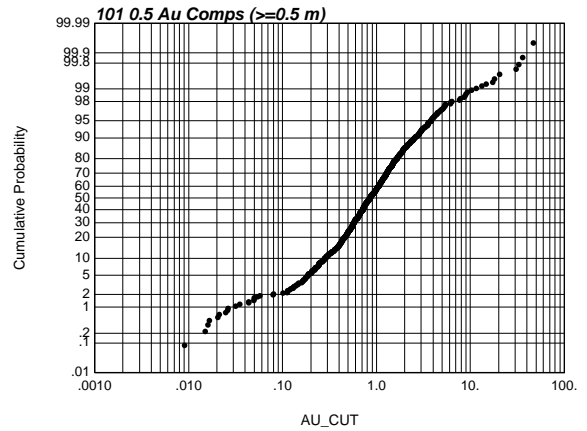
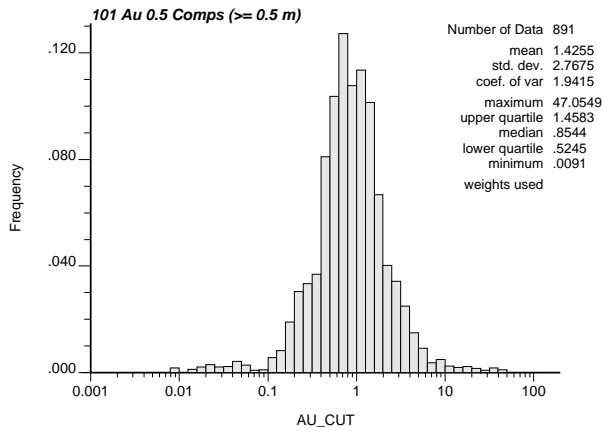


Figure A3-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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**Three Bluffs Project**  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Composite Statistics**  
**0.5 g/t Au Model (1)**

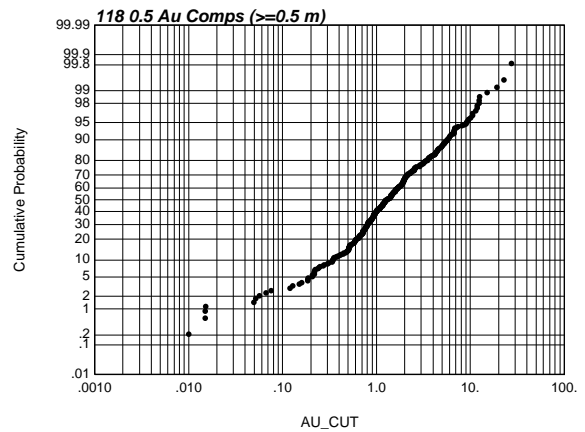
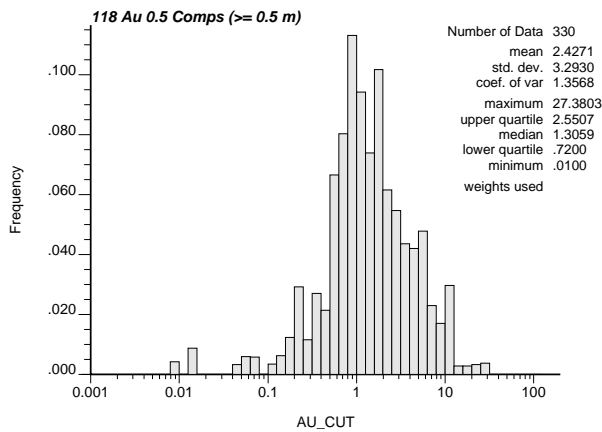
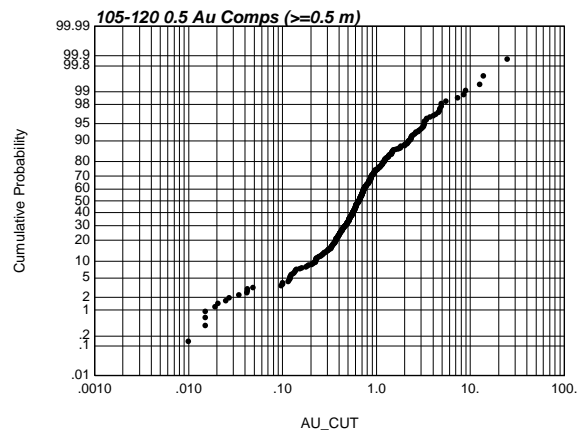
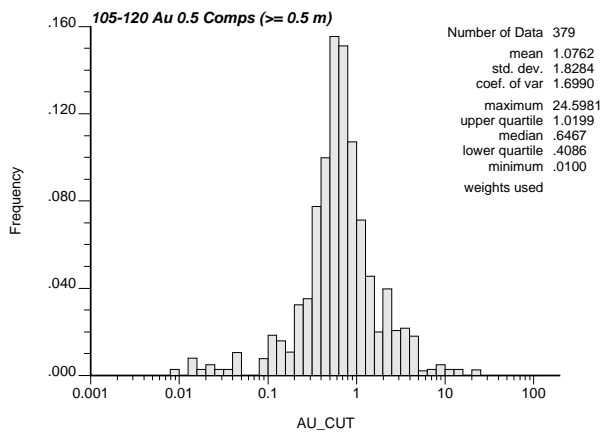
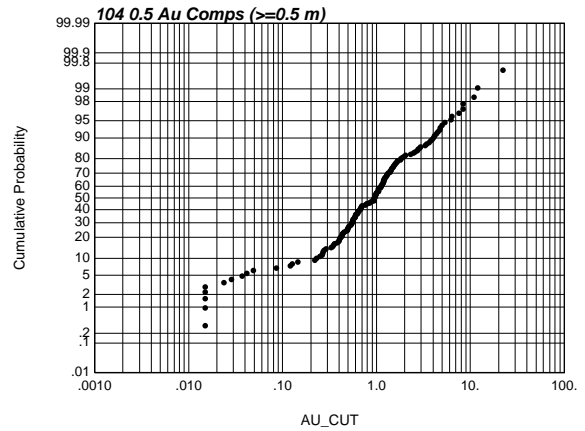
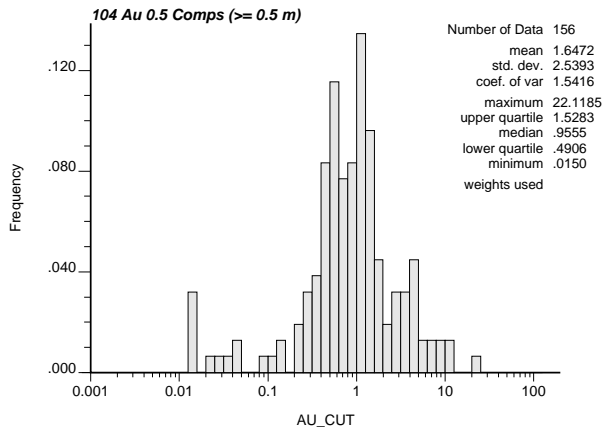


Figure A3-2

**North Country Gold Corp.**

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**Three Bluffs Project**  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Composite Statistics**  
**0.5 g/t Au Model (2)**

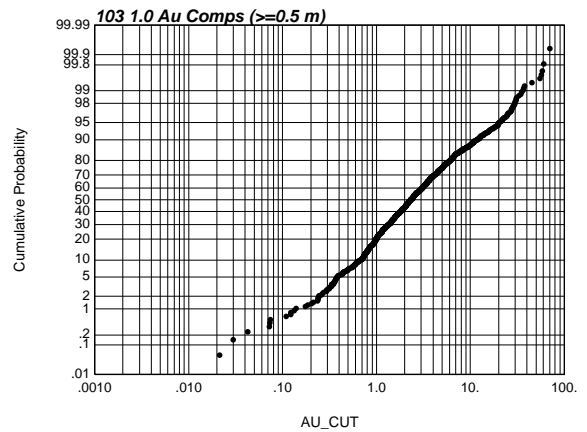
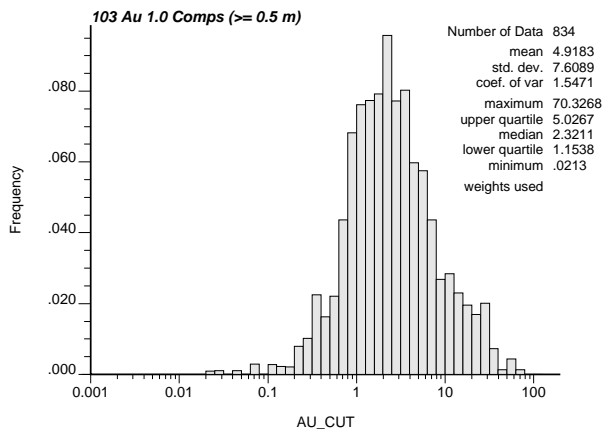
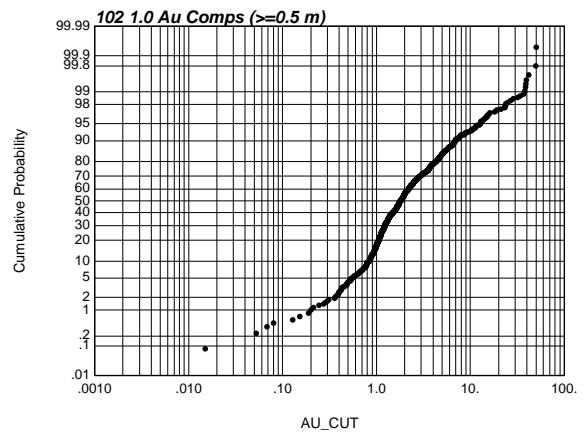
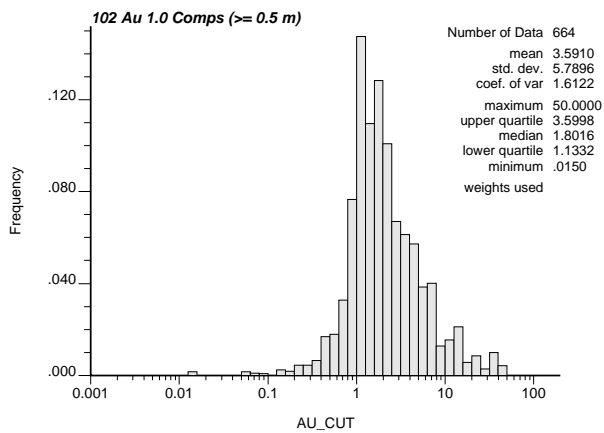
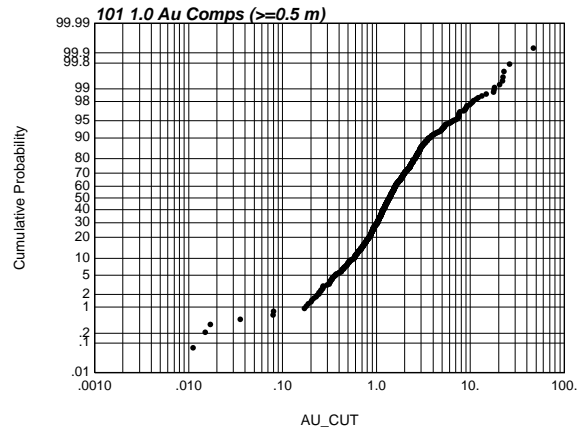
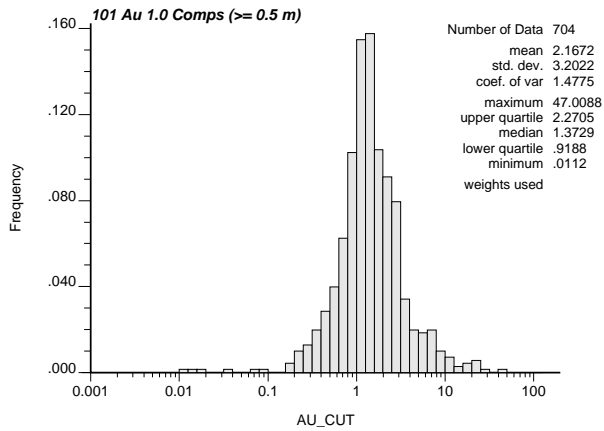


Figure A3-3

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Composite Statistics**  
**1.0 g/t Au Model (1)**

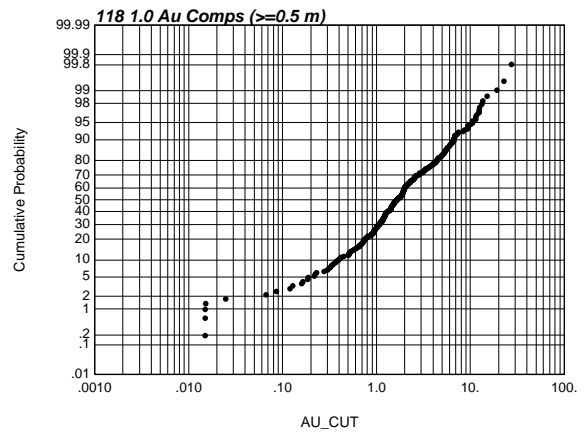
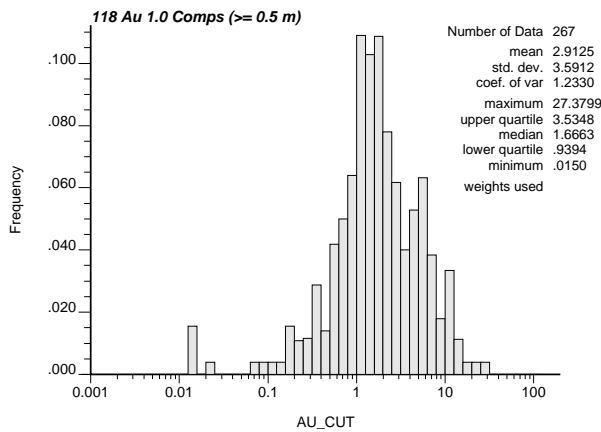
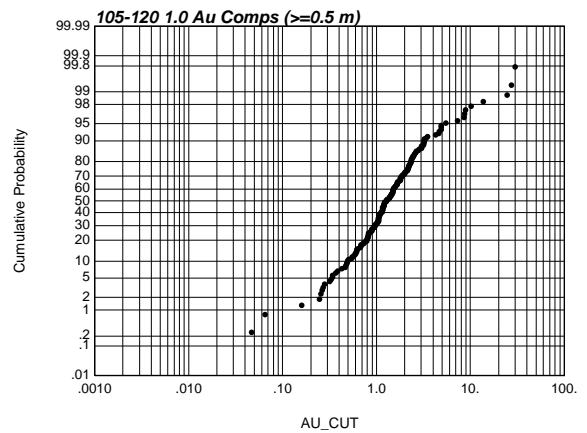
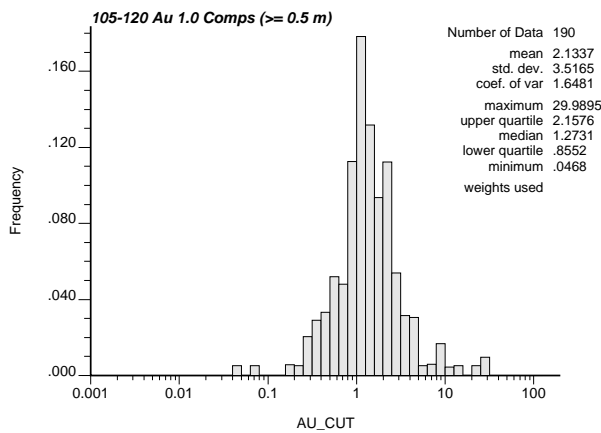
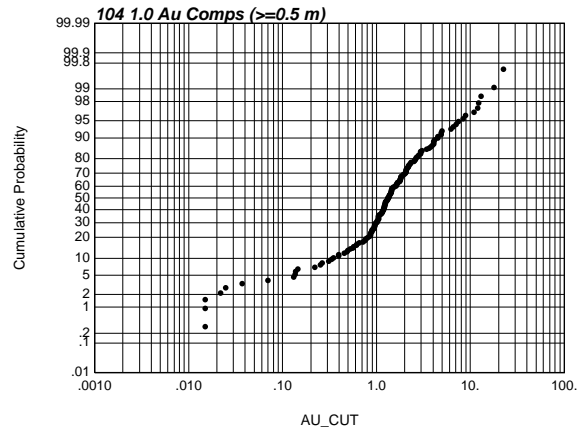
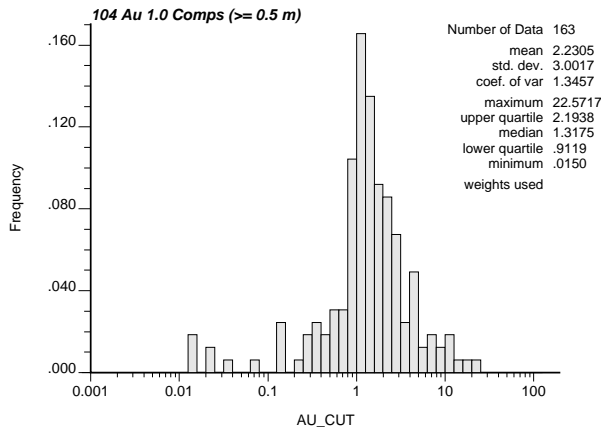


Figure A3-4

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Composite Statistics**  
**1.0 g/t Au Model (2)**

## **33 APPENDIX 4**

### **SECTION VIEWS OF BLOCK MODEL**

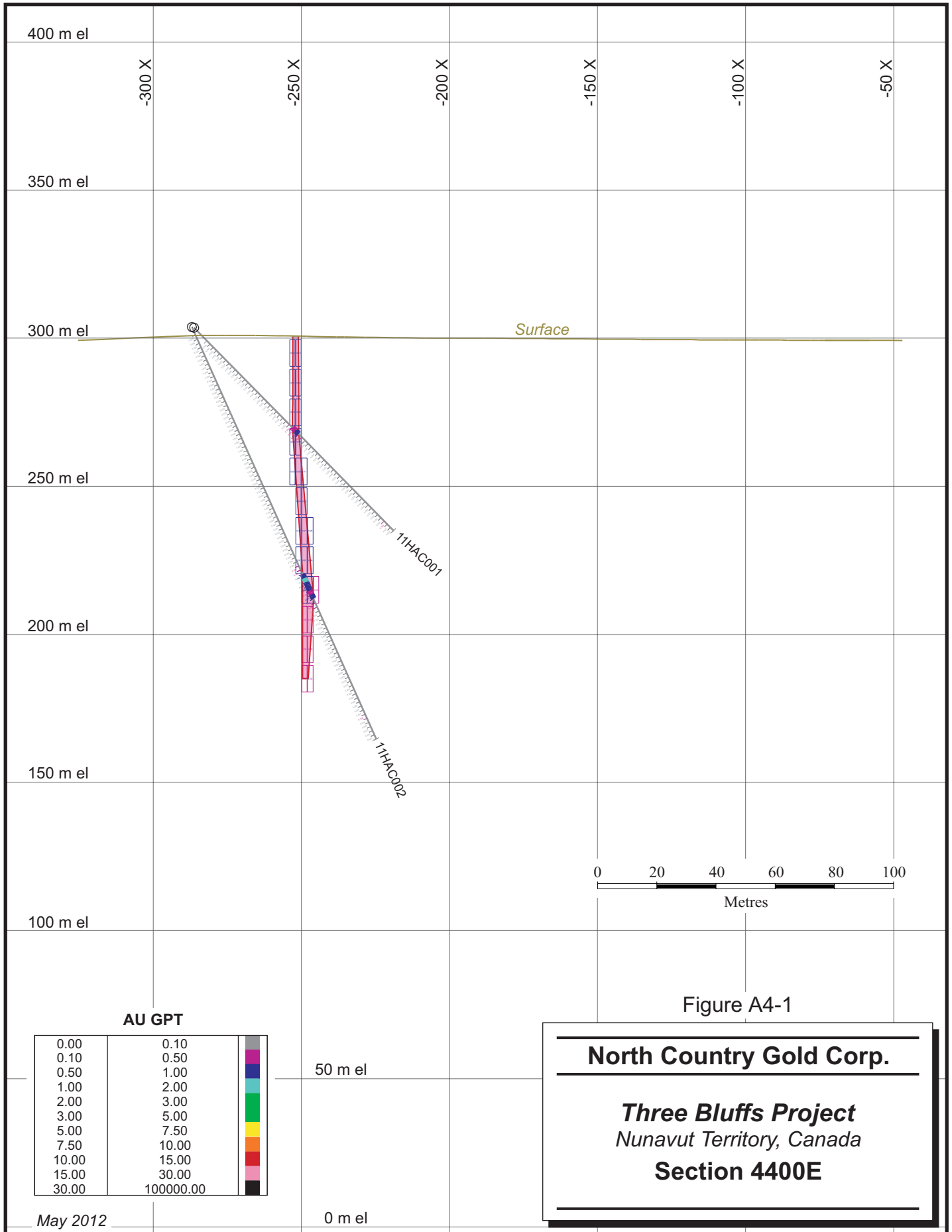


Figure A4-1

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project*  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*

**Section 4400E**

**AU GPT**

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0.10	0.50	
0.50	1.00	
1.00	2.00	
2.00	3.00	
3.00	5.00	
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30.00	100000.00	

May 2012

0 m el

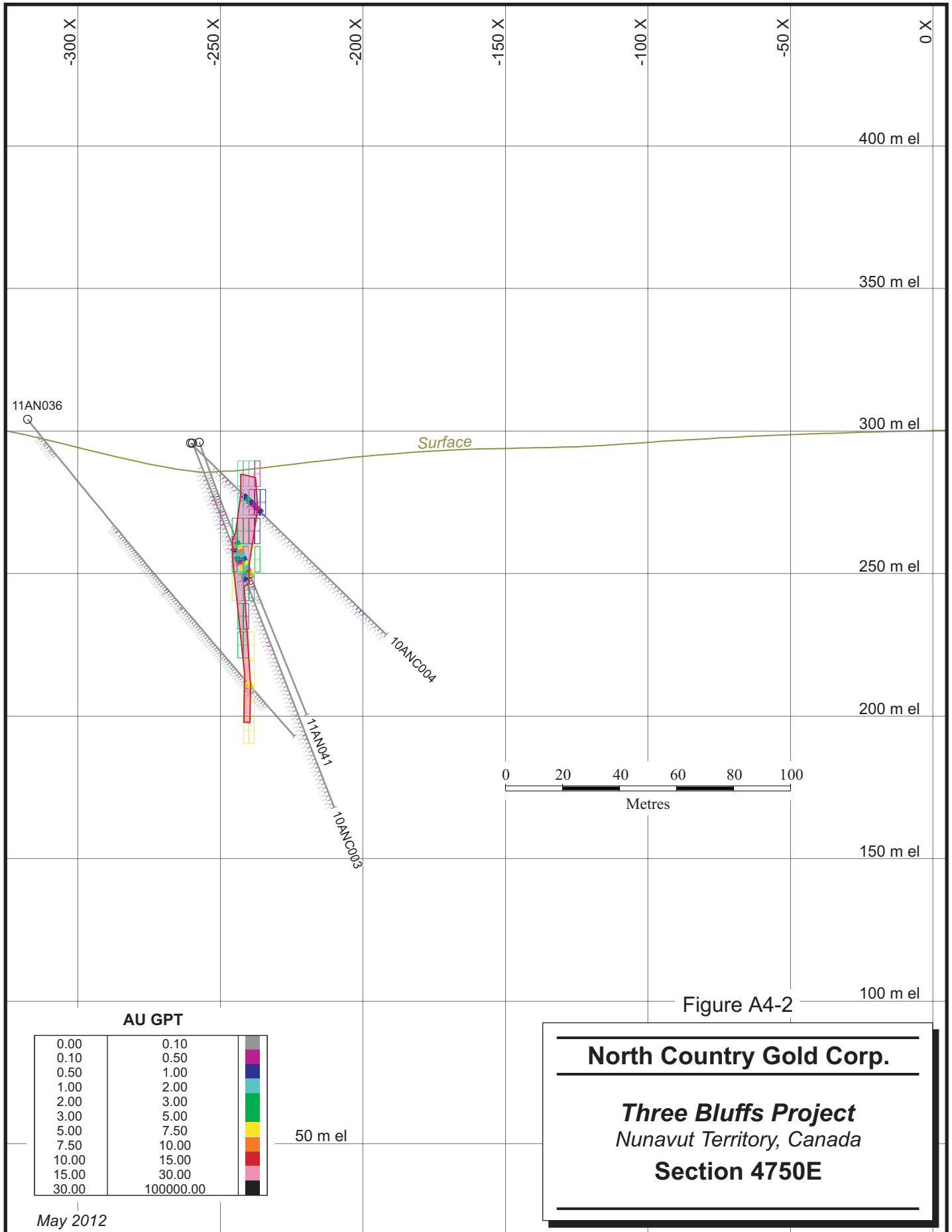
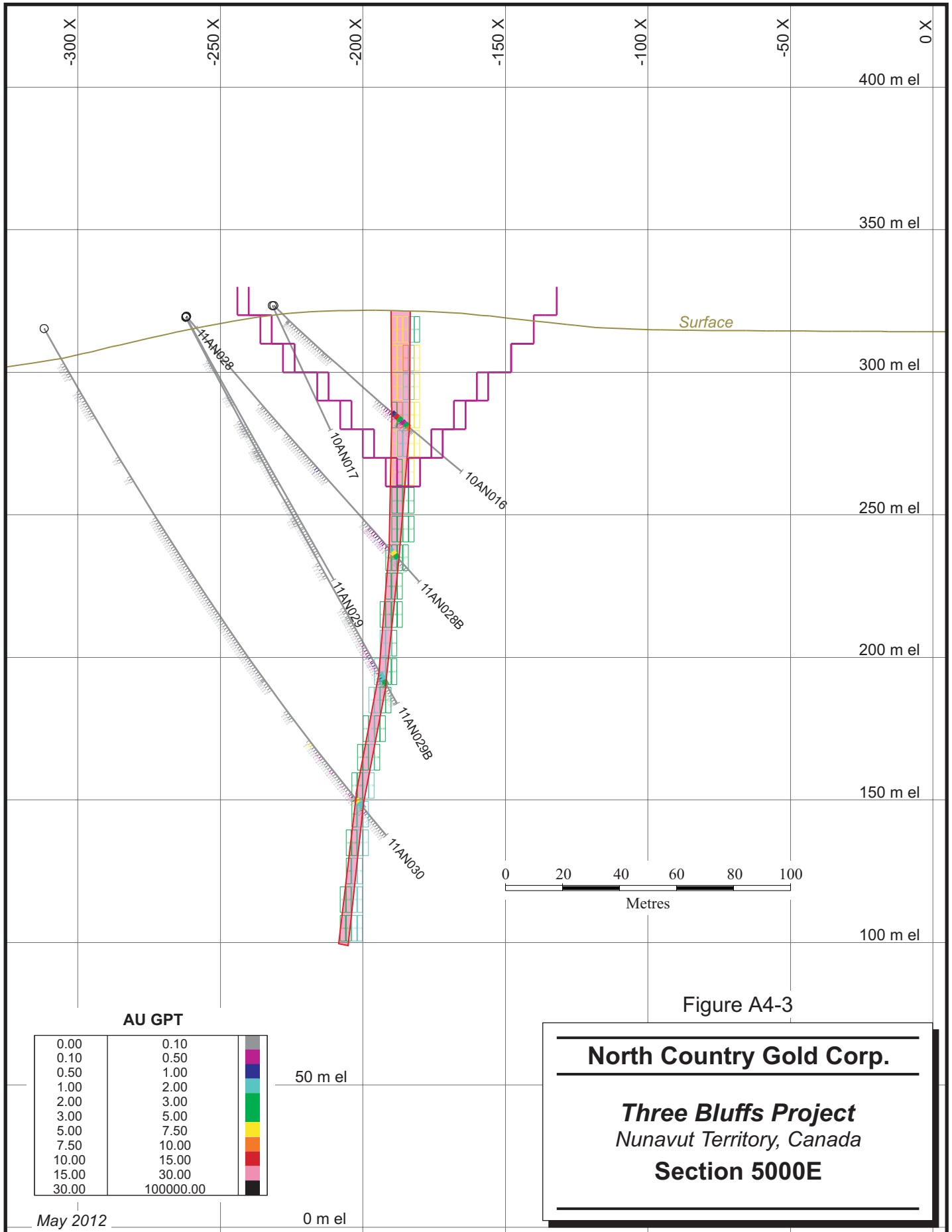


Figure A4-2

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Section 4750E**



May 2012

0 m el

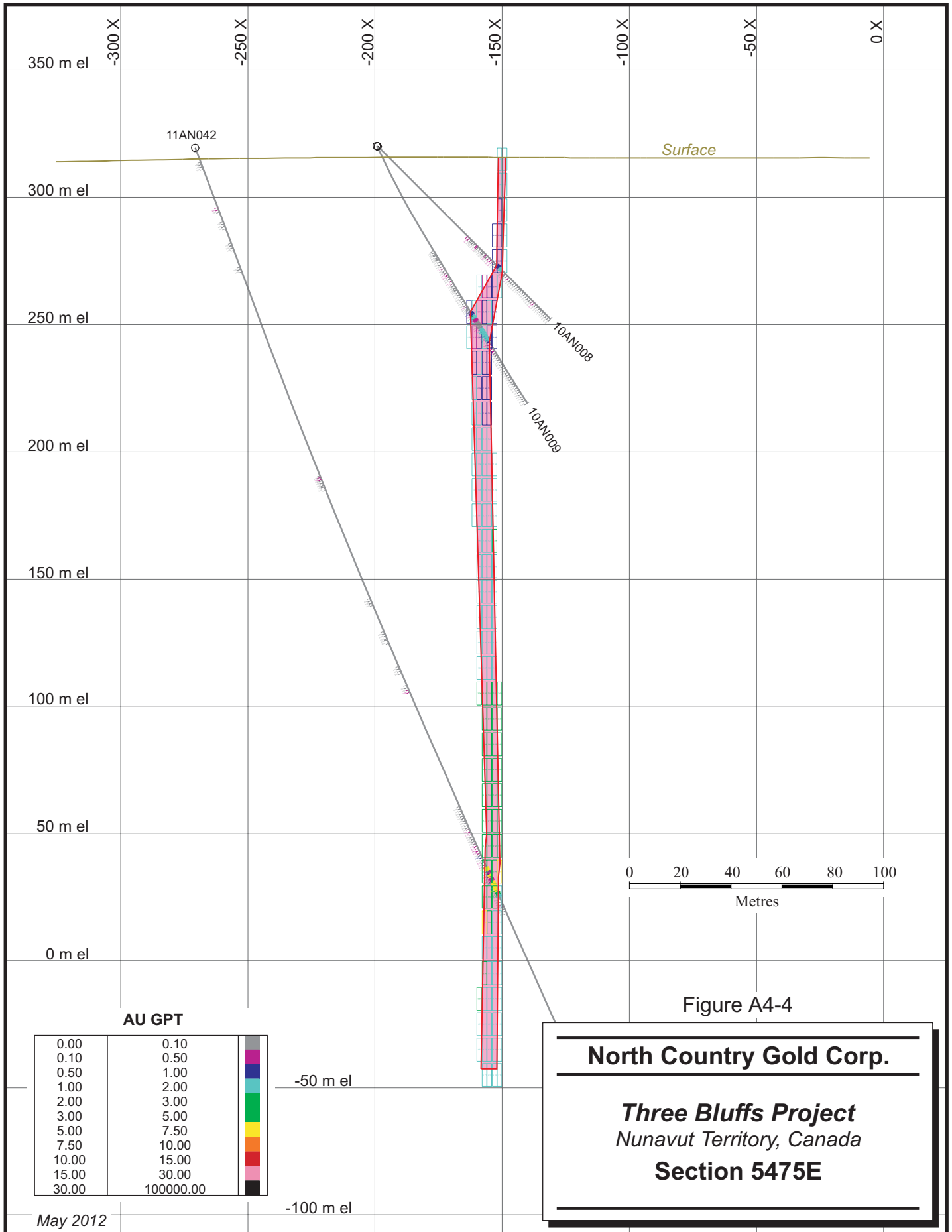


Figure A4-4

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project*  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*

**Section 5475E**

May 2012

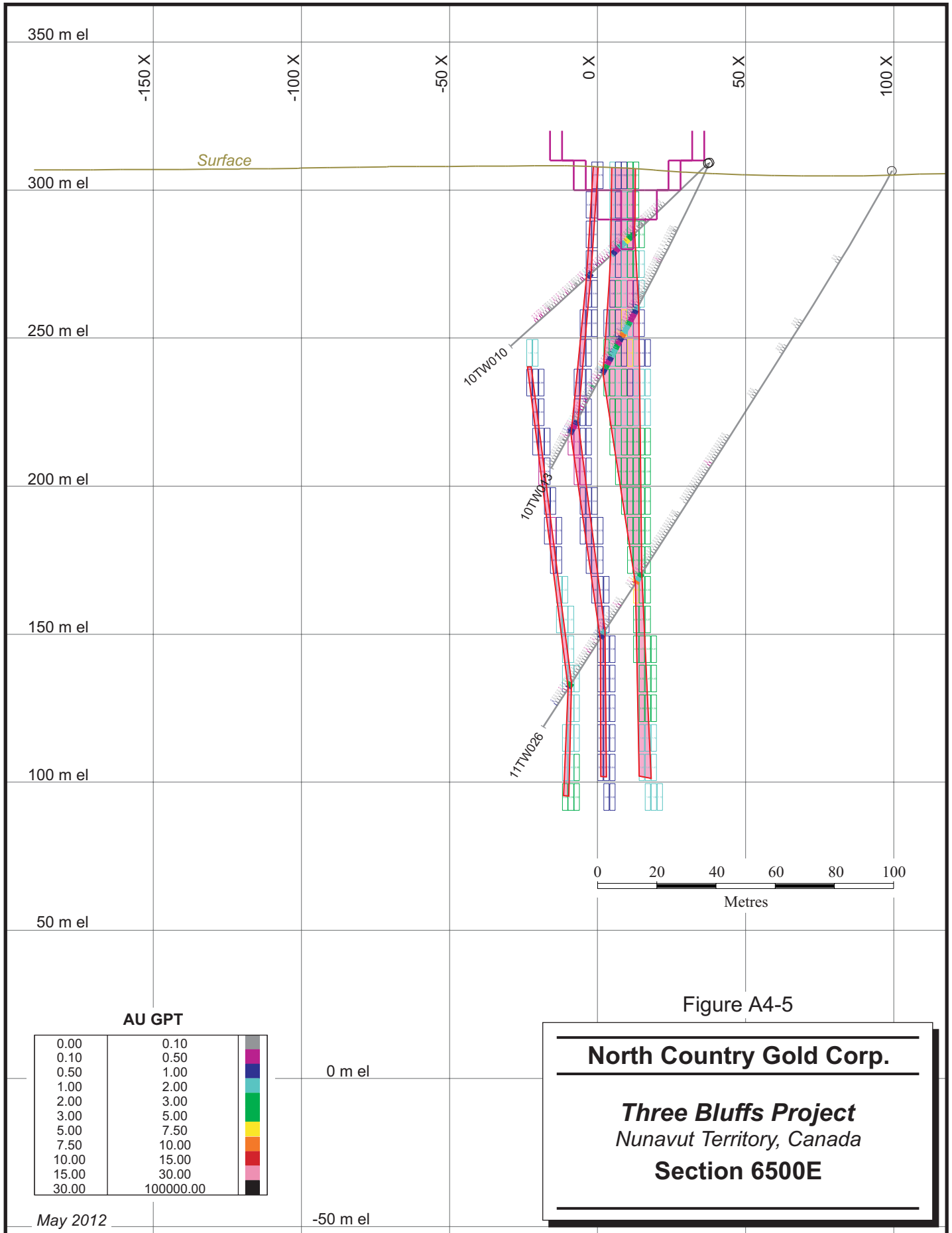
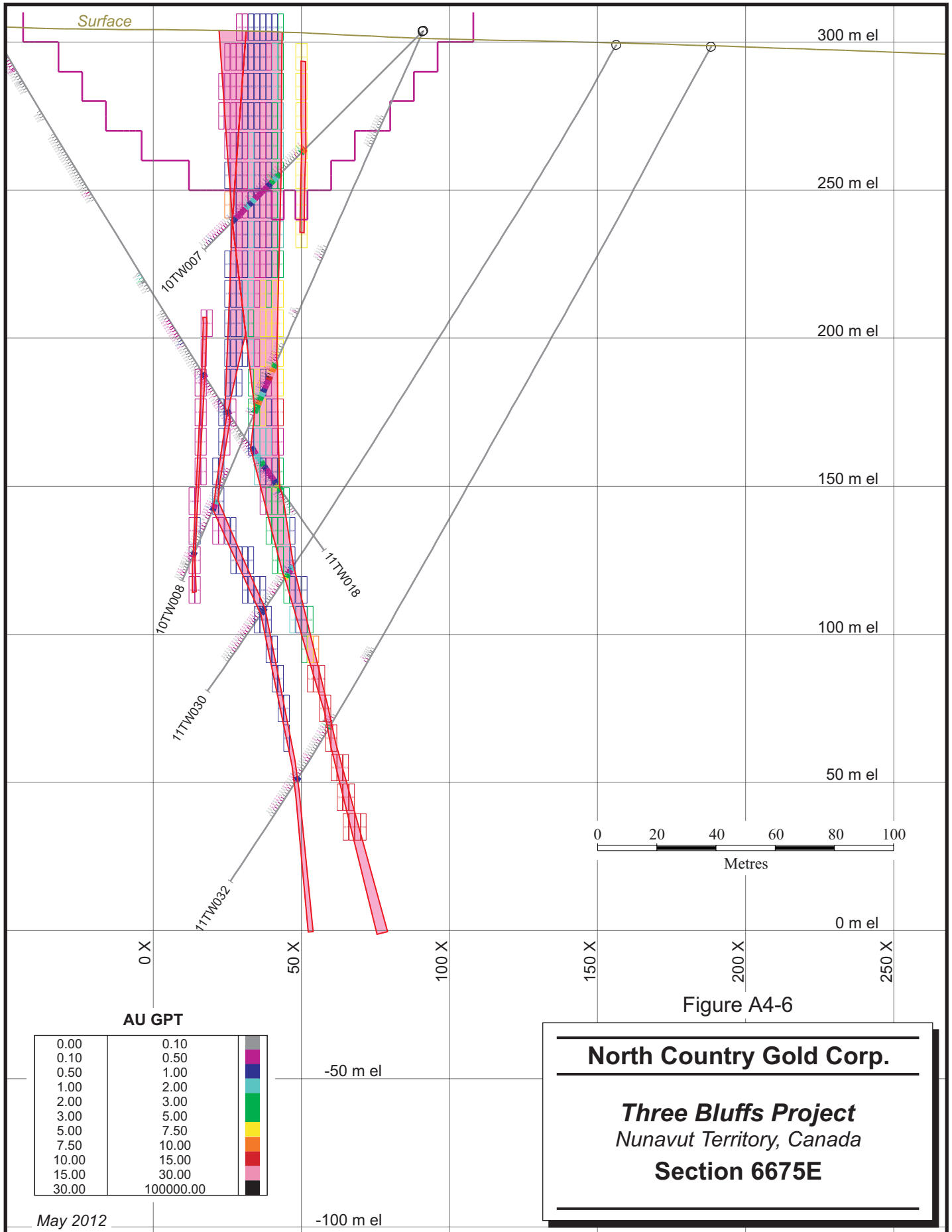


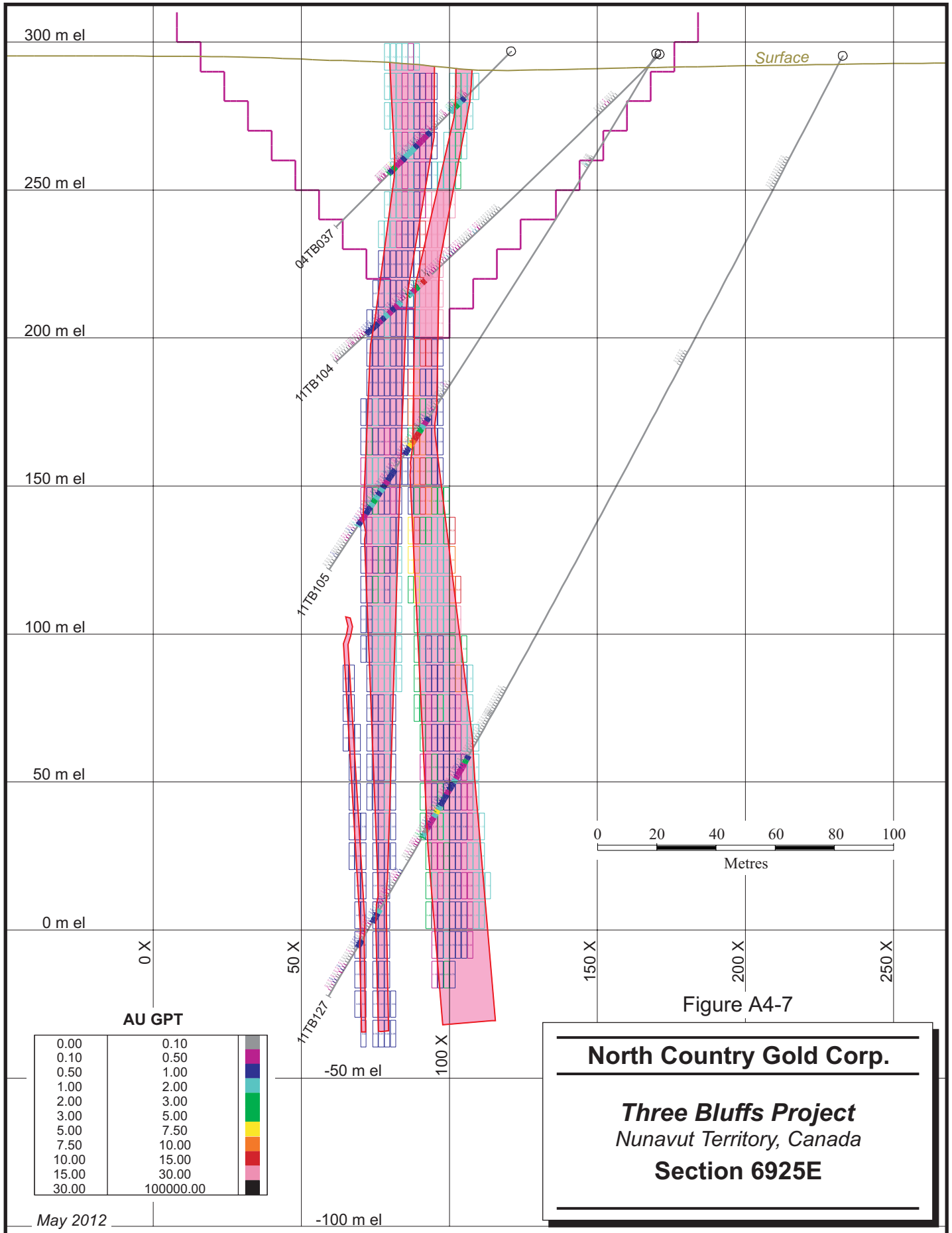
Figure A4-5

**North Country Gold Corp.**

*Three Bluffs Project*  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Section 6500E**



May 2012



May 2012

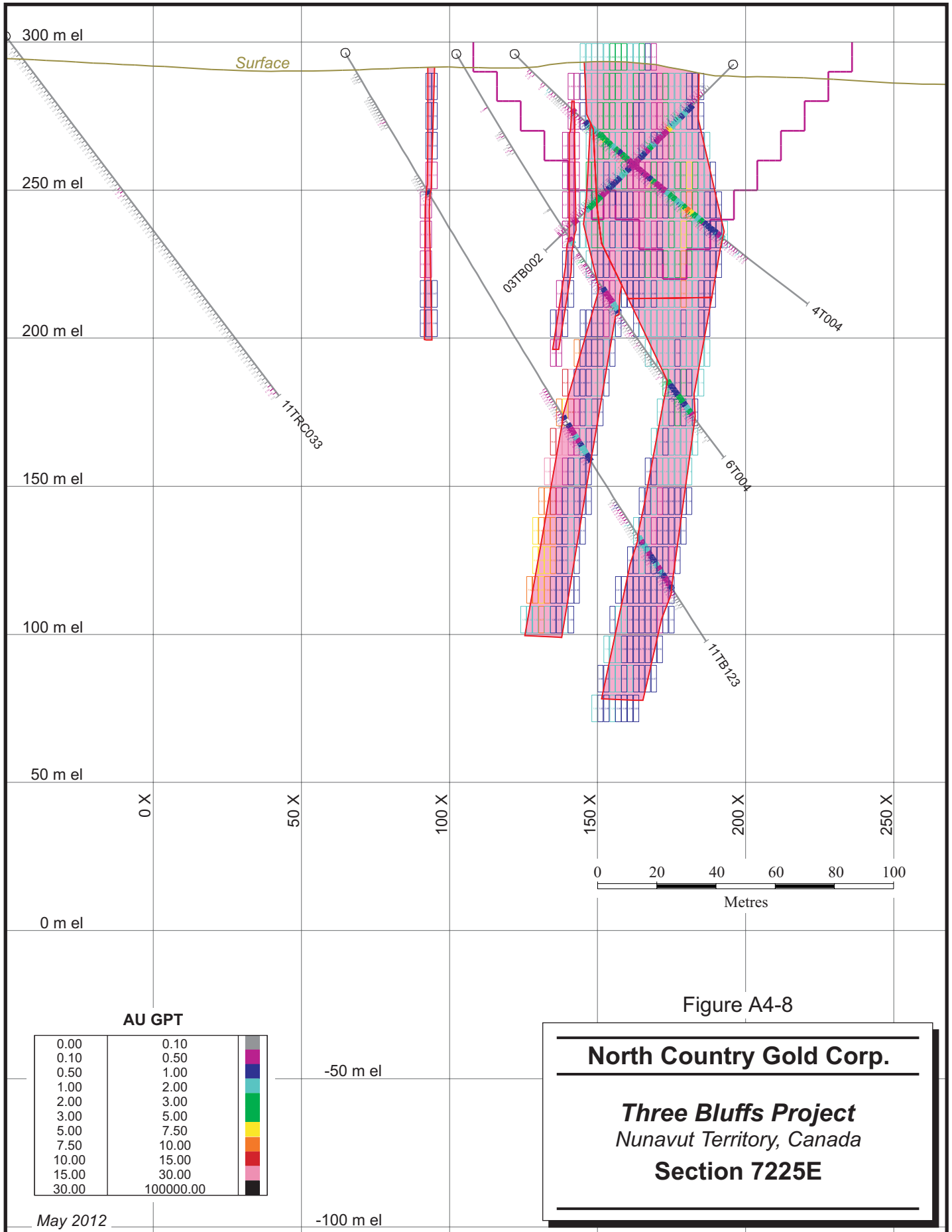
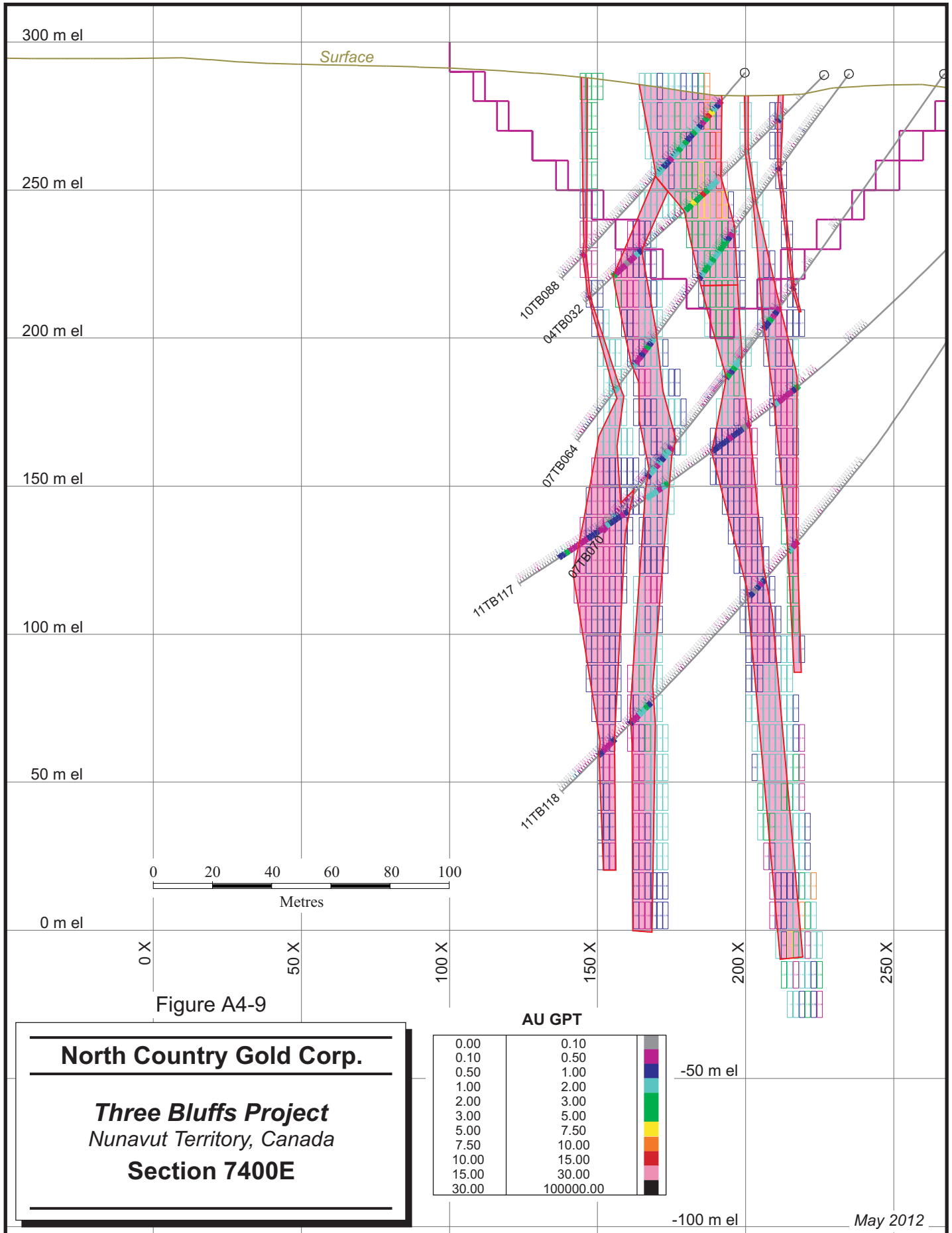


Figure A4-8

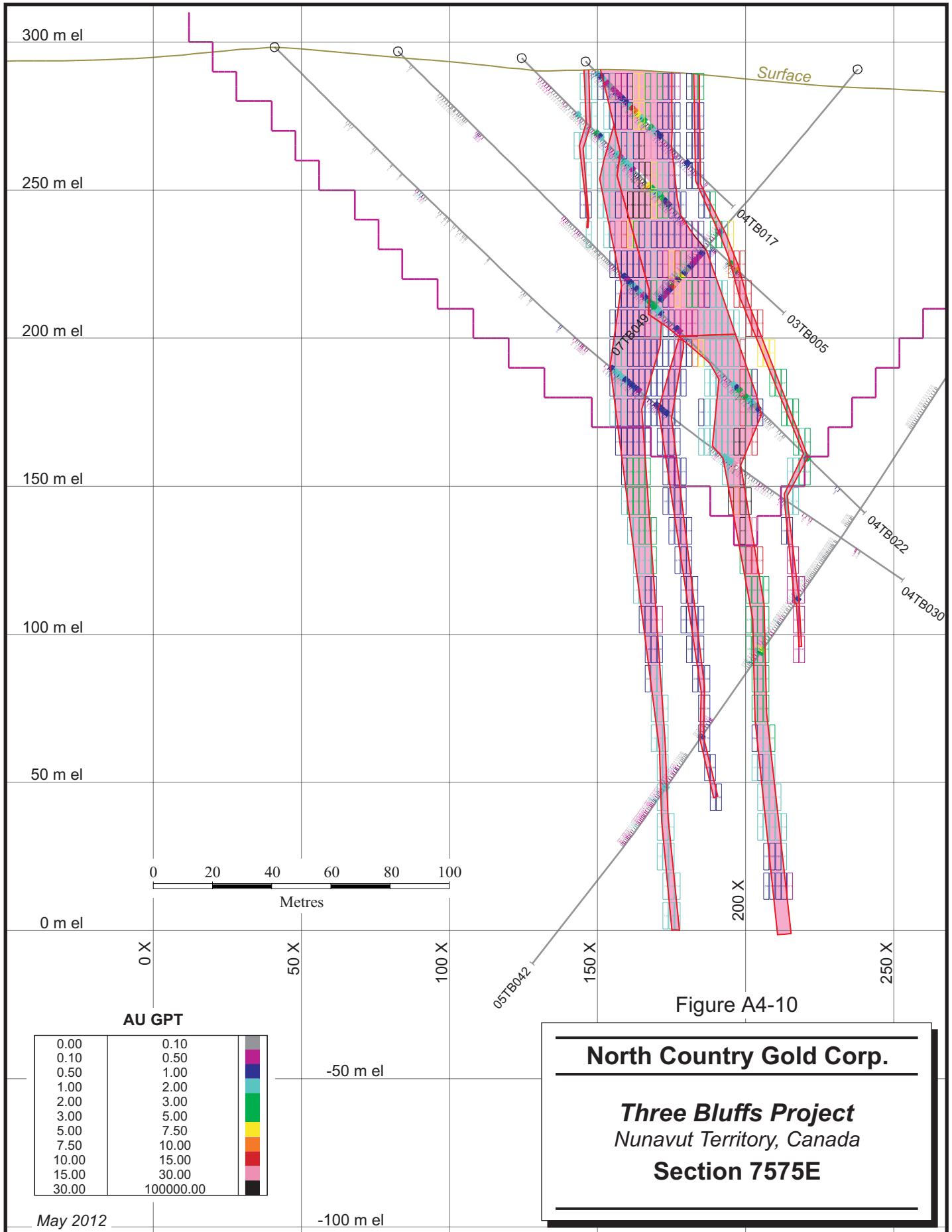
**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
*Nunavut Territory, Canada*  
**Section 7225E**

May 2012



May 2012



May 2012

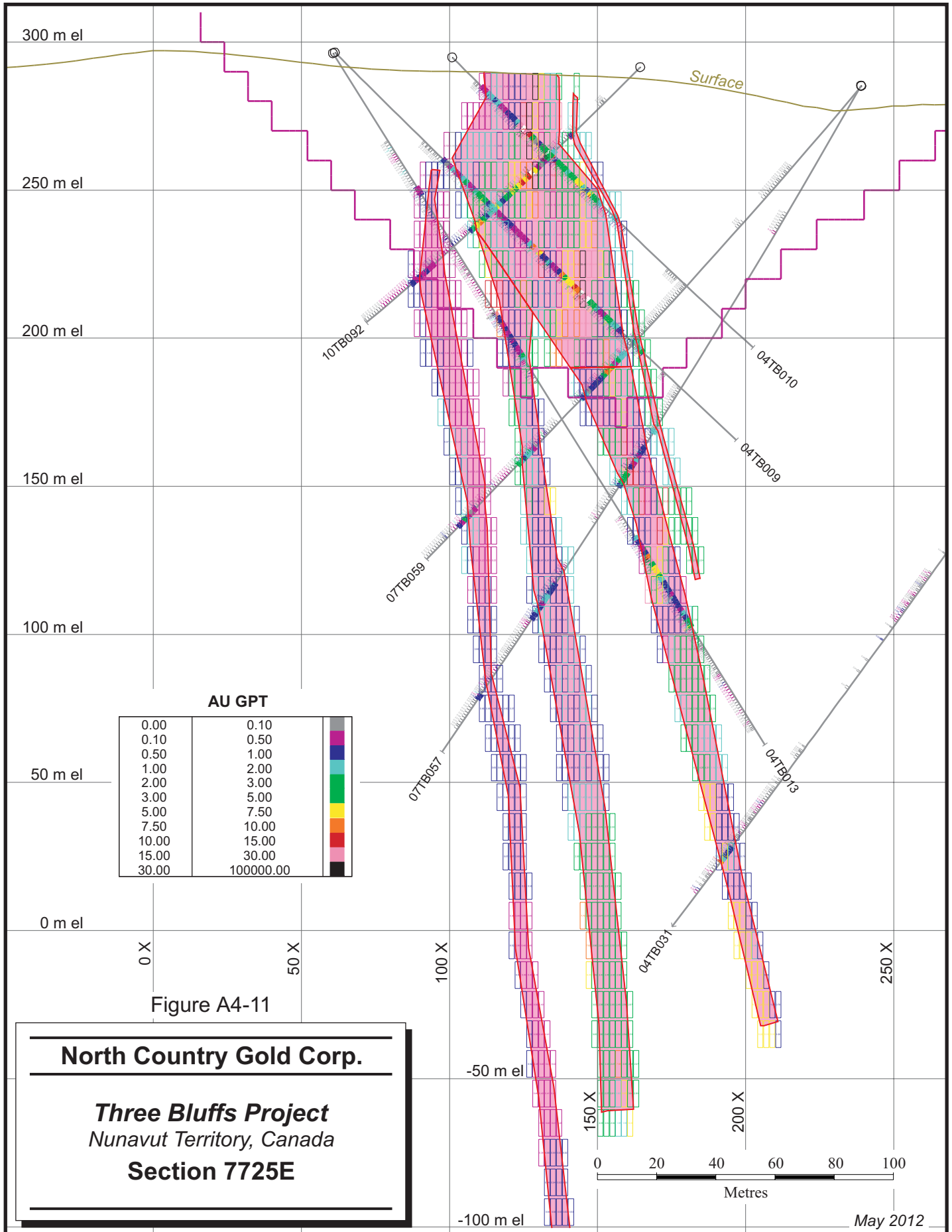


Figure A4-11

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
 Nunavut Territory, Canada  
**Section 7725E**

May 2012

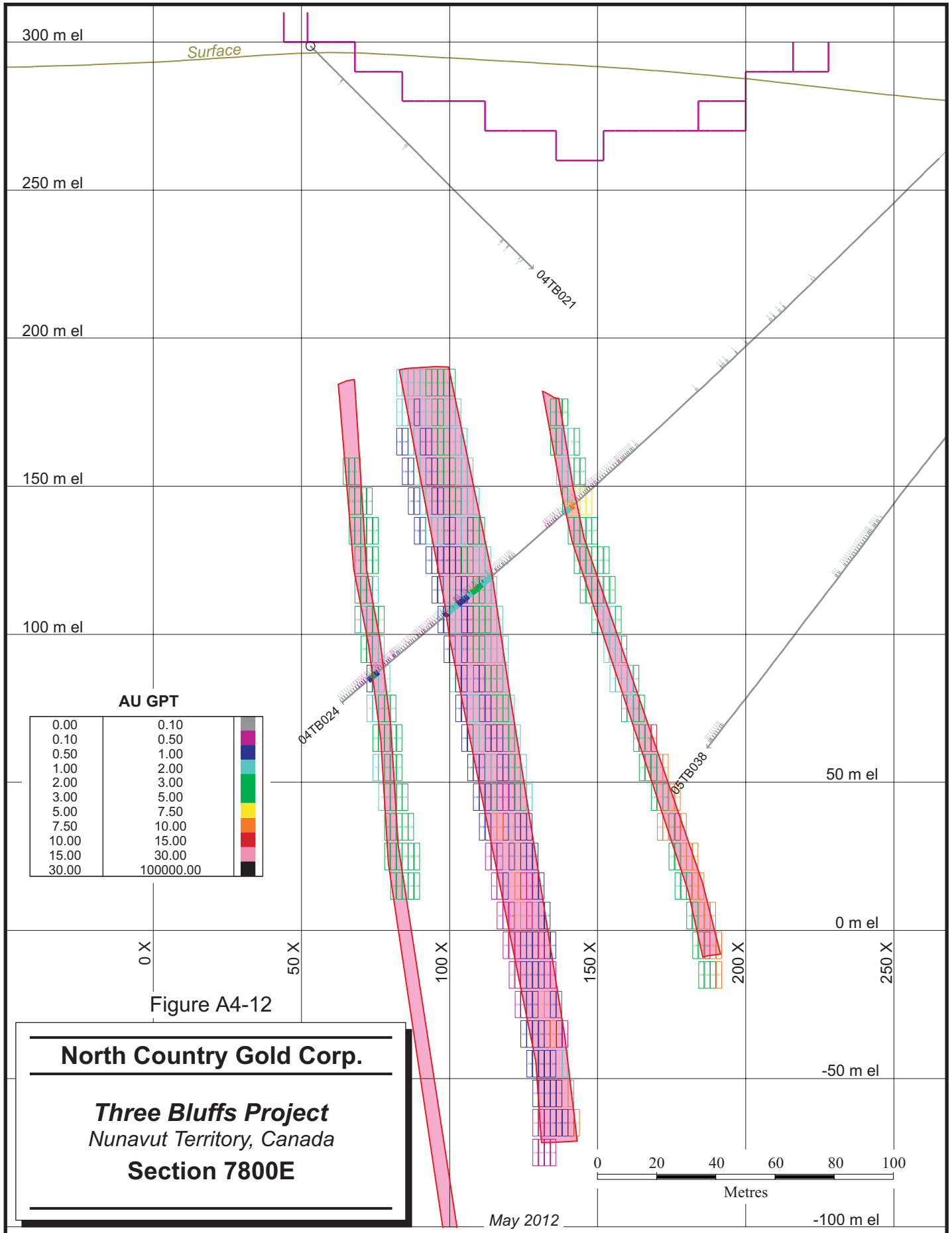


Figure A4-12

**North Country Gold Corp.**

**Three Bluffs Project**  
 Nunavut Territory, Canada  
**Section 7800E**

May 2012