NI43-101 Technical Report

On The

Riverside Property

British Columbia

NTS 82L12 and 92I09

-119° 59' Longitude and 50°40' Latitude

For
Northern Lion Gold Corp.
488 – 625 Howe Street,
Vancouver,
B.C. V6C 2T6

By
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March 24 2017

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by Northern Lion Gold Corp. (the "Company"), with offices at 488 – 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6, and prepared by Derrick Strickland, P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Riverside Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support a property acquisition on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Riverside Property consists of three non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 491.60 hectares located on NTS maps centered at Latitude 50° 40' 0" Longitude -119° 59' 34". The claims are located within the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. The Riverside Property is located 20 kilometres east of city of Kamloops, British Columbia, and overlooks Monte Creek on the South Thompson River.

In an option agreement dated March 9, 2017 between Northern Lion Gold Corp. and Andrew Molnar. The Company can earn a 100% undivided interest in the Property from Andrew Molnar through the issuance of 400,000 shares of Northern Lion Gold Corp. a payment of $20,000 CDN upon execution of the agreement, then pay additional $50,000 CDN on first anniversary date, and the expenditure of $75,000 CDN towards exploration work on the Property within six months following the acceptance of the option agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange. Andrew Molnar is sole registered owner of the Property.

The Riverside property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Louis Creek Fault zone is thought to mark the eastern margin of this belt and lies 10 kilometres to the east of the property.

Much of the area is underlain by Nicola Group (Triassic) volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with local sedimentary units, commonly limestones. There is a predominant north-westerly strike to these units. The volcanics are typically green augite porphyritic andesites which are geochemically alkaline. In the Heffley Creek area to the north, the volcanics are intruded by a number of predominantly dioritic stocks of Triassic age.

In 1988, 1989, and 1990 Corona Corporation conducted geological and sampling programs over the Yoo Hoo and EP2 Grids located on the current claims. Both areas, within the Nicola volcanics, displayed strong fracturing with associated veining and alteration. In 1989, of 160 rock grab samples collected, 16 returned gold values between 1 g/t and 14.57 g/t. The 1989 geological mapping shows clear relationships between the various structures, vein sets, and alteration, and identified a number of alkalic dykes on the Yoo Hoo grid gossan zone. Detailed chip sampling confirmed that the north-westerly trending grey quartz veins were auriferous (up to 10.52 g/t Au sample 10.52) and geochemically anomalous in As and locally Sb and Mo. The 1990 mapping and sampling of the gossan zone illustrated the is gossan a north dipping structurally controlled alteration and vein zone some 300 metres long and 40 metres wide.

In 1990, Corona Corporation completed a total of 350.5 metres reverse circulation drilling in two holes. In Hole PL-RC-90-2 the maximum gold value from the drilling was 90 ppb. An interval from 127 metres to 155 metres was the most anomalous zone with gold values ranging from 5-90 ppb for an average of 47 ppb over 28 metres.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of the present study, it is concluded that the Riverside Property is a property of merit and possesses good potential for the further discovery of gold mineralization.

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential of the Riverside Property, a program consisting of property mapping, trenching, and ground geophysics is warranted. The estimated cost of the programme is $ 118,085 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Northern Lion Gold Corp. ("the Company"), with offices at 488 – 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6, and prepared by Derrick Strickland P. Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, and recommend, if warranted, specific areas for further work on the Riverside Property (or the "Property"). This technical report was prepared to support a property acquisition on the TSX Venture.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as the Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace, Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca, and www.geosciencebc.com, as well as the mineral assessment work reports from the Riverside Property area that have been historically filed by various companies. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 18 of this report.
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The author visited the Riverside Property with Andrew Molnar on February 20, 2017 during which time the author reviewed the geological setting. The author collected four rock samples on the Property. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators ("NI 43-101") and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a "qualified person" within the meaning of NI 43-101. This report is intended to be filed with the securities commission in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta and the TSX Venture Exchange.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Andrew Molnar and Northern Lion Gold Corp.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions contained herein are based on:
- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report;

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Definitions, Abbreviations, and Conversions

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Micrometre (micron)	μm
Annum (year)	a	Miles per hour	mph
Billion years ago	Ga	Milligram	mg
Centimetre	cm	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Millilitre	mL
Cubic metre	m3	Millimetre	mm
Day	d	Million	M
Days per week	d/wk	Million tonnes	Mt
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Minute (plane angle)	'
Dead weight tonnes	DWT	Minute (time)	min
Degree	°	Month	mo
Degrees Celsius	°C	Ounce	oz.
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Parts per billion	ppb
Diameter	ø	Parts per million	ppm
Gram	g	Percent	%
Grams per litre	g/L	Pound(s)	lb.
Grams per tonne	g/t	Power factor	pF
Greater than	>	Specific gravity	SG
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square centimetre	cm^2
Gram	g	Square inch	in^2
Grams per litre	g/L	Square kilometre	km^2
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square metre	m^2
Greater than	>	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilo (thousand)	k	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilogram	kg	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per year	t/a
Kilometre	km	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Kilometres per hour	km/h	Total suspended solids	TSS
Less than	<	Week	wk
Litre	L	Weight/weight	w/w
Litres per minute	L/m	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Metre	m	Yard	yd.
Metres above sea level	masl	Year (annum)	a
Metres per minute	m/min	Year	yr.
Metres per second	m/s		
Metric ton (tonne)	t		

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Northern Lion Gold Corp., which to the author's knowledge is correct. A limited search of tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied.

This evaluation of the Riverside Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence. As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Riverside Property claim consists of three non-surveyed contiguous mineral claims totalling 491.60 hectares located on NTS maps 82L12 and 92I09 centered at Latitude 50° 40' 0" Longitude -119° 59' 34". The claims are located within the Kamloops Mining Division, of British Columbia. The Mineral claims are shown in Figures 1 and 2, and the claim details are illustrated in the following table:

Table 2: Property Claim Information

Claim No.	Claim Name	Issue date	Go to Date	Area (ha)
1047626	RIVERSIDE 2	04/11/2016	04/11/2017	245.8049
1046623	RIVERSIDE	12/09/2016	12/09/2017	81.9327
1049920	RIVERSIDE 3	09/02/2017	09/02/2018	163.8656

BC Mineral Titles online indicates that Andrew Molnar is the current registered owner of all Riverside claims above.

There has been no historical production on the Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity. The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Riverside Property for the recommend work.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the property ownership as of February11, 2017.

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim).

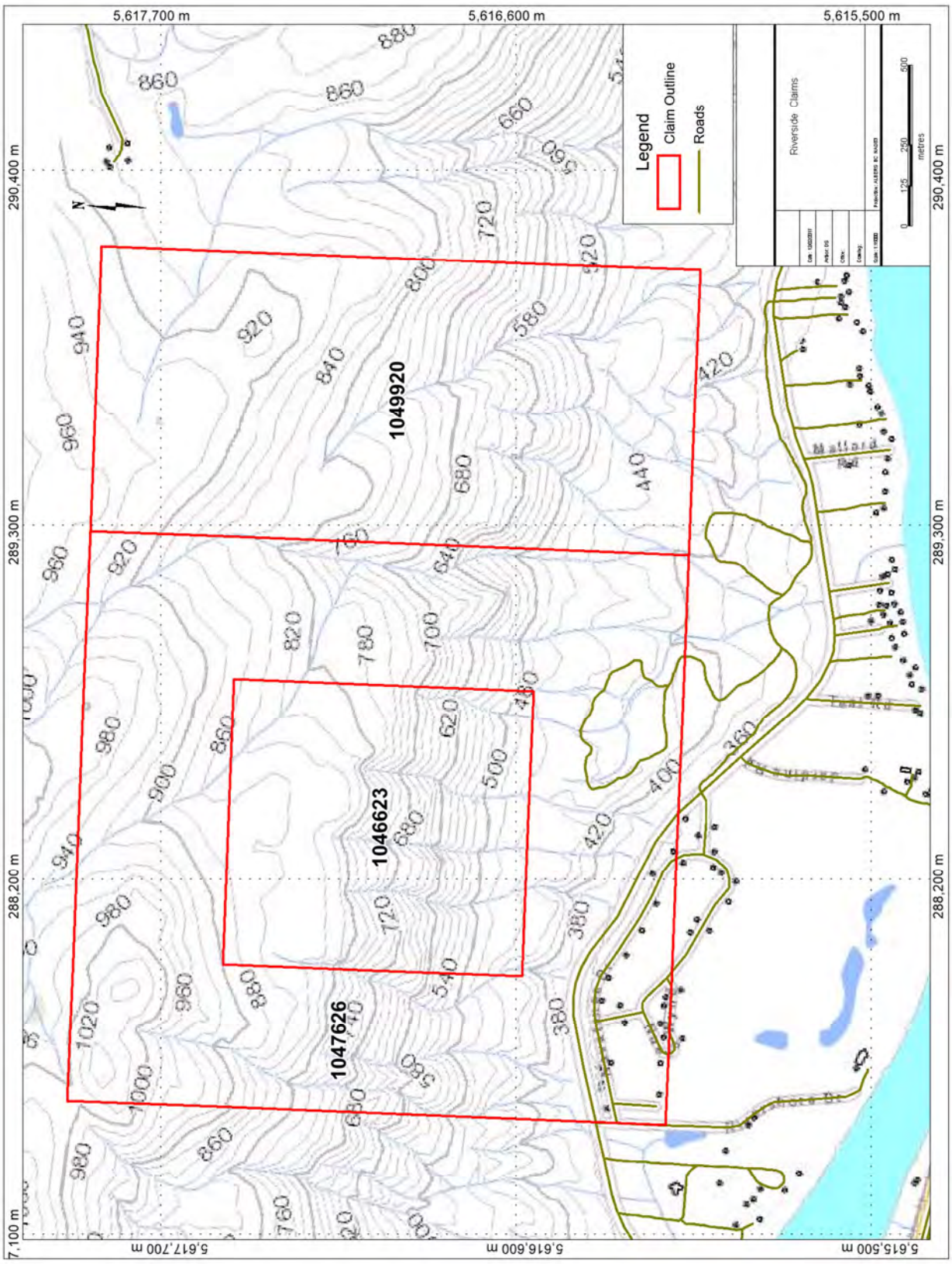
To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years 3 and 4 $10 per hectare, years 5 and 6 $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. Work permits would be required to undertake an Induced polarization survey. No permits have been currently applied.

Company and Vendor are unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property

The property consists open crown land, ranch land in the northern part, and residential homes in the southern part of the property. The company would have to obtain permission to access ranch land and the residential home parts of the property. The historical work and the proposed work is on open crown land.

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Property Claim Map



The agreement provided to the author dated March 9, 2017 between Northern Lion Gold Corp. (Northern) with office at 488 – 625 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2T6 and Andrew Molnar (Molnar) of 1158-409 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1T2. Northern can earn a 100% undivided interest in the Property from Molnar through the issuance of 400,000 shares of Northern., a payment of $20,000 CDN upon execution of the agreement (paid), then pay additional $50,000 CDN on first anniversary date, and the expenditure of $75,000 CDN towards exploration work on the Property within six months following the acceptance of the option agreement by the TSX Venture Exchange.

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

The Riverside Property is located 20 kilometres east of city of Kamloops, British Columbia and overlooks Monte Creek on the South Thompson River.

Access to the southern parts of the property is via the Trans Canada Highway1 to the Lafarge Cement plant exit and north across the bridge over the South Thompson River. Four kilometres east of the bridge old dirt roads give access up the main river terrace to the southern edge of the claim group. Access to the northern part of the Property is by a network of logging and ranch roads southeast from Pinantan Lake. This lake lies 30 kilometres by road east from Kamloops. The south west corner of the Property is cut by the Shuswap road which has residential property south of the road.

The Property covers an area of 491.60 hectares north of the South Thompson River. Much of the southern area consists of steep bluffs and river terraces forming the northern slopes of the South Thompson valley. The relief in this area ranges from 400 to 600 metres. The slopes are generally sparsely treed with large areas of sagebrush and or talus.

The valley elevations are greater than 850 metres ASL, the topography is rolling with a few rounded knolls (up to 1100 metres elevation), gentle valleys, and local ponds. This area is more heavily treed with patches of cleared ranch land.

The climate of the property is semi-arid due to its rain shadow location. The Property has short cold snaps where temperatures can drop to approximately -20°C (-4°F) when Arctic air manages to cross the Rockies and Columbia Mountains into the Interior.

The January mean temperature is -2.8°C. That average sharply increases with an average maximum temperature of 4.3°C in February. The average number of days below -10 °C (14°F) per year is 19.9 days as recorded by Environment Canada. The summer temperatures (June to mid-September) can reach temperatures 30+ degrees celsius with the odd rainstorm and relatively low humidity. The working season is March to November were general exploration can be undertaken.

Daytime humidity is generally under 40% in the summer, sometimes dropping below 20% after a dry spell, which allows for substantial nighttime cooling.

The city of Kamloops, located to the west of the Property serves as the general service and supplier for the region. Directly south of the Property is a Canadian Pacific Railway.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Dirk Moraal in 1987

Mr. Morall's work identified a number of structurally controlled, alteration and vein zones on the cliffs in the Yoo Hoo, Ep 2 claim area. Samples of siliceous, epithermal looking vein material yielded strongly anomalous values in gold, arsenic, barium, and mercury (Wells 1990).

6.2 Corona Corporation Exploration

1988 Exploration

In 1988, Corona Corporation conducted preliminary geological and geochemical surveys on the Property. Mapping at a scale of 1:5000 was performed and indicated that north-westerly striking andesitic flows and tuffs belonging to the Triassic Nicola Group predominate. Flat lying Kamloops Group (Tertiary) basalts form the higher ground north of Pooley and King Lakes. The historical Geological Survey of Canada airborne magnetic data for the area appears to agree with this interpretation (Figure 4) (Mitchell 1989).

Mapping was carried out at a scale of 1:5,000 and a total of 160 rock samples were collected. Sixteen of these samples yielded results greater than 1 g/t Au with the highest result producing 14.57 g/t Au over a 0.75 m sample width Sample 52647. (see Figure 4, Anomalous Gold).

The second highest sample of 9.89 g/t Au re-analyzed at 9.25 g/t Au Sample 52601. and was the only auriferous sample on the EP 2 claim greater than 1 g/t Au. This zone was characterized by dolomite healed breccia with milky chalcedony fragments in veins, and local greyish quartz.

Mitchell (1989) reported, *"there appears to be at least 6 separate zones hosting gold mineralization >1 g/t. The best results generally come from those zones which contain greyish quartz or chalcedony and small amounts of disseminated pyrite. Their orientation typically follows the dominant trend of shearing which has been generalized as $145^0/70^0$ SW. However, other auriferous zones are not limited to this trend"*

1989 Exploration

The Corona Corporation 1989 program on the Property consisted of detailed mapping and sampling of two areas of interest identified by previous surveys. This work was controlled by survey grids constructed on the EP 2 and Yoo Hoo grids. Geological mapping at 1:500 and 1:1,000 scales indicated a relationship between the various structures, vein sets, and alteration. A number of alkalic dykes were identified on the Yoo Hoo mineral claim. (See Figure 4 for Grid Locations). The detailed notes of the geological mapping can be found in the geology section of this report (Wells 1990).

During the geological mapping program, chip samples were taken where possible across all vein and alteration zones at regular intervals. In total, 210 samples were taken from the Yoo Hoo grid and 68 samples were taken from the EP 2 grid.

Detailed chip sampling confirmed that north-westerly trending, grey quartz veins are auriferous (up to 10.52 g/t Au) and geochemically anomalous in As and locally Mo and Sb. North-easterly trending veins are more carbonate rich and geochemically different. The Yoo Hoo gossan which features widespread bleaching and strong veining is geochemically anomalous in As and locally Au, Sb, and Mo. The two auriferous vein alteration systems in the Yoo Hoo area may be genetically linked to the alkali intrusive. Further detailed sampling and mapping was recommended to cover the Yoo Hoo Gossan Zone and surrounding areas (Wells 1990).

1990 Exploration

Corona Corporation conducted a program of geological mapping and sampling on the Property during the period March 1 to July 1, 1990. A short reverse circulation drilling program consisting of a single 229 metre hole (two attempts) was completed during October 1990 on the gossan zone (Wells et al 1990) (See Figure 4 for drill hole location and grids).

During the geological mapping, chip samples were taken where possible at regular intervals across all vein and alteration zones on the Yoo Hoo Grid. In total 126 samples were collected from the grid area

The sampling on the gossan zone produced a large number of anomalous gold values derived mainly from quartz veins or veinlets along first order fractures and second order fractures. Of the original 116 samples, 8 yielded gold values greater than 250 ppb, with the highest at 2.88 g/t over 1 metre and 1.16 g/t over 1 metre Sample 104501. The highest values came from first order structural controlled fractured veins. Samples 104651 to 104660 of the 2.66 g/t zone yielded lower gold values (200 to 700 ppb) with anomalous Ag (2 g/t) and Cu (to 271 ppm).

As a whole, the gossan zone is strongly anomalous in arsenic with many values in the 200 to 3000 ppm As range. Some veinlet zones with arsenopyrite or tetrahedrite yielded arsenic up to 1% with a good correlation to Sb. Arsenic does not have a good correlation with gold.

1990 Drilling

The drilling was designed to test the northern continuity of gold mineralization found in the alteration zones exposed in the cliff gossan and to obtain a continuous geological section.

Corona Corporation completed a total of 350.5 metres of 4/12" diameter reverse circulation drilling. Hole PG-RC-90-1, had to be abandoned at a depth of 121.9 metres when the hammer broke off. Hole PL-RC-90-2 was a duplicate hole collared 2 metres west at an azimuth of 180º and a dip of -70º. This hole reached the targeted depth of 228.6 metres. (Wells, et al. 1990) Figure 4 shows the drill hole location(s).

Only one major rock type, consisting of andesitic volcanics belonging to the Triassic Nicola Group was encountered during the drilling.

Individual flows are difficult to identify using percussion chips. Throughout the drilled section, weak pervasive saussuritization has replaced plagioclase phenocrysts with

epidote. The rock also has fine interstitial carbonate and is commonly moderately magnetic (Wells, et al. 1990).

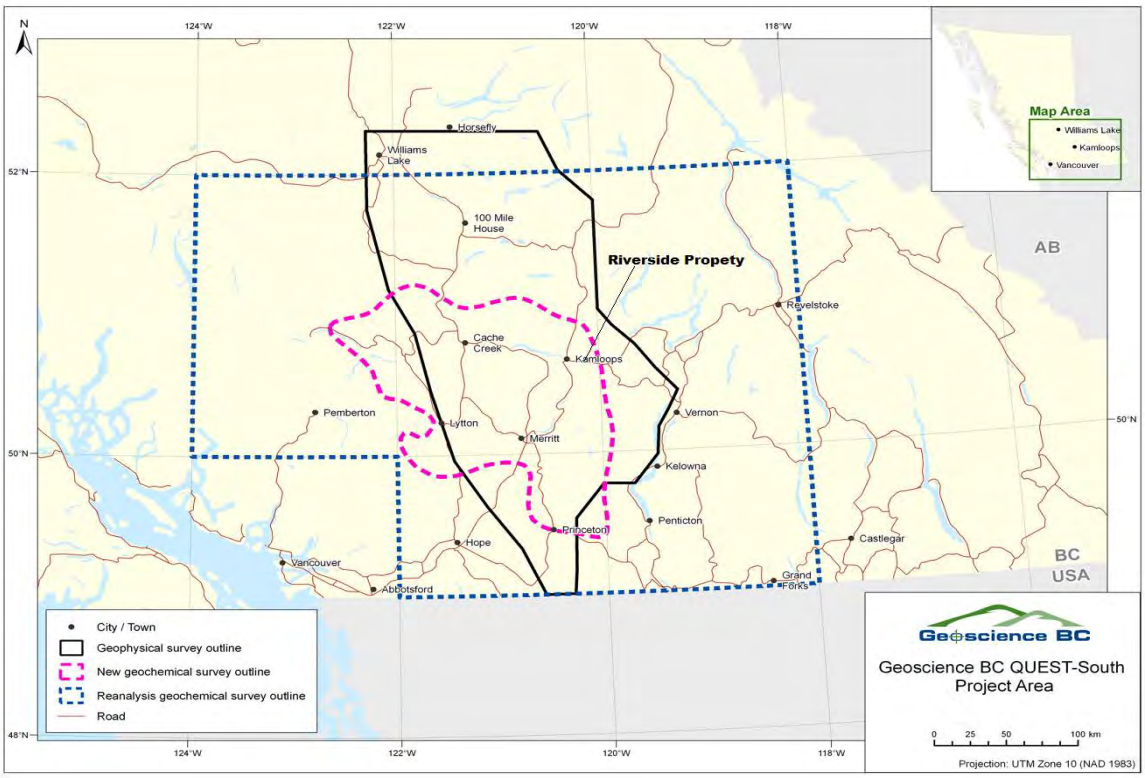
The maximum gold value obtained from the drilling program was 90 ppb. An interval from 127 metres to 155 metres was the most anomalous zone with gold values ranging from 5-90 ppb (average 47 ppb over 28 metres). This interval was centred around a strong clay altered and silicified fault zone. Erratic anomalous gold values are found in both alteration types and in unaltered andesites containing minor quartz veining (Wells et al 1990).

6.3 Quest South Project Geoscience BC

The QUEST-South Project is the third of a series of largescale regional geochemical geophysical data sponsored by Geoscience BC since 2007(Figure 3)

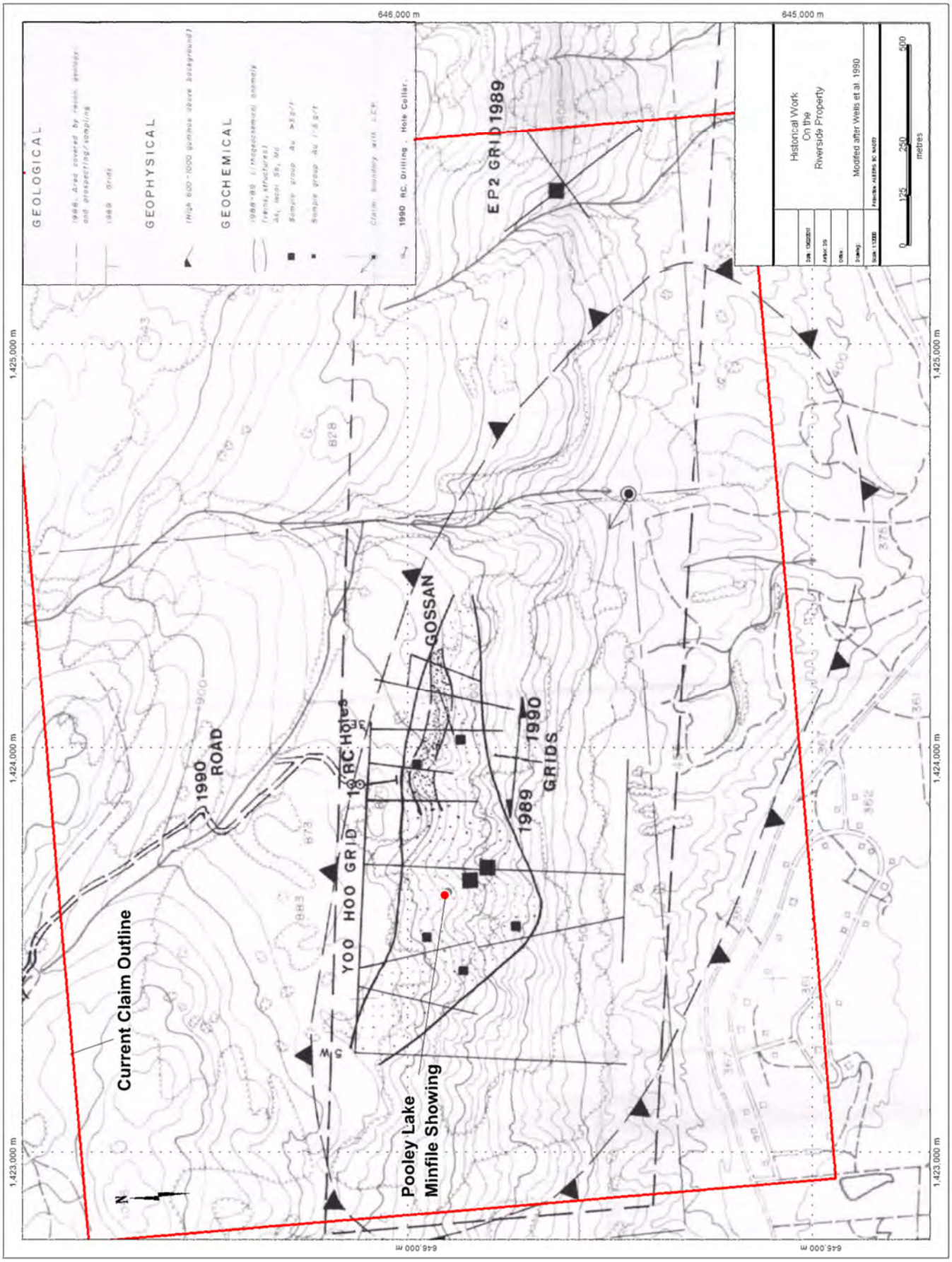
QUEST-South applies the QUEST and QUEST-West Project approach to British Columbia's southern interior. The project created a new geoscience information database over an area of 130,000 square kilometres from Williams Lake to the USA border, and aids mineral exploration companies in their quest for new discoveries. QUEST-South includes a new airborne gravity survey which covers 45,000 square kilometres between Williams Lake and the USA border, a new ground geochemical survey in the Merritt area, and the re-analysis of almost 9000 existing geochemical samples over eight 1:250,000 NTS Map sheets (an area of approximately 126,000 square kilometres) (see Figure for locations).

Figure 3: Geoscience BC Map



Modified from www.geosciencebc.com

Figure 4: Historical Work Map



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

After Wells et all 1990

The Riverside Property lies within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The Louis Creek Fault zone is thought to mark the eastern margin of this belt and lies 10 kilometres to the east of the Property.

Much of the area is underlain by Nicola Group (Triassic) volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks with local sedimentary units, commonly limestones. There is a predominant north-westerly strike to these units. The volcanics are typically green augite porphyritic andesites which are geochemically alkaline. In the Heffley Creek area to the north, the volcanics are intruded by a number of predominantly dioritic stocks of Triassic age (co-magmatic?).

Tertiary (Eocene) volcanic rocks, chiefly basalts, overlie the Nicola sequence with angular unconformity and cap most of the higher hills in the area (erosional remnants). Thick recent sand and gravel deposits occur along the Thompson Valley forming a number of terraces.

Figure 5: Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera
Modified after British Columbia Geological Survey

7.2 Property Geology

After Wells et al 1990

The currently published 1:250,000 scale geology map produced by the British Columbia Geological Survey indicates the entire Property is underlain by a single rock code which is Mafic breccia and tuff with augite and hornblende-phyric clasts; local intercalated argillite of the Nicola Group.

The current pProperty geology is derived entirely from the exploration work by Corona Corporation. There are no published maps of the property scale geology. Corona Corporation generated field maps from their work in 1998-1990. Due to the quality of the maps available, digitization and ground-truthing will be required to update the property geology. The discussion below is based on Wells, et al. 1990.

7.2.1 Lithology

Volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks belonging to the Nicola Group of Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic age dominate the southern part of the property. On the Yoo Hoo grid, this thick north to north-westerly trending sequence is cut by a number of feldspar porphyritic dykes with a similar to westerly trend.

During the 1990 geological mapping several rock units were defined. These are as follows:

Triassic or later -intrusive rock – Dykes and sills intruding the Nicola Volcanic sequence (Yoo Hoo grid).

Feldspar Porphyritic Syenodiorite – These fine to medium grained, feldspar porphyry dykes are quite distinct in colour and texture from other dykes. These are pinkish grey, crowded, feldspar porphyries with white to pinkish, tabular, plagioclase phenocrysts in a fine grained, hard, siliceous groundmass containing a significant amount of fine potassic feldspar.

Feldspar Porphyritic Diorite – This is a coarser, crowded feldspar porphyry which is grey in colour and has tabular plagioclase phenocrysts. The groundmass is grey and siliceous with a minor amount of fine, potassic feldspar. Fine grained disseminated magnetite occurs throughout

Upper Triassic to Jurassic-Nicola Group– Consists predominantly of massive andesitic flows, coarse tuffs, and minor sedimentary units.

Sedimentary Units – These are narrow interflow units that are generally less than 5 metres thick. On the EP 2 Grid, these consist of grey, fine grained, finely bedded, cherty units which are commonly broken and deformed. Locally the cherts are interbedded with fine tuffs and light grey siliceous argillites. Narrow barite layers (beds?) were identified at one locality.

Andesitic Volcanic and Volcanoclastic Rocks – These consist of a thick sequence of medium to dark green, variably hematitic andesitic flows and lapilli tuffs.

Coarse Tuff Units – A number of green to grey coarse, monolithic lapilli tuff units were outlined by previous exploration programs. These tuff units are 10 to 20 metres in thickness and are interbedded with the flows.

7.2.2 Structure

The volcanic flows, tuffs, sediments, and dykes forming the cliffs in the southern part of the property have been subject to a significant amount of brittle fracturing. Faulting takes a number of different forms such as well-defined single fractures, zones of multiple

fractures, breccia zones, and areas of pervasive weak brecciation with gradational boundaries.

Mitchell (1988) defined three dominant fracture orientations. These control later veining and alteration. The average strikes and dips for these structural zones are:

Table 3: Major Structures

Type	Strike/Az	Dip with Direction
FT1	145	70' SW
FT2	74	30- NW to 20- SE
FT3	34	80' NW to 80' SE

7.2.3 Alteration

Alteration can be divided into two distinct types:

1. Alteration associated with well-defined faults and structural zones.

    a. Associated with veining with wall rock silicification and carbonate alteration. Virtually all the fault structures on the cliff face are oxidized to some degree. Most are limonitic, some are strongly hematitic. Many of the stronger structures have associated clay alteration. These zones occur largely on the Yoo Hoo grid.

2. Widespread, pervasive alteration. Fairly large areas on both grids have been subject to pervasive alteration.

    a. Hematitic alteration is fairly widespread. Pervasive moderate to strong alteration has some correlation with certain flow units and stratigraphic intervals. Moderate to strong, pervasive epidote (propylitic) alteration occurs on both grids and is quite patchy.

7.2.4 Veining and Alteration

There is a wide variety of fault structures (from single fault to breccia zones), consequently there is a lot of variation in vein style with single veins, vein swarms, stock works and veined breccia's. Veining and alteration on the two grid areas are described separately in order to avoid confusion.

EP2 Grid

EP2 Grid area is dominated by a number of strong, north-easterly trending, poorly mineralized, quartz-carbonate vein systems following FT 3 structures. Several of these systems are between 1 and 10 metres wide and can be traced for up to 220 metres long strike and more than 100 metres in elevation.

Yoo Hoo Grid

Yoo Hoo Grid veining and has a more complex structure, dyking and probably more than one mineralizing event.

The gossan zone can be mapped for over 300 metres in an easterly direction at the top of the main cliff. This gently north dipping, structurally controlled vein and alteration zone has an apparent vertical width of over 40 metres (See Figure 4). The strongly fractured volcanics have been bleached, variably (weakly) silicified, and clay altered with significant disseminated, fine to medium grained pyrite. Limonite alteration is widespread and strongest along fractures. The boundaries to the alteration zone are commonly gradational over many metres, locally however, the contact with fresh green andesites is sharp. Numerous small quartz veins and veinlet zones occur along the various fracture sets. Small, greyish coloured veins contain sparse pyrite and a sooty coloured mineral (fine arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite?).

North-westerly trending and steeply dipping, quartz carbonate veins similar to those on the EP 2 grid are common but differ in that chalcedony is more abundant (epithermal textures). Poorly exposed and fairly wide (2 to 5 metres) breccia zones containing coarse, banded, milky to bluish chalcedony fragments have this orientation. Alteration envelopes on this vein set are commonly several metres wide with clay, carbonate, silica, limonite and, or hematite.

Numerous north-westerly and steeply dipping (FT 1) structures occur throughout the area These commonly contain narrow but fairly persistent white to grey quartz - chalcedony veins with minor carbonate and local arsenopyrite and tetrahedrite(?). Pinch and swell features are common, vein contacts are sharp with little wall rock silicification. Most of the gold values greater than 3.0 g/t and up to 14.6 g/t (Mitchell, 1989) come from these veins.

North-westerly trending grey quartz veins on the grid (outside the gossan) are geochemically distinct. Gold values are generally elevated, frequently greater than 100 ppb. Seven gold values were better than 1 g/t (ma 10.52 g/t). These came from three parallel veins between 0.5 and 1.8 metres wide within the area of dyking in the western part of the grid. All three veins can be traced well over 100 metres and are distinguished by higher As content (up to 1500 ppm) and locally anomalous Mo. (Wells et all 1990)

7.3 Mineralization

7.3.1 MINFILE Showings Located on the Property

There is one MINFILE showing located on the property, named Pooley Lake/YOO HOO/ EP2 (082LNW081). The Yoo Hoo showing is located 1.75 kilometres north of the South Thompson River and the Trans-Canada Highway, about 3.5 kilometres west-northwest from the community of Monte Creek (See Figure 4).

The Yoo Hoo grid on the showing is a northwesterly trending and steeply dipping structures commonly contained in narrow quartz-chalcedony veins with minor carbonate mineralized with local fine arsenopyrite, pyrite and tetrahedrite? These are narrow,

between 0.5 and 1.8 metres wide, with much pinch and swell. They can be traced for over 100 metres; vein contacts are sharp with little wallrock silicification. Most of the gold values greater than 3 grams per tonne and up to 14.6 grams per tonne come from these veins (Wells 1990). Mapping shows a close spatial relationship between these veins and a series of alkalic, dioritic to syenodioritic dykes with similar trend

The EP 2 grid on the showing is about 1800 metres east of the Yoo Hoo showing dominated by a number of strong northeasterly trending poorly mineralized quartz-carbonate vein systems between 1 and 10 metres wide. These veins vary from single veins through stockworks to silicified breccias, and display massive to locally vuggy textures. Milky quartz and carbonate dominate with lesser amounts of banded grey quartz, chalcedony, and white barite. Sulphides are generally rare. Wallrock alteration consisting of bleaching, silicification, carbonate, limonitic and/or hematitic alteration may extend for many metres from the veins.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

An epithermal gold deposit is one in which the gold mineralization occurs within 1 to 2 km of surface and is deposited from hot fluids. The fluids are estimated to range in temperature from less than 100°C to about 300°C and, during the formation of a deposit, can appear at the surface as hot springs. The deposits are most often formed in areas of active volcanism around the margins of continents (Norcross 1997).

Epithermal gold mineralization can be formed from two types of chemically distinct fluids -- "low sulphidation" (LS) fluids, which are reduced and have a near-neutral pH (the measure of the concentration of hydrogen ions), and "high sulphidation" (HS) fluids, which are more oxidized and acidic. LS fluids are a mixture of rainwater that has percolated into the subsurface and magmatic water (derived from a molten rock source deeper in the earth) that has risen toward the surface. In both LS and HS models, fluids travel toward the surface via fractures in the rock, and mineralization often occurs within these conduits. LS fluids usually form large cavity-filling veins, or a series of finer veins, called stockworks, that host the gold. The hotter, more acidic HS fluids penetrate farther into the host rock, creating mineralization that may include veins but which is mostly scattered throughout the rock.

LS deposits can also contain economic quantities of silver and minor amounts of lead, zinc, and copper, whereas HS systems often produce economic quantities of copper. Geochemical exploration for these deposits can result in different chemical anomalies, depending on the type of mineralization involved. LS systems tend to be higher in zinc and lead, and lower in copper, with a high silver-to-gold ratio. HS systems can be higher in arsenic and copper with a lower silver-to-gold ratio (Norcross 1997).

9 EXPLORATION

Northern Lion Gold Corp. has not undertaken an exploration program on the Riverside Property.

Figure 6: Sample R17-03

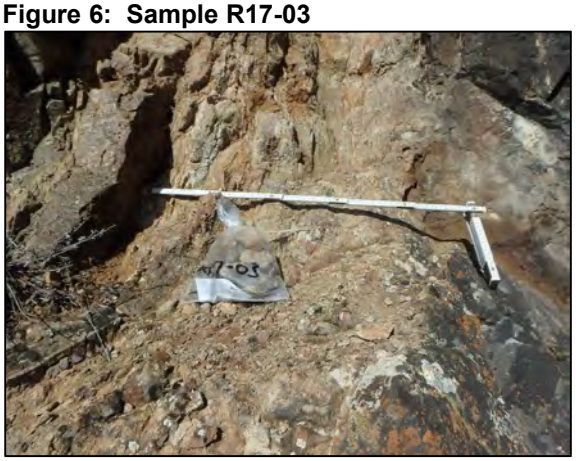
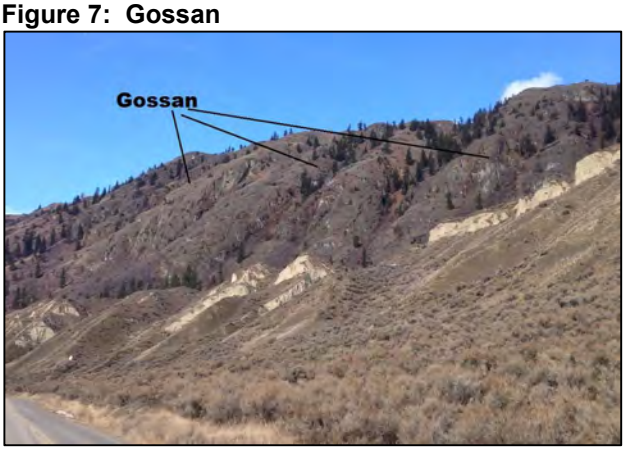


Figure 7: Gossan



10 DRILLING

Northern Lion Gold Corp. has not performed drilling on the Riverside Property to date. Any drilling that has been performed on the Property is illustrated on the history section of this report.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY

1988 Exploration Program

The samples from the 1988 exploration program were analyzed for 31 element ICP and Au geochemistry. Samples with greater than 800 ppb Au were subsequently assayed for gold and a few of the highest auriferous samples were then recut and assayed again to prove consistency in the results. Samples were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd. of 1004 E. Trans Canada Hwy, Kamloops, B.C. It is unknown if Eco Tech Laboratories Ltd was part of an accreditation program in 1988-1990. However, the assay sheets in the historical assessment reports are stamped by an accredited certified assayer.

1989 Exploration Program

The samples from the 1989 exploration program were taken with hammer and chisel and deposited in tough plastic bags. The samples were taken for analysis to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. Each sample was analyzed for 31 element ICP and gold geochemically. Samples with gold values greater than 800 ppb were checked by fire assay.

1990 Exploration Program

The samples from the 1990 exploration program were taken with hammer and chisel and deposited in tough plastic bags. The samples were taken for analysis to Eco Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. Each sample was analyzed for 31 element ICP and gold geochemically. Samples with gold values greater than 800 ppb were checked by fire assay.

1990 Drilling

Corona employees collected a continuous 3.05 metre drill cutting sample and sent a 5-10 kg split to the analytical laboratory. Eco-tech Laboratories analyzed the 79 samples for gold geochemically using a 30-gram prep. sample size. A geological sample was taken from each sample interval (Wells et al 1990).

Northern Lion Gold Corp.

The author is unable to discuss sampling by Northern Lion Gold Corp. owing to fact that company has not yet undertaken an exploration program on the Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed by the author during the property visit, which was undertaken to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the program solely as a quality control measure.

At the current stage of exploration, the geological controls and true widths of mineralized zones are not known and the occurrence of any significantly higher-grade intervals within lower grade intersections has not been determined.

At this early prospective stage of the project, rigorous quality control was not required. The laboratories used for sample analysis are accredited and have their own Quality Control and Quality Assurance protocols for sample preparation and assaying.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the collection of the four samples on the Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Property.

There was no bias in the sampling program completed during the Property visit that was undertaken to test the repeatability of sample results obtained from previous sampling campaigns. The author designed the program as a quality control measure.

The author examined the Property on February 20, 2017 with Andrew Molnar and examined several locations on the property to determine the overall geological setting.

The author took samples on the visit from four locations and these were delivered to Activation Laboratories Ltd.(Actlabs) in Kamloops, British Columbia, (an accredited analytical laboratory pursuant to NI 43-101). Activation Laboratories Ltd.(Actlabs) in Kamloops, ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited (Lab 790) by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP-OES analysis and Gold Fire Assay ICP-OES code 1A2-ICP. Actlabs is independent of Northern Lion Gold Corp., Andrew Molnar, and the Author.

Table 4: Author Collected Sample

Sample No	WGS84E	WGS84N	Zone	Comments
R17-01	288161	5616822	11	Resample of 1989 sample, number unknow, channel samples ~24 cm long, highly silicified , minor carbonate, fractured ,
R17-02	288161	5616822	11	Resample of 1989 sample, number unknow, channel samples ~ 30 cm long, fault breccia? minor carbonate, fractured , rust brown
R17-03	288119	5616874	11	Channel sample ~ 65cm, highly alter with clay and silica, minor carbonate, alter zone.
R17-04	288242	5616921	11	Quartz, carbonate vein 5 cm think, brown weathered surface

Table 5: Select Author Collected Assays

Sample No.	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Mn ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Ca %	Co ppm	Cr ppm	Fe %	Mg %
R17-01	< 2	53	1130	27	46	57	109	8.94	22	29	4.17	2.43
R17-02	97	85	1030	43	75	7	52	4.12	28	140	6.23	1.87
R17-03	83	80	1170	9	59	57	114	7.25	21	10	5.21	2.49
R17-04	35	41	1460	25	61	22	592	9.78	20	44	5.5	4.21

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

This is an early-stage exploration project and to date no metallurgical testing has been undertaken.

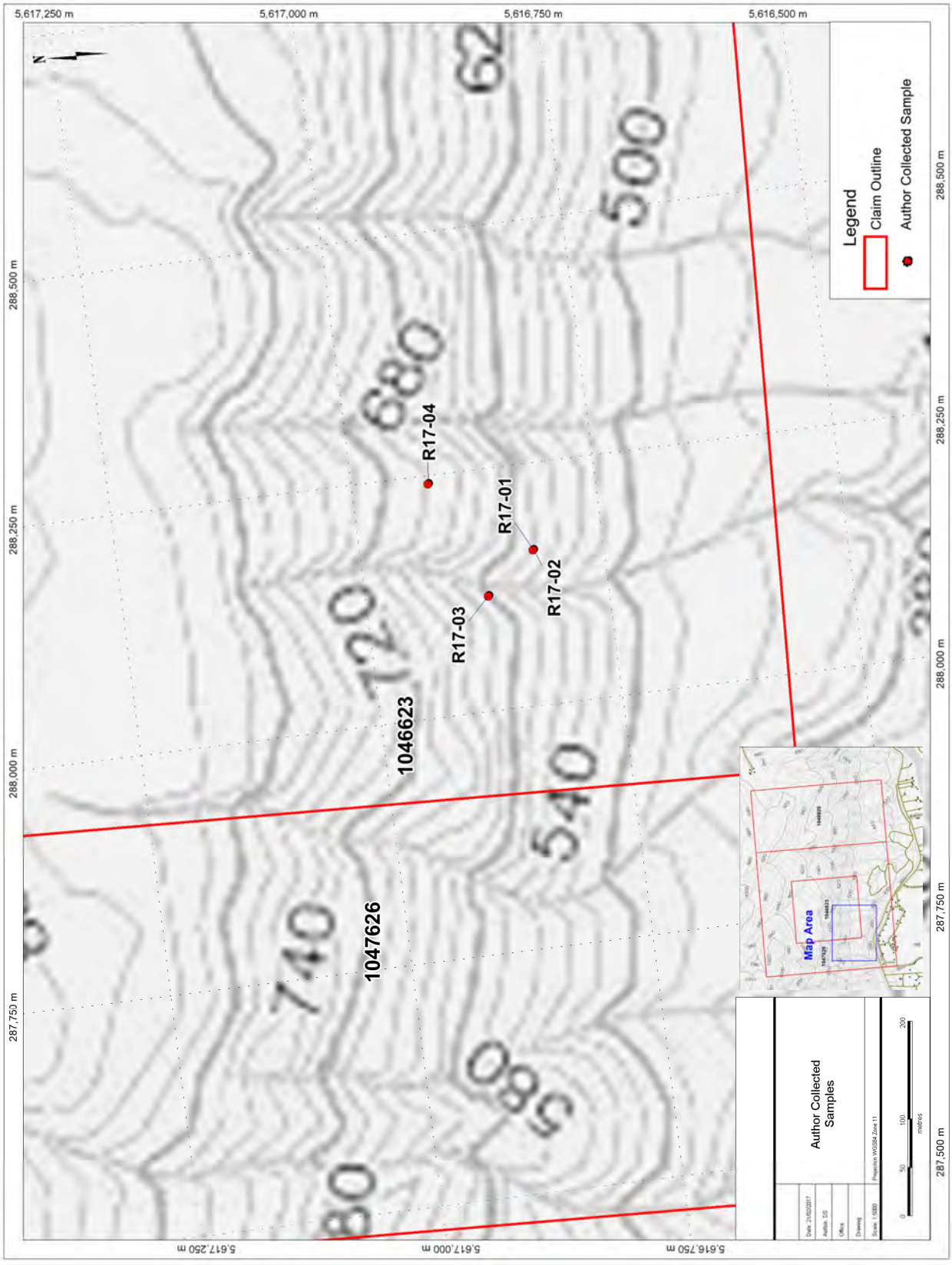
14 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

As of February,11 2017 a check of mineral title online website indicates there are no adjacent properties to the Riverside Property.

15 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production on the Property. The author has not been informed by Northern Lion Gold Corp. of any environmental liabilities associated with the Property. Northern Lion Gold Corp. is bound by the laws of the Province of BC concerning environmental compliance.

Figure 8: Author Collected Samples



16 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This report was commissioned by Northern Lion Gold Corp. and prepared by Derrick Strickland P. Geo. This technical report was prepared to support a property acquisition on the TSX Venture Exchange.

Large, north-easterly trending quartz-carbonate vein systems are widespread in both grid Yoo Hoo and EP 2 grid areas (1.5 km apart)

The Yoo Hoo grid, north-westerly trending and steeply dipping fault structures host auriferous quartz chalcedony veins containing minor amounts of fine arsenopyrite and pyrite These are narrow, between 0.5 and 1.8 metres wide with much pinch and swell. They are, however, persistent and can be traced for well over 100 metres. Geochemically these veins are anomalous in Au, As, and locally Sb and Mo. Mapping shows a close spatial relationship between these veins and a series of alkalic, dioritic to syenodioritic dykes with similar trend.

The flat lying gossan zone lies to the east and above the north-westerly veins. It is an extensive alteration system with much veining. The gossan as a whole has a geochemical signature similar to the auriferous veins with high As, and locally anomalous Au, Sb, and Mo. Initial sampling shows that gold values occur in a number of vein systems within this alteration zone. There are indications from the mapping that intrusives lie directly beneath the zone. With this in mind, a genetic link appears to be developing between the two auriferous systems.

Late stage structurally controlled alteration consists of silicified and clay altered core zones enveloped by pervasive oxidized hematitic alteration. A near vertical northerly trending fault zone was encountered while building the drill site and was intersected in drill hole PGRC-90-1 between 12 and 24 metres depth (Wells et al 1990) . The main alteration zone exposed in the cliff was encountered in the drill holes from 60-217 metres and suggests an east trending zone with a shallow northerly dip of approximately 20º.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of the present study, it is concluded that the Riverside Property is a property of merit and possesses good potential for the discovery of gold mineralization.

In order to continue to evaluate the economic potential of the Riverside Property, a program of property mapping, trenching, and ground geophysics is warranted. The expected cost of the programme is $118,085 CDN.

17 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Riverside Property is sufficient to merit the following work program:

The suggested work program includes a compilation of all historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Riverside Property, and the rendering of this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids, samples, trenches, geophysical survey locations, and detailed property geological maps.

The fieldwork component will include induced polarization geophysical surveying, geological mapping, and trenching and sampling as warranted. The intent of this work would be to re-define the, epithermal mineralization.

Table 6: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS Database	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
Geological mapping and Prospecting 2 person crew	days	$950	16	$ 15,200
Geophysical Survey IP Survey	line-km	$3,000	15	$ 45,000
Geologist	days	$750	16	$ 12,000
Assaying rock samples	sample	$32	250	$ 8,000
Accommodation and Meals	days	$175	48	$ 8,400
Vehicle 1 truck	days	$150	15	$ 2,250
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$1,500	1	$ 1,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	$ 7,500
		Subtotal		$ 107,350
Contingency (10%)				$ 10,735
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				$ 118,085

18 REFERENCES

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19 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Riverside Property, British Columbia NTS 82L12 and 92I09 -119° 59' Longitude and 50° 40’ Latitude” dated March 24th 2017.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993.

I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993, and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metal, and coal mineral exploration, throughout Canada, United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea and Pakistan.

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 organization (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.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled “NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Riverside Property, British Columbia NTS 82L12 and 92I09 -119° 59' Longitude and 50° 40’ Latitude” dated March 24th 2017.” I visited the Riverside Property on February 20, 2017.

I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I am independent of Northern Lion Gold Corp. and Andrew Molnar in applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities of any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Riverside Property. The Property that is the subject of this report, nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with Northern Lion Gold Corp. and Andrew Molnar, nor do I to the best of my knowledge hold any securities in any corporate entity within a two (2) kilometre distance of any part of the subject Riverside Property.

To the best of my knowledge, I have no prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report.

This report was prepared as part of a TSXV transaction which will result in the acquisition of the Riverside Property. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and attest that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I consent to the use of extracts, or summary of this Technical Report.

20 SIGNATURE PAGE

Dated this 24th Day of March, 2017

Original Singed and Sealed

Derrick Strickland P.Geo.