Assessment Report

Geological, Geophysical and Geochemical Surveying On the MEL East Claim Block Northern Tiger Resources Inc. 2010

MEL 1-25 (YC41187 – YC41211), MEL 27-32 (YC41213 – YC41218),
MEL 33-38 (YC47256 – YC47261), MEL 47-48 (YC41233 – YC41234),
MEL 58-63 (YC41244 – YC41249), MEL 78-79 (YC41264 – YC41265),
MEL 96-102 (YC41282 – YC41288), MEL 104 (YC41290), MEL 106 (YC41292),
MEL 108 (YC41294), MEL 110 (YC41296), MEL 112 (YC41298), MEL 114 (YC41300),
MEL 116-120 (YC41302 – YC41306)

Wolverine Creek area,
62°40' N Latitude, 137°19' W Longitude
Whitehorse Mining District

NTS Sheet 115I/11, Zone 8

May 26 – May 28, 2010 & August 20 – September 3, 2010

Effective Date: September 14, 2010

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May 20, 2011

Summary

An exploration program consisting of a ground induced polarization and resistivity survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling was conducted by Northern Tiger in 2010. The sampling and mapping program was carried out by JP Exploration Services in May. Aurora Geosciences was contracted in late August/early September to conduct the ground geophysical survey.

The MEL East property consists of 65 quartz mining claims covering 1,309.7 hectares (3,236.4 acres) directly west of the Yukon and Pelly Rivers. It was staked in February 2006 by Minto Explorations Ltd. to cover ground prospective for "Minto-style" copper-gold mineralization. The property is located about 85 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and within 10 kilometres of the all-weather Minto mine access road and large airstrip.

The MEL property is located within the northern limit of the Intermontane Superterrane, which occurs as a narrow sequence of Triassic to Lower Jurassic Stikinia Terrane volcanic and volcanoclastic strata mixed with Lower Jurassic Quesnellia Terrane metaigneous units. The MEL property is underlain by the northern portion of the same Quesnellia Terrane batholith (the Klotassin Batholith) that hosts the Minto deposit. Minto-style copper-gold-silver mineralization is the intended target of exploration on the MEL claims.

The Minto deposit occurs as a flat-lying body at depth, with no surface exposure other than minor hydrothermally transported copper oxide mineralization in the form of azurite and malachite. The deposit was discovered and delineated through diamond drilling. Any surface geochemical signatures are likely to be subdued; thus modest anomalies and surface occurrences may represent a significant target at depth.

The MEL property is underlain by medium to coarse grained, moderately foliated granodiorite, with minor zones of strong biotite enrichment; the alteration setting hosting the Minto deposit. No mineralized occurrences have yet to be identified either historically or during Northern Tiger's exploration tenure. Soil sampling has returned weak copper values below 100 ppm.

Two geophysical surveys were conducted on the MEL property in 2009. 288 line kilometres of magnetic and radiometric data were flown, revealing an increase in magnetic gradient from west to east across the property. A 7.8 line kilometre gradient IP ground geophysical survey was also conducted with 2.45 line kilometres of pole-dipole IP. The ground geophysical survey failed to identify any significant anomalies.

In May 2010, a geologist-prospector team was sent to the property to follow up on weak Cu-in-soil anomalies discovered during the 2008 exploration program, one of which was coincident with a magnetic high identified from the 2009 airborne geophysical survey. Following surface exploration, an induced polarization and resistivity ground geophysical survey was conducted over the prospective area by Aurora Geosciences in late August. No significant anomalies were identified by the ground geophysical survey.

No further exploration is recommended for the 2011 field season. Current information and data available should be compiled and reviewed to revaluate the property's mineral potential. Following such a review, it is recommended that Northern Tiger consider allowing the claims to lapse.

Total applicable expenditures incurred on the MEL East property in 2010 were **CDN$90,075**.

Following the airborne geophysical survey in 2009, a distinct transition into rocks with a high magnetic signature was found to correspond with an area that produced the highest copper-in-soil value (82.6 ppm Cu) on the MEL property. Geologists were contracted in May 2010 to conduct additional sampling, prospecting and mapping on the property to determine the source of the Cu-in-soil anomaly and the magnetic high. Given the abundance of ground cover, it was determined that the best way to identify the source of the surface mineralization was to conduct another ground geophysical survey over the prospective area. Aurora Geosciences conducted the induced polarization and resistivity ground geophysical survey on the MEL property in late August/early September of 2010.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The MEL property, located in central Yukon and consisting of 81 full quartz mining claims in two blocks covering 1,637.2 hectares (4,045.6 acres), was staked in February 2006 by Minto Explorations Ltd. to cover ground prospective for "Minto-style" copper-gold mineralization. In June 2008 Northern Tiger Resources Inc. (Northern Tiger) obtained a 100% interest in the claims, in exchange for exploration commitments. An exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and sampling over some magnetic anomalies was conducted by Northern Tiger from May 26 to 28 followed by a ground IP and resistivity geophysical survey from August 20 to September 3 in 2010.

This report will focus on discussing details of the 2010 exploration program, including interpretation of results. The results and interpretation of the ground geophysical survey are discussed in a geophysical report, attached in its entirety as Appendix 5.

1.2 Sources of Information

Little information on the geological and mineralogical setting of the actual property is available, although some regional geological data was taken from the Yukon Geology Survey website. The geological setting and potential deposit model is similar to that of Capstone Mining Corporation's Minto mine site, located about 10 kilometers to the southeast. Details of the Minto deposit were taken from the Capstone Mining Corporation website.

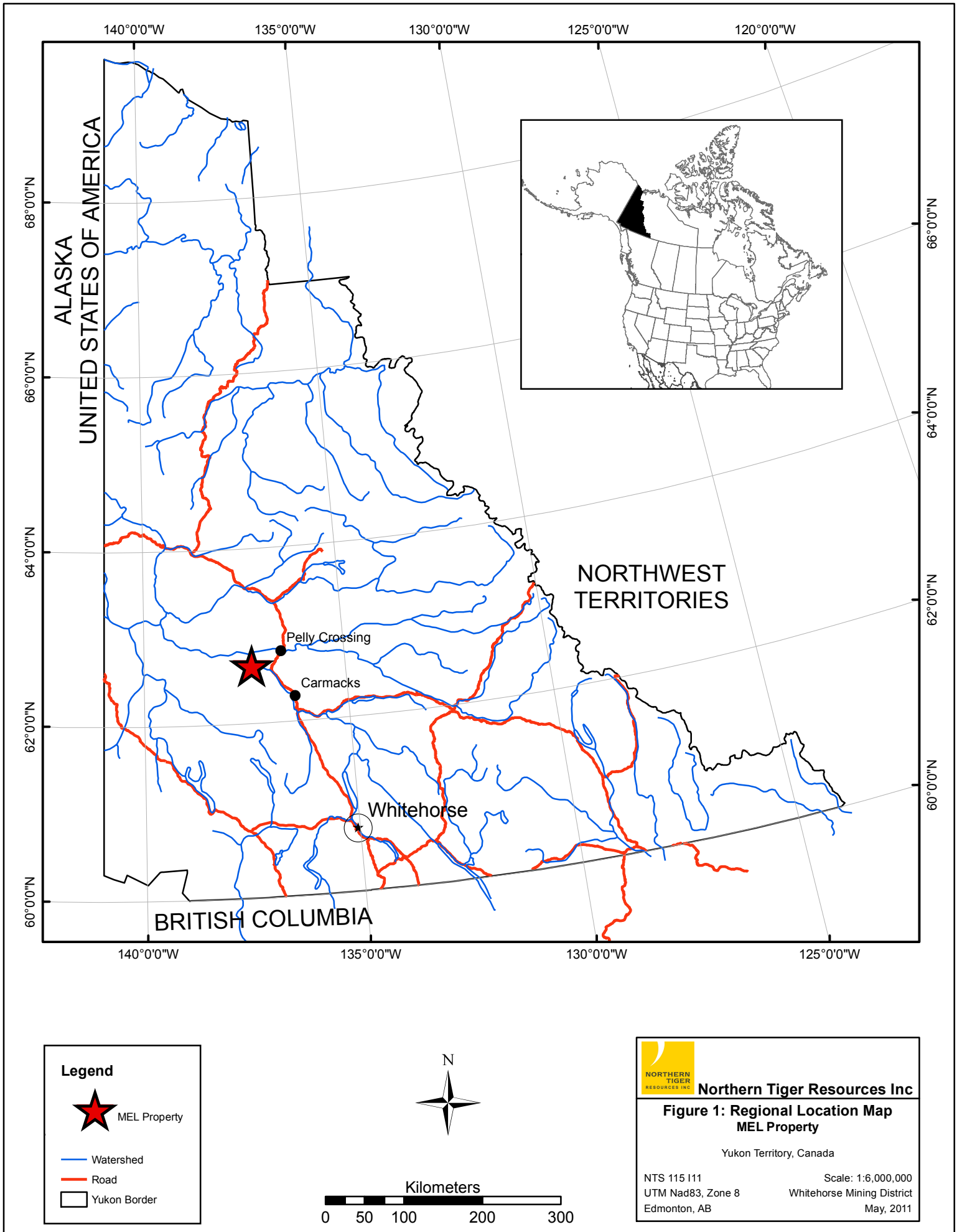
1.3 Terms of Reference

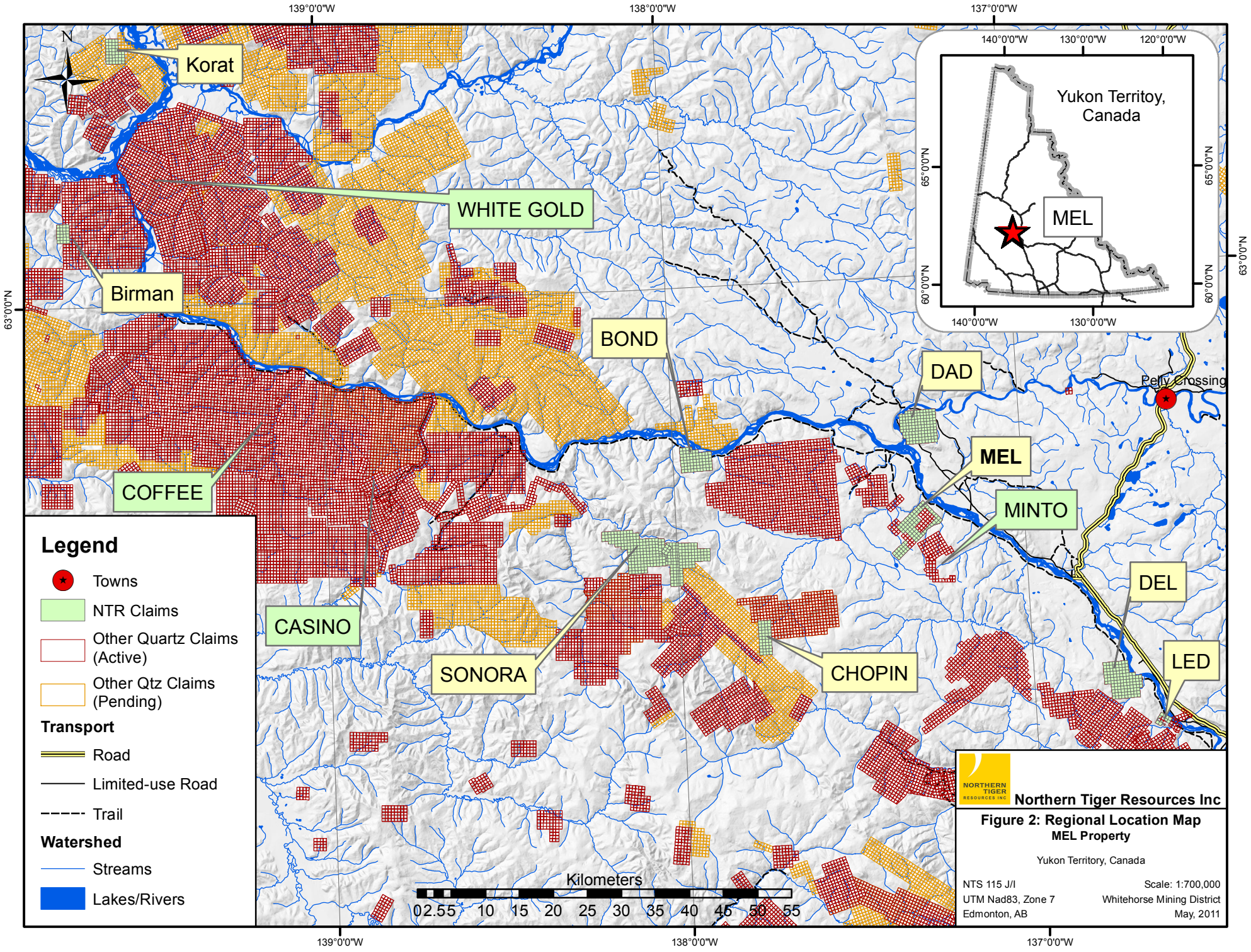
This report was prepared to satisfy requirements for Assessment Report filing by the Yukon Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

2.0 Property Description and Location

The MEL property is located in central Yukon and consists of 75 quartz mining claims in two blocks covering 1,637.2 hectares (4,045.6 acres). The property is located about 85 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and is centered at 62°40' N Latitude, 137°19' W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 381320E, 6950600N, Zone 8) within NTS map sheet 115I/11. The property has not undergone a legal survey.

No mineral reserves or resources have been delineated on the property to date. No hard rock mine workings, tailings ponds or waste deposits exist within the project area. No special environmental concerns or liabilities are known for this area.

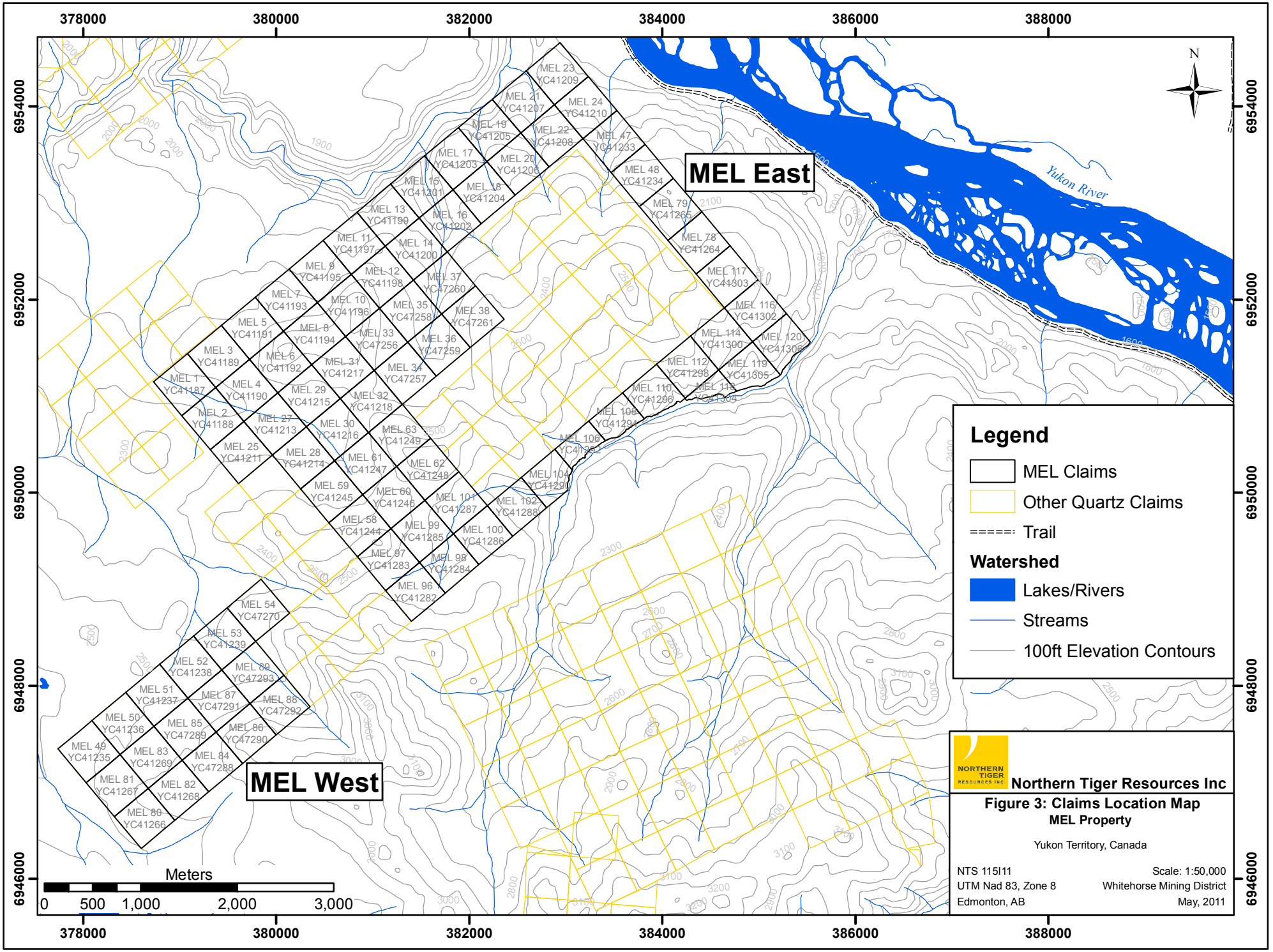

140°0'0"W
135°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
125°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
68°0'0"N
66°0'0"N
64°0'0"N
62°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
ALASKA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Pelly Crossing
Carmacks
Whitehorse
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Legend
MEL Property
Watershed
Road
Yukon Border
N
Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 1: Regional Location Map
MEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I11
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:6,000,000
Whitehorse Mining District
May, 2011


139°0'0"W
138°0'0"W
137°0'0"W
63°0'0"N
N
Korat
WHITE GOLD
Birman
BOND
DAD
Pelly Crossing
MEL
MINTO
COFFEE
CASINO
SONORA
CHOPIN
DEL
LED
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
Yukon Territoy, Canada
Legend
Towns
NTR Claims
Other Quartz Claims (Active)
Other Qtz Claims (Pending)
Transport
Road
Limited-use Road
Trail
Watershed
Streams
Lakes/Rivers
Kilometers
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 2: Regional Location Map
MEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 J/I
UTM Nad83, Zone 7
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:700,000
Whitehorse Mining District
May, 2011

Northern Tiger Resources: MEL East Property

Table 1: Claims Status

Grant Number	Claim Number	Expiry Date
YC41187 - YC41193	MEL 1-7	February 23, 2017
YC41195 - YC41211	MEL 9-25	February 23, 2017
YC41213 - YC41218	MEL 27-32	February 23, 2017
YC41233 - YC41234	MEL 47-48	February 23, 2017
YC41245	MEL 59	February 23, 2017
YC41248 - YC41249	MEL 62-63	February 23, 2017
YC41264 - YC41265	MEL 78-79	February 23, 2017
YC41282	MEL 96	February 23, 2017
YC41284	MEL 98	February 23, 2017
YC41294	MEL 108	February 23, 2017
YC41296	MEL 110	February 23, 2017
YC41298	MEL 112	February 23, 2017
YC41300	MEL 114	February 23, 2017
YC41302 - YC41306	MEL 116-120	February 23, 2017
YC41194	MEL 8	February 23, 2018
YC41244	MEL 58	February 23, 2018
YC41246 - YC41247	MEL 60-61	February 23, 2018
YC41283	MEL 97	February 23, 2018
YC41285	MEL 99	February 23, 2018
YC41286 - YC41288	MEL 100-102	February 23, 2018
YC41290	MEL 104	February 23, 2018
YC41292	MEL 106	February 23, 2018
YC47256 - YC47261	MEL 33-38	February 23, 2020


MEL East
MEL West
Yukon River
N
Legend
MEL Claims
Other Quartz Claims
Trail
Watershed
Lakes/Rivers
Streams
100ft Elevation Contours
Meters
0 500 1,000 2,000 3,000
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 3: Claims Location Map
MEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115I11
UTM Nad 83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:50,000
Whitehorse Mining District
May, 2011

3.0 Physiography, Climate, Access and Infrastructure

3.1 Physiography and Climate

The MEL property is located in an area of gentle topographic relief just southwest of the confluence of Wolverine Creek and the Yukon River. Elevations range from about 2,000 feet (609m) to 3,100 feet (945m).

Overall, outcrop is sparse on the property as is typical in the region. Permafrost is discontinuous.

Vegetation consists of black spruce in low lying marshy areas spruce and lodgepole pine on dryer slopes with occasional stands of white spruce in the transition areas. South facing slopes are shrubby to clear of substantial vegetation. A forest fire in 1995 has resulted in areas of thick pine growth replacing earlier post-fire aspen and willow.

Typical central Yukon weather can be expected consisting of warm summers and cold winters and light precipitation.

3.2 Access and Infrastructure

The Minto mine site is located 6.8 kilometres south of the MEL property boundary. Recently rehabilitated drill roads extend to within one kilometre. The Minto Landing airstrip is located about 35 km to the south. The mine is serviced by an all-weather access road extending from the North Klondike Highway, with seasonal ferry service across the river, as well as winter road access at the same location. An all-weather airstrip capable of servicing large cargo turboprop aircraft is located at the mine site. The mine is serviced by the Aishihik-Whitehorse electrical grid.

The MEL property is large enough to contain any future mining, milling and waste disposal areas.

Carmacks is serviced by the Klondike Highway, a major all-weather highway extending from Whitehorse to Dawson City, and by grid electric power extending from Whitehorse. The community of about 350 has basic services, including food and fuel supplies and seasonal helicopter and fixed wing services. The community of Pelly Crossing, population about 300, is located about 30 kilometres northeast of Minto Landing, and 102 road kilometres north of Carmacks. Pelly Crossing also has basic services and provides much of the workforce at the Minto mine site. Whitehorse, located 170 km to the south, is a full service community with a population of about 23,000, including a sophisticated mineral exploration service community and an available workforce.

4.0 History

No mineral occurrences within the MEL property boundaries are identified in the current Yukon Minfile database; no evidence of significant surface exploration is readily visible. The area was staked partly due to proximity to the Minto copper-gold mine to the south, held by Capstone Mining Corporation, and also due to its similarity of geological setting to the Minto deposit.

Several occurrences proximal to the MEL claims have been identified. The ADERA occurrence, located directly north of Wolverine Creek, was staked in 1973 to cover areas of similar geological setting to the Minto mine. Exploration gave "disappointing results" (Yukon Minfile, 2011).

The ORI occurrence, located about 1.0 km south of the southern MEL property boundary, was first staked in 1971 by NRD Mining Ltd, to cover areas prospective for "Minto-style" mineralization. Geological mapping and grid soil sampling was done in 1972, followed by minor mechanized trenching in 1973. In 1971, the SEE and B claims were staked to the southeast by Adera Mining Ltd, which then entered into a joint venture with Consolidated Standard Minerals. Grid soil sampling and geological mapping in 1972 was followed by bulldozer trenching in 1973 and further geochemical analysis in 1974. The 1974 program returned anomalous gold and mercury values, which were not repeated during resampling in 1975 (Yukon Minfile, 2011).

The GIANT occurrence, located about 1.0 km south of the southwest corner of the main block of the MEL property, is a drilled prospect targeting a Minto-style copper-gold-silver showing within subparallel gneissic zones within foliated granodiorite. It was staked in 1973 and sold as two adjoining blocks to Tay River Minerals and Black Giant Minerals respectively; the blocks extend onto the current MEL property. In 1974 Black Giant drilled five holes, conducted surface magnetometer surveys and excavated six bulldozer trenches. A soil sampling program outlined a 400-metre gneissic zone hosting chalcopyrite, copper oxides and minor magnetite. Trenching indicated zone widths ranged from 0.6 to 15 metres, returning results to 0.2% copper, 0.1 g/t gold and 6.9 g/t silver across 3 metres. The best drill intercept graded 0.1% copper, 0.69 g/t gold and 1.4 g/t silver across 3.0 metres (Yukon Minfile, 2011). The 1974 program included geological mapping within the present MEL property.

5.0 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The MEL property is located within the northern limit of the Intermontane Superterrane (Hart, 2008), occurring as a narrow sequence of Triassic to Lower Jurassic Stikinia Terrane volcanic and volcaniclastic strata mixed with Lower Jurassic Quesnellia Terrane metaigneous units. This superterrane extends northwest – southeast, largely along the Yukon River, within the much more aerially extensive Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The latter occurs as a broad sequence of accreted terrane abutted against the northwest – southeast trending Tintina Fault, separating the YTT from shelf to off-shelf sediments bordering the ancient North American Continent to the northeast. The Tintina Fault is located about 65 kilometres northeast of the DAD property. The YTT consists of a belt of Devono-Mississippian metamorphic rocks, mainly metavolcanics with lesser metasediments. The northwest – southeast trending Denali (Shakwak) Fault about 170 km to the southwest forms the southwestern boundary of the YTT, separating it from a younger sequence of accreted terrane farther to the southwest (Davidson, 2008).

Stikinia Terrane units consist largely of Upper Triassic Povoas Formation basalts to andesites, including andesitic ash through lapilli tuffs, with lesser clastic sedimentary units ranging from coarse conglomerate through mudstone to shale. These represent the northernmost portions of the Whitehorse Trough. Stikinia Terrane units commonly abut against Quesnellia Terrane Lower Jurassic Aishikik Suite medium to coarse grained biotite-hornblende metagranites and granodiorites, commonly moderately foliated. The Minto copper-gold mine occurs within the Klotassin Batholith, a foliated biotite granite member of the Aishikik Suite.

Much of the area surrounding the Intermontane Terrane is underlain by Upper Cretaceous to early Tertiary Carmacks Group volcanics, comprised largely of mafic flood basalts and andesites, with lesser felsic flow and tuffaceous units, and localized basal clastic strata (Open File, Geological Survey of Canada, 2001).

5.2 Property Geology

The MEL property occurs entirely within the same large unit of Aishikik Suite metagranite as the Minto copper-gold mine. Capstone Mining Corporation website literature designates this unit as the "Klotassin Batholith". Within MEL property boundaries, this unit occurs as a medium to coarse grained biotite granite, which is potassic-feldspar porphyritic to megacrystic in northwestern areas. The metagranites are commonly foliated; 2008 mapping identified two orientation sets, one extending roughly northeast-southwest and dipping steeply southeast, the other extending north-northwest with steep west-southwest to vertical dips. Narrow, centimetre-scale biotitic zones were identified in northwestern portions of the main block. Geologists described this unit as a granodiorite during the 2010 mapping program.

Abundant narrow aplite and pegmatite dykes, commonly with significant chlorite-epidote-quartz stockwork alteration in areas of extensive aplite dykes, occur throughout the property. Mapping in 2008 and 2010 suggests that dykes, and small scale shear zones, confirm the north-northwest trending lineation exhibited by one of the foliation orientations.

Dacite feldspar porphyry float was identified on the western MEL claims in 2010. The mapping geologist suggested the likely source to be a dyke of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain suite.

A small unit of Wolverine Creek Suite stratigraphy along the north margin of the southwest block was identified from geological maps provided by the Yukon Geology Survey. This was not identified in the field in 2008, but geological mapping in 2010 noted the presence of olivine basalt flows along Wolverine Creek just north of the property. Minor basalt dykes were also recorded in the southeastern property area.

6.0 Deposit Model

The deposit model utilized as an exploration target is that of "Minto-style" copper-gold-silver mineralization, the setting of the currently producing Minto deposit. The following information was provided by the Capstone Mining Corporation website, and the Yukon Minfile database.

The Minto deposit occurs as a flat-lying body approximately 1,100 feet (335 metres) long in a north-south orientation, 800 feet (245 metres) in an east-west orientation, and averaging 100 feet (30 metres) in thickness. The deposit is hosted by foliated granodiorite to granodioritic gneiss, with higher grade zones hosted by more strongly foliated and strongly biotite-enriched sections. In the Minto deposit area, the main diagnostic feature is the presence of foliation in otherwise non-foliated Klotassin Batholith granodiorite (Capstone Mining Corporation website, 2010).

The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, and minor pyrite with accessory magnetite, with gold and silver occurring with the bornite (Capstone website, 2010). Gold occurs as free gold, and silver occurs as "hessite", a silver telluride. Copper oxide minerals, mainly azurite and malachite, occur along the upper portions of the zone where in contact with surface weathering, and along fractures and joint planes outbound from the deposit. A distinct zonation occurs from west to east, extending from bornite-chalcopyrite-magnetite in the west through bornite-chalcopyrite in central areas to pyrite in eastern areas. Hydrothermal alteration also exhibits zonation, extending from potassic and/or phyllic alteration within mineralized zones to epidote +/- chlorite – propylitic assemblages along marginal areas (Capstone website, 2010). Potassic alteration typically occurs as zones of coarse strongly foliated biotite, comprising up to half of the rock mass. Alteration does not extend far beyond the margins of mineralization.

This model has no analogues on a worldwide basis, with several theories brought forth regarding its origin. In a 1999 report, SRK Consulting Inc. theorized the deposit resulted from emplacement of hydrothermal fluids into dilation zones. Analogies to porphyry-style copper deposits and iron-oxide copper-gold (IOCG) deposits have also been put forth.

Results of Capstone's Phase IV Pre-feasibility study undertaken by SRK Consulting stated the proven and probable mineral resource increased to 10.9 million tonnes grading 1.6% copper, 0.64 g/t gold and 5.9 g/t silver (Capstone Mining Corp. Press Release, December 2009).

7.0 Mineralization

No surface exposures of Minto-style mineralization, or of other mineralized settings, were identified through year-2008 or 2010 geological mapping (Map 1), nor have any been identified through historical exploration.

Several reconnaissance-style soil geochemical sampling traverses conducted across the property in 2008 revealed one area of weakly elevated copper values in the western margin of the main block. The highest value was 77 ppm copper, with 0.4 g/t silver and above-background gold values. This sample was obtained directly along the property boundary, and likely reflecting a source within the adjacent APEX claims to the south, uphill from the sample (Map 3). Analysis for gold revealed only one anomalous value of 0.021 g/t, obtained in the north-central property area (Map 4). However, copper values exceeding 25 ppm are commonly associated with above-background gold values. 2008 silt sampling focusing along the stream forming the southern property boundary revealed one slightly elevated value of 0.013 g/t gold (Map 4) towards the eastern downstream limit of sampling along the stream. No other significant anomalies, including those of pathfinder elements, were returned in 2008.

Three small soil geochemical grids targeting magnetic anomalies were sampled on the MEL property in 2009. One soil sample returned an elevated copper value of 82.6 ppm. This area was targeted for additional soil sampling in 2010. Due diligence samples of the same soil that returned elevated copper values in 2009 also returned anomalous copper values of 48 ppm (with 0.5 ppm silver) and 72 ppm in 2010. In addition to confirming elevated values returned from previous exploration, a soil sample line added 100 metres to the south of the grid returned two adjacent samples with 48 ppm Cu and 96 ppm Cu. Sample ML-S23 yielded the highest copper, gold and silver values at 96 ppm, 0.02 g/t and 0.6 g/t respectively. Few other samples returned weakly elevated gold and silver values; no significant anomalies were identified on MEL East in 2010.

8.0 Exploration Program

The 2010 exploration program on MEL East consisted of a reconnaissance-style sampling program conducted from May 26th to 28th and a ground IP and resistivity survey from August 20th to September 3rd. A total of 3 rocks, 55 soils and 1 silt sample were taken. Soil sample lines were added to an existing grid and elsewhere with samples taken at a station spacing of 50 metres. Additional weakly elevated copper values were returned from soil samples in a prospective area initially discovered in 2009. Silt and rock samples were also taken in prospective areas, but did not return anomalous metal values.

Following the surface sampling program, Aurora Geosciences Ltd was contracted to conduct a ground geophysical survey over the Cu-in-soil anomaly identified in 2009 and 2010. The geophysical survey did not identify any IP or resistivity anomalies that would be consistent with a Minto style mineralized body. Aurora's geophysical report is included as Appendix 5.

9.0 Sampling Method and Approach

All geochemical sampling was subject to rigorous parameters, including detailed descriptions of each sample. Rock samples were obtained using an Estwing rock hammer, and located in the field using a non-differential Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument. Samples were placed in plastic bags designed specifically for rock sampling. A tag with the unique sample number was placed in the bag; the sample number was written on both sides of the bag using permanent markers. The sample numbers were also written on metal "butter tags" or on flagging tape and fixed to the field sample location.

Rock samples were recorded as to location (UTM NAD 83), exposure type (outcrop, rubblecrop, float, etc.), lithology, modifier (for textural or structural descriptions), colour, alteration, economic mineralization including estimated amounts, date, sampler and comments (Appendix 3). Minimum sample weight was 0.5 kg, although samples tend to be larger than this.

Soil samples were recorded as to location (UTM NAD 83), horizon, depth, slope angle, colour, vegetation type, surficial geology, fragment lithology (where applicable), date, sampler and comments. If a particular parameter could not be determined, particularly for fragment lithology, no record was made. Samples were preferably taken of B-horizon material, although sampling of A or C horizon soil was done where B-horizon material was unavailable. This was preferable to omitting the sample. The minimum original sample weight was 0.25 kg. Sample numbers were written on a "butter tag" or written on flagging tape and fixed to the field sample location. Samples were placed in kraft bags, with a tag showing the unique sample number placed in the bag, and the sample number written in permanent marker on both sides of the bag. The bags were then dried as much as possible before shipping.

Variability in results of soil sampling may be caused by depth of overburden, slope angle, and outcrop exposure, with lower values expected in flat areas with thick overburden. Gold ions are less mobile also, potentially resulting in less aerially extensive gold anomalies.

Silt samples were taken from several locations at a particular site to improve representability, focusing on fine material. Sample locations in UTM NAD-83 format were recorded in the field using a non-differential GPS and described as to texture, colour, stream grade and width, date, sampler and comments. Samples were placed in kraft bags with a sample tag showing unique sample number, labeled and marked in the field in the same manner as soil samples. All samples were taken in order to provide accurate representation of mineralization present.

Field data was entered into Microsoft Excel spreadsheet format, and later matched with analytical results. This process was continually re-checked to ensure correct results are associated with descriptions.

The routine and repetitive methodology of soil and silt sampling should eliminate any chance of bias; metal values should accurately represent actual amounts per site. Soil anomalies may be transported, depending on slope and groundwater conditions; detailed records of slope, vegetation, soil conditions are used to determine probability of transportation. Care was taken

during rock sampling to obtain as representative a sample as possible, including a comprehensive description of sample types.

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

All rock samples were placed in thick plastic industry standard sample bags, sealed with thick plastic serrated cable ties and sent in a similarly sealed rice bag to the ALS Chemex preparation lab in Whitehorse, Yukon before being transferred to ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C., an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2000 certification**.** Sealed rice bags were personally brought to the prep lab or handed to the expeditor from Small's Expediting Services, which shipped them by truck and delivered them directly to the prep lab. All rock samples were crushed to ensure that a minimum of 70% of the material was less than 2.0 mm in size; this material was thoroughly mixed. From this, a 250g sample was pulverized to 75-micron size; then a 50-gram sample of this underwent fire assay analysis with atomic absorption finish. This technique provides gold analysis ranging from 0.005 to 10.0 g/t gold.

Soil and silt samples were screened to 180-micron size (minus-80 mesh); the fine fraction then underwent gold analysis by 30-gram fire assay with ICP – AES finish, providing a detection limit of 0.005 g/t. Individual samples were placed in kraft bags and also sealed with a cable tie; samples were placed in properly labeled rice bags, also sealed with a cable tie, and shipped to ALS Chemex in the same manner as rock samples.

All samples were analyzed by 35-element ICP to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W and Zn.

ALS Chemex provides comprehensive in-house quality-control, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. ALS Chemex also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 35 elements involved in ICP analysis and gold to determine accuracy of analysis. The lab also incorporates more limited analysis of standard samples with known element concentrations provided by several outside firms.

11.0 Data Verification

Due to the reconnaissance style exploration in 2008 and lack of resultant strongly anomalous values and lack of data prior to 2008, no data verification was done on the property during that exploration program.

Repeat samples were taken in 2010 of the soil sample elevated in copper identified in 2009. Copper values returned from these due diligence samples were slightly lower than those from 2009, but reasonable to confirm the presence of a weak copper anomaly. Additional samples taken south of the 2009 anomaly also returned elevated copper values providing greater confidence in the anomaly.

12.0 Adjacent Properties

The two MEL claim blocks were originally staked as a single block of 120 claims. A claim dispute resulted from near-simultaneous staking of the APEX 1-39 claims by Mr. Sean Ryan; the claims were awarded to the latter, resulting in a "halo" of MEL claims surrounding the Apex 1-27 block. The APEX 28-39 block occurs between, and is contiguous with, the boundaries of the main and southwest MEL blocks (Figure 3). Mr. Ryan also added the SPEAR 1-12 claims along the northwest boundary of the main MEL block.

The DEF 1-88 block extends to within 0.5 km of the southern boundary of the main MEL block. This block is held by Capstone Mining Corporation and is contiguous with their 76-claim MINTO block hosting the Minto copper-gold mine.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallogenic Testing

No mineral processing or metallogenic testing is known to have been done on the DAD property.

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral resource or reserve estimates compliant with current resource standards under National Instrument 43-101 have been calculated.

15.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information was involved in compilation of this report. The report was based on information from the 2008, 2009 and 2010 surface programs by Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

16.0 Discussion and Conclusion

16.1 Discussion

The MEL claim block and the Minto copper-gold deposit are underlain by the same granodioritic batholith, called the "Klotassin Batholith" in Capstone Mining Corporation literature. Several similar deposits and drilled prospects have been identified recently near the minesite by Capstone. The flat-lying Minto deposit is not exposed on surface and was discovered through geological, geochemical and geophysical interpretation and by diamond drilling. Thus, the lack of pronounced geochemical anomalies does not negate the possibility of a similar deposit.

Areas of increased outcrop exposure reveal small zones of biotite enrichment, likely of hydrothermal origin. This is a similar alteration setting to that of the Minto mine. Minor epidote occurs within the granodiorite, particularly within small late pegmatite dykes. The presence of the two sets of structural lineation, particularly the north-northwest extending lineation, indicates some potential for a structural host setting.

The airborne survey conducted in 2009 revealed a magnetic response increasing in intensity eastward reflecting an increase in magnetite alteration in proximity of Carmacks volcanic activity. An IP survey also conducted in 2009 did not result in any promising features.

An area of interest identified in 2009 by a magnetic high coincident with an elevated copper in soil anomaly was revisited in 2010. Resampling and expansion of the soil grid resulted in additional soils with elevated copper values, but a ground geophysical survey targeting the area did not reveal any promising subsurface signatures.

16.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be made from the 2010 program in combination with 2008 and 2009 exploration:

- The MEL block is underlain by the same granodioritic batholith (the Klotassin batholith) that hosts the Minto copper-gold deposit.

- Small zones of biotite enrichment, as well as a north-northwest trending lineation, suggest some "structural preparation" and hydrothermal alteration similar to that of a "Minto-style" deposit, although on a much smaller scale (Schulze, 2008).

- Any surface geochemical signatures are likely to be subdued; thus modest anomalies and small copper oxide occurrences on surface may represent a significant target at depth. However, ground geophysical surveys on MEL East to date have failed to identify any features with great mineral potential beneath samples with elevated copper values.

- No pronounced geochemical anomalies, surface mineralization or interesting subsurface geophysical features have been detected during the 2008, 2009 or 2010 programs. Given the range of surface sampling and geophysical surveying without significant results, the MEL East property is unlikely to host extensive Minto-style mineralization.

17.0 Recommendations

The 2008, 2009 and 2010 mapping, sampling and geophysical surveying have provided adequate coverage on the MEL East property without identifying any area with significant mineral potential. No further exploration is recommended for the claims until all data and information available on the property is compiled and revaluated. If a review of the property's mineral potential does not yield positive results, it is recommended that Northern Tiger consider allowing the claims to lapse.

18.0 References

Davidson, G.S. 2000: Summary Report on the Sonora Gulch Property, Private report for Engineer Mining Corporation.

Gordey, S.P. and Makepeace, A.J., (compilers), 2001: Bedrock Geology, Yukon Territory; Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 3754 and Exploration and Geological Services Division, Yukon Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Open File 2001-1.

Nusbaum, R.W. 1974: Diamond Drilling Report for Black Giant Mines Ltd (N.P.L.) On the Navaho Mineral Claims, Whitehorse Mining Division, Minto Area, Yukon Territory. In-house report for Black Giant Mines.

Schulze, C.M. 2008: Geological and Geochemical Surveying on the MEL Claim Block, MEL Project, Dawson Range, Yukon, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Website, Capstone Mining Corporation, 2010.

Yukon Geological Survey, 2011: Yukon Minfile website, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Appendix 1a: Certificate of Author

I, Bonnie E. Pollries, Geol.I.T., hereby certify that:

1) I am Geologist employed by:
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
Suite 220, 17010 103Ave
Edmonton, Alberta

2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree with Specialization in Geology from the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, in 2009.

3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA) as a Geologist in Training.

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 2 years since my graduation from the University of Alberta.

5) I am not aware of any material facts or material changes with respect to the subject matter of the technical report not contained within the report, of which the omission to disclose makes the report misleading.

6) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with the Mining Recorder's Office, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Dated this 20th Day of May, 2011.

"Bonnie Pollries"

Bonnie Pollries, BSc, Geol.I.T.
Address: Suite 220 – 17010 103Ave
Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1K7
Telephone: 780-428-3465
Fax: 780-428-3476
E-mail: bpollries@northern-tiger.com

Appendix1b: Certificate of Supervisor

I, Dennis J M Ouellette, PGeo, hereby certify that:

1) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist of:
Tigerstar Geoscience
Edmonton, Alberta

2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree in geology from Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, in 1984.

3) I am a member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta (APEGGA).

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 26 years since my graduation from Brandon University.

5) 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.

6) I am not aware of any material facts or material changes with respect to the subject matter of the technical report not contained within the report, of which the omission to disclose makes the report misleading.

7) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1: however this is an Assessment Report and has not been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

8) I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with the Mining Recorder's Office, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Dated this 20th Day of May, 2011.

"Dennis Ouellette"

Dennis Ouellette, BSc, PGeo
Address: Suite 220 – 17010 103Ave
Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1K7
Telephone: 780-428-3465
Fax: 780-428-3476
E-mail: douellette@northern-tiger.com

Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures

MEL East Claims, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Type of Work	No. of Units	Value/Unit	Value
Geophysical Survey			$ 34,443.85
Wages, Geologists			$ 5,645.83
Wages, Prospector			$ 2,398.20
Helicopter time			$ 17,066.39
Camp Costs			$ 28,934.00
Geochemistry			$ 1,638.66
Digitizing			$ 44.09
Totals:			**$ $90,171.02**

Appendix 3: Sample Descriptions and Results

Jean Pautler
Don Coolidge

Mel Property
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
Sample Descriptions - May, 2010

Au in red in g/t
Cu in red in ppm
Anomalous results in red

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 8				Cu	Au	Ag
No.	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE		DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm
ML-R01	Camp Anomaly	381697	6950291	Rock	JP	fine drusy quartz veinlets to few mm	8	<0.005	<0.2
ML-R02	Camp Anomaly	381673	6950263	Rock	JP	aplite subcrop with few mm wide quartz stringers, some drusy, silica-epidote alteration, quartz-epidote veinlets to 1 cm, silica veinlets to 0.5 cm, sampled over 20 by 20m area	<1	<0.005	<0.2
ML-R09	Camp Anomaly	381700	6950300	Rock	JP	dark wathering bedrock of coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite below 30 cm	51	<0.005	<0.2
ML-L101	Central Mel	381778	6952013	Silt	DC	0.5m wide, 5-15 cm deep creek, fine to medium and coarse sandy silt. Taken from natural trapment. Flows from SW 154 degrees.	8	0.012	0.2
ML-S06	East Mel	384634	6952290	Soil	JP	medium brown B, weak rusty, 15 cm depth, sandy, flat slope, coarse grained granodiorite with Ksp megacrysts as outcrop locally weakly foliated at 265/34N, old burn area, poplar, some pine	10	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S07	Camp Anomaly	381676	6950300	Soil	JP	medium brown B-C, 25 cm depth, sandy, gentle slope, granodiorite pebbles	6	<0.005	0.3
ML-S08	Camp Anomaly	381701	6950299	Soil	JP	Resample of 82.6 ppm Cu in soil anomaly (SH894669), separate soil hole, medium brown B-C, 20 cm depth, sandy, gentle slope, beneath pine	48	0.007	0.5
ML-S09	Camp Anomaly	381700	6950300	Soil	JP	Resample of 82.6 ppm Cu in soil anomaly (SH894669), from same soil hole, medium brown B-C, 30 cm depth, sandy, gentle slope	72	<0.005	0.2
ML-S09A	Camp Anomaly	381700	6950300	Soil	JP	light brown A, no vegetation cover, 10-12 cm, roots, fine, organic rich	13	<0.005	0.3
ML-S09B	Camp Anomaly	381700	6950300	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 12-20 cm, sandy	48	<0.005	0.2
ML-S09C	Camp Anomaly	381700	6950300	Soil	JP	dark medium brown, 20-30 cm, pebbly sand	96	0.020	0.6
ML-S10	Camp Anomaly	381724	6950300	Soil	JP	medium brown B-C, 20 cm depth, sandy, gentle slope	7	<0.005	0.4
ML-S11	Camp Anomaly	381748	6950301	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 30 cm depth, weak clayey sandy, gentle-moderate slope	7	<0.005	0.2
ML-S12	Camp Anomaly	381775	6950301	Soil	JP	medium brown B-C, 30 cm depth, sandy, moderate slope, coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite subcrop/rubble, aplite just to south	5	<0.005	0.3
ML-S13	Camp Anomaly	381800	6950299	Soil	JP	medium brown B-C, 30 cm depth, weak clayey sand, moderate slope, weak foliated micaceous aplite subcrop, EOL	7	<0.005	0.3
ML-S14	Camp Anomaly	381825	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 25 cm depth, weak clayey sand, moderate slope, coarse grained granodiorite with Ksp megacrysts as outcrop, minor aplite and pegmatite subcrop in area	10	<0.005	0.2
ML-S15	Camp Anomaly	381800	6950201	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 40 cm depth, weak clayey sand, moderate slope, just below (southwest of) L102N/6800E	16	<0.005	0.3
ML-S16	Camp Anomaly	381775	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 25 cm depth, sandy, moderate slope, coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite subcrop, weak chlorite altered	8	<0.005	0.3
ML-S17	Camp Anomaly	381753	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 30 cm depth, weak clayey sand, moderate slope, coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite subcrop between S17 and S16	11	<0.005	0.4
ML-S18	Camp Anomaly	381726	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown B-C, 20 cm depth, sandy, moderate slope, coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite rubble crop, some pegmatite between S17 and S17	6	<0.005	0.4
ML-S19	Camp Anomaly	381699	6950201	Soil	JP	medium - light brown B-C, 15 cm depth, sandy, area of fine aplite rubble crop	6	<0.005	0.3
ML-S20	Camp Anomaly	381675	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown B-C, 20 cm depth, sandy, moderate slope, coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite rubble crop	5	<0.005	0.3
ML-S21	Camp Anomaly	381650	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 25 cm depth, weak clayey sand, gentle slope, in pines	6	<0.005	0.3

Jean Pautler
Don Coolidge

Mel Property
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
Sample Descriptions - May, 2010

Au in red in g/t
Cu in red in ppm
Anomalous results in red

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 8				Cu	Au	Ag
No.	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE		DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm
ML-S22	Camp Anomaly	381626	6950200	Soil	JP	medium brown C, 15 cm depth, sandy, moderate slope	8	<0.005	0.3
ML-S23	Camp Anomaly	381600	6950200	Soil	JP	medium - light brown B-C, 15 cm depth, sandy, area of coarse grained hornblende-biotite granodiorite subcrop EOL	7	<0.005	0.2
ML-S101	NW Mel	380751	6951456	Soil	DC	30 cm depth, light brown sandy B. Open pine knoll. Medium grained hornblende gdi at site. Taken just above Helipad.	7	0.015	0.5
ML-S102	NW Mel	380739	6951502	Soil	DC	30cm depth, red-brown B fine grained, sandy. Open poplars, hornblende granodiorite subcrop	7	<0.005	0.4
ML-S103	NW Mel	380746	6951562	Soil	DC	30 cm dark brown B?, clay rich with feldspar. Poplar and pines.	16	0.005	0.4
ML-S104	NW Mel	380749	6951618	Soil	DC	15cm depth , light brown, sandy B. South facing 10 degree slope, horneblende granodiorite float	6	0.007	0.2
ML-S105	NW Mel	380773	6951666	Soil	DC	10 cm depth. Light brown sandy B, 15 degree south facing slope. Proximal to hornblende granodiorite outcrop.	5	0.006	0.3
ML-S106	NW Mel	380800	6951710	Soil	DC	15cm, sandy brown B soil, medium grained. New pines in flat lying area.	4	0.005	0.3
ML-S107	NW Mel	380807	6951765	Soil	DC	15cm depth. Dark-brown-red B. Well developed soil with pines and poplar.	7	<0.005	0.3
ML-S108	NW Mel	380813	6951815	Soil	DC	15cm depth. Light brown B, sandy. From frost heaved soil mound.	9	<0.005	0.3
ML-S109	NW Mel	380807	6951877	Soil	DC	15cm depth, red-brown B, sandy. Well developed soil.	16	0.017	0.5
ML-S110	NW Mel	380814	6951932	Soil	DC	25cm depth. Red brown B with clay, damp. Mature spruce unburnt area.	17	0.007	0.4
ML-S111	NW Mel	380808	6951990	Soil	DC	15cm clay rich B soil from N facing 10 degree slope. Poplar, spruce, and birch.	13	0.005	0.4
ML-S112	NW Mel	380813	6952031	Soil	DC	25cm depth brown, clay rich B soil. Alder and mature spruce on 15 degree North facing slope.	16	0.005	0.4
ML-S113	NW Mel	380811	6952078	Soil	DC	30cm depth brown clay rich B soil, from 25 degree N facing slope. Damp.	18	0.006	0.3
ML-S114	NW Mel	380843	6952125	Soil	DC	25cm depth, brown - light brown with muscovite flakes, quartz, feldspar "B-C" horizon.	7	0.019	0.4
ML-S115	NW Mel	380847	6952180	Soil	DC	30 cm depth, light brown fine grained sandy B with minor clay. Heavily treed with alder and poplar.	15	0.005	0.3
ML-S116	NW Mel	380860	6952225	Soil	DC	20 cm depth, Light brown sandy B, medium sand. Heavily treed.	9	0.006	<0.2
ML-S117	NW Mel	380891	6952274	Soil	DC	25cm depth. Light brown medium sandy B, well developed soil. Spruce and birch.	10	0.008	0.2
ML-S118	NW Mel	380923	6952319	Soil	DC	25cm depth. Brown - grey, coarse sandy B soil. Heavily treed.	10	0.009	<0.2
ML-S119	NW Mel	380945	6952363	Soil	DC	20 cm depth. Grey clay, rich fine grained B soil. Old burn area.	20	0.006	0.2
ML-S120	NW Mel	380973	6952413	Soil	DC	25 cm depth. Brown - red, medium grained well developed B soil. Flat area in old burn.	8	0.005	<0.2
ML-S121	South Mel	381770	6950124	Soil	DC	Light brown, "B-C" horizon. Taken near fine grained biotite granodiorite rubble crop just below camp.	8	0.005	<0.2

Jean Pautler
Don Coolidge

Mel Property
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
Sample Descriptions - May, 2010

Au in red in g/t
Cu in red in ppm
Anomalous results in red

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 8				Cu	Au	Ag
No.	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE		DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm
ML-S122	South Mel	382458	6950091	Soil	DC	15 cm depth. Brown B with 15% clay. Taken from centre of NW trendind (340 degree) gulch 25m above N bank of creek	6	0.009	0.2
ML-S123	South Mel	383193	6950513	Soil	DC	25 cm depth. Brn-wk rd. coarse grained "B-C" horizon. Taken from grass poplar covered hill on a 15 deg SW slope.	5	0.011	<0.2
ML-S124	Central Mel	381999	6952096	Soil	DC	45 cm depth. Brown clay rich B? soil. Granite parent rock. 15 deg west facing slope in an old burn.	11	0.010	0.2
ML-S125	Central Mel	381999	6952052	Soil	DC	45 cm depth. Light brown well developed with 30% clay. 20 deg west facing slope. Alder and birch in old burn.	10	0.007	0.2
ML-S126	Central Mel	382001	6951999	Soil	DC	35 cm depth. Light brown - tan granular. Meagacryst granite subcrop up slpoe. 20% west facing slope.	8	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S127	Central Mel	381999	6951949	Soil	DC	35 cm depth. Brown - tan well developed with 15-20% clay. Old burn 20 degree west facing slope.	6	0.008	<0.2
ML-S128	Central Mel	381999	6951900	Soil	DC	25 cm depth. Brown - tan clay rich . Coarse particles, "B-C" horizon. 20 degree west facing sl,ope.	11	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S129	Central Mel	381999	6951849	Soil	DC	30 cm depth. Light brown granular to sandy B. 15 degree west facing slope in unburnt zone.	7	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S130	Central Mel	382001	6951800	Soil	DC	15 cm depth. Light brown, well developed B soil. 15 degree west facing slope. Park like bush.	6	0.006	<0.2
ML-S131	Central Mel	382001	6951751	Soil	DC	20 cm Depth. Light brown, fine grained, well developed B soil. Taken on a 20 degree west facing slope.	4	0.006	<0.2
ML-S132	Central Mel	382001	6951704	Soil	DC	35cm depth. Brown granular well developed B soil. 10 degree west facing slope in park like bush.	6	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S133	Central Mel	382001	6951651	Soil	DC	30 cm depth. Brown, gritty, well developed soil, "B-C" horizon. From a 5 degree west facing slope.	11	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S134	Central Mel	382001	6951601	Soil	DC	20 cm depth. Brown, granular soil. 15 degree west facing slope in park like bush.	9	<0.005	<0.2

Appendix 4: Original Sample Results

Appendix 5: Aurora Geosciences Field Report

AURORA GEOSCIENCES

Whitehorse Office
34A Laberge Rd.
Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5Y9
Phone (867) 668-7672
Fax: (867) 393-3577
www.aurorageosciences.com

MEMORANDUM

To: Dennis Ouellette, Greg Hayes **Date:** September 8, 2010

From: Genevieve Hetu

Re: MEL Line Cutting & Induced Polarization Survey

This memorandum is a field report describing line cutting and geophysical survey conducted on the Mel property in the Whitehorse Mining District, Yukon Territory.

The program consisted to survey three lines with dipole-dipole and expanding pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) survey on the Mel property, Whitehorse mining district, Yukon Territory.

Prior to that, the crew extended the eastern Apex claims cut lines to the west on to the Mel claims and past 300 m to the western Apex claims to ensure full coverage of IP data on the Mel property.

The survey is moving east on all line. To the west of station 1350W the array type is dipole-dipole and changes to expanding pole-dipole east of this station.

A total of 4.9 line-km were cut and 5.5 km surveyed. Line cutting production was impacted by thick after fire vegetation and dead falls. One of the line cutters was injured when a wood chip went under his visor and into his eye; this injury and subsequent personnel change also affected line cutting production

The program was conducted from August 20th, 2010 to September 3th, 2010, based out of the Pelly Farm camp.

A full survey log describing day by day operations is attached to this report.

a. Crew and equipment.

The survey was conducted by the following personnel:

Genevieve Hetu	Crew chief	August 20th – September 3th 2010
Phil Emerson	Helper/Cutter	August 20th – September 3th 2010
Bruce Germain	Helper/Cutter	August 20th - August 24th 2010
Laurence Danvoye	Helper	August 20th - August 24th 2010
Barry Sylverfox	Helper/Cutter	August 25th – August 30th 2010
Daniel MacKenzie	Helper	August 25th – September 3th 2010
Matt Olsen	Helper	September 1st – September 3th 2010

The crew was equipped with the following instruments and equipment:

IP receiver	1	Iris Elrec Pro
IP transmitter	1	GDD TxII 3.6 kW
Generator	1	Honda 5kW generator
IP equipment	1	Repair tools & spare IP parts
	5 km	14 gauge wire
	4	VHF handheld radios
		Georeels & spools ,and stainless steel electrodes
Line Cutting	3	Husquavarna 365
	3	Repair tools, replacement parts and files
	2	Chain, GPS and compass
		Bar oil and mixed gaz
Other	1	Laptop with Geosoft IP package
	1	Sat phone
	1	Sleeping tent with cots and stove

b. Survey specifications.

The dipole-dipole and pole-dipole surveys were conducted according to the following specifications:

Array	Dipole-dipole array changing to expanding pole-dipole array when survey moves from Apex to Mel property.
Dipole spacing	50 m on all lines
Dipoles Read	N=1 through 10 when possible
Tx	Time domain, 50% duty cycle, reversing polarity, 0.125 Hz.
Stacks	Minimum 15
Rx error	5 mV/V or less, otherwise repeated several times until repeatability assured.
Grid registration	Handheld GPS points at line ends and every 200m minimum averaged 60 s or until estimated accuracy < 10 m, whichever was longer. All coordinates in NAD83 UTM Zone 8N.

c. Data Processing.

Data was downloaded nightly from the receiver and imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj IP package. Every reading was inspected and readings which did not repeat were rejected from the database. Apparent resistivity was recalculated using a four electrode equation assuming a homogeneous earth. Average apparent resistivity and chargeability were calculated using a weighted mean based on the number of stacks and the standard deviation of the chargeability.

GPS points were dumped from the non-differential handheld units and the coordinates for the stations determined by linear interpolation between stations.

Pseudosections of apparent chargeability, apparent chargeability error and apparent resistivity draped over topography, were produced with Oasis Montaj.

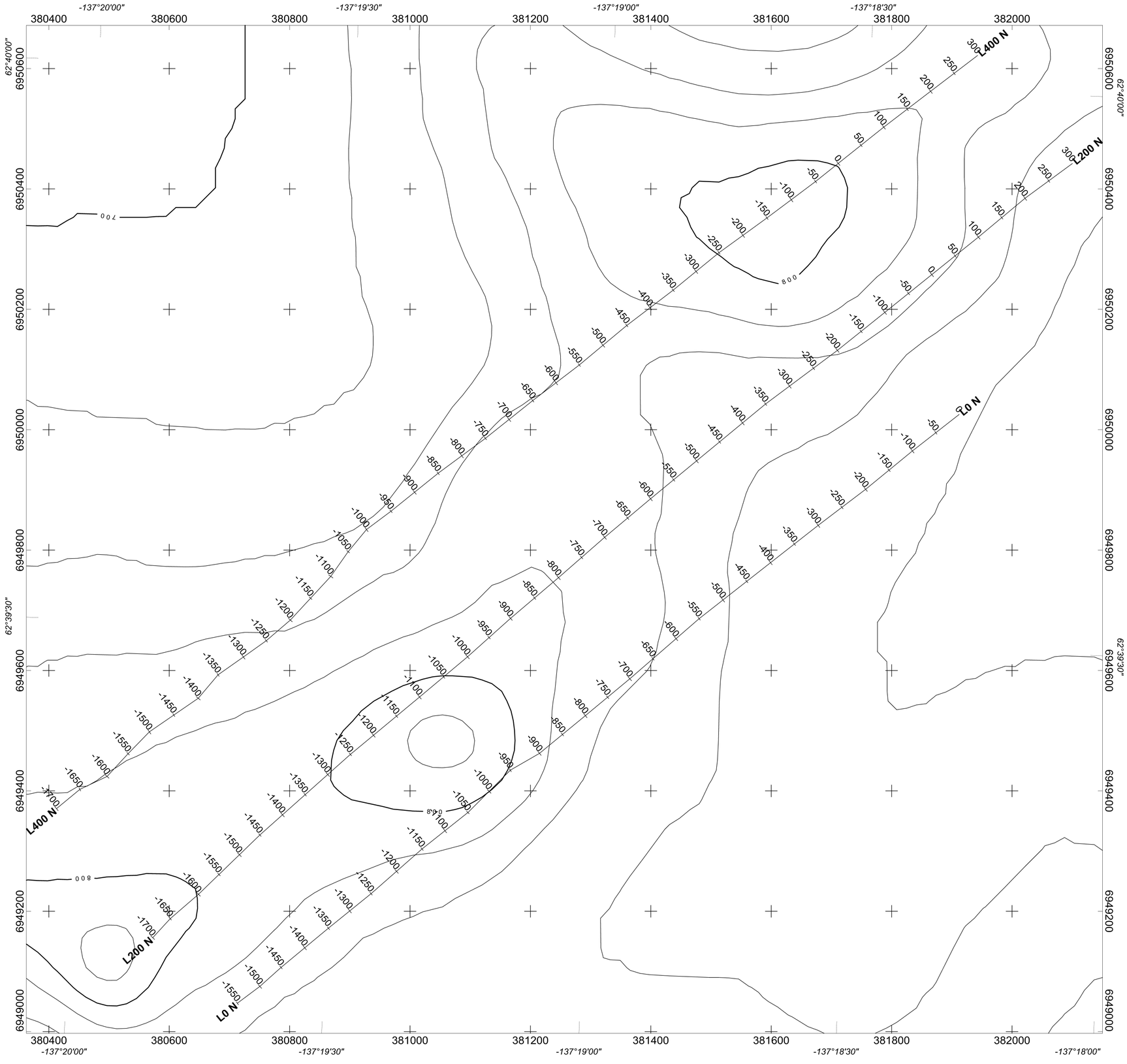
d. **Products**.

The following files are appended to the digital version of this report:

Figures	Grid map and pseudosections for L0N, L200N and L400N in PDF Format
Final Data	Final IP data files in Geosoft gdb format. Final GPS files in text format. All coordinates in NAD83 UTM zone 8N Channels_IP.txt
Raw	A folder with all the raw instrument dump files

NTR-10558-YT LC &IP Field Report.pdf	This report in PDF format
NTR-10558-YT Daily Report.pdf	Survey Log

Respectfully submitted,
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.
Genevieve Hetu



LEGEND

ELEVATION

CONTOUR INTERVALS (m)

20

100

500

STATION SEPARATION : 50 m

LINE-KM SURVEYED THIS MAP : 5.55 km

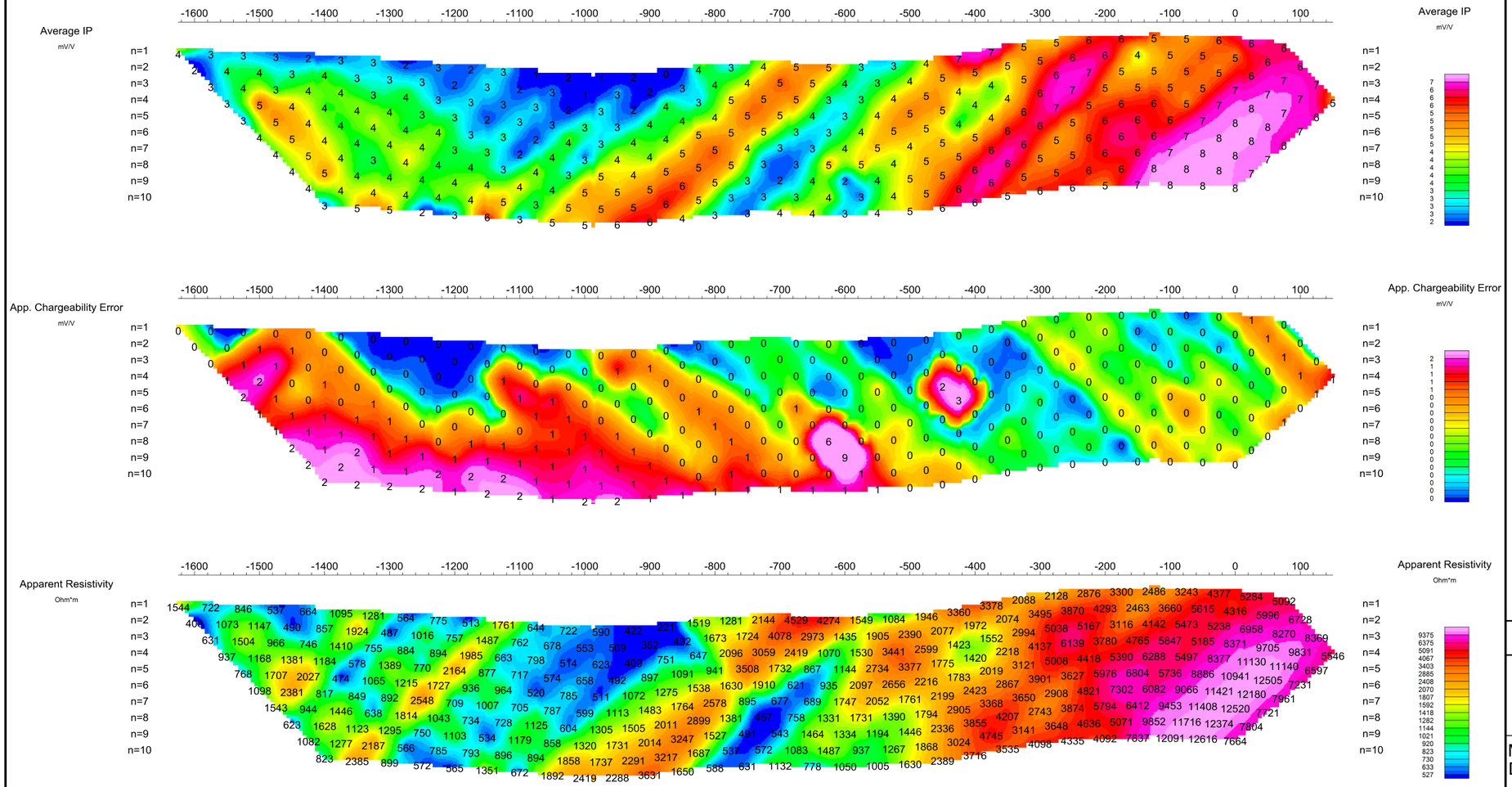
Scale 1:5000

100 0 100 200 300

(meters)

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

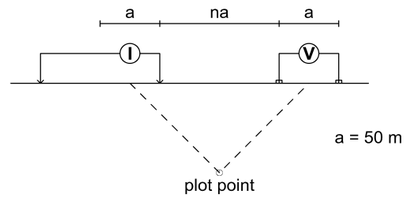
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES	
MEL PROPERTY **2010 Line Cutting and** **Induced Polarization Survey Program.**	
Loc: YT	Dates Surveyed: Aug 20 - Sept 03, 2010
Datum: NAD 83	Proj: UTM Zone 08N
NTS Map Sheet:115 I/11	Grid: Local
Date: Sept 06, 2010	Job:NTR-10558-YT
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.	



PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

L400

Modified Dipole-Dipole Array



Stationary electrode at 1350W (moving E).

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: MEL IP 2010.xyz

Dates Surveyed : Aug 20 - Sept 03, 2010

FIELD

Scale 1:7500

100 0 100 200 300 400

(meters)

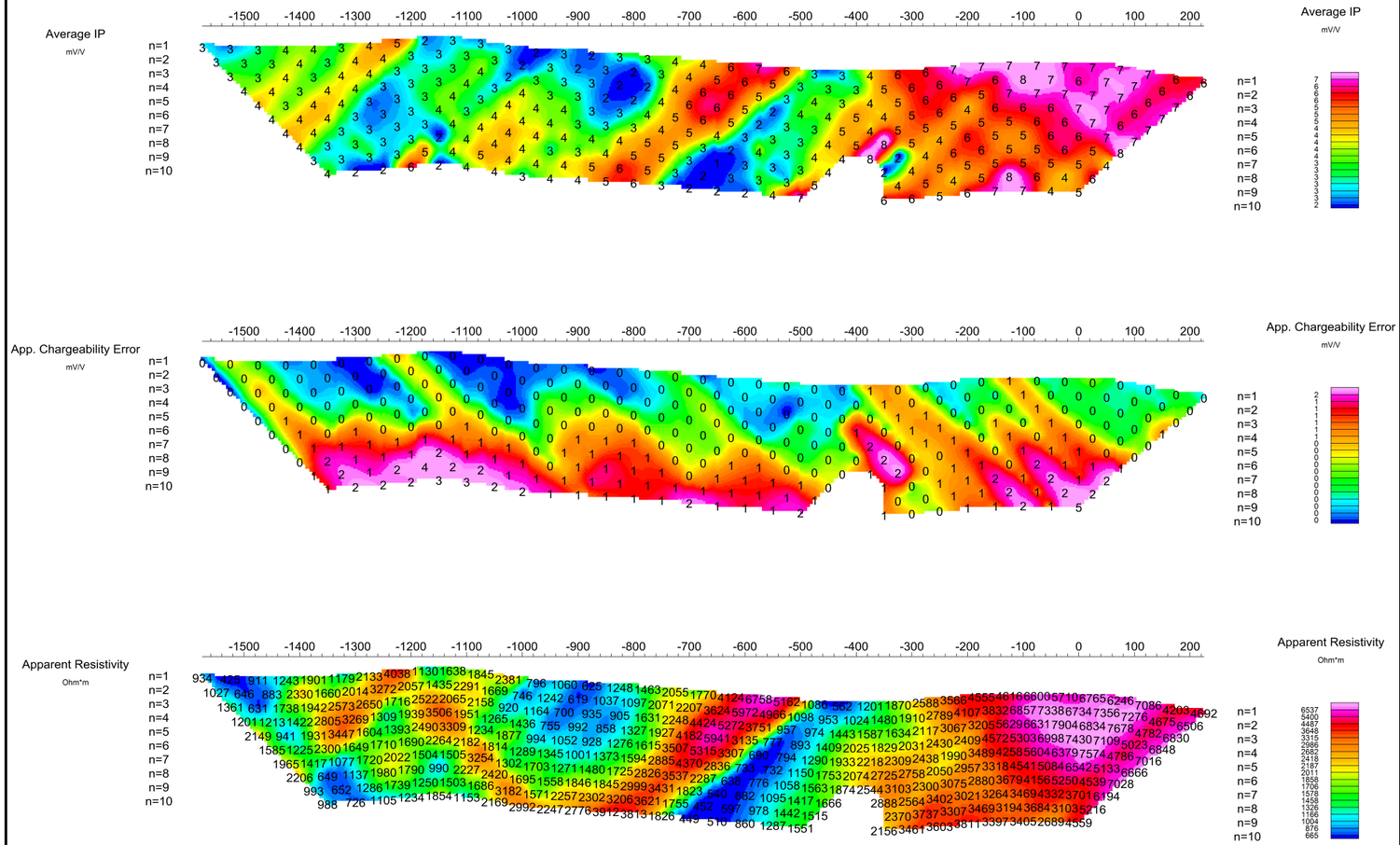
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
MEL PROPERTY
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS L400

Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: Sept 08, 2010
NTS: 115 I/11

GRID: Local
Job: NTR-10558-YT
Drawn by: GH

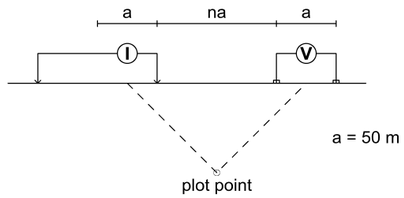
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

L200

Modified Dipole-Dipole Array



Stationary electrode at 1350W (moving E).

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: MEL IP 2010.xyz

Dates Surveyed : Aug 20 - Sept 03, 2010

FIELD

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

(meters)

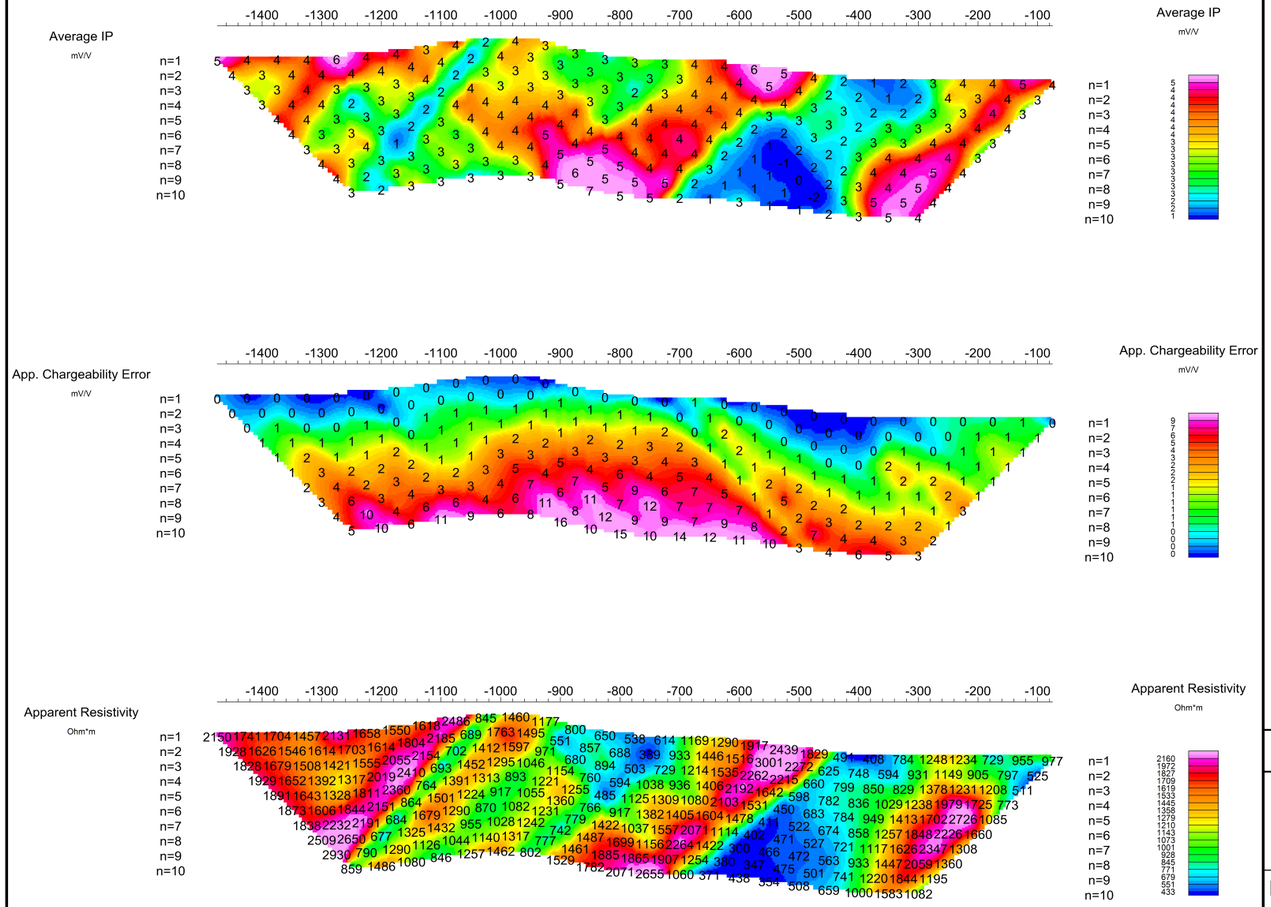
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
MEL PROPERTY
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS L200

Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: Sept 08, 2010
NTS: 115 I/11

GRID: Local
Job: NTR-10558-YT
Drawn by: GH

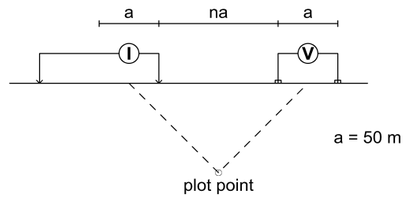
AURORA GEOSCIENCES LTD.



PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS

L0

Modified Dipole-Dipole Array



Stationary electrode at 1350W (moving E).

Receiver: Iris ElrecPro

Transmitter: GDD Tx-II 3.6kW

Data File: MEL IP 2010.xyz

Dates Surveyed : Aug 20 - Sept 03, 2010

FIELD

Scale 1:10000

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600

(meters)

NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES

INDUCED POLARIZATION SURVEY
MEL PROPERTY
PSEUDOSECTION PLOTS L0

Mining District: Whitehorse
Date: Sept 08, 2010
NTS: 115 I/11

GRID: Local
Job: NTR-10558-YT
Drawn by: GH

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