Assessment Report

2010 Diamond Drilling Program
On the
DAD Claim Block
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

DAD 1-82 (YC65617 – YC65698), DAD 83-124 (YC95059 – YC95100)

Pelly – Yukon R. Confluence area,
62°48'06" N Latitude, 137°17'25" W Longitude
Whitehorse Mining District

NTS Sheet 115I/14, Zone 8

August 14, 2010 – August 31, 2010

Effective Date: June 17, 2011

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March 17, 2011

Summary

An exploration program consisting of 403.5 metres of diamond drilling from 2 holes was conducted on the DAD property by Northern Tiger Resources in 2010.

The DAD property encompasses 124 quartz mining claims in a single contiguous block covering 2,476.4 hectares (6119 acres) directly northeast of the confluence of the Yukon and Pelly Rivers. The initial 82 claims were staked in August 2007 by Minto Explorations Ltd. to cover ground prospective for "Minto-style" copper-gold mineralization. An additional 42 claims were staked to the south by Northern Tiger in June 2009. The property is situated about 95 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and within 20 kilometres of the all-weather Minto mine access road and large airstrip.

The DAD 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 specifically the Aishikik Intrusive Suite. The Minto deposit is hosted by the Klotassin Batholith, a member of the Aishikik Suite.

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 DAD property is underlain roughly equally by a member of the Aishikik intrusive suite lying in north-south contact with a sequence of Povoas Formation andesite to basalt flows and tuffs, with interflow fine clastic sedimentary units, east of the contact. Only the intrusive portion is prospective for Minto-style mineralization. Two major multi-kilometric-scale soil geochemical anomalies were delineated from exploration programs in 1971, 1972, 1981; a copper-molybdenum anomaly along a steep north-facing slope in the northwestern area, and a copper anomaly along a steep south-facing slope near the south boundary. The 2008 program confirmed the presence of these anomalies. The geochemical signature of the southern anomaly is more indicative of Minto-style mineralization than the northern one. In 2009, the ground geophysical survey confirmed the presence of a Gradient Array Induced Potential chargeability anomaly coincident with the southern geochemical anomaly. The 2010 drill program targeted the 2009 GAIP anomaly in attempt to identify its source.

Total applicable expenditures incurred in 2010 stand at **CDN$272,517.64**. Projected expenditures for the 2011 program, including project preparation, report writing and a 15% contingency fee, stand at **CDN$54,458.25**.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The DAD property, located in central Yukon and initially consisting of 82 full quartz mining claims in a single block covering 1,722.0 hectares (4,253 acres), was staked in August 2007 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 across the property. Following confirmation of an historical southern geochemical anomaly during the 2008 exploration program, an additional 42 claims were staked to the south by Northern Tiger in June 2009 forming a contiguous claim block covering 2,476.4 hectares (6119 acres). A 403.5 metre, 2-hole diamond drill program was conducted by Northern Tiger Resources from August 14 to August 31, 2010.

This report will focus on details of the 2010 exploration program, including tabulation and interpretation of results.

1.2 Sources of Information

Regional geological data was taken from the Yukon Geology Survey website. Historical and geological data was obtained from three assessment reports provided by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd: a 1971 report entitled "Geology and Geochemistry of the Pelly Claim Group", by D. Nutter, P. Mehrotra, and C.F. Gleeson; a 1972 report entitled "Geochemical Survey of the Pelly – Dary – Prat Claims" by P. Mehrotra, and a 1972 report entitled "Diamond Drilling on the Pelly – Dary – Prat Claims" by P.Mehrotra. A 1981 assessment report for United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. entitled "1981 Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dad Claim Group" by L.L. Coughlan and R.J. Joy on the DAD 1-68 claims staked in January 1981 was also used.

The geological setting and potential deposit model is similar to that of Capstone Mining Corporation's (formerly Sherwood Copper Corporation) Minto mine site, located roughly 20 km to the south-southeast. Details of these were taken from the Capstone Mining Corporation website.

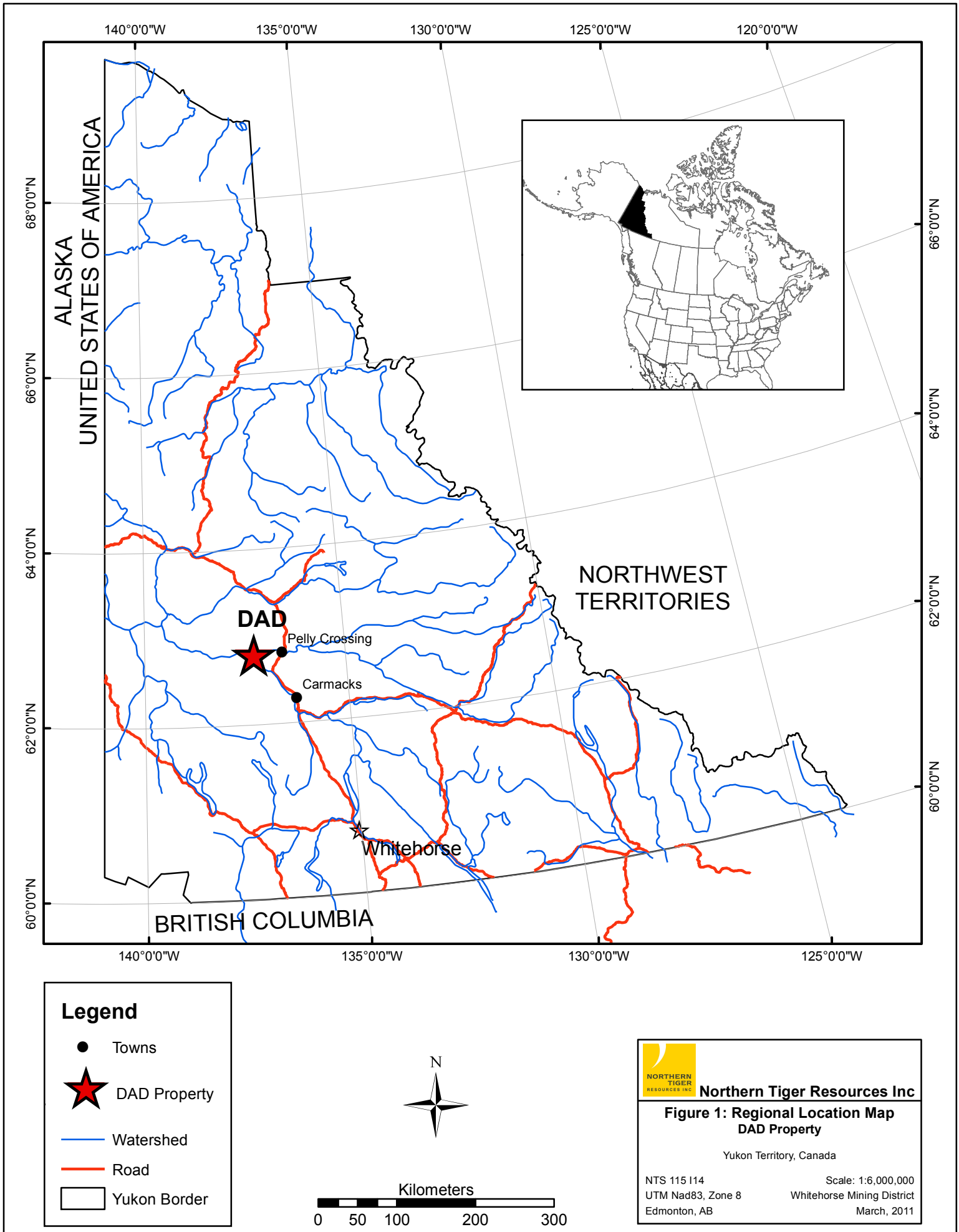
1.3 Terms of Reference

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 DAD property consists of 124 unpatented quartz mining claims (Table 1, Figures 1-3) in a single block covering 2,476.4 hectares (6119 acres) directly northeast of the confluence of the Pelly and Yukon Rivers. The property is located about 95 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and is centered at 62°48'06" N Latitude, 137°17'25" W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 383220E, 6965576N, Zone 8) within NTS map sheet 115I/14. 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.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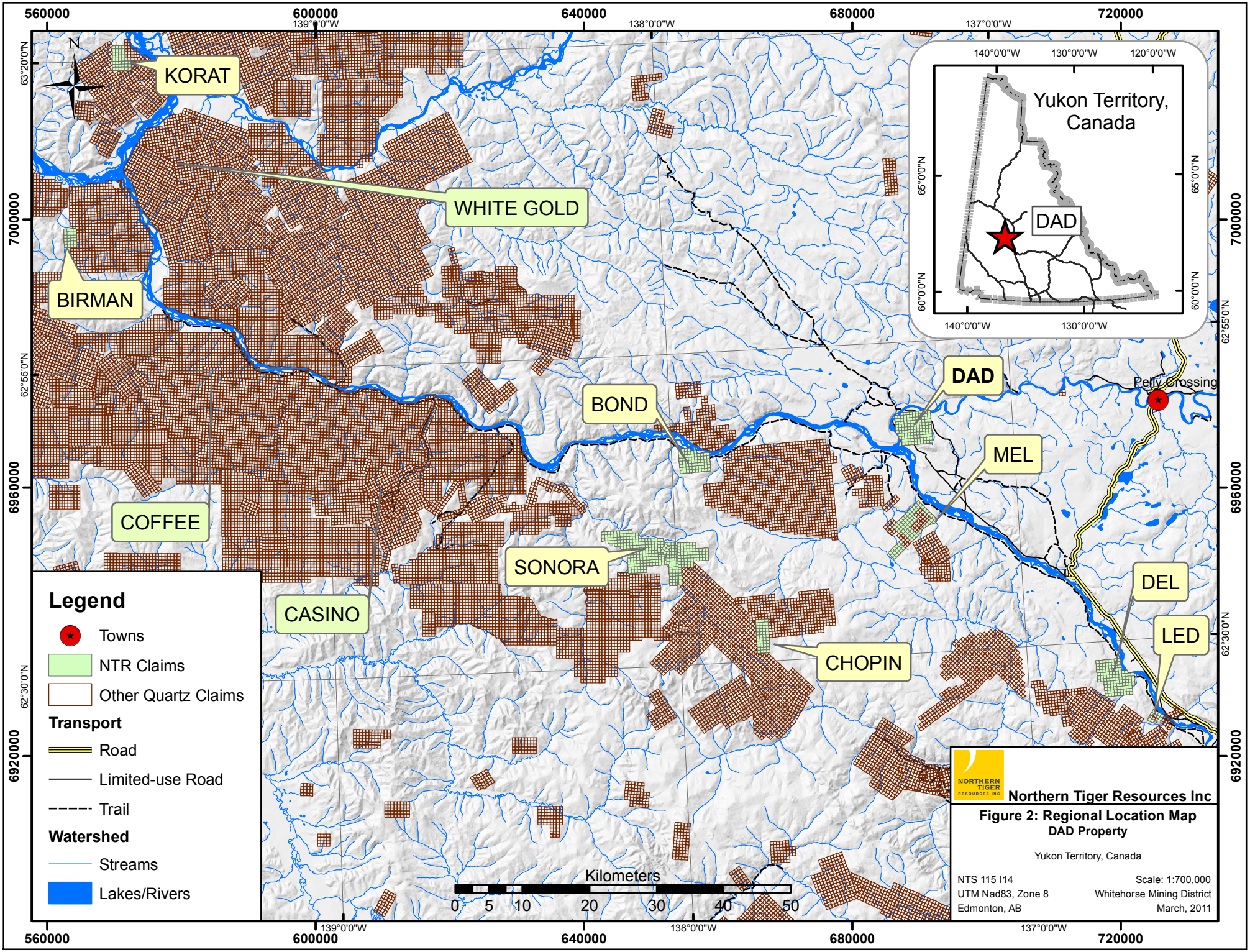
62°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
ALASKA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DAD
Pelly Crossing
Carmacks
Whitehorse
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Legend
Towns
DAD Property
Watershed
Road
Yukon Border
N
Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 1: Regional Location Map
DAD Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I14
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:6,000,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011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62°30'0"N
7000000
6960000
6920000
N
KORAT
WHITE GOLD
BIRMAN
COFFEE
CASINO
BOND
SONORA
CHOPIN
DAD
MEL
DEL
LED
Pelly Crossing
Yukon Territory, Canada
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
Legend
Towns
NTR Claims
Other Quartz Claims
Transport
Road
Limited-use Road
Trail
Watershed
Streams
Lakes/Rivers
Kilometers
0 5 10 20 30 40 50
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 2: Regional Location Map
DAD Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I14
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:700,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011

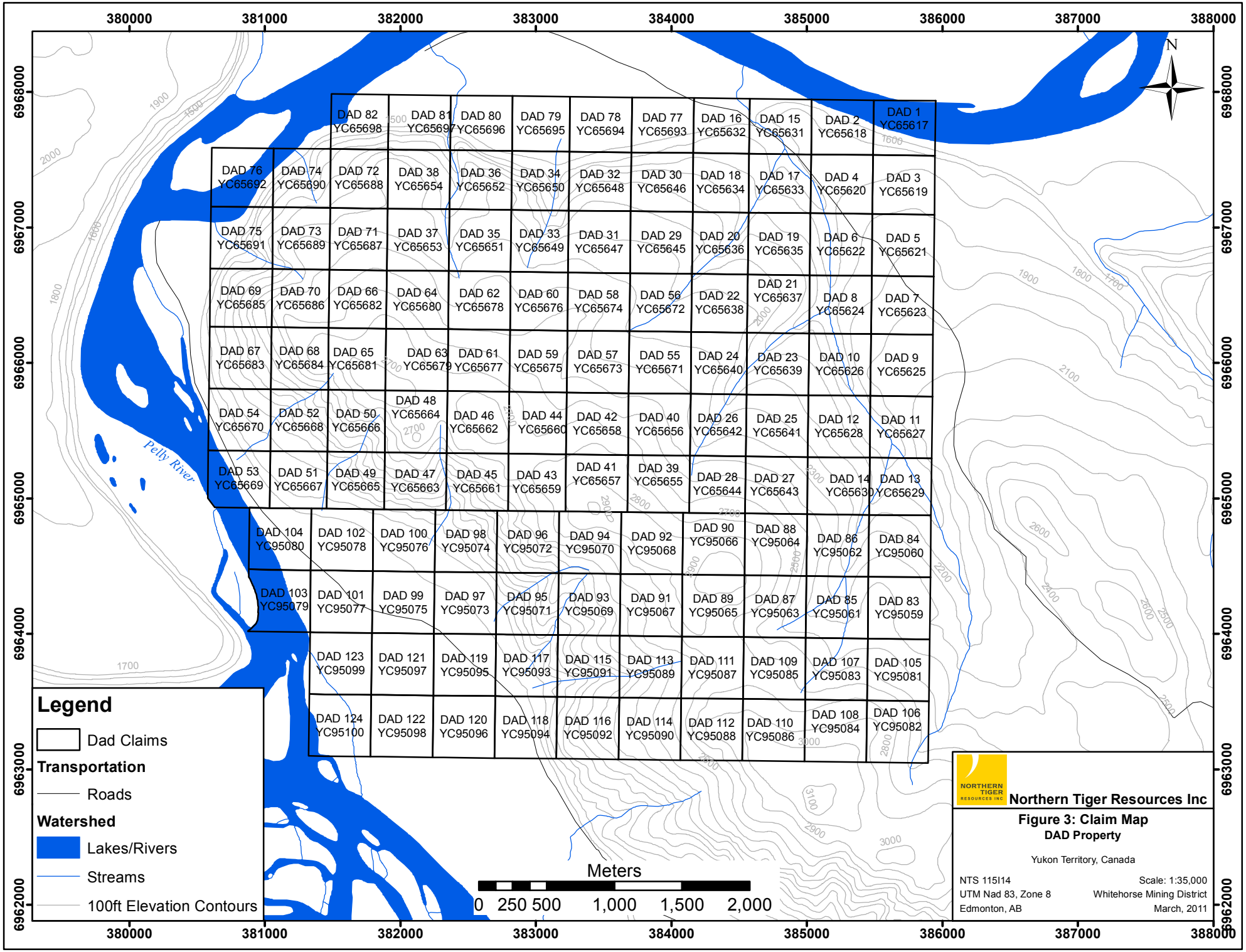
Table 1: Claims Status, DAD 1 – 124 Claim Block

Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

NTS Sheet: 115I/14

(as of March 9, 2011)

Grant No.'s	Claim Names	Expiry Date
YC65617-YC65698	DAD 1-82	June 17, 2015
YC95059-YC95100	DAD 83-124	June 17, 2015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N
DAD 82 YC65698
DAD 81 YC65697
DAD 80 YC65696
DAD 79 YC65695
DAD 78 YC65694
DAD 77 YC65693
DAD 16 YC65632
DAD 15 YC65631
DAD 2 YC65618
DAD 1 YC65617
DAD 76 YC65692
DAD 74 YC65690
DAD 72 YC65688
DAD 38 YC65654
DAD 36 YC65652
DAD 34 YC65650
DAD 32 YC65648
DAD 30 YC65646
DAD 18 YC65634
DAD 17 YC65633
DAD 4 YC65620
DAD 3 YC65619
DAD 75 YC65691
DAD 73 YC65689
DAD 71 YC65687
DAD 37 YC65653
DAD 35 YC65651
DAD 33 YC65649
DAD 31 YC65647
DAD 29 YC65645
DAD 20 YC65636
DAD 19 YC65635
DAD 6 YC65622
DAD 5 YC65621
DAD 69 YC65685
DAD 70 YC65686
DAD 66 YC65682
DAD 64 YC65680
DAD 62 YC65678
DAD 60 YC65676
DAD 58 YC65674
DAD 56 YC65672
DAD 22 YC65638
DAD 21 YC65637
DAD 8 YC65624
DAD 7 YC65623
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DAD 65 YC65681
DAD 63 YC65679
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DAD 25 YC65641
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DAD 11 YC65627
DAD 53 YC65669
DAD 51 YC65667
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DAD 47 YC65663
DAD 45 YC65661
DAD 43 YC65659
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DAD 105 YC95081
DAD 124 YC95100
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DAD 120 YC95096
DAD 118 YC95094
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DAD 114 YC95090
DAD 112 YC95088
DAD 110 YC95086
DAD 108 YC95084
DAD 106 YC95082
Pelly River
Legend
Dad Claims
Transportation
Roads
Watershed
Lakes/Rivers
Streams
100ft Elevation Contours
Meters
0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 3: Claim Map
DAD Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115I14
UTM Nad 83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:35,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011

3.0 Physiography, Climate, Access and Infrastructure

3.1 Physiography and Climate

The DAD property covers a gently north-sloping plateau with steep southern, western and northern boundaries directly northeast of the confluence of the Pelly and Yukon Rivers. Elevations range from about 1,430 feet (435m) along the Pelly River flood plain to about 3,000 feet (914m) in the southeastern area. The block is located along the western margin of the Reid ice advance, the second-most recent major continental glacial event, although some pre-Reid glaciation has occurred somewhat farther to the west.

Outcrop, subcrop and rubblecrop exposure is sparse, except for steep terrain along plateau margins and an area of fairly abundant outcrop in the eastern area. Limited discontinuous permafrost occurs along some north-facing slopes and low lying areas.

The climate of the DAD property area is typical of central Yukon, with short, warm summers with daily highs normally exceeding 20^{o} C, and long, cold winters with daily highs normally colder than -18^{o}C. Precipitation is light, and the snow-free period extends from mid-May through late September. Exploration is most feasible from late May to late September, although drilling may continue until late October.

Vegetation is also typical of dry areas of central Yukon, consisting mostly of mature spruce, poplar and lodgepole pine forests, with stunted poplar covering south facing slopes. South facing slopes are locally free of trees.

3.2 Access and Infrastructure

The extreme southwestern corner of the DAD property is accessible by summer road extending northwest for roughly 35 kilometres from the North Klondike Highway to several inhabited cabins in the extreme southwest corner of the property. However, this is considered to be a private road near the cabins. A second access road extending through eastern areas has become overgrown with vegetation and is not currently usable; potential for refurbishment is not known (Figure 3).

A farm along the north shore of the Pelly River directly opposite of the property is accessible by road extending from the North Klondike Highway just north of the Pelly River. The farm is quite extensive and appears to be permanently inhabited; however this road should be considered as private access near the farm.

The historic community of Fort Selkirk occurs along the south bank of the Yukon River directly downstream of the confluence. A sizable airstrip appears to be serviceable; however it is a historic site and not recommended as a staging point.

The Minto mine site is located about 20 kilometres south of the southern DAD property boundary, 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. The mine site is not road-accessible during freeze-up and early winter, and during spring break-up. An all-weather airstrip capable of servicing large cargo turboprop aircraft is located at the mine site. The mine is now serviced by grid electrical power based in Whitehorse, and has back-up diesel-generated power on site.

The DAD property is large enough to contain any future mining, milling and waste disposal areas, although areas with highest economic potential occur at lower elevations where usable land for major infrastructure is limited. The Pelly River floodplain is not feasible for significant construction. The Yukon and Pelly rivers, extending along the west and north boundaries respectively, has an adequate water supply to service any future operations; limited water also exists in a smaller stream in eastern 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 approximately 30 kilometres northeast of Minto Landing, and 102 road kilometers 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 around 23,000, including a sophisticated mineral exploration service community and an available workforce.

No permits are currently in place for exploration.

4.0 History

The present DAD claim block was first staked as the 104-claim PELLY-DARY-PRAT block in August, 1970 by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd, to cover copper and molybdenum geochemical anomalies along the northeast-southwest contact separating a Jurassic granodiorite stock from Triassic volcanics and volcaniclastics to the southeast. In 1971 the company conducted grid soil sampling, geological mapping and Induced Polarization and surface magnetic geophysical surveying (Yukon Minfile, 2010). The soil survey revealed a sizable east-west trending copper-molybdenum anomaly along the steep north facing slope marking western portions of the northern flank of the plateau. A second extensive copper-in-soil anomaly was identified along the steep slope marking the southern boundary (Nutter, Mehrotra and Gleeson, 1971).

In 1972 Canadian Occidental Petroleum conducted a three-hole, 430.0-metre drill program as a "fence" along the north-facing slope marking the northern plateau boundary within the eastern portion of the northern anomaly. This intersected graphitic argillite and tuff with up to 20% pyrite with weakly anomalous copper, zinc and molybdenum values. The best results were returned from graphitic schist and graphitic argillite, to a maximum of 114 ppm copper, 1,048 ppm (0.105%) zinc and 67 ppm molybdenum across 15.2 metres (Mehrotra, 1973). Some assessment reports refer to the company as the "Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada".

The property was re-staked as the DAD 1-68 claims in January 1981 by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd, which performed an airborne geophysical survey, geological mapping and geochemical sampling later that year. United Keno Hill recognized a similar geological setting as that underlying the DEF property, by then known to host a significant copper-gold-silver deposit, since brought into production as the Minto mine by Sherwood Copper Corporation Inc. and currently held by the Capstone Mining Corporation. Detailed soil sampling was done across the north facing slope in northern areas, essentially revealing the same geochemical anomaly identified by Canadian Occidental Petroleum. Several minor intrusive-hosted copper occurrences were also identified. No surveying was done across the southern anomaly identified by Canadian Occidental Petroleum.

No further exploration was reported prior to acquisition by Minto Explorations Ltd.

5.0 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The DAD 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 kilometers 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

Year-2008 mapping revealed that western portions of the DAD property are underlain by a hornblende-diorite member of the Jurassic Aishikik Suite (Schulze). This lies in roughly north-south contact with a northwest-southeast trending suite of Upper Triassic Povoas Formation andesites to basalts, including andesite tuffs, intercalated with units of mudstone and shale. The two major units each underlie roughly half of the property area.

Detailed geological mapping occurred along the northern slope in the area of the northern geochemical anomalies identified by Canadian Occidental Petroleum and United Keno Hill Mines. This indicated the hornblende diorite is equigranular and coarse grained, with minor medium grained pyrite and moderate limonite staining. Localized weak epidote alteration occurs throughout this area; minor quartz-carbonate veining and weak calc-silicate alteration were also identified. Xenolithic-style inclusions of gabbro, likely originating from an earlier magma fractionation phase, occur within the hornblende diorite. Foliation, where apparent, extends roughly east-west, with variable south dips.

The majority of the Povoas Formation volcano-sedimentary package consists of andesite to basalt flows, with lesser lapilli to ash tuff. Minor chlorite alteration and limonite staining occurs throughout. A broad sub-unit of mudstone extends northwest-southeast in eastern areas, with smaller parallel units occurring somewhat to the south (Map 1). Minor diabase dykes occur in central areas. Foliation orientations are similar to those within the hornblende diorite, extending east-west to east-southeast – west-northwest, with variable dips both to the north and south.

Although no outcrop was identified in southwestern areas, rock chip identification from soil sampling indicate the area is also underlain by a granite-like intrusion, likely representing an extension of the Aishikik Suite stock underlying northwestern areas.

A small unit of Upper Cretaceous to Tertiary Carmacks Group volcanics, consisting primarily of basalt, is indicated in regional mapping by the Yukon Geology Survey. This was not noted in 2008 mapping, although it is included in Map 1. Year-2008 mapping roughly supported previous mapping by United Keno Hill Mines and the Yukon Geology Survey.

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 Minto deposit, currently in production. 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) thick. The deposit is hosted by foliated granodiorite to granodiorite 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 (website, Sherwood Copper Corporation).

The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, minor pyrite with accessory magnetite, and 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 grained, strongly foliated biotite, comprising up to half of the rock mass. Alteration does not extend far beyond the margins of mineralization.

This model, which has no analogues on a worldwide basis, has several theories brought forth regarding its origin. In a 1999 report, SRK Consulting Inc. theorized the deposit resulted from emplacement of hydrothermal fluids into dilational 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

In 1971 Canadian Occidental Petroleum conducted a comprehensive soil geochemical survey analyzing for copper, molybdenum and zinc across the property. This survey revealed two broad anomalies: one is a combined copper – molybdenum anomaly extending across the steep slope marking the northwestern boundary of the plateau. Minor chalcopyrite occurrences with malachite staining were identified within this anomalous area. The other is a copper anomaly extending across, and to the south of, the steep slope marking the southern plateau boundary. The 1981 soil geochemical program by United Keno Hill Mines confirmed the extent of the northern anomaly; however no surveying was done across the southern one.

The 2008 program included detailed mapping across portions of the northern anomaly, revealing minor medium grained pyrite and weak to moderate limonite staining. No copper mineralization was noted. Silt sampling along a small stream extending through the anomaly revealed a weakly elevated gold value of 0.024 g/t taken slightly upstream of the anomaly; another sample taken downstream returned background values of copper and gold. An east-west extending soil line revealed weakly anomalous copper values to 95 ppm in extreme western areas near the Pelly River. No anomalous gold values were returned.

In 2008, an east-west extending soil geochemical traverse line was conducted across extreme northern portions of the southern anomaly. Sampling returned somewhat more consistently anomalous results, ranging from near-background to a maximum of 404 ppm Cu. Most of the higher values were returned from a steep south-facing slope, although some anomalous soil values were returned from relative flat and heavily vegetated areas further east. Silt sampling along a stream to the northeast revealed three consecutive anomalous gold values from 0.018 to 0.078 g/t gold. Weakly elevated values were also returned from another east-west traverse west of the stream. The eastern portion of the 1971 geochemical anomaly hosts a weak chargeability anomaly underlain by volcanic and ultrabasic rocks (Joy, 1981) somewhat east of the contact with Jurassic granodiorite.

The 403.5 metre 2010 diamond drilling program conducted on DAD 43 returned only weakly anomalous intercepts from the 2 holes drilled. DAD-10-01 encountered one 1.9 metre interval weakly elevated in gold (0.103 ppm) and arsenic (588 ppm) as well as a 2.0 metre section weakly elevated in molybdenum (32 ppm). Trace amounts of pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite were identified within small quartz monzonite dykes, but these have no economic potential. The second hole (DAD-10-02) drilled into the 2009 GAIP anomaly returned one 0.7 metre interval weakly elevated in copper (363 ppm) in a section with trace visible pyrite and pyrrhotite identified in the core. Up to 15% pyrite and 20% graphite was intersected in the argillaceous unit that dominated the bottom of the hole, but these zones are also considered to have no economic potential.

In 1972 Canadian Occidental Petroleum conducted a three-hole, 430.0-metre diamond drilling program targeting an Induced Polarization geophysical anomaly hosted by “Mount Nansen Group” volcanic and argillaceous sedimentary rocks, now reinterpreted as Upper Triassic Povoas Formation volcanic and volcaniclastics. All intersected graphitic beds hosting anomalous molybdenum and zinc values, as well as up to 20% pyrite. These were considered to have no economic potential (Mehrotra, 1972).

8.0 Exploration Program

The 2010 exploration program, conducted from August 14 to August 31, consisted of 403.5 metre, 2-hole diamond drilling campaign. Drill core was sampled at specific intervals to test the mineral potential of different rock types encountered or rocks showing signs of mineralization.

A total of 16 core samples were taken; sample results are listed in Appendix 4.

The following personnel were in involved in the 2010 program:

Northern Tiger Resources Inc

Bonnie Pollries	Project Geologist and Core Logger
Russell Pollries	Camp Manager and Core Splitter/Sampler
Andrea Ross	Camp Cook

Kluane Drilling Ltd.

Kurtis Barker	Driller/Foreman (Day Shift)
Jon Usher	Driller (Night Shift)
Curtis Griffiths	Helper (Day Shift)
Shayne Boulter	Helper (Day Shift)
Jonathon Carlick	Helper (Night Shift)

Heli Dynamics Ltd.

Chris Mattsen	Pilot
Randy Oates	Pilot

Expediting services were provided by Small's Expediting Services of Whitehorse, Yukon. Sample analysis was performed by Inspectorate of Richmond, B.C., with a preparatory lab in Whitehorse, Yukon Territory.

9.0 Drilling

The 2010 helicopter-assisted diamond drilling program consisted of 403.5 metres of "NTW" core in 2 holes. Both of these holes targeted the GAIP high chargeability anomaly, coincident with a surface copper geochemical anomaly, identified in 2009. Original assay results are provided in Appendix 4.

All holes are considered to be "exploratory" in nature. Both DAD-10-01 and DAD-10-02 were drilled at an azimuth of 220° with dips of -75° and -70° respectively. DAD-10-01 intersected 19 metres of unmineralized diorite at surface then quickly graded into andalusite-bearing meta-pelite and graphite-bearing argillite units. DAD-10-02 collared in granitic rocks, but soon intersected the same graphite-bearing metasedimentary units encountered in DAD-10-01 that were previously unmapped at surface on this part of the property. No important intercepts were returned from either hole.

Table 2: Diamond Drill Collar Data, 2010 Program

DAD Project, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Drill Collar	NAD 83 Easting	NAD 83 Northing	UTM Zone	Elevation (m)	Azimuth (°)	Dip (°)	EOH (m)	Comments
DAD-10-01	383106	6965105	8	861	220	-75	186.8	Targetting GAIP anomaly from L650N 50E; ended in mslst (argillite)
DAD-10-02	383010	6965090	8	860	220	-70	216.7	Targetting GAIP anomaly from L50W 600N; ended in mslst (argillite)
Total (m)							403.5	

10.0 Sampling Method and Approach

10.1 Drill Core Sampling Procedures

The core was delivered at the end of each shift by a Bobcat ATV with a dump box to logging facilities at the camp. All boxes were laid out in order and photographed prior to sampling.

Samples were halved lengthwise by a high-power rock saw. No unsplit portions were shipped to ensure availability of core for re-sampling. Detailed and accurate records of sample lengths were retained, as were records of box intervals. Core recoveries were noted for sampled intervals, with 100% recovery representing a reasonable maximum length of core when placed in the core box; recoveries for measured intervals shorter than drilled intervals are automatically less than 100%. All of the recoveries measured per each 5' (1.5m) drill rod exceeded 80%. "RQD" measurements were also made for sampled core intervals.

The entire length of core was not sampled. Most samples were taken at 2.0m intervals when a new rock type was encountered or where mineralization was evident in the core. Sample lengths not taken at 2.0m were determined by changes in lithology, alteration, structural zones, or a change in the amount of veining. All sample intervals were laid out prior to sampling, with sample numbers marked with china marker on the core and intervals documented on a "Sample Interval" spreadsheet. A tag with a specific identification number supplied by ALS Chemex for each sample taken was stapled into the core tray within the respective sample interval.

The blade area of the saw, including the groove underlying the blade, was thoroughly cleaned after each sample. The blade itself was cleaned by the sawing through a brick for several seconds, thus removing any mineralized specks caught on the blade. The splitting area, including tables and floors, was swept clean at the end of each day.

No inherent bias during core sampling is likely to have occurred as all core was sawn into equal halved portions with the same "side" of each sawn piece placed into the respective sample bag. Rigorous quality-assurance procedures (Sec. 11.1) would eliminate contamination-based biases.

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Core Sample Preparation

All core samples were placed in thick plastic industry standard sample bags, sealed with thick plastic serrated "Zap Straps" and shipped in similarly sealed rice bags to Inspectorate Mining and Exploration Services, an analytical laboratory with ISO9001:2008 certification. Rice bags containing the raw samples were personally handed the driver for Small's Expediting Services and directly to the Inspectorate lab in Whitehorse.

Core samples were crushed to ensure that a minimum of 80% of the material was less than 2.0 mm in size; this material was thoroughly mixed. From this, a 250g sample was pulverized so that a minimum of 90% could pass through a -200 mesh screen; then a 30-gram sample of this underwent 4-Acid digestion followed by fire assay analysis with atomic absorption finish. This technique provides gold analysis ranging from 0.005 to 10.0 g/t gold.

All samples were also analyzed by 30-element ICP to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn, and Zr. In this case, a 0.5g sample within 10 ml of solution was submitted. The detection limit for gold was 0.005 ppm (1 ppm = 1 g/t) the upper limit of analysis by this technique was 9.995 gpt.

Inspectorate provides comprehensive in-house quality-control, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. Inspectorate also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 30 elements involved in ICP analysis and gold to determine accuracy of analysis (Appendix 4: Original Results). Results of in-house standard sampling show a strong correlation with known values. Blank sampling also returned nil values for most elements, indicating a lack of contamination during the analytical process. This author is of the opinion that all analytical results are representative of metal or elemental content within the sample, and has no reason to suspect any breach of security of shipment has occurred.

12.0 Data Verification

The 2008 northwestern and southern soil geochemical survey lines were essentially due-diligence traverses confirming the historical northern and southern anomalies respectively. The northern line returned lower values than those from 1971 and 1981; however, the line is somewhat uphill (further south) of the main anomaly. Elevated copper values in 2008 represented the southern extremes of the anomaly and confirmed its presence.

The southern line returned elevated to anomalous copper values in 2008, corresponding to the northern limits of the southern anomaly identified in 1971, and confirming its presence.

13.0 Adjacent Properties

There are no properties in the vicinity of the DAD 1-124 claim block.

14.0 Mineral Processing and Metallogenic Testing

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

15.0 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.

16.0 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 and 2009 surface programs and the 2010 diamond drill program by Northern Tiger Resources Inc as well as assessment reports by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd. and United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

17.0 Discussion and Conclusion

17.1 Discussion

Two major areas of interest were identified from results of the 1971 and 1972 programs by Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd, the 1981 program by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd, and the 2008 program by Northern Tiger Resources Inc. The northern area consists of two broad copper – molybdenum anomalies along the steep northern slope: the western portion is underlain by Jurassic Aishikik Suite hornblende diorite; the eastern portion, which underwent diamond drilling, is underlain by Upper Triassic Povoas Formation andesitic tuffs, argillite and graphitic argillite. The western portion is associated with minor chalcopyrite and/or malachite occurrences. The southern anomaly, extending for roughly 1,800 metres along the southern slope marking the edge of the plateau, is primarily a copper anomaly. Again, the western portion is underlain by granite-like rock, as determined from rock fragment identification during soil sampling, indicating an extension of the intrusive unit underlying the northern anomaly.

The target model is Minto-style copper-gold-silver mineralization, which necessitates a setting hosted by Jurassic Aishikik Suite granitic to dioritic intrusions. The hornblende diorite unit is a member of this suite, therefore any potential for this style of mineralization is limited to this lithology and areas underlain by Triassic Povoas Formation volcanic and volcaniclastics are not applicable. The geochemical setting for Minto-style mineralization does not include significant molybdenite, suggesting the northern geochemical anomaly represents a different setting, and is thus less favourable than the southern one.

Where overlying the Aishikik Suite intrusive, the southern anomaly, lacking a molybdenum signature, may have higher potential to represent a Minto-style target. Copper values are slightly weaker but still consistently anomalous, ranging from 30 to 320 ppm (Nutter, Mehrotra and Gleeson, 1971). One rock sample of granodiorite taken in 1971 returned a value of 123 ppm copper. This area was not targeted by follow-up exploration in 1972 or 1981; thus it is not as "mature" as the northern anomaly and warrants further detailed exploration.

The 2009 exploration program targeted the southern anomaly identified through 2008l exploration to be prospective for Minto-style copper-gold-silver mineralization. The geophysical survey revealed a 300 metre long by 350 metre wide (narrowing westward to 200 metres) chargeability high with chargeablilities in excess of 10 mV/V and up to 20mV/V. According to Brad Mercer, Director of Northern Tiger and Vice President of Exploration for Capstone Mining Corp, "the Gradient Array Induced Potential (GAIP) anomaly identified on the DAD property is similar in size, in orientation and in the overall tenor to the GAIP chargeability anomalies associated with the Area 2 and Minto North deposits located at the Minto Mine" (*NTR press release, April 13, 2010*). In reference to the Minto Mine, Mr. Mercer also added that "the DAD anomaly lies in a similar geological setting within rocks of the Granite Mountain Batholith and is associated with favourable copper in soil geochemistry" (*NTR press release, April 13, 2010*).

Drilling in 2010 targeted the 2009 GAIP anomaly to determine whether its source was associated with Minto-style mineralization. Although Aishikik granite, part of the intrusive suite hosting the Minto deposit, was mapped through rock chips collected from soil samples in this area during the 2008 program, these rocks were not encountered at depth in the 2010 diamond drill holes. Granite was encountered in the top 20 metres of the second hole (DAD-10-02), but a section of this unit that was sampled returned no significantly anomalous results. The remainder of DAD-10-02 was dominated by meta-pelites and graphite-bearing argillaceous rocks, occasionally cross-cut by small monzonite dikes that were weakly mineralized to unmineralized. No extensive intrusive bodies were intersected in the first hole (DAD-10-01) other than 19 metres of unmineralized diorite encountered at surface. The hole intersected the same metasedimentary material encountered in DAD-10-02 and remained in these units to the end of the hole at 186.8 metres, returning no significant intercepts.

17.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from results of the 2010 program, in combination with results from the 1971, 1972, 1981, 2008, and 2009 programs:

- Two major anomalies were confirmed in 2008, a copper-molybdenum anomaly along a steep slope in northern areas and a copper anomaly along a steep slope along the southern property margin. In both cases, western areas are underlain by an Aishikik Suite felsic to intermediate stock, prospective for Minto-style mineralization. The eastern portions are underlain by Triassic Povoas Formation volcanic and sedimentary rocks, not prospective for this deposit setting.

- Previous exploration suggested that the signature of the southern geochemical anomaly was somewhat more suggestive of Minto-style mineralization, thus the 2009 geophysical survey targeted this area. The Gradient Array Induced Potential (GAIP) anomaly identified by the survey is similar to GAIP signatures produced by deposits at the Minto Mine, therefore it can be concluded that the DAD property has high potential to host Minto-style mineralization (*NTR press release, April 13, 2009*). The property was considered drill-ready in 2009.

- Based on recommendations from the 2009 exploration results, 2 holes were drilled into the GAIP anomaly. Instead of intersecting extensive sections of the anticipated Aishikik suite intrusive rocks, previously unmapped graphite- and pyrite-bearing metasedimenary units were encountered. The cause of the high chargeability anomaly is likely the clay, graphite and pyrite within the metasedimentary units rather than the presence of Minto-style mineralization in this area. Results of core sample analyses returned few intervals weakly elevated gold, copper and molybdenum values and no significant intercepts therefore this area is no longer considered prospective for a Minto-style deposit.

- Further exploration on the northern anomaly has not been conducted as it includes molybdenum enrichment, not recognized as an element in Minto-style deposits. Molybdenum enrichment may have resulted from glacial surface transport from molybdenum-enriched graphitic horizons to the east. However, some copper mineralization definitely occurs within the intrusion; the molybdenum enrichment suggests an alternate mineralogical setting.

- 2008 anomalous gold-in-silt values in a stream to the east support the possibility of a Minto-style source to the southwest (Schulze). It may also indicate small outlying volcano-sedimentary hosted occurrences to the east (Schulze, 2008). Nonetheless, a proximal gold source is highly likely.

18.0 Recommendations

18.1 Recommendations

The 2011 program is recommended to focus on testing the mineral potential of underexplored parts of the claim block. The 2010 diamond drill program eliminated the southern copper-in-soil anomaly as a potential host for economic mineralization, but some areas across the property have not yet been tested. It is recommended that two east-west lines spaced 1,000 metres apart be soil sampled to infill areas that were not sampled during the 2008 surface exploration program. Samples should be taken at 50-metre spacing across the entire property requiring approximately 180 soil samples.

Additional claims staked in 2009 by Northern Tiger also remain unexplored. It is recommended that 4 lines spaced 500 metres apart, each beginning in the west at the base of the ridge and proceeding to the eastern boundary of the claim block, be soil sampled at 50 metre spacing. This should detect any regional gold or copper geochemical anomalies in this part of the property. Approximately 250 soil samples would be necessary to complete this part of the survey. Silt samples should be taken at any streams encountered during the survey.

As suggested in the 2008 Assessment Report (Schulze), further detailed exploration of the northern anomaly identified in 1971 should be conducted to confirm the presence of copper occurrences and to explore for strongly biotite and/or magnetite-enriched zones indicative of Minto-style mineralization. The northern anomaly has not been re-visited and explored in detail since the 1984 survey, thus the mineral potential has not yet been properly assessed by Northern Tiger.

The 2011 program should be completed with helicopter support from the Sonora camp 45 kilometres to the west. Four set-outs with two 2-person crews per set-out are recommended. Estimated expenditures for this program including program planning, data input and plotting, and report writing are **CDN$47,355**; with a 15% contingency fee, this figure stands at **CDN$54,458.25**. This excludes assessment filing fees.

18.2 Recommended Budget

Assuming 4 daily set-outs with two 2-person teams based from Sonora Gulch camp during concurrent drilling program.

Pre-program preparation:		$ 2,110
Wages: Project Geologist: 5 days @ $425/day:		$ 2,125
Technician 1: 5 days @ $375/day:		$ 1,500
Technician 2: 5 days @ $325/day:		$ 1,625
Technician 3: 5 days @ $325/day:		$ 1,625
Cook: 5 days @ $225/day (pro-rated, DAD portion):		$ 1,125
Clerical work:		$ 300
Helicopter support: 9.0 hours @ $1,200/hr, incl. Fuel:		$10,800
Rock sampling: 20 samples @ $37/sample:		$ 740
Soil/ silt sampling: 450 samples @ $34/sample:		$15,300
Shipping: 470 samples @ $3/sample:		$ 1,410
Sample “Standards”:		$ 200
Groceries: 25 person-days @ $50/day:		$ 1,250
Accommodations (pro-rated):		$ 450
Expediting:		$ 1,400
Fuel, camp (landed and pro-rated):		$ 1,520
Gear rental (hand-held radios, Satellite telephone) 5 days @ $30/day:		$ 150
	Field Total:	**$43,630**
Report Writing: 5 days at $425 per day:		$ 2,125
Digitizing:		$ 1,600
	Sub-Total:	**$47,355**
	15% Contingency:	$ 7,103.25
	Project Total:	**$54,458.25**

19.0 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.

Coughlan, L.L. and Joy, R.J, 1981: Geological and Geochemical Report on the Dad Claim Group. Report for United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Mehrotra, P.N. 1972: Geochemical Survey of the Pelly-Dary-Prat Claims, Canadian Occidental Petroleum Ltd.; Assessment Report #019816 filed with the Yukon Mining Recorder.

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Mercer, B, 2008: Personal Communication

Northern Tiger Resources, April 13 2010: Press Release. Posted on Northern Tiger website (www.northern-tiger.com).

Nutter, D, Mehrotra, P and Gleeson, C.F., 1971: Geology and Geochemistry of the Pelly Claim Group, Pelly River Area – Yukon Territory, Occidental Minerals Corporation of Canada; Assessment Report #061120 filed with the Yukon Mining Recorder.

Schulze, C.M. 2008: Assessment Report on the 2008 Geological and Geochemical Surveying Program, DAD Property, Pelly – Yukon R. Confluence Area, Yukon, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Website, Capstone Mining Corporation, 2010.

Yukon Geological Survey, 2010: 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 an employee of Northern Tiger Resources Inc in Edmonton, Alberta.

2) I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree 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 and 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 was responsible for the supervision of the 2010 diamond drill program on the DAD property and for the preparation of all sections of the assessment report titled "2010 Diamond Drilling on the DAD Claim Block."

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

Dated this 17th Day of March, 2011.

"Bonnie Pollries"

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

Appendix 1b: Certificate of Supervisor

I, Dennis J. Ouellette, PGeol, hereby certify that:

1) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist of Tigerstar Geosciences in 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 and 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 was responsible for the planning of and present for 2 days during the 2010 diamond drill program on the DAD property. I provided supervision for the writing of the assessment report titled "2010 Diamond Drilling on the DAD Property."

7) I have not had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report prior to 2008.

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

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

Dated this 17th Day of March, 2011.

"Dennis Ouellette"

Dennis Ouellette, BSc, PGeo
Address: 34 1780 Glastonbury Blvd
Edmonton, Alberta T5T 6P9
Telephone: 780-930-1485
E-mail: djmo@telus.net

Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures

DAD Claims, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Type of Work	No. of Units	Value/Unit	Value
	3	$425	$1275.00
Project Preparation	3.492	$225	$785.67
Wages, Project Geologist	2	$425.00	$850.00
Wages, Geologist	18	$250.00	$4,500.00
Diamond Drilling (metres)	403.5	$234.00	$94,410.79
Pad Building	2	$6,224.55	$12,449.10
Core Boxes	22	$71.59	$1,575.00
Helicopter Time	87.868	$900.00	$79,081.33
Transportation & Travel			$12,156.00
Fuel			$17,375.00
Camp, Groceries, & Accommodations			$46,375.19
Core Sampling	16	$27.16	$434.56
Report Writing, Digitizing	5	$250.00	$1,250.00
Totals:			$272,517.64

Appendix 3: Drill Logs

Summary Log, DAD-10-01

Easting: 383106 **Northing: 6965105** **Elevation: 837m**

Azimuth: 220° **Dip: -75°** **E.O.H: 186.8m**

From	To	Lithology
0.00	1.50	Overburden
1.50	19.00	Diorite
19.00	28.40	Metasediment (Pelite)
28.40	33.00	Diorite
33.00	68.80	Metasediment (Pelite)
68.80	68.90	Fault Zone
68.90	71.20	Metasediment (Pelite)
71.20	71.80	Monzonite Dyke
71.80	80.70	Metasediment (Pelite)
80.70	82.30	Metavolcanic
82.30	82.50	Fault Gouge
82.50	86.90	Metavolcanic
86.90	91.20	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
91.20	91.40	Fault Zone
91.40	92.20	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
92.20	106.80	Metasediment (Pelite)
106.80	107.70	Qz Monz Dyke
107.70	119.50	Metasediment (Pelite)
119.50	120.00	Qz Monz Dyke
120.00	137.50	Metasediment (Pelite)
126.70	127.60	Qz Monz Dyke
127.60	135.40	Metasediment (Pelite)
135.40	135.80	Qz Monz Dyke
135.80	137.50	Metasediment (Pelite)
137.50	146.70	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
146.70	149.30	Metasediment (Pelite)
149.30	151.60	Metavolcanic
151.60	159.00	Metasediment (Pelite)
159.00	160.00	Qz Monz Dyke
160.00	161.60	Qz Monz Dyke
161.60	167.60	Metasediment (Pelite)
167.60	167.70	Qz Monz Dyke
167.70	168.20	Metasediment (Pelite)
168.20	168.40	Qz Monz Dyke
168.40	178.70	Metasediment (Pelite)
178.70	178.90	Qz Monz Dyke
178.90	181.55	Metasediment (Pelite)
181.55	181.95	Bt Monz Dyke
181.95	185.40	Metasediment (Pelite)
185.40	185.60	Bt Monz Dyke
185.60	186.05	Metasediment (Pelite)
186.05	186.20	Bt Qz Monz Dyke
186.20	186.80	Metasiltstone (Argillite)

Summary Log, DAD-10-02

Easting: 383010 **Northing: 6965090** **Elevation: 823m**

Azimuth: 220° **Dip: -70°** **E.O.H: 216.7**

From	To	Lithology
0.00	1.70	Overburden
1.70	5.10	Bt Hbl Granite
5.10	5.75	Bt Hbl Granite/Msed
5.75	5.80	Hbl Monz Dyke
5.80	19.80	Bt Hbl Granite/Msed
19.80	26.80	Bt Hbl Qz Monz
26.80	29.60	Metasediment (Pelite), Faulted
29.60	31.40	Hbl Qz Monz
31.40	32.00	Metasediment (Pelite)
32.00	32.80	Hble Qz Monz
32.80	39.90	Metasediment (Pelite)
39.90	41.10	Fault Zone
41.10	46.00	Metasediment (Pelite)
46.00	46.30	Bt Monz Dykes
46.30	47.20	Metasediment (Pelite)
47.20	66.90	Hbl Bt Qz Monz
66.90	71.20	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
71.20	82.00	Bt Hbl Qz Monz
82.00	84.40	Fault Zone
84.40	92.00	Metsiltstone
92.00	104.10	Metasediment (Pelite)
104.10	104.60	Bt Hbl Qz Monz
104.60	144.00	Metasediment (Pelite)
144.00	144.30	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
144.30	144.40	Fault Gouge
144.40	147.80	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
147.80	148.80	Metasediment (Pelite)
148.80	155.50	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
155.50	156.90	Fault Zone
156.90	163.20	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
163.20	164.60	Bt Hbl Fspar Porphyry
164.60	172.20	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
172.20	176.00	Metasediment (Pelite)
176.00	180.60	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
180.60	181.60	Metasediment (Pelite)
181.60	184.40	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
184.40	184.80	Metasediment (Pelite)
184.80	187.10	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
187.10	189.30	Metasediment (Pelite)
189.30	195.60	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
195.60	195.90	Gouge
195.90	200.60	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
200.60	209.80	Breccia-Metasiltstone (Argillite)
209.80	213.70	Metasiltstone (Argillite)
213.70	216.70	Gouge

Appendix 4: Original Assay Results

Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Inspectorte America Corporation
#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5 Canada
Phone: 604-272-7818

Distribution List

Attention: Greg Hayes
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7
EMail: ghayes@northern-tiger.com

Attention: Dennis Ouellette
EMail: douellette@nothern-tiger.com

Attention: Bonnie Pollries
EMail: bpollries@northern-tiger.com

Attention: Melanie Debnam

Submitted By: **Northern Tiger Resources**
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Attention: **Greg Hayes**

Project: **DAD**
Purchase Order: **DAD-Core #1**
Description:

Date Received: 09/08/2010
Date Completed: 09/22/2010
Invoice:

Samples	Type	Preparation Description
9	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core

Method	Description
Au-1AT-AA	Au, 1AT Fire Assay, AAS
30-AR-TR	30 Element, Aqua Regia, ICP, Trace Level

By _____
David Chiu, BC Certified Assayer

INSPECTORATE
A Bureau Veritas Group Company
#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5
Canada

Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppm 0.005	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
J952250	Rock	0.011	0.6	0.98	16	18	<2	5.52	<0.5	22	63	187	3.36	<3	0.04
J952251	Rock	0.103	1.5	1.13	588	18	<2	8.24	<0.5	20	86	168	3.70	<3	0.05
J952252	Rock	0.016	0.5	1.28	129	19	<2	8.63	<0.5	25	76	185	4.07	<3	0.03
J952253	Rock	0.006	0.4	1.56	7	92	<2	1.91	<0.5	26	68	117	2.89	<3	0.22
J952254	Rock	<0.005	0.2	1.06	17	71	2	1.61	<0.5	15	76	31	1.72	<3	0.15
J952255	Rock	0.014	0.5	1.95	6	82	<2	3.07	<0.5	25	95	112	3.80	<3	0.24
J952256	Rock	<0.005	0.3	1.63	<5	122	<2	2.37	<0.5	20	10	234	3.51	<3	0.23
J952257	Rock	<0.005	0.3	1.75	<5	155	<2	1.98	<0.5	23	56	241	3.69	<3	0.48
J952258	Rock	0.006	0.2	1.12	<5	109	<2	1.99	<0.5	19	78	143	1.97	<3	0.17

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Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5
Canada

Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
J952250	Rock	17	0.70	345	4	0.02	75	2274	6	<2	4	115	0.08	<10	71
J952251	Rock	17	0.87	643	5	0.01	74	2175	25	3	5	134	0.06	<10	103
J952252	Rock	22	1.04	947	8	0.04	84	2315	5	3	8	167	0.08	<10	146
J952253	Rock	10	1.62	489	<1	0.07	63	1029	<2	<2	4	39	0.14	<10	124
J952254	Rock	9	1.17	289	<1	0.12	51	1229	<2	<2	3	33	0.14	<10	92
J952255	Rock	15	1.85	649	32	0.05	65	1367	<2	<2	5	82	0.15	<10	171
J952256	Rock	24	1.18	758	1	0.08	7	2375	<2	<2	2	97	0.13	<10	118
J952257	Rock	17	1.42	669	<1	0.07	40	1565	<2	<2	2	64	0.18	<10	138
J952258	Rock	11	1.23	347	3	0.08	59	1074	<2	<2	2	51	0.16	<10	88

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Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
J952250	Rock	<10	152	5
J952251	Rock	<10	204	4
J952252	Rock	<10	106	3
J952253	Rock	<10	43	2
J952254	Rock	<10	24	4
J952255	Rock	<10	88	2
J952256	Rock	<10	72	4
J952257	Rock	<10	64	3
J952258	Rock	<10	28	3

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Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppm 0.005	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
QCV1009-00168-0001-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
J952250	Rock		0.6	0.98	16	18	<2	5.52	<0.5	22	63	187	3.36	<3	0.04
J952250 Dup			0.7	0.99	16	18	<2	5.60	<0.5	21	62	190	3.40	<3	0.04
QCV1009-00168-0003-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-DS-1 expected			0.5	4.48	6930	221				10		27		82	
STD-DS-1 result			0.5	4.65	7339	267	<2	7.39	<0.5	10	21	32	3.18	95	0.15
J952250	Rock	0.011													
J952250 Dup		0.008													
QCV1009-00169-0002-BLK		<0.005													
STD-Oxi67 expected		1.817													
STD-Oxi67 result		1.673													

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Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
QCV1009-00168-0001-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
J952250	Rock	17	0.70	345	4	0.02	75	2274	6	<2	4	115	0.08	<10	71
J952250 Dup		16	0.70	349	4	0.02	75	2297	6	2	3	115	0.08	<10	71
QCV1009-00168-0003-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-DS-1 expected			2.76	437			49	340	14					20	
STD-DS-1 result		23	2.81	463	4	0.01	54	358	15	95	6	63	<0.01	<10	117

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Canada

Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02788-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
QCV1009-00168-0001-BLK		<10	<2	<2
J952250	Rock	<10	152	5
J952250 Dup		<10	152	5
QCV1009-00168-0003-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-DS-1 expected			206	
STD-DS-1 result		<10	223	3

Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02789-01

Inspectorte America Corporation
#200 - 11620 Horseshoe Way
Richmond, British Columbia V7A 4V5 Canada
Phone: 604-272-7818

Distribution List

Attention: Greg Hayes
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7
EMail: ghayes@northern-tiger.com

Attention: Dennis Ouellette
EMail: douellette@nothern-tiger.com

Attention: Bonnie Pollries
EMail: bpollries@northern-tiger.com

Attention: Melanie Debnam

Submitted By: **Northern Tiger Resources**
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Attention: **Greg Hayes**

Project: **DAD**
Purchase Order: **DAD-Core #2**
Description:

Date Received: 09/08/2010
Date Completed: 09/22/2010
Invoice:

Samples	Type	Preparation Description
7	Rock	SP-RX-2K/Rock/Chips/Drill Core

Method	Description
Au-1AT-AA	Au, 1AT Fire Assay, AAS
30-AR-TR	30 Element, Aqua Regia, ICP, Trace Level

By _____
David Chiu, BC Certified Assayer

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Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppm 0.005	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
J592259	Rock	<0.005	<0.1	2.10	<5	73	<2	2.10	<0.5	20	31	77	3.70	<3	0.15
J592260	Rock	<0.005	<0.1	0.73	<5	96	<2	0.95	<0.5	5	26	31	1.30	<3	0.15
J592261	Rock	<0.005	<0.1	0.91	<5	91	<2	1.08	<0.5	8	25	51	1.55	<3	0.16
J592262	Rock	0.007	0.6	0.71	14	14	<2	2.87	<0.5	17	52	363	2.59	<3	0.03
J592263	Rock	0.015	<0.1	1.19	<5	125	<2	1.20	<0.5	21	65	101	2.13	<3	0.34
J592264	Rock	<0.005	0.2	0.80	<5	40	<2	5.21	<0.5	20	53	154	3.67	<3	0.10
J592265	Rock	0.006	0.3	1.00	<5	55	<2	1.43	<0.5	18	49	119	3.42	<3	0.18

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Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02789-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
J592259	Rock	16	1.40	873	<1	0.09	4	3523	<2	<2	3	131	0.14	<10	138
J592260	Rock	14	0.24	556	<1	0.13	2	741	3	<2	<1	71	0.09	<10	38
J592261	Rock	14	0.32	591	<1	0.13	8	752	4	<2	<1	75	0.10	<10	47
J592262	Rock	15	0.68	733	3	0.05	72	2411	5	<2	3	61	0.06	<10	68
J592263	Rock	10	1.11	309	<1	0.10	70	1106	<2	<2	2	51	0.15	<10	101
J592264	Rock	11	0.46	712	<1	0.04	60	603	5	<2	2	41	0.07	<10	46
J592265	Rock	11	0.66	371	<1	0.04	47	548	6	<2	4	36	0.09	<10	65

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Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
J592259	Rock	<10	71	3
J592260	Rock	<10	44	2
J592261	Rock	<10	48	4
J592262	Rock	<10	235	2
J592263	Rock	<10	30	4
J592264	Rock	<10	33	<2
J592265	Rock	<10	60	2

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Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	Au Au-1AT-AA ppm 0.005	Ag 30-AR-TR ppm 0.1	Al 30-AR-TR % 0.01	As 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Ba 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Bi 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Ca 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Cd 30-AR-TR ppm 0.5	Co 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Cu 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Fe 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Hg 30-AR-TR ppm 3	K 30-AR-TR % 0.01
QCV1009-00174-0001-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
J592259	Rock		<0.1	2.10	<5	73	<2	2.10	<0.5	20	31	77	3.70	<3	0.15
J592259 Dup			<0.1	2.07	<5	72	<2	2.06	<0.5	20	31	75	3.64	<3	0.15
QCV1009-00174-0003-BLK			<0.1	<0.01	<5	<10	<2	<0.01	<0.5	<1	<1	<1	<0.01	<3	<0.01
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			0.3		4		0		0.1	107	892	674			
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result			0.3	3.62	<5	213	<2	0.25	<0.5	117	884	792	>10	<3	0.09
J592259	Rock	<0.005													
J592259 Dup		0.006													
QCV1009-00175-0002-BLK		0.014													
STD-Oxi67 expected		1.817													
STD-Oxi67 result		1.659													

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10-360-02789-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	La 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Mg 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Mn 30-AR-TR ppm 5	Mo 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Na 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Ni 30-AR-TR ppm 1	P 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Pb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sb 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Sc 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Sr 30-AR-TR ppm 1	Ti 30-AR-TR % 0.01	Tl 30-AR-TR ppm 10	V 30-AR-TR ppm 1
QCV1009-00174-0001-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
J592259	Rock	16	1.40	873	<1	0.09	4	3523	<2	<2	3	131	0.14	<10	138
J592259 Dup		16	1.37	861	<1	0.09	4	3474	<2	<2	3	128	0.13	<10	136
QCV1009-00174-0003-BLK		<2	<0.01	<5	<1	<0.01	<1	<10	<2	<2	<1	<1	<0.01	<10	<1
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected							292		19	0					
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result		70	0.14	1297	<1	0.02	324	387	26	<2	48	15	0.17	<10	252

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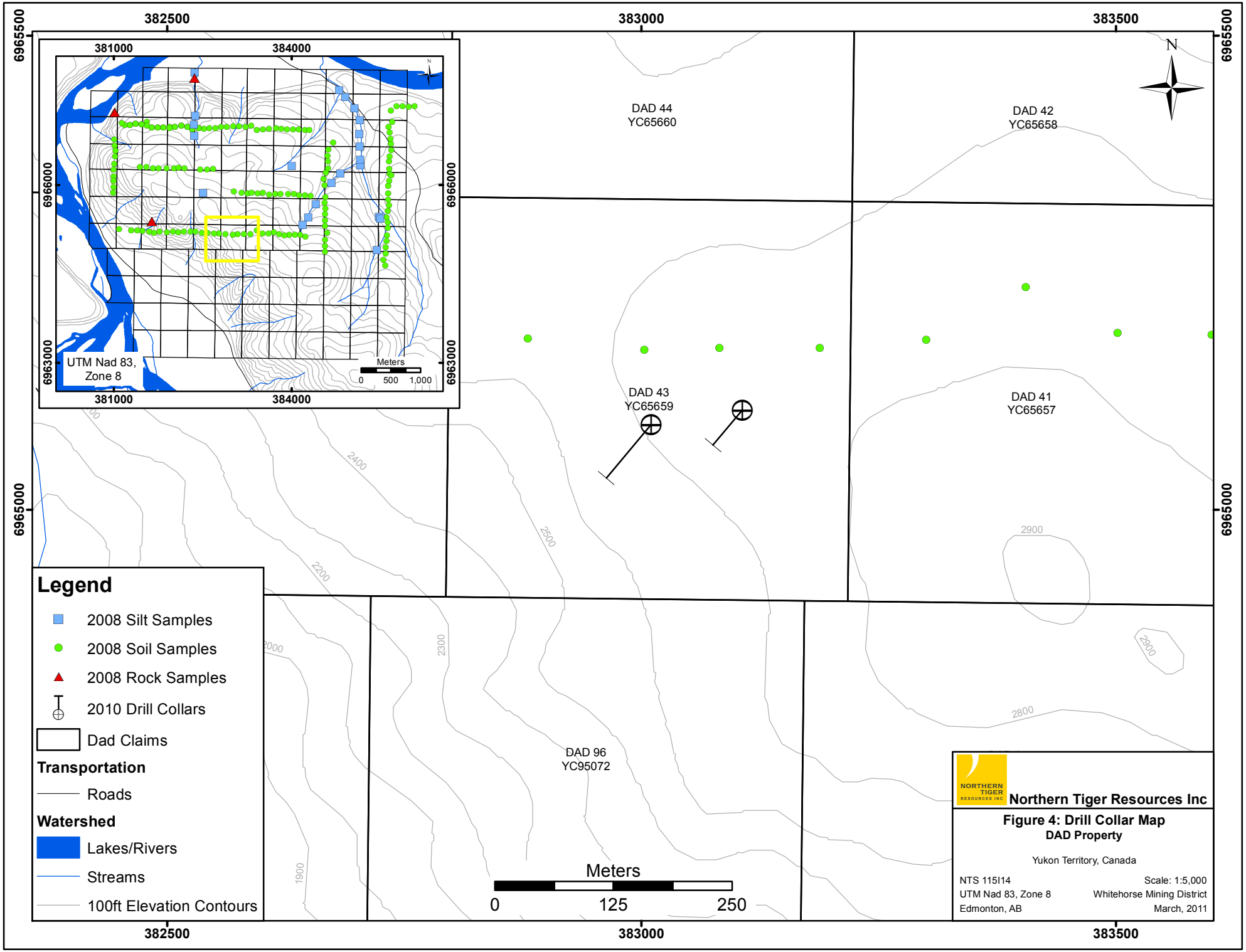
Certificate of Analysis

10-360-02789-01

Northern Tiger Resources
#220 17010 103rd Ave
Edmonton, AB T5S 1K7

Sample Description	Sample Type	W 30-AR-TR ppm 10	Zn 30-AR-TR ppm 2	Zr 30-AR-TR ppm 2
QCV1009-00174-0001-BLK		<10	<2	<2
J592259	Rock	<10	71	3
J592259 Dup		<10	71	3
QCV1009-00174-0003-BLK		<10	<2	<2
STD-OREAS-45P-AR expected			123	
STD-OREAS-45P-AR result		<10	158	13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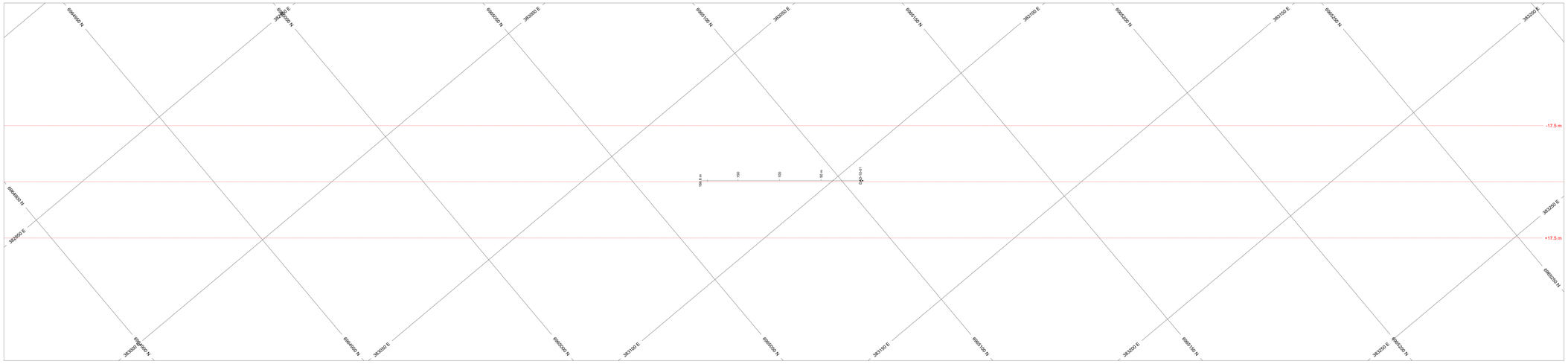
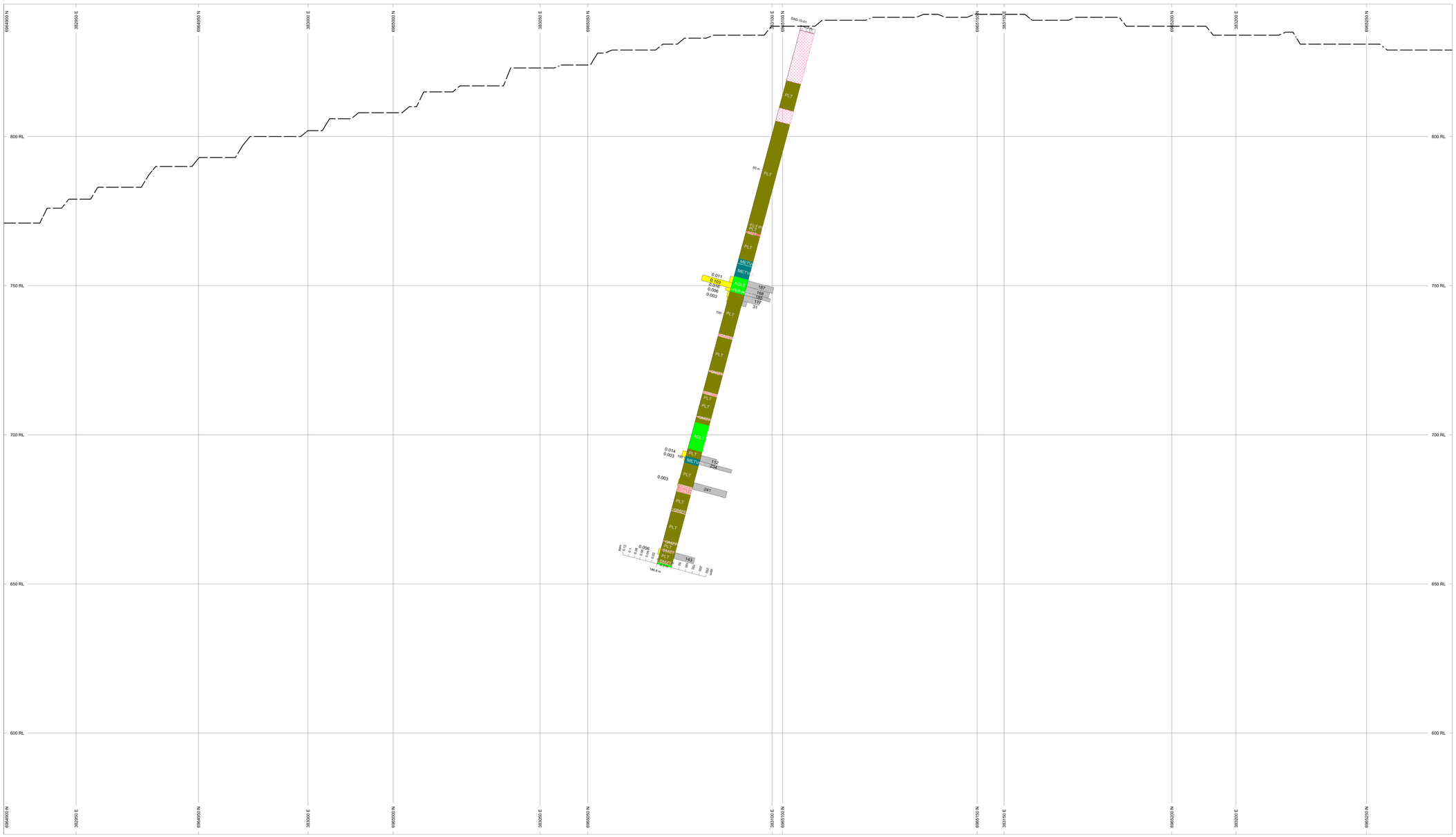
6965000
6966000
6963000
381000
384000
N
DAD 44
YC65660
DAD 42
YC65658
DAD 43
YC65659
DAD 41
YC65657
DAD 96
YC95072
UTM Nad 83,
Zone 8
Meters
0 500 1,000
2400
2500
2200
2900
2300
2800
1900
Legend
2008 Silt Samples
2008 Soil Samples
2008 Rock Samples
2010 Drill Collars
Dad Claims
Transportation
Roads
Watershed
Lakes/Rivers
Streams
100ft Elevation Contours
Meters
0 125 250
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 4: Drill Collar Map
DAD Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115I14
UTM Nad 83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:5,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011





HOLES PLOTTED

Total: 1

DAD-10-01

LEGEND

LOWER JURASSIC: Aishihik Suite

- Monzonite dikes; local magnetite, limonitic & clay alteration along fractures.
  - Quartz Monzonite
  - Biotite Monzonite
  - Biotite Quartz Monzonite
- Diorite; gray with rusty, hairline fractures cross-cutting at various orientations. 2-3cm vuggy quartz veins occur locally.

UPPER TRIASSIC: Povoas Formation

- Pelite (Metasediment); dark gray with subhedral pink andalusite porphyroblasts with black rims, locally altered to sericite.
  - Faulted Pelite (Metasediment)
- Argillite (Metasiltstone); fine-grained, melanocratic, locally graphite-, pyrite-, magnetite-bearing meta-siltstone cross-cut by carbonate fractures & veins.
  - Faulted Argillite (Metasiltstone)
- Metavolcanic; aphanitic, dark green-grey, with strong foliation and abundant cross-cutting rusty fractures.
  - Metavolcanic Gouge

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au (ppm)	L	
Cu (ppm)	R	

ROCK CODES Unit_code	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
		AGLT	argillite
		DRT	diorite
		MZT	monzonite
		PLT	pelite
		FLT PLT	faulted pelite
		GOUG METVOL	metavolcanic gouge
		FLT AGLT	faulted argillite
		QMZT	quartz monzonite
		METVOL	mafic metavolcanic
		BMZT	biotite monzonite
		BQMZT	biotite quartz monzonite
	0.123	OVB	Overburden

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu (ppm)	R	------
Au (ppm)	L	------

POSTED TEXT	L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Unit_code	R		All

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	383091 m	6965086 m
EXTENTS	485.7 m	278.4 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	844.4 m	566 m
TOLERANCE +/-	17.5 m	

SCALE 1 : 500

(m)

-5 0 5 10 15 20 25

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

AZIMUTH = 40°

N E S W

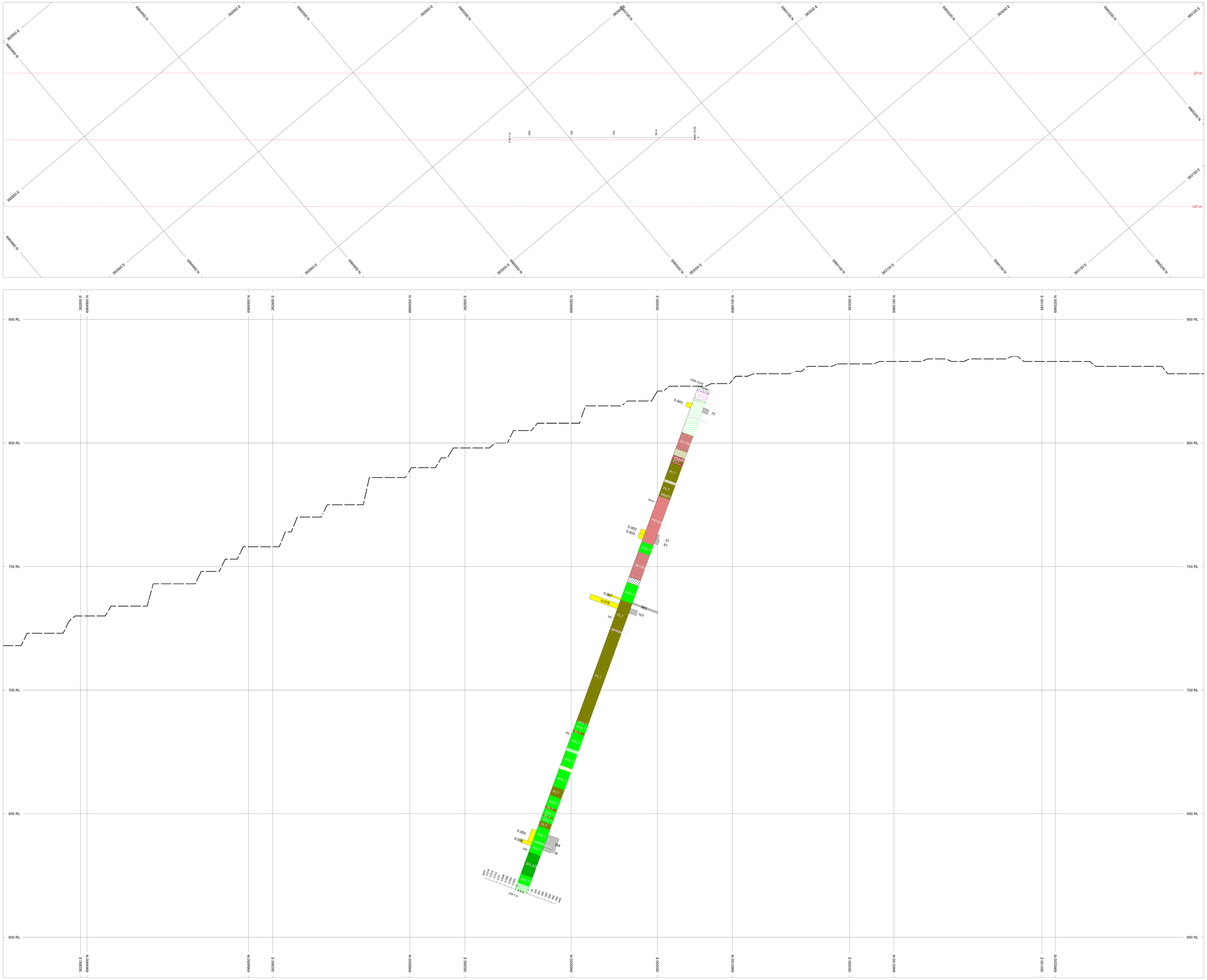
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

DAD Property

Figure 5: Section, DAD-10-01

NTS 115I14 March, 2011

NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC



HOLES PLOTTED

Total: 1

DAD-10-02

LEGEND

Overburden
Fault Zone
Gouge

LOWER JURASSIC: Aishihik Suite
Monzonite dikes; local magnetite, limonitic & clay alteration along fractures.
Quartz Monzonite
Biotite Monzonite
Biotite Quartz Monzonite or
Biotite Hornblende Quartz Monzonite
Hornblende Quartz Monzonite

Biotite Hornblende Granite; massive & equigranular with pink-black colouring.
Biotite Hornblende Granite intercalated w/ Argillite

Diorite; gray with rusty, hairline fractures cross-cutting at various orientations. 2-3cm vuggy quartz veins occur locally.
Biotite Hornblende Feldspar Porphyry

UPPER TRIASSIC: Povoas Formation
Pelite (Metasediment); dark gray with subhedral pink andalusite porphyroblasts with black rims, locally altered to sericite.
Faulted Pelite (Metasediment)

Argillite (Metasiltstone); fine-grained, melanocratic, locally graphite-, pyrite-, magnetite-bearing meta-siltstone cross-cut by carbonate fractures & veins.

Brecciated Argillite
Faulted Argillite (Metasiltstone)
Argillite Gouge

Metavolcanic; aphanitic, dark green-grey, with strong foliation and abundant cross-cutting rusty fractures.
Metavolcanic Gouge

BAR GRAPHS	L/R	COL
Au (ppm)	L	
Cu (ppm)	R	

ROCK CODES	PAT	LABEL	DESCRIPTION
Unit_code		AGLT	argillite
		GOUG	gouge
		PLT	pelite
		FLT PLT	faulted pelite
		GOUG AGLT	argillite gouge
		FLT AGLT	faulted argillite
		BMZT	biotite monzonite
		BHQMZT	biotite hornblende quartz monzonite
		HBQMZT	hornblende biotite quartz monzonite
		HQMZT	hornblende quartz monzonite
		BHGRT	biotite hornblende granite
		BHGRT PLT	biotite hornblende granite & pelite
		BHFPY	biotite hornblende feldspar porphyry
		FLT	Fault Zone
		OVB	overburden
		BX AGLT	brecciated argillite

ASSAYS	L/R	TEXT
Cu (ppm)	R	-------
Au (ppm)	L	-------

POSTED TEXT	L/R	TEXT	ITEMS
Unit_code	R		All

SECTION SPECS:

REF. PT. E, N	382986 m	6965060 m
EXTENTS	485.7 m	278.4 m
SECTION TOP, BOT	862 m	583.6 m
TOLERANCE +/-	27 m	

SCALE 1 : 500

(m)

-5 0 5 10 15 20 25

NAD83 / UTM zone 8N

AZIMUTH = 40°
N
W E
S

Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
DAD Property
Figure 5: Section, DAD-10-02
NTS 115I14 March, 2011

NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC