GEOLOGICAL and GEOCHEMICAL EVALUATION REPORT on the TAD/TORO PROJECT

Tad 5 to 8, 17 (YC40974 to YC40978)
Tad 19 to 67 (YC26506 to YC26554)
Tad 68 to 101 (YC54331 to YC54364)
Tad 102-159 (YC65809 to YC65866)
Nit 1-12 (YC41133 to YC41144)

NTS: 115I/12 and 115J/9

Latitude 62°33'N Longitude 137°57'W

Whitehorse Mining District

Work performed between September 9 and 14, 2007

For
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1.0 Executive Summary

The 3,285 hectare Tad/Toro Project, NTS map sheets 115I/12 and 115J/9, is located on Hayes Creek, within the Dawson Range of central Yukon, 100 km northwest of Carmacks which is 177 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is situated in the Whitehorse Mining District with a latitude and longitude of 62°33'N, 137°57'W. Northern Freegold Resources Limited of Vancouver, British Columbia funded the current program.

The Tad/Toro Project is situated within the 100 km long Big Creek portion of the 250 km long Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt which hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems and peripheral polymetallic veins.

Deposits within the belt are hosted by similar rocks to the Tad/Toro Project and include the Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit (55 km northwest of the Tad/Toro Project) with a reserve estimate of 964 million tonnes grading 0.22% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 0.028% Mo, the Laforma low sulphidation epithermal vein deposit and the Antoniuk porphyry gold deposit (60 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project) with historical resource estimates of 602,000 tonnes, grading 4.31 g/t gold and 4 million tonnes of oxide mineralization averaging 1.44 g/t Au, respectively.

The 2007 program consisted of geological mapping, rock and minor reconnaissance soil geochemistry on the newly acquired Nit option and surrounding area, rehabilitation of the 1969-70 and 1987 Tad/Toro core and limited splitting and sampling of select unsplit sections from the 1969-70 core.

The Tad/Toro Project is primarily underlain by quartz-hornblende-biotite granitic rocks of the Mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith that intrude meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The above units are intruded by quartz feldspar porphyry stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite, which are known to be associated with gold-copper mineralization within this belt, and are overlain by basalt flows of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group.

Mineralization consists of disseminated pyrite within the Tad Porphyry and narrow sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins along shear zones. The pyrite mineralization may represent a pyritic halo to a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold system with associated low grade gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite in sericite-phyllic alteration zones within the quartz monzonite porphyry and in breccia zones and northerly trending fault zones. Molybdenite occurs within altered potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite in the Moly Zone in the southeast property area. The zinc-lead veins may represent polymetallic veins outboard of the porphyry system.

The old drill core exhibits extreme oxidation with many unsplit oxidized and brecciated sections. A supergene enrichment zone occurs near the top of many of the drill holes in the centre of the mineralized zone. The sulphide minerals are oxidized to a depth of

80m and the gold-bearing oxide zone lies in brecciated and intensely altered quartz monzonite porphyry, below which is a hypogene zone containing up to 10% disseminated pyrite in porphyritic granite with lesser alteration.

Previous results from the Tad/Toro Project include 1.05 g/t Au and 19.5 g/t Ag across 7.15m including 4.11 g/t Au and 50.1 g/t Ag across 1.06m from DDH T69-2, 1.37 g/t Au and 30.2 g/t Ag across 0.91m from DDH T70-9 and 0.69 g/t Au and 116.6 g/t Ag across 0.3m from DDH T70-12, despite extremely limited sampling of the core. Sampling of an unsplit drill interval from DDH T70-12 in 2007 returned significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m indicating that the remaining unsplit core from the 1969-70 drill program should be split and sampled.

Strong similarities exist with the Nucleus Zone on the Golden Revenue property of Northern Freegold Resources Limited, approximately 40 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project. A near-surface bulk tonnage gold ± copper target has been partially defined here with significant intersections including 1.35 g/t Au over 110.8m from DN04-8, 1.16 g/t Au with 0.11% Cu over 126.0m from DN04-3 and 1.13 g/t Au over 115.1m from DN01-3. Recent intersections of 2.5 g/t Au and 0.14% Cu over 72m including 2m of 45.0 g/t Au from GRD07-41, a 50m step out to the east of known mineralization, and 0.59 g/t Au over 207.4m from GRD07-50, a 50m step out to the west of known mineralization, have been reported from the Nucleus Zone.

A 1,000 line km helicopter supported multi-parameter (electromagnetic, radiometric and high resolution magnetic) airborne geophysical survey with northeast trending lines 100m apart is highly recommended over the Tad/Toro Project to aid in the delineation of drill targets.

The 1969-70 core, including all salvageable core from the Main Zone and the core from the Moly Zone should be split and systematically sampled for Au and ICP. The collar locations are known and results can then be more completely correlated and interpreted. Additional prospecting and sampling should be undertaken in the Nit and Cp trench areas.

The airborne geophysics program should be followed by diamond drilling. Several drill targets proposed by Davidson (2000) remain valid and can be modified by results of the airborne geophysical survey and detailed core sampling.

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2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Qualified Person and Participating Personnel

Ms. Jean M. Pautler, P.Geo. was commissioned by Northern Freegold Resources Limited of Vancouver, British Columbia to examine and evaluate the geology and mineralization on the Tad/Toro Project (consisting of the Tad/Toro property and the Nit property) to complete due diligence with respect to recent option agreements and to make recommendations for the next phase of exploration work in order to test the economic potential of the property.

The report describes the property in accordance with the guidelines specified in National Instrument 43-101 and is based on historical information and an examination and evaluation of the property by the author from September 10 to 13, 2007. The author was assisted in the field by Mr. Jeff Bridge of Vancouver, British Columbia. Previous work was completed by the author on the property from October 17 to 22, 2006 for Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse Yukon Territory, the registered owner of the Tad/Toro property.

2.2 Terms, Definitions and Units

All costs contained in this report are denominated in Canadian dollars. Distances are primarily reported in metres (m) and km (kilometers) and in feet (ft) when reporting historical data. GPS refers to global positioning system. Minfile showing refers to documented mineral occurrences on file with the Yukon Geological Survey. DDH refers to diamond drill hole. VLF-EM refers to a very low frequency electromagnetic type of geophysical survey.

The term ppm refers to parts per million, which is equivalent to grams per metric tonne (g/t) and ppb refers to parts per billion. The abbreviation oz/ton and oz/t refers to troy ounces per imperial short ton. The symbol % refers to weight percent unless otherwise stated.

Elemental abbreviations used in this report include: gold (Au), silver (Ag), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), iron (Fe), arsenic (As), antimony (Sb), manganese (Mn), sulphide (S) and oxide (O). Minerals found on the Tad/Toro Project include pyrite and pyrrhotite (iron sulphides), arsenopyrite (FeAsS), tetrahedrite (CuFeAsS), sphalerite (ZnS), galena (PbS), chalcopyrite (CuS), molybdenite (MoS) and possibly bournonite (PbCuSbS).

2.3 Source Documents

Sources of information are detailed below and include the available public domain information and private company data.

- Research of the Minfile data available for the area at www.geology@gov.yk.ca .
- Research of mineral titles at http://gysde.gov.yk.ca and www.mapsyukon.gov.yk.ca .
- Review of company reports and annual assessment reports filed with the government at http://emr.gov.yk.ca/library/.

- Review of geological maps and reports completed by the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessors.
- Published scientific papers on the geology and mineral deposits of the region and on mineral deposit types.
- The author has previous independent experience and knowledge of the regional area having worked on the Sonora Gulch property of Firestone Ventures Inc. and the Nucleus zone of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. and having conducted regional exploration throughout the belt for Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. and Teck Exploration Ltd.
- Work on the property by the author from October 17 to 22, 2006 and September 10 to 13, 2007.

2.4 Limitations, Restrictions and Assumptions

The author has assumed that the previous documented work on the property is valid and has not encountered any information to discredit such work. Limited check samples collected in 2006 and 2007 by the author are consistent with the tenor of mineralization previously reported by several operators but do not constitute detailed quantitative check analyses.

2.5 Scope

This report describes the geology, previous exploration history and mineral potential of the Tad/Toro Project. Research included a review of the historical work that related to the immediate and surrounding area of the property. Regional geological data and current exploration information have been reviewed to determine the geological setting of the mineralization and to obtain an indication of the level of industry activity in the area. The property was examined and evaluated by the author from September 10 to 13, 2007 for Northern Freegold Resources Limited. Work consisted of geological mapping, rock and minor reconnaissance soil geochemistry on the newly acquired Nit option and surrounding area, rehabilitation of the 1969-70 and 1987 core and limited splitting and sampling of select unsplit sections from the 1969-70 core.

In 2006 the author evaluated the Moly and Main Zones within a property wide and regional context, with concurrent geochemical sampling and GPS surveying of the old trenches and drill sites, primarily within the Main Zone. The program was funded by Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, the registered owner of the Tad/Toro property, not the issuer.

Based on the literature review and property examination, recommendations are made for the next phase of exploration work. An estimate of costs has been made based on current rates for drilling, geophysical surveys and professional fees in the Yukon Territory.

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author has relied in part upon work and reports completed by others in previous years in the preparation of this report. Although the author personally collected samples to verify the tenor of mineralization exposed on the property, thorough checks to confirm the results of such prior work and reports has not been done. The author has no reason to doubt the correctness of such work and reports. Unless otherwise stated the author has not independently confirmed the accuracy of the data.

Further, while title documents and option agreements were reviewed for this study, this report does not constitute nor is it intended to represent a legal, or any other, opinion as to the validity of the title.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (Figure 1)

4.1 Location and Access

The Tad/Toro property, NTS map sheets 115I/12 and 115J/9, is located on Hayes Creek within the Dawson Range of central Yukon, approximately 100 km northwest of Carmacks which is 177 km by road from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. The property is centered at a latitude of 62°33'N and a longitude of 137°57'W.

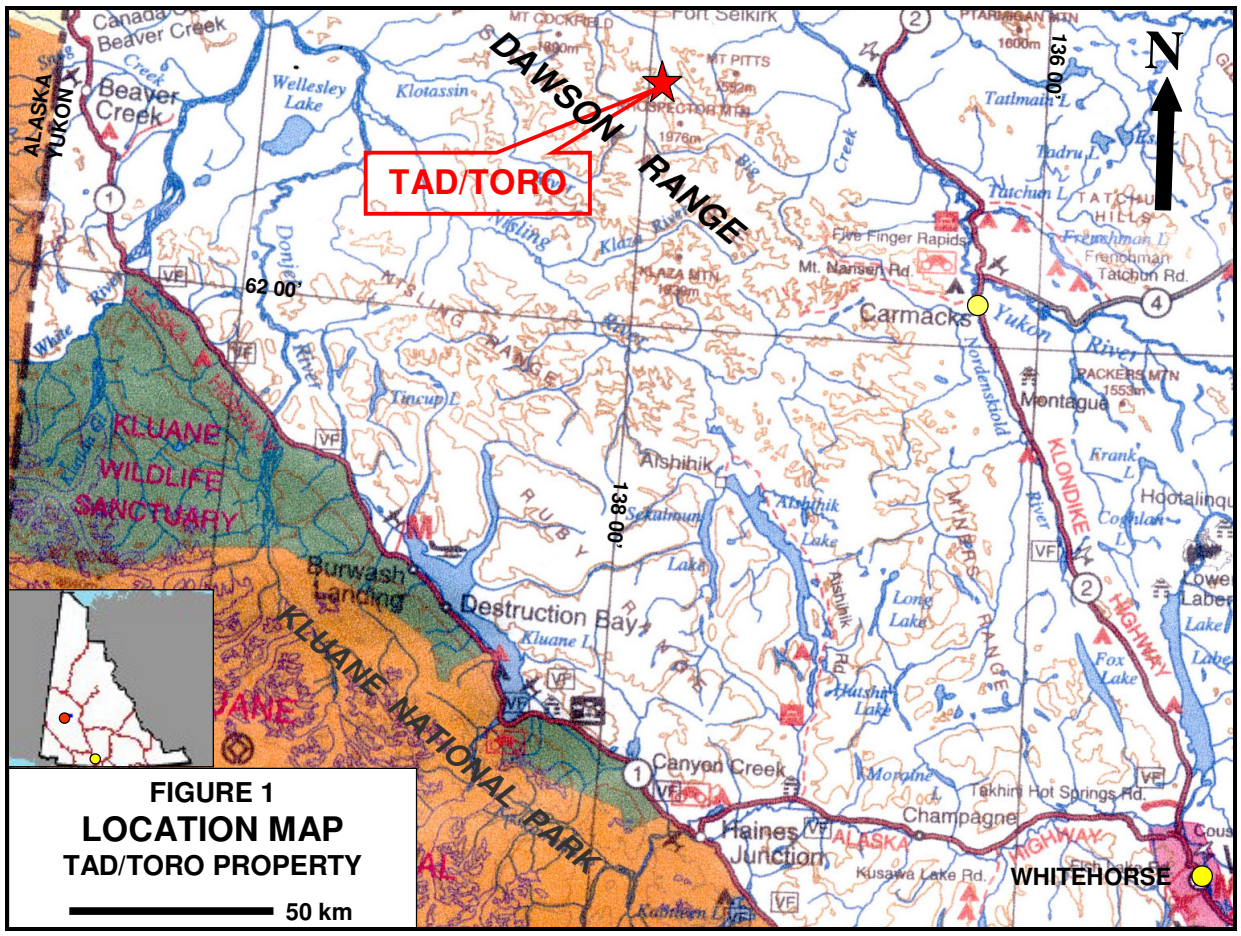


FIGURE 1
LOCATION MAP
TAD/TORO PROPERTY

The property is accessible by helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft from Whitehorse or Carmacks. A small gravel airstrip, adequate for small fixed wing aircraft, is located in the central property area on the Tad 52 claim *(Figure 2)*. The Casino Trail (connecting the Freegold Road, 50 km southwest of the property, to the Casino deposit) provides four wheel drive access to within 15 km of the property. The Casino winter road continues along the northeastern margin of the property to the Casino deposit, 53 km north of the property. The Freegold Road is a government maintained gravel road, accessible from Carmacks. The road distance from Whitehorse is 330 km.

A winter trail connects the Casino Trail to the property and can be passable by all terrain vehicles in summer and utilized for the transport of heavy equipment, supplies and fuel in February and March. Several cat trails on the claims, variably overgrown, provide access to trenches and drill sites.

Access in 2007 utilized a helicopter from the Carmacks Copper Deposit, 80 km to the southeast, to transport crew and supplies from the Revenue camp of Northern Freegold Resources Ltd to the old camp on the Tad/Toro property. The old camp, dating from the mid 1980's, is located at 6940399mN, 349501mE, Nad 83, Zone 8, and one plywood cabin is in good habitable shape *(Photos 1 and 2)*. The cookhouse appears to be in good shape as well *(Photo 4)*. Two other plywood cabins could be salvaged *(Photo 3)*.



Photo 1: Habitable cabin and Moly Zone core

Photo 2: Habitable cabin at old camp

Photo 3: Cabins at old camp

Photo 4: Cookhouse at old camp

Carmacks is the closest town, with a population of approximately 450. Facilities include a grocery store, nursing station, two service stations, a restaurant and a café. Complete services are available in Whitehorse, less than two hours by road from Carmacks.

4.2 Physiography and Climate

The Tad/Toro Project is located on Hayes Creek, a tributary of the Selwyn River, within the unglaciated Dawson Range of the Yukon Plateau *(Figure 1)*. The topography is moderate with long sinuous ridges incised by narrow valleys that descend to the swampy flat-bottomed valleys of the larger creeks and rivers *(Figure 2)*. Elevations range from about 860m above sea level in the Hayes Creek Valley to 1375m. The southern slopes on the property are moderately treed with poplar and spruce and covered by colluvium. The northern slopes are sparsely treed with alder and dwarf spruce and are covered by a veneer of frozen overburden. Approximately 40-50% of the project area has been burned by forest fires within the past 10 years.

Outcrop is sparse, except on steeper slopes and knolls, but amounts to less than 1%. Most of the previous bulldozer trenching failed to penetrate the overburden that averages 6m deep on hillsides and 10m in the Hayes Creek valley. Permafrost is limited to north facing slopes and valley bottoms.

The area has a northern interior climate with warm summers, long cold winters and light precipitation, most of which is snow. The exploration season lasts from May until October. Drilling can be conducted in the winter. Summer temperatures range up to 30^{o} Celsius and winter temperatures down to -50^{o} Celsius.

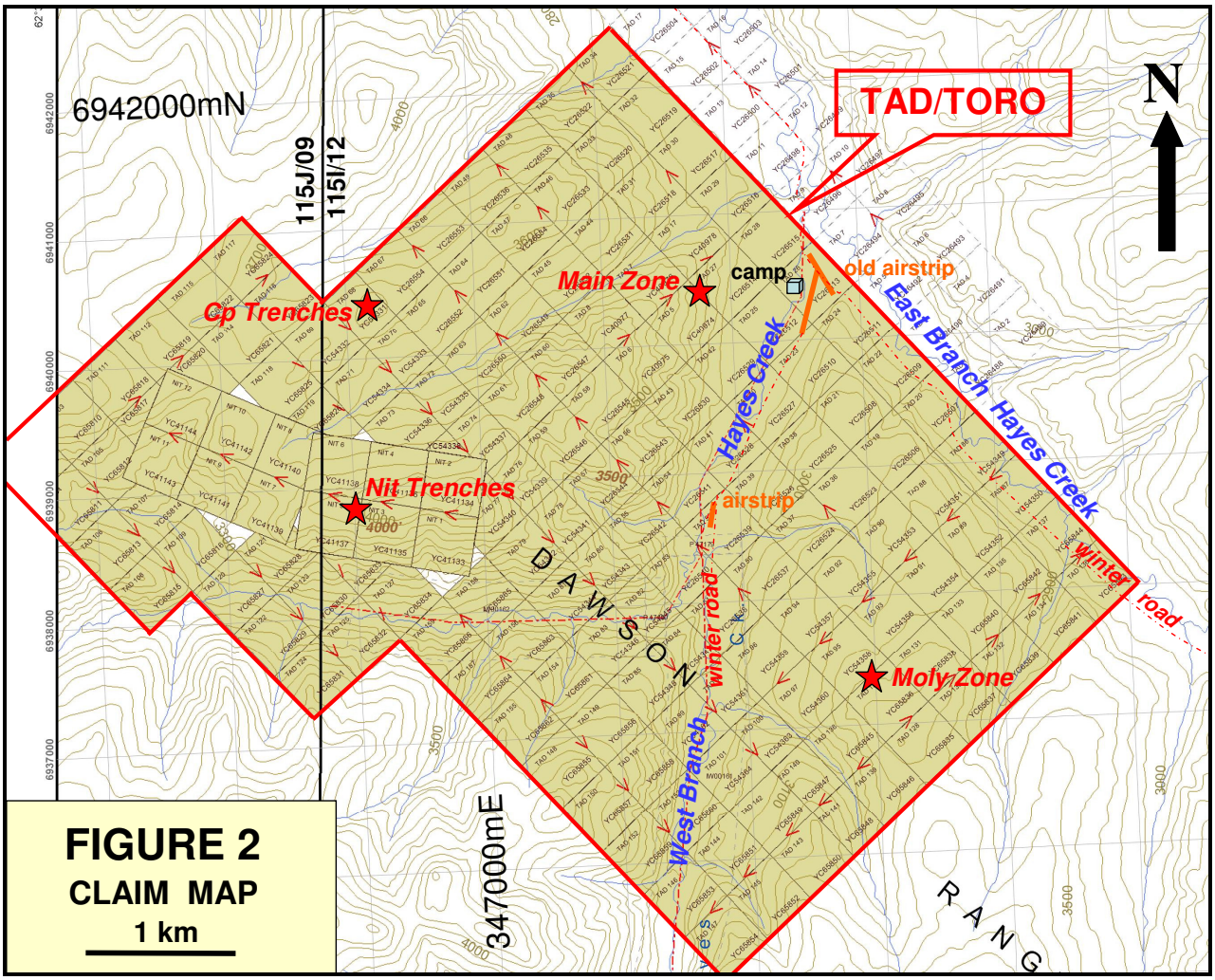
4.3 Land Tenure (Figure 2)

The Tad/Toro Project consists of 158 contiguous claims including 146 Tad and 12 Nit Quartz claims covering an area of approximately 3,285 hectares in the Whitehorse Mining District. The registered owner of the Tad claims is Mr. Bill Harris of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. An underlying agreement exists with Mr. Bill Harris owning 10%, his direct relatives 40% and Mr. Graham Davidson 50%. The registered owner of the Nit claims is Archer, Cathro and Associates (1981) Ltd. A table summarizing pertinent claim data follows and a detailed statement of claims is shown in Appendix I.

TABLE 1: Claim data

Claim Name	Grant No.	No. of Claims	Expiry Date	New Expiry Date
Tad 5-8, 17	YC40974-978	5	November 25, 2008	November 25, 2008
Tad 19-22	YC26506-509	4	November 26, 2008	November 26, 2009*
Tad 23-26	YC26510-513	4	November 26, 2007	November 26, 2009*
Tad 28-29, 31-35	YC26515-16, 18-22	7	November 26, 2007	November 26, 2009*
Tad 30	YC26517	1	November 26, 2007	November 26, 2008*
Tad 27	YC26514,	1	November 25, 2008	November 25, 2010*
Tad 36-67	YC6523-554	32	November 25, 2008	November 26, 2009*
Tad 68, 84	YC54331, 347	2	October 31, 2007	October 31, 2008*
Tad 69-83, 83-101	YC54332-46,48-64	32	October 31, 2007	October 31, 2009*
Tad 102-159	YC65809-866	58	new	September 28, 2008
Nit 1-12	YC41133-144	12	February 15, 2008	February 15, 2009*
TOTAL		**158**		

* new expiry date based on acceptance of assessment report



Northern Freegold Resources (NFR) has an option to earn a 100% interest on the Tad claims through a series of staged payments and issuance of shares over 3 years totaling $50,000 and 300,000 shares. Five hundred thousand shares will be issued upon either a production decision on the property or a change in control of NFR by another company. The vendor will retain an underlying 3% net smelter return (NSR), of which 2% may be purchased for $1.5 million *(NFR, March 21, 2007)*. NFR also has an option to earn a 100% interest on the Nit claims, subject to a one percent (1%) net smelter return royalty, by issuing 100,000 common shares upon regulatory acceptance *(NFR, September 10, 2007)*.

First Nations have settled their land claims in the area. The nearest First Nations surveyed land occurs 7 km to the south of the property. The land in which the mineral claims are situated is Crown Land. The mineral claims fall under the jurisdiction of the Yukon Government.

A mineral claim holder is required to perform assessment work and is required to document this work to maintain the title as outlined in the regulations of the Yukon Quartz Mining Act. The amount of work required is equivalent to $100.00 of assessment work per quartz claim unit per year. Alternatively, the claim holder may pay the equivalent amount per unit per year to the Yukon Government as “Cash in Lieu” to maintain title to the claims.

Preliminary exploration activities do not require permitting, but significant drilling, trenching, blasting, cut lines, and excavating may require a Mining Land Use Permit that must be approved under the Yukon Environmental Socioeconomic Assessment Act (YESSA).

5.0 HISTORY

The Tad/Toro Project includes the Tad/Toro and Nit properties, upon which separate work programs were conducted. Consequently the work completed by various operators as documented in Yukon Minfile *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*, various government publications of the Yukon Geological Survey or its predecessor *(Mineral Industry Reports and Yukon Exploration and Geology)* and the Geological Survey of Canada and company publications (primarily available as assessment reports filed with the government), is tabulated below separately for the two properties.

Placer gold activity reportedly dating back to 1898 has been undertaken on the creeks within the property area. Mr. G. Wilson has placer mined on a small creek (Wham Creek) in the southern property area from the 1980's, with some placer mining on Waugh Creek. There is no record of how much gold has been produced.

5.1 Tad/Toro

The Tad/Toro property covers the Tad Minfile occurrence (Minfile No. 115I 031), a drilled prospect, as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

1969-71 Program of grid soil sampling, magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys, petrography, trenching and 2708m of diamond drilling in 18 holes by a joint venture group with International Mine Services following their discovery of lead-zinc mineralization *(Figure 4)* in quartz monzonite porphyry along Hayes Creek. The joint venture included International Mines Services Ltd, Indian Mountain Metal Mines Ltd, Lion Nickel Mines of Canada Ltd, Prado Explorations Ltd and Gui-Por Uranium Mines and Metals Ltd.

The drill program intersected intensely altered and oxidized granitic rock with narrow intervals of anomalous gold (maximum values of 4.11 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag over 1.06m), despite poor core recovery and incomplete sampling, and three induced polarization chargeability geophysical anomalies were outlined *(Waugh, 1970 and 1972)*.

1986-87 Programs of soil sampling, re-sampling of portions of the 1969 drill core, limited VLF electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys, trenching and 372m of diamond drilling in four holes by Noranda Exploration Company, identifying a large gold in soil anomaly and values up to 3.1 g/t Au from the 1969 drill core *(Hart,1986 and Starr, 1987))*.

1996 Geological mapping, a soil survey and magnetic and VLF-EM geophysical surveys by International Kodiak Resources Ltd. under option from Davidson and B. Harris, reproducing the gold in soil anomaly, with coincident arsenic, silver and zinc *(Davidson, 1997)*.

1999-2001 Compilation and reinterpretation of historic data by Pan Ocean Explorations Ltd. *(Davidson, 2000)* and British American Mining Corp. *(Nicholson, 2001)* under option from Davidson and B. Harris.

2005 Property visit and examination of drill core for Mr. Bill Harris *(Casselman, 2006)*.

2006 Evaluation of the showings within a property wide and regional context with concurrent geochemical sampling and GPS surveying for Mr. Bill Harris *(Pautler, 2006b)*.

5.2 Nit

1969 Seven bulldozer trenches were excavated by a joint venture between three junior companies revealing only trace chalcopyrite *(Eaton, 1986)*.

1980-81 Mapping and soil sampling on Nit property by Nat JV (Armco Ml EL and Chevron Canada Ltd.) outlining an arsenic geochemical anomaly underlain by Cretaceous granite, and schist and gneiss cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes *(Archer, 1982)*.

1985 Mapping, grid soil sampling and rock chip sampling on Nit property (ITN claims) by Chevron Canada Ltd. outlining three areas of anomalous gold-silver-lead-arsenic response *(Eaton, 1986)*.

1986 Bulldozer trenching on Nit property by Silverquest Resources Ltd. under option returning assays up to 106.6 g/t Ag and 0.55 g/t Au over 15m *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

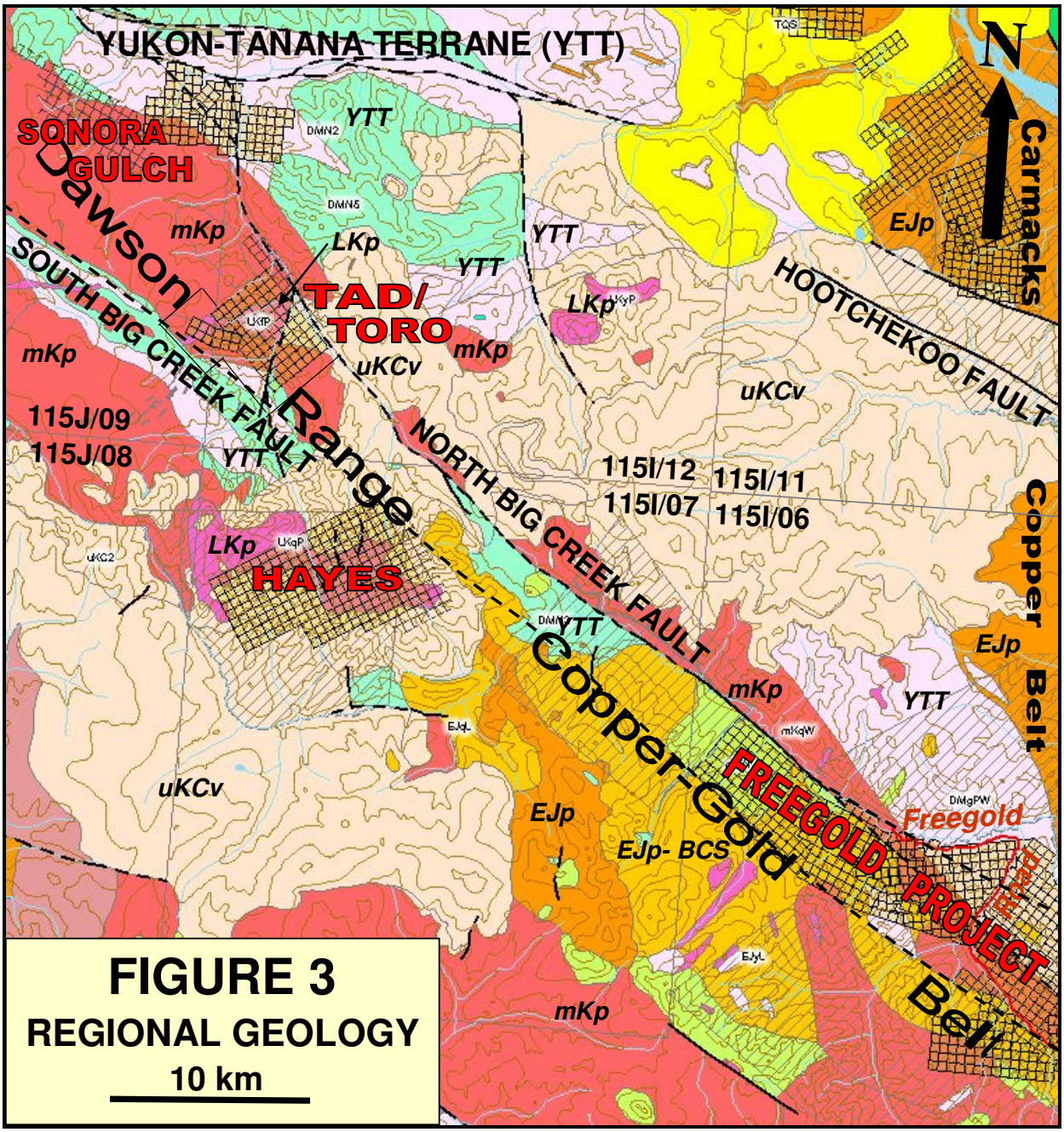
6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

6.1 Regional Geology (Figure 3)

The regional geology is summarized from Gordey and Makepeace (2003), Carlson (1987) and Pautler (2006a).

The Tad/Toro Project is situated within the unglaciated Dawson Range portion of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, between the northwest striking Tintina Fault to the northeast and the Denali Fault to the southwest. The Dawson Range is characterized by metamorphosed basement rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (**YTT**) intruded by numerous and voluminous Jurassic to Cretaceous intrusions. In the region the Yukon-Tanana Terrane consists of the Nasina Subterrane, which includes dominantly Mid

Paleozoic basement schists and gneisses of continental margin origin (**DMgPW**) superposed with Devono-Mississippian arc volcanic to plutonic rocks (**DMN**).



The 250 km long northwest trending Dawson Range copper-gold-(molybdenum) and gold porphyry belt extends from Freegold Mountain into Alaska. Within this belt, significant porphyry style and related epithermal style mineralization is associated with the northwest to north-northwest trending Big Creek Fault, extending from Freegold Mountain in the southeast to the Casino Deposit in the northwest (964 mt grading 0.22% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 0.02% Mo), a distance of 100 km. Mineralization is associated with Mid to Late Cretaceous intrusions (primarily small plugs and breccia bodies of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite) that have intruded within an extensional rift environment, bounded by northwest trending faults (North and South Big

Creek Faults) and is hosted by the intrusions and/or the older metamorphosed basement complex of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane.

The major structural feature in the region is the northwest trending Big Creek Graben bounded by the North and South Big Creek Faults, normal faults that are thought to form the flanks of a graben related to Late Cretaceous extension *(Carlson, 1987)*. The Big Creek Graben appears to have provided the locus for the intrusion of batholiths of Early Jurassic (**EJp**) age, including the Big Creek Syenite (**EJp-BCS**), and the Mid Cretaceous age Dawson Range Batholith (**mKp**).

The above lithologies are intruded by small plutons, stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite (**LKp**), which consists of felsic, commonly quartz and/or feldspar porphyritic compositions, and are overlain by the Late Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKCv**), which is dominated by mafic flows and pyroclastic rocks. Mineralization within the Big Creek portion of the Dawson Range copper-gold belt is intimately associated with rocks of the Prospector Mountain Suite.

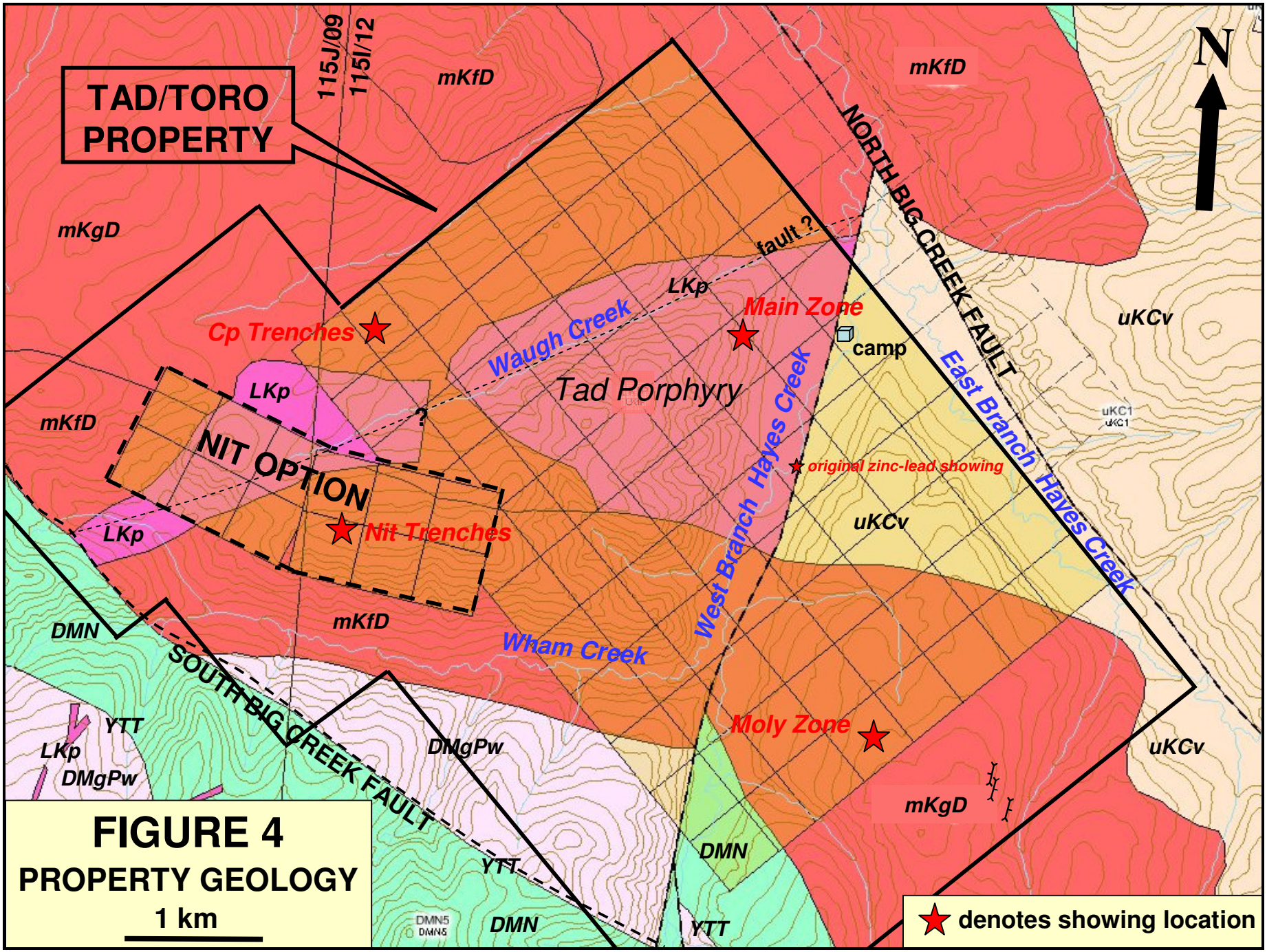
6.2 Property Geology (Figure 4)

The Tad/Toro Project is primarily underlain by quartz-hornblende-biotite granitic rocks of the Mid Cretaceous Dawson Range Batholith (**mKp**) that intrude meta-igneous and meta-sedimentary rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (**YTT**) consisting of quartz biotite schist, hornblende schist, gneissic equivalents, quartzite and minor limestone, with a northwest trending foliation. On the property the Dawson Range Batholith includes a biotite>hornblende granodiorite phase (**mKgD**) and a biotite rich leucocratic quartz monzonite to granite phase (**mKfD**).

The above units are intruded by granite to quartz monzonite stocks and dykes of the Late Cretaceous Prospector Mountain Suite (**LKp**). One such body in the central property area, referred to as the Tad Porphyry, consists of quartz-feldspar-biotite porphyry with clear quartz and feldspar phenocrysts and lesser biotite. Two phases of the Tad Porphyry have been recognized, a quartz monzonite porphyry and a biotite granite porphyry. Fresh specimens of quartz monzonite are typically pale gray with abundant muscovite. Argillic and propylitic hydrothermal alteration, brecciation and iron oxide staining of these rocks is extensive in the 1969-70 drill core. A second body of the Prospector Mountain Suite (**LKp**), or the extension of the Tad Porphyry, and related northeasterly trending dykes extend from the Cp trenches across the Nit claims *(see Figure 7)*. Aplite dykes were noted cutting medium to coarse grained quartz monzonite in the Nit trenches.

The metamorphic and igneous rocks are intruded by mafic dykes and are overlain by basalt flows of the Upper Cretaceous Carmacks Group (**uKCv**) primarily on the north side of Hayes Creek. These weather brown to reddish-brown and vary from olivine-rich to feldspathic.

The northwesterly trending North Big Creek Fault trends across the northeastern edge of the property, following Hayes Creek. The sub-parallel South Big Creek Fault lies 5 to 6 km to the southwest. A northerly trending extensional fault follows the West Branch of Hayes Creek. This is the same structural environment present on the Nucleus Zone of the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources situated 40 km to the southeast.


TAD/TORO PROPERTY
115J/09
115I/12
N
mKfD
mKgD
fault ?
NORTH BIG CREEK FAULT
LKp
Waugh Creek
Main Zone
Cp Trenches
camp
uKCv
Tad Porphyry
East Branch Haves Creek
West Branch Hayes Creek
original zinc-lead showing
NIT OPTION
Nit Trenches
Wham Creek
DMN
SOUTH BIG CREEK FAULT
YTT
DMgPw
Moly Zone
FIGURE 4
PROPERTY GEOLOGY
1 km
denotes showing location

7.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

The Tad/Toro Project lies within the 100 km long Big Creek portion of the 250 km long Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt, which hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models, including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems and peripheral polymetallic veins.

The Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt, including the Tad/Toro Project area, exhibits strong similarities to the Kemess-Toodoggone Camp in northern British Columbia which is characterized by calc-alkalic porphyry gold-copper deposits (Kemess Mine) and low sulphidation epithermal deposits (past producing Baker and Cheni mines). Polymetallic veins commonly occur peripheral to porphyry type deposits and occurrences.

A petrographic study of specimens from the Tad Porphyry suggests that the sulphide mineralogy and alteration is consistent with the low pyrite shell of a porphyry system, which occurs on the outer margins of the system *(Boorman et al., 1970)*.

7.1 Porphyry Copper±Molybdenum±Gold Model

The main deposit model on the Tad/Toro property is the bulk-mineable plutonic hosted, calc-alkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold model. Examples include Casino in Yukon, Highland Valley Copper and Gibraltar in British Columbia and Chuquicamata, La Escondida and Quebrada Blanca in Chile. Commodities are copper, molybdenum and gold in varying quantities with minor silver in most deposits. The following characteristics of the calcalkaline porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1995).

Mineralization typically occurs as sulphide-bearing veinlets, fracture fillings and lesser disseminations in large hydrothermally altered zones (up to 100 ha in size) with quartz veinlets and stockworks, commonly wholly or partially coincident with intrusion or hydrothermal breccias and dyke swarms, hosted by porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Sulphide mineralogy includes pyrite, chalcopyrite, with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite. Two main ages of mineralization are evident in the Canadian Cordillera, Triassic to Jurassic (210-180 Ma) and Cretaceous to Tertiary (85-45 Ma).

Alteration generally consists of an early central potassic zone that can be variably overprinted by potassic (potassium feldspar and biotite), phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite), less commonly argillic and rarely, advanced argillic (kaolinite-pyrophyllite) in the uppermost zones.

Regional faults are important in localizing the porphyry stocks with fault and fracture sets (especially coincident and intersecting multiple sets) an important ore control. Other ore controls include internal and external igneous contacts, cupolas, dyke swarms and intrusive and hydrothermal breccias.

British Columbia porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold deposits contain 115 mt of 0.37% Cu, 0.01% Mo, 0.3 g/t Au and 1.3 g/t Ag, from median values for 40 deposits with reported reserves. Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of copper, almost 50% of the gold reserves in British Columbia and significant molybdenum resources. Associated deposit types include skarn, porphyry gold, low and high sulphidation epithermal systems, polymetallic veins and sulphide mantos and replacements.

7.2 Epithermal Gold Model

Mineralization on the Tad/Toro Project also has features of the low sulphidation epithermal gold model with gold-silver veins, stockwork and breccia zones. Examples include the Midas Mine of Franco Nevada in Nevada, the El Penon Mine of Meridian Minerals in Chile, and the former Baker and Cheni Mines in the Toodoggone District of British Columbia. Commodities are gold and silver with minor copper, lead and zinc. The following characteristics of the low sulphidation epithermal gold deposit model are primarily summarized from Panteleyev, (1996).

Mineralization typically occurs as quartz veins, stockworks and breccias carrying gold, silver, electrum, argentite and pyrite with lesser and variable amounts of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, rare tetrahedrite and sulphosalt minerals in high level (epizonal) to near surface environments. The ore commonly exhibits open space filling textures and is associated with volcanic-related hydrothermal to geothermal systems in volcanic island and continent margin magmatic arcs and continental volcanic fields with extensional structures.

Host rocks include most types of volcanic rocks with calcalkaline andesitic compositions predominating. Some deposits occur in areas with bimodal volcanism and extensive subaerial ashflow deposits. A less common association is with alkalic intrusive rocks and shoshonitic volcanic rocks. Clastic and epiclastic sedimentary rocks host deposits in intra-volcanic basins and structural depressions.

Gangue minerals include quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, quartz pseudomorphs after calcite and calcite, with minor adularia, sericite, barite, fluorite and calcium-mangnesium-manganese-iron carbonate minerals such as rhodochrosite, hematite and chlorite.

Alteration generally consists of extensive silicification occurring as multiple generations of quartz and chalcedony, commonly accompanied by adularia and calcite. Pervasive silicification in vein envelopes is flanked by sericite-illite-kaolinite assemblages. Intermediate argillic alteration (kaolinite-illite-montmorillonite ±smectite) forms adjacent to some veins. Advanced argillic alteration (kaolinite-alunite) may form along the tops of mineralized zones. Propylitic alteration dominates at depth and peripherally. Weathered outcrops are often characterized by resistant quartz ± alunite 'ledges' and extensive flanking bleached, clay-altered zones with supergene alunite, jarosite and other limonite minerals.

The deposits occur in high-level hydrothermal systems from depths of approximately 1 km to surficial hotspring settings. They are associated with regional-scale fracture

systems related to grabens, ±resurgent calderas, flow-dome complexes and rarely, maar diatremes. Extensional structures in volcanic fields (normal faults, fault splays, ladder veins and cymoid loops, etc.) are common; locally graben or caldera-fill clastic rocks are present. High-level (subvolcanic) stocks and/or dikes and pebble breccia diatremes occur in some areas. Locally resurgent or domal structures are related to underlying intrusive bodies.

Ore zones are typically localized in structures, but may occur in permeable lithologies. Upward-flaring ore zones centred on structurally controlled hydrothermal conduits are typical. Large (greater than 1m wide and hundreds of metres in strike length) to small veins and stockworks are common with lesser disseminations and replacements. Vein systems can be laterally extensive but ore shoots have relatively restricted vertical extent. High-grade ores are commonly found in dilational zones in faults at flexures, splays and in cymoid loops.

Deposits are commonly zoned vertically over 250 to 350m from a base metal poor, gold-silver rich top to a relatively silver rich base metal zone and an underlying base metal rich zone grading at depth into a sparse base metal, pyritic zone. From surface to depth, metal zones contain gold-silver-arsenic-antimony-mercury, gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper, silver-lead-zinc. In alkalic hostrocks tellurides, roscoelite (vanadium mica) and fluorite may be abundant, with lesser molybdenite.

Ages of mineralization are variable although Tertiary deposits are most abundant. The age is closely related to the associated volcanic rocks but invariably slightly younger in age (0.5 to 1 Ma, more or less).

Typical grade and tonnage figures for the median low sulphidation epithermal gold deposits, based on worldwide mines and U.S.A. models, include 0.77 million tonnes of 7.5 g/t Au, 110 g/t Ag and minor copper, zinc and lead for 41 Comstock-type 'bonanza' deposits and 0.3 million tonnes of 1.3 g/t Au, 38 g/t Ag and >0.3% Cu from 20 Sado-type gold-copper deposits. Associated deposit types include high sulphidation epithermal gold-silver, hotspring gold-silver, porphyry copper±molybdenum±gold and related polymetallic veins and placer gold.

Economic low sulphidation epithermal deposits are usually mined by a combination of open pit mining and underground operations with conventional cyanide milling processing, with moderate daily tonnage production. They typically contain high-grade sections, often with significant silver content, high silver to gold ratios, “clean” metallurgy, and good recoveries.

7.3 Polymetallic Vein Model

Intrusion hosted polymetallic veins, which can surround intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects, are evident on the Tad/Toro Project. Examples of polymetallic deposits include the Beaverdell camp in British Columbia and Creede, Colorado, USA. The Keno Hill camp is an example of a clastic metasediment-hosted silver-lead-zinc enriched polymetallic vein deposit model. Commodities include Ag, Pb, Zn (Cu, Au, Mn). Similarities exist to the orogenic type (Pogo Deposit in Alaska) and the intrusion-

related gold pyrrhotite vein model such as at the past producing Snip Mine in northern British Columbia.

The following characteristics of the intrusion hosted polymetallic vein deposit model are primarily summarized from Lefebure and Hõy, editors, (1996).

Mineralization typically occurs as sulphide-rich veins containing sphalerite, galena, pyrite, silver and sulphosalt (tetrahedrite-tennantite) minerals, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite and stibnite, in a carbonate and quartz gangue ± specular hematite, hematite, barite and fluorite. Silver minerals often occur as inclusions in galena and native gold and electrum occurs in some deposits. Gold grades are generally low given the amount of sulphides present. Some veins contain more chalcopyrite and gold at depth.

Wall rock alteration in volcanic and intrusive host rocks is argillic, sericitic or chloritic and may be quite extensive.

Regional faults, fault sets and fractures are an important ore control, although veins are typically associated with second order structures. In igneous rocks the faults may relate to volcanic centers. Significant deposits are restricted to competent lithologies. Dykes are often emplaced along the same faults and in some camps are believed to be roughly contemporaneous with mineralization. Some polymetallic veins are found surrounding intrusions with porphyry deposits or prospects as would be the case at Tad/Toro.

Individual vein systems range from several hundred to several million tonnes grading from 5 to 1500 g/t Ag, 0.5 to 20% Pb and 0.5 to 8% Zn. Copper and gold are reported in less than half the British Columbia occurrences, with average grades of 0.09% Cu and 4 g/t Au. The veins usually support small to medium-size underground mines. Larger polymetallic vein deposits are attractive because of their high grades and relatively easy benefication. They are potential sources of cadmium and germanium.

8.0 MINERALIZATION (Figures 3 to 8)

The property covers the Tad Minfile drilled prospect as documented by the Yukon Geological Survey as Minfile Number 115I 031 *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*.

Mineralization generally occurs as disseminated pyrite (up to 10%) within the Tad Porphyry and narrow sphalerite, galena, and arsenopyrite bearing quartz veins along shear zones. The pyrite mineralization may represent a pyritic halo to a porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold system with associated low grade gold-pyrite-arsenopyrite in sericite-phyllic alteration zones within the quartz monzonite porphyry and in breccia zones and northwest trending fault zones. Minor potassic alteration of the porphyry has been reported. The lead-zinc veins may represent polymetallic veins outboard of the porphyry system.

A petrographic study of specimens from the Tad Porphyry suggests that the sulphide mineralogy and alteration is consistent with the low pyrite shell of a porphyry system,

which occurs on the outer margins of the system *(Boorman et al., 1970)*. Pyrite was the most common mineral identified, occasionally associated with marcasite and rarely with included pyrrhotite. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite, sphalerite and galena occur, commonly as inclusions in pyrite. Arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and possible bournonite were identified in DDH T69-2 and appear to have an association with precious metal values.

The study also showed that molybdenite occurs in the Moly Zone and in DDH T70-9 as small specks and flakes of molybdenite primarily in quartz veinlets and as lesser disseminations commonly associated with hematite rimmed magnetite, with a minor pyrite and rare chalcopyrite association *(Boorman et. al., 1970)*. Alteration was classed as argillic but could be outer margin phyllic *(Abbott and Barnett, 1970)*.

The old drill core from the Main Zone exhibits extreme oxidation with many unsplit oxidized and brecciated sections. A supergene enrichment zone occurs near the top of many of the drill holes in the centre of the mineralized zone. The sulphide minerals are oxidized to a depth of 80m and the gold-bearing oxide zone lies in brecciated and intensely altered quartz monzonite porphyry, below which is a hypogene zone containing up to 10% disseminated pyrite in porphyritic granite with lesser alteration *(Davidson, 2000).*

Placer gold has been mined from Hayes Creek and its tributaries. Gold has been reported on quartz clasts recovered from Apex Creek to the south and placer concentrate from lower Hayes Creek contains galena, sphalerite and other sulphide minerals *(Davidson, 1997)*. Fine gold can be panned from Hayes Creek where it flows past the Tad/Toro camp *(Starr, 1987).*

9.0 PREVIOUS EXPLORATION

Previous exploration on the Tad/Toro Project, undertaken from 1969 to 1996, has involved approximately 3,080 metres of drilling in 22 holes, excavator trenching, five grid soil geochemistry programs (three on the Tad/Toro property and two on the Nit property), rock and soil geochemistry, and ground induced polarization, magnetic and VLF-EM electromagnetic geophysical surveys on the Tad/Toro property.

9.1 Geochemistry

The International Mine Services joint venture discovered disseminated lead-zinc mineralization in an outcrop of gossanous sericite and clay altered quartz monzonite porphyry along Hayes Creek in 1969 *(Figure 4)*. The Tad/Toro property was staked and subsequent grid soil sampling in 1969 to 1970 (consisting of 6,000 samples with a northwest trending baseline – Figure 10 in Appendix V) outlined three anomalous zones, a zone with irregular molybdenum (up to 336 ppm) with weak copper values (Zone 1 - Moly Zone), a broad 1.5 km long zinc-lead (with weak copper, silver and molybdenum) anomaly (Zone 2 - Main Zone) and a 2 km long zinc-lead anomaly four kilometers northwest of the Moly Zone *(Waugh, 1970 and 1972)*.

Soil and silt sampling on the Nit property by Nat JV (Armco Ml EL and Chevron Canada Ltd.) in 1980 to 1981 outlined an arsenic geochemical anomaly underlain by Cretaceous granite and schist and gneiss cut by quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes *(Archer, 1982)*. A 1247 ppb Au value was obtained within the upper Waugh Creek drainage. A subsequent 777 sample grid soil program in 1985 by Chevron Canada Ltd. outlined three areas of anomalous gold-silver-lead-arsenic response with maximum results of 1020 ppb Au, 54 ppm Ag, 1550 ppm Pb and 980 ppm As *(Eaton, 1986)*. Anomaly A covers the contact between feldspar porphyry and granite, Anomaly B occurs within the granite and Anomaly C coincides with a 170º/W fault. The anomalies with maximum gold values are plotted on Figure 7.

It should be noted that in both of the above soil surveys on the Nit property the procedure utilized a -35 mesh screening technique, then pulverized to -80 mesh. This procedure was found to return lower but more reproducible values, but would tend to dilute anomalies. Gold in the soils and rocks was analyzed by fire assay preparation with neutron activation analysis by Chemex Labs, North Vancouver.

A 384 sample soil geochemical survey was undertaken by Noranda Exploration Company in 1986-87, covering the Main Zone area on the Tad/Toro property. The survey utilized a northerly trending baseline (see Figure 5) and samples were analyzed for gold-silver-arsenic-copper-lead-zinc. A large gold in soil anomaly ±silver and arsenic was identified somewhat coincidental to the Zone 2 lead-zinc anomaly. Maximum values obtained were 815 ppb Au, 18 ppm Ag, 530 ppm As *(Hart, 1986)*.

In 1996 International Kodiak Resources Inc. conducted a 398 sample soil geochemical survey on the Tad/Toro property (collected at 25m spacings on lines 50m apart on a 10 line km grid with a northwest trending baseline). The more detailed survey reproduced the gold in soil anomaly obtained by Noranda, with moderately coincident arsenic and a lesser correlation with silver. A strong north trending L-shaped gold anomaly (Anomaly A) was defined *(Davidson, 2000)*. *(Refer to Appendix V, Figure 9.)*

9.2 Geophysics

Magnetic and induced polarization geophysical surveys were carried out by International Mine Services in 1969. Three induced polarization chargeability anomalies were outlined two with coincident zinc-lead soil geochemical anomalies one of which corresponds to the Main Zone, another 500m west of the Main Zone. A magnetic high anomaly was outlined along the south side of the Main Zone chargeability anomaly *(Waugh, 1970 and 1972)*.

In 1987 Noranda Exploration Company completed limited VLF electromagnetic and magnetic geophysical surveys over the property *(Starr, 1987)*, but results were not reported and could not be located by the author.

A high level multi-parameter airborne geophysical survey (magnetic, VLF electromagnetic and radiometric) was flown over the Hayes Creek area by the Geological Survey Canada in 1994 with a 0.5 km line spacing. The survey outlined an L shaped 2 km by 1 km magnetic high in the Main Zone area and a 1 km diameter circular

magnetic high anomaly in the Moly Zone *(see Davidson, 2000)*. A large Th/K ratio low was identified over the Tad Porphyry. The signature was considered similar to, although larger and slightly less intense, than the Casino copper-molybdenum-gold deposit, 55 km to the northwest *(Hart, 1998)*.

Ten line km magnetic and VLF-EM surveys were conducted by International Kodiak Resources Ltd. in 1996 under option from Davidson and B. Harris. The data from this survey was never published and could not be located by the author.

9.3 Trenching (Figures 4 to 6)

Trenching was conducted on the Tad/Toro property in 1970 by International Mine Services and in 1987 by Noranda Exploration Company.

In the 1970 trench program samples were collected at 25 foot intervals from the regolith at the bottom of the trenches *(Waugh, 1970)*. In the 1987 Noranda program, 64 overburden and only four rock samples were collected from ten trenches due to poor rock exposure in the trenches. Results closely matched results from the soil geochemical survey, with slightly higher values in the trench samples *(Starr, 1987)*.

The following old trench locations were recorded by the author from the Main Zone area in 2006 *(Figures 5 and 6)*.

Table 2: Trench locations Main Zone area

Trench No.	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting
T-TR1 end	6940422	348526
T-TR1 start	6940447	348522
T-TR2 end	6940371	348587
T-TR2 start	6940389	348576
T-TR3 start	6940362	348672
T-TR4 end	6939833	348829
T-TR5 end	6940080	348798
T-TR5 start	6940065	348798
T-TR6 end	6939367	349867
T-TR6 start	6939340	349826
T-TR7 start	6939841	348690

The Cp trenches, six or seven bulldozer trenches *(Figure 7)* reportedly excavated in 1969 *(Eaton, 1986)* were located in 2007 around 6940448mN 346190mE, Nad 83, Zone 8. Precise locations for the individual trenches could not be discerned but the general area of disturbance was visible. Trace chalcopyrite is reported from the trenches but sufficient time was not available to adequately evaluate the trenches.

Bulldozer trenching was conducted on the Nit property by Silverquest Resources Ltd. under option returning assays up to 106.6 g/t Ag and 0.55 g/t Au over 15m in 1986. The details of this program could not be found but the old trenches were located in the field and recorded by the author in 2007 with locations plotted on Figures 7 and 8.

Table 3: Trench locations Nit Zone area

Trench No.	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting
T-TR1 start	6938913	345802
T-TR1 end	6938927	345912
T-TR2 start	6938789	345833
T-TR2 end	6938780	346110
T-TR3 start	6938780	346110
T-TR3 end	6938741	345954
T-TR4 start	6938849	345844
T-TR4 end	6938882	346092

10.0 Drilling

Two diamond drill programs totaling 3,080 metres in 22 holes were completed on the Tad/Toro property in 1969 to 1970 and in 1987. Table 4 below summarizes the drill programs.

Table 4: Summary of diamond drill programs

Year	Company	Core	Holes	Length (m)
1969-70	International Mine Services*	NQ-BQ	18	2708
1987	Noranda Exploration Co.	NQ	4	372
TOTAL			**22**	**3,080**

*joint venture included International Mines Services Ltd, Indian Mountain Metal Mines Ltd, Lion Nickel Mines of Canada Ltd, Prado Explorations Ltd and Gui-Por Uranium Mines and Metals Ltd.



Photo 5: 1987 Noranda core prior to rehabilitation

Core is stored at UTM coordinates 6940399mN, 349501mE, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection beside the old camp, partially in racks and the remainder is stacked and scattered. The drill core, core boxes and core rack from the 1987 drill program are in good shape *(Photo 5)*. Many of the footage blocks can be read and although not all of the box markings could be read the core was stacked in order. The core boxes were labeled with metal tags and some boxes repaired while rehabilitating the core in 2007. The core box containing the intercept from hole T-87-2 is not in the core rack as noted by Casselman in 2005.

The undisturbed 1969-1970 core also remains in good condition in a rack that is leaning *(Photo 1 on page 4)* and the upper portion missing due to disassembly by Noranda in accessing the core for evaluation in 1986. The remaining core in the rack is from the Moly Zone and is in good shape. The upper holes from the Moly Zone (DDH T-11 and T-13) are piled and scattered in front of the rack *(Photo 1 on page 4)*. Some is salvageable, but much is lost due to boxes rotting on the ground and missing box and illegible footage markers.

The 1969-1970 core re-evaluated by Noranda in 1986 is stored in a second rack that remained in fair condition, but with some broken boxes, jumbled core and loss of the top layer or two due to lack of covering *(Photos 6 and 7)*. Most of the boxes were stacked in order but in some cases only partial holes were transferred to the rack. Some of the box labels and footage markers were still legible allowing for the re-labeling and rehabilitating of most of the core *(Photo 8)*. The remaining core from the Main Zone that was unstacked by Noranda is scattered in front of the main habitable cabin in poor condition *(Photo 1 – on right side of cabin)*. Some was salvaged and some may still be salvageable, but much is lost due to boxes rotting on the ground and missing box and illegible footage markers.



Photo 6: 1969-70 core evaluated by Noranda



Photo 7: Detail of Photo 6



Photo 8: 1969-70 core rehabilitated in 2007

Drill hole specifications are tabulated below.

Table 5: Diamond drillhole locations and specifications

Drill Hole	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Az. (º)	Dip (º)	Depth (m)	Elev. (ft)	No. of Samples
DDH T69-01*	6940138	348753	-	-90	177.7	2708	6
DDH T69-02 *	6940314	348801	-	-90	177.7	2700	66
DDH T69-03	6940240	349042	-	-90	73.8	2473	0
DDH T69-04	6940271	348902	-	-90	118.6	2561	0
DDH T70-05 *	6940401	348667	-	-90	194.2	2863	1
DDH T70-06	6940012	349363	-	-90	119.8	2451	1
DDH T70-07 *	6939743	349380	-	-90	114.3	2498	0
DDH T70-08 *	6940429	348534	-	-90	159.4	3027	0
DDH T70-09	6939572	349129	-	-90	121.9	2481	1
DDH T70-10	6940360	348816	220	-60	182.9	2702	4
DDH T70-11	6937201	349915	-	-90	182.3	2997	3
DDH T70-12	6940265	348845	315	-60	218.2	2658	7
DDH T70-13	6937201	349915	060	-63	262.1	2997	11
DDH T70-14	6940493	348950	-	-90	96.0	2591	0
DDH T70-15	6937261	350039	060	-50	176.2	3000	1
DDH T70-16	6937338	349690	060	-50	41.8	2828	0
DDH T70-17	6937338	349690	060	-55	94.5	2828	0
DDH T70-18 *	6937544	349936	-	-90	195.4	2868?	10
DDH T87-01*	6939833	348835	270	-45	91.4		complete
DDH T87-02 *	6939833	348735	270	-45	91.4		complete
DDH T87-03	6940609	348955	270	-45	77.4		complete
DDH T87-04	6940346	347725	135	-45	111.6		complete

* collars located in 2006; DDH denotes Moly Zone

The 1969-70 drilling tested the Main Zone (with 1,755.8m in 12 holes covering the Zone 2 zinc-lead geochemical anomaly) and the Moly Zone (with 952.2m in 6 holes covering the Zone 1 molybdenum ± copper geochemical anomaly). Core recovery was poor and only 111 samples were collected from the 22 holes with seven holes not sampled. Gold was not analyzed in the samples from DDH T69-01 and from the Moly Zone.

The drill program intersected intensely altered and oxidized granitic rock with narrow intervals of anomalous gold within the Main Zone, despite poor core recovery and incomplete sampling. The best intersection from the Main Zone was 7.2m grading approximately 1.5% combined Pb-Zn, 19.5 g/t Ag, and 1.05 g/t Au from DDH T69-02, including 4.11 g/t Au, 50 g/t Ag, 3.06% Zn, 0.07% Cu over 1.06m. Petrological studies indicated the presence of strong argillic to weak phyllic alteration. Mineralization was found to consist of minor amounts of sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite and molybdenite.

Minor molybdenite mineralization was discovered in four holes drilled on the Moly Zone. The mineralization occurs as small specks and flakes of molybdenite primarily in quartz veinlets and as lesser disseminations in the reddish hematite altered potassium feldspar megacrystic quartz monzonite, commonly with minor associated pyrite and rare chalcopyrite. It was noted that molybdenite increased in abundance in the highly

sheared and chloritized sections near the bottom of DDH T70-13 and T70-18 *(Waugh, 1970)*.

Significant drill results are summarized in Table 6, below.

Table 6: Significant drill intersections

DDH No.	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag (g/t)	MoS_2 (%)	Cu (%)
DDH T69-02	50.29	57.45	7.15	1.05	19.5	NA	NA
including	56.39	57.45	1.06	4.114	50.06	trace	0.07
and	66.9	68.28	1.37	2.057	21.26	NA	0.01
DDH T70-05	78.3	78.7	0.4	0.686	19.89	NA	NA
DDH T70-09	19.51	20.42	0.91	1.371	30.17	trace	NA
DDH T70-12	70.41	70.71	0.3	0.686	116.57	NA	NA
DDH T70-11	148.4	149.5	1.07	NA	NA	0.055	NA
DDH T70-13	85.34	86.56	1.22	NA	NA	0.027	NA
and	255.7	256.3	0.6	NA	NA	0.041	NA
DDH T70-15	134.7	136.2	1.5	NA	NA	0.025	0.04
DDH T70-18	178.0	183.2	5.2	NA	NA	0.016	NA
DDH T87-02	81.50	83.00	1.50	0.780	4.30	NA	NA

NA denotes not analyzed DDH denotes Moly Zone

Most of the holes in the Main Zone (10 out of 12) were vertical holes, unsuited to testing steeply dipping structures, which appear to host the higher grade mineralization observed in drill core. Angle holes are recommended in future drill programs. In addition the drilling tested only a small portion of the soil geochemical anomalies.

The four drill holes in the 1987 Noranda program were thought to have been collared at topographic levels that placed them below the base of the oxide horizon and that these holes were drilled into the hypogene and not the overlying supergene zone *(Hart, 1998)*. The holes were also generally drilled too far below (downslope of) the soil anomalies to adequately test them. Significant gold (>100 ppb), silver (>5.0 ppm) and arsenic (>1.5 ppm) in soil anomalies exist on the Tad/Toro property that have not been adequately tested and large portions remain untested. *(Refer to Figure 5).*

The intercept in DDH T69-02 at 56.39 to 57.45m is described as strongly brecciated, intensely altered feldspar-quartz porphyry. It is hematite stained with up to 10% pyrite, 5% sphalerite and 1 to 2% galena. The intercept in hole T69-02 at 66.90 to 68.28m is described as a fault zone with 5% pyrite and 2% sphalerite *(Davidson, 1997)*. From this it appears that the gold is associated with higher pyrite concentrations and with sphalerite. The intersections in the drill core could not be precisely identified due to the degradation of the core box labels and footage marker blocks. The intercept in hole T87-02, which has been removed from the site, is described as a sheared interval in quartz monzonite porphyry with some carbonate veining and traces of molybdenum along fractures *(Starr, 1987)*.

In 1986, Noranda undertook a sampling program of the 1969-70 on-site drill core to assess the oxide gold potential of the property, collecting 114 drill core samples. Samples were analyzed for gold and silver from 11 drill holes (DDH T-1 to -6, T-8 to -10, T-12 and T-14) with As, Cu, Pb, Zn added in DDH T-2, -9 and -14 and Mo in DDH T-9

and -14 *(Hart, 1986)*. The samples were considered representative of core lengths between 1.2 and 5.0 metres returning intervals with up to 2080 ppb Au with 7.4 g/t Ag (DDH T-14). A selected sample gave a result of 3100 ppb Au, 20 ppm Ag and 2.68% Zn over 0.5 metres *(Starr, 1987, and Hart, 1998)*. Although results were reported over specific intervals, an examination of the core in 2007 indicated that only minor select specimens were collected over those intervals and can only be regarded as grab samples, not to be considered representative of the entire interval. Significant results are summarized in Table 7, below.

Table 7: Significant drill specimen results from 1986 re-sampling by Noranda

DDH No.	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Reported Width (m)*	Au g/t	Ag (g/t)	MoS_2 (%)	Cu (%)
DDH T69-02	32.9	70.1	37.2	0.51	5.9	NA	NA
including	49.68	57.91	8.23	1.03	12.3	NA	NA
DDH T70-05	17.6	33.5	15.8	0.15	20.0	NA	NA
DDH T70-08	26.5	38.7	12.2	0.15	7.5	NA	NA
DDH T70-12	43.59	49.38	5.79	1.25	7.5	NA	NA
DDH T70-14	19.2	26.2	7.0	1.75	12.0	trace	trace
including	24.38	26.21	1.83	2.09	14.1	trace	trace

* cannot be considered a representative width and can only be regarded as grab samples

A review of the core from the Main Zone by the author in 2006 and 2007 revealed extensive oxidation and breccia zones similar to the breccia zones in the Freegold Project area, particularly in the Nucleus Zone. Many of the zones within the core from the Main Zone remain unsampled, including altered, pyritic and brecciated zones.

It should be noted that at the Nucleus Zone on the Golden Revenue property within the Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Limited, the gold grades are unpredictable and all core must be analyzed. Intersections from the Nucleus Zone include 1.35 g/t Au over 110.8m from DN04-8, 1.16 g/t Au with 0.11% Cu over 126.0m from DN04-3 and 1.13 g/t Au over 115.1m from DN01-3 *(Pautler, 2006a)*.

The potassium feldspar (Kspar) megacrystic biotite granite observed in drill core from the Moly Zone appears to represent a phase of the Dawson Range Batholith. This phase is similar to the phase observed along Wham Creek. More detailed observations from the core would be necessary to make an adequate correlation between the two areas. The core from the Moly Zone is stacked in good shape and can be systematically unstacked and reviewed. The core should be rough logged and unsplit intervals sampled.

11.0 2007 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

A total of 6.5 man-days were spent on the Tad/Toro Project between September 9 and 14, 2007. The NIT option was evaluated and work consisted of geological mapping, rock and minor reconnaissance soil geochemistry, rehabilitation of the 1969-70 and 1987 core and limited splitting and sampling of select unsplit sections from the 1969-70 core. Control was provided by property scale topographic maps, compass and GPS.

The mapping program is discussed under Section 6.2 “Property Geology”. Geochemical procedure and sample results are discussed under the respective sections below. Core rehabilitation has been discussed under Section 10.0 “Drilling”. The core splitting and sampling program will be discussed below and under Section 12.0 “Data Verification”. Sample locations and locations of old trenches and drillholes are shown in Figures 5 to 8.

11.1 Sampling Method And Approach

A total of one soil and 9 rock samples were collected from the property in 2007 for geochemical analysis from the Nit trenches and surrounding area. Eleven samples of core were also collected from the 1969-70 core, primarily from the Main Zone. Ten rock samples from the Main Zone and two core samples from the Moly Zone were also collected by the author in 2006 but this program was not funded by the issuer and the 2006 costs have not been applied to the 2007 assessment costs. Sample locations from 2006 are shown in Figures 5 and 6.

Rock samples from the Nit trenches and the Cp trench area consisted of grab samples of mineralized and altered zones, exposed as subcrop. It should be noted that there is extremely poor exposure on the property, particularly in the mineralized zones including in the trenches. The samples were located and recorded by GPS in the field using UTM coordinates, Nad 83 datum, Zone 8 projection, placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Sample descriptions, locations and select results (Au, Ag, As, Cu/Sb, Pb, Zn and occasional Mo) are documented in Appendix II and locations are plotted on Figures 7 and 8. Complete results are outlined in Appendix III.

Samples from the Nit trenches included variably limonite±sericite±clay altered quartz monzonite, some with quartz veinlets (526053-54, 56, 60), and chlorite (526057) and other dark coloured fracture fillings (526058). The sample from the Cp trench area consisted of rusty, sericite, clay altered quartz monzonite (526053). A soil sample (S 526051) was collected from an area of altered quartz monzonite at the western boundary of the claims.

Ten core samples were collected from 37.5 to 50.0m of DDH T70-12 drilled on the Main Zone to sample core not analyzed in 1970 and to determine the method of re-sampling by Noranda in 1986, since intervals reportedly sampled remained unsplit. The core samples were split by Jeff Bride utilizing a standard mechanical core splitter. Half the sample was returned to the core box and the other half placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered, secured in the field and sent for analysis. One sample was collected from all of the contents of Box 23 of DDH T70-15 from the Moly Zone, which was rotting on the ground with illegible footage markers.

All samples were analyzed by Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd., Kamloops, British Columbia for Al, Sb, As, Ba, Bi, Cd, Ca, Cr, Co, Cu, Fe, La, Pb, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Ag, Sr, Ti, Sn, W, U, V, Y and Zn using a 28 element ICP package which involves a nitric-aqua regia digestion. Gold was analyzed by fire assay with an atomic absorption finish. Due to high values, two assays were completed for gold in 2007 by fire assay.

11.2 Sample Preparation And Security

Current samples collected by the author were placed in clear plastic sample bags, numbered and secured in the field. Samples were delivered to the sample preparation laboratory of Eco Tech Laboratory in Whitehorse for preparation and then internally sent directly to Kamloops, British Columbia for analysis. Laboratory sample preparation and analysis procedures are outlined in Appendix III. Quality control procedures were implemented at the laboratory, involving the regular insertion of blanks and standards and repeat analyses of at least 25% of the samples, with re-analyses being performed for one sample in each batch on the original sample prior to splitting (resplit).

A sampling protocol should be implemented, involving the routine and regular insertion of blanks, standards and duplicates sent to the primary laboratory, and re-assaying of selected mineralized pulps at a second independent laboratory in future drill programs on the project.

11.3 2007 Sample Results

The rock samples from the Nit and Cp trenches did not yield significant results, but an analysis of the trenches was hampered by lack of previous data and available time, and poor exposure. The original locations and composition of the previous samples that contained significant precious metal results from the Nit trenches and trace chalcopyrite in the Cp trenches were not known and the data still cannot be located.

Sampling of the unsplit drill core from DDH T70-12 returned the following significant results. Sample descriptions with select results are shown in Appendix II and complete results in Appendix III.

Table 8: 2007 significant drill intervals

DDH No.	Interval From (m)	Interval To (m)	Length (m)	Au g/t	Ag (g/t)
DDH T70-12	42.1	50.0	7.9	1.13 *	8.7 *
including	44.2	50.0	5.8	1.45 *	10.6 *
including	44.2	46.8	2.6	2.68 *	17.1 *
including	45.9	46.8	0.9	5.07	29.5

* denotes weighted average

The entire interval from 42.1 to 50.0m does not appear to differ markedly from core intersected above and below this intersection except for quartz-carbonate stringers from 45.9 to 46.8m, which returned the highest gold-silver values (526068), and quartz-sulphide stringers from 48.5 to 50.0m, which returned 755 ppb Au and 8.7 g/t Ag, the third highest values (526070). The second highest gold-silver values of 1.37 g/t Au and 10.3 g/t Ag were obtained from competent, manganese stained, only weakly clay altered quartz monzonite from 44.2 to 45.9m (526067). The anomalous zone is limited at depth by lack of sampling.

A direct relationship occurs between gold and silver with a moderate positive relationship with arsenic and antimony. The chemistry suggests the presence of arsenopyrite and

arsenic and antimony bearing minerals. Tetrahedrite and bournonite have previously been identified but copper values are low.

The quartz ±sulphide stringers occur at 10º to core axis, suggesting a dip of -70ºW based on this core angle, shallow core angles observed in the vertical holes and assuming a northerly strike (suggested by soil geochemistry and structural regime). This suggests that easterly directed drill holes, dipping -45º to -50º would be optimal to target the observed fracture pattern.

An enhanced value of 63 ppm Mo (526071) was obtained from sampling the core from deteriorating Box 23 from DDH T 70-15 with no visible mineralization. This indicates that additional sampling should be undertaken on the Moly Zone core.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Samples collected from the Main and Moly Zones in 2006 and 2007 confirmed previous results and verified the presence of significant gold-silver values in the Main Zone associated with anomalous arsenic and antimony and the presence of molybdenite as disseminations in the Moly Zone. The gold-silver-arsenic-antimony association is typical in epithermal deposits, which often occur in the upper levels of porphyry systems.

The sampling of the unsplit drill core from DDH T70-12 returned results similar to that obtained in the generalized Noranda sampling in 1986, with significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m. This suggests that despite lack of evidence of previous sampling, good representative pieces were collected by Noranda within this interval in DDH T70-12 and further supports that the remaining unsplit core from the 1969-70 drill program be split and sampled.

Significant results were not obtained from the Nit and Cp trenches probably due to a lack of previous data and available time, poor exposure and sloughed condition of the trenches. The zones require additional prospecting and sampling to adequately evaluate them.

In 2006 the author evaluated the Moly and Main Zones within a property wide and regional context, with concurrent geochemical sampling, primarily within the Main Zone. The program confirmed that more anomalous values in zinc, silver and arsenic occur in the limonitic quartz feldspar porphyry quartz monzonite phase of the Tad Porphyry.

The Moly Zone was examined in the southeastern property area in 2006 but no outcrop is exposed through this zone *(Figure 6)*. An examination of the drill core from the Moly Zone showed unsplit sections of the potassium feldspar (Ksp) megacrystic granite with molybdenite as disseminations within the host and as flakes within up to 1 cm wide quartz veinlets. A grab of some of the unsplit sections that were scattered on the ground returned anomalous molybdenum (188 ppm Mo in sample 164746) confirming the presence of molybdenite and suggesting that additional sampling of the core from this zone be conducted.

In 2006 and 2007 old trench and drill hole locations, which could be identified, were located and recorded using a Garmin 12XL GPS, in Nad 83, Zone 8 projection and are tabulated in Table 4 under Section 10.0 “Drilling” and Table 3 under Section 9.3 “Trenching”. Locations conform overall to previously plotted locations. The Cp trenches appear to be 500m further northeast than previously shown. Other significant locations surveyed are tabulated below.

Table 9: Significant GPS locations

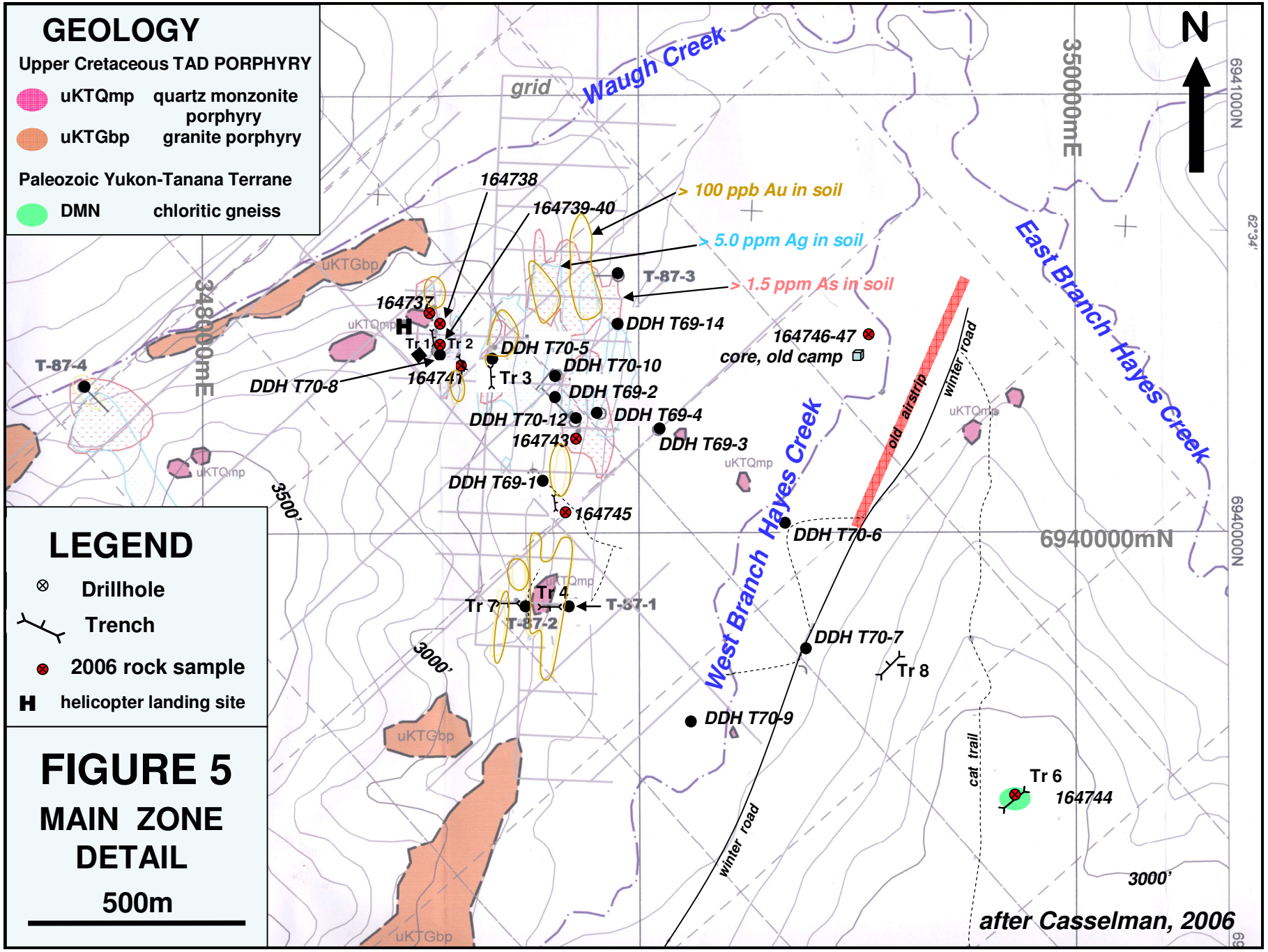
Waypoint Name	UTM Northing	NAD83 Easting	Description
T-AIR1	6938988	348889	Start of airstrip
T-AIR2	6938549	348844	End of airstrip
T-CP44	6940396	348492	Initial post TAD 44
T-HELI	6940483	348459	Helicopter landing site, upper Main Zone
T-KILL	6938849	349895	Large meadow north of Moly Zone

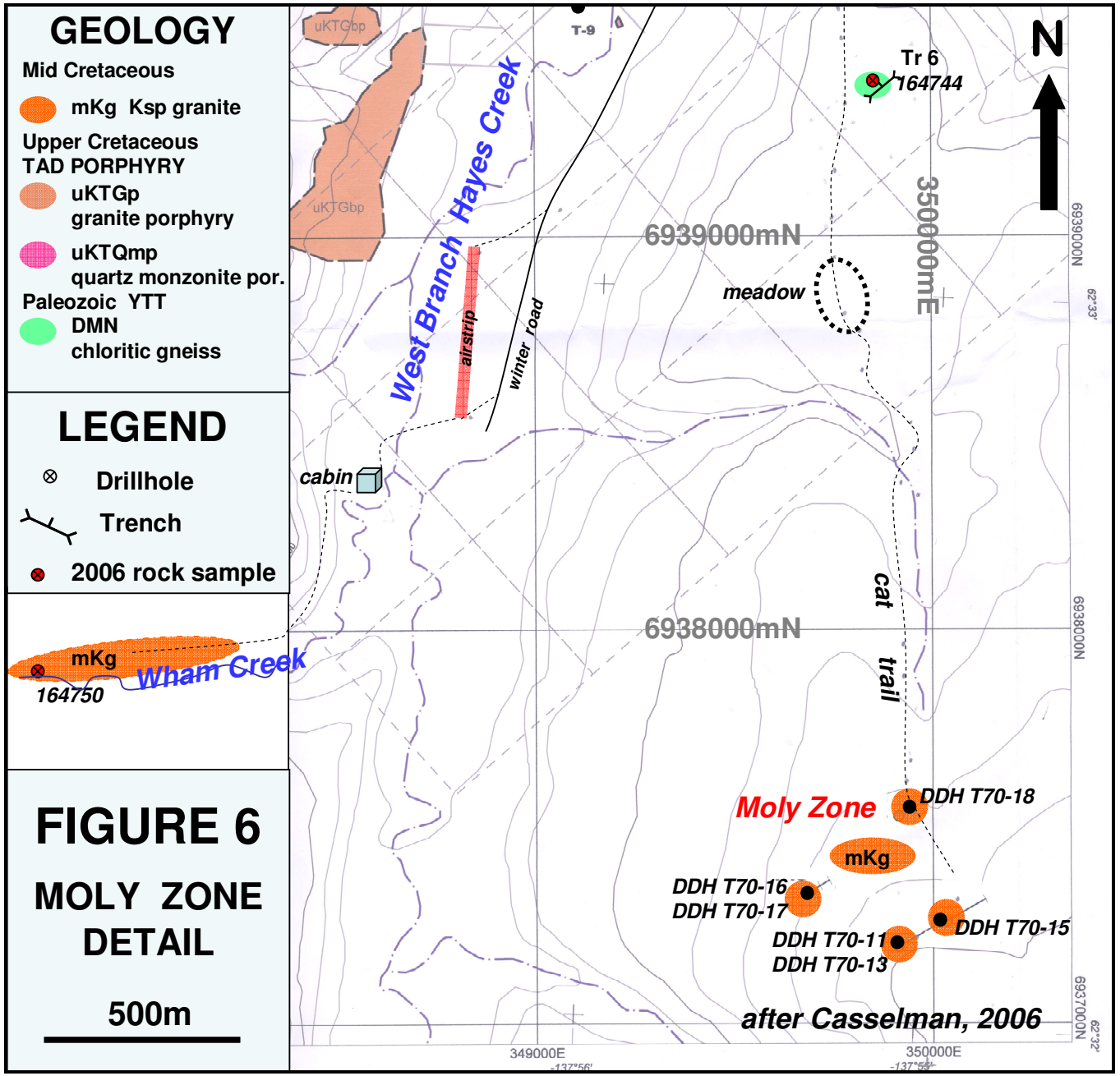


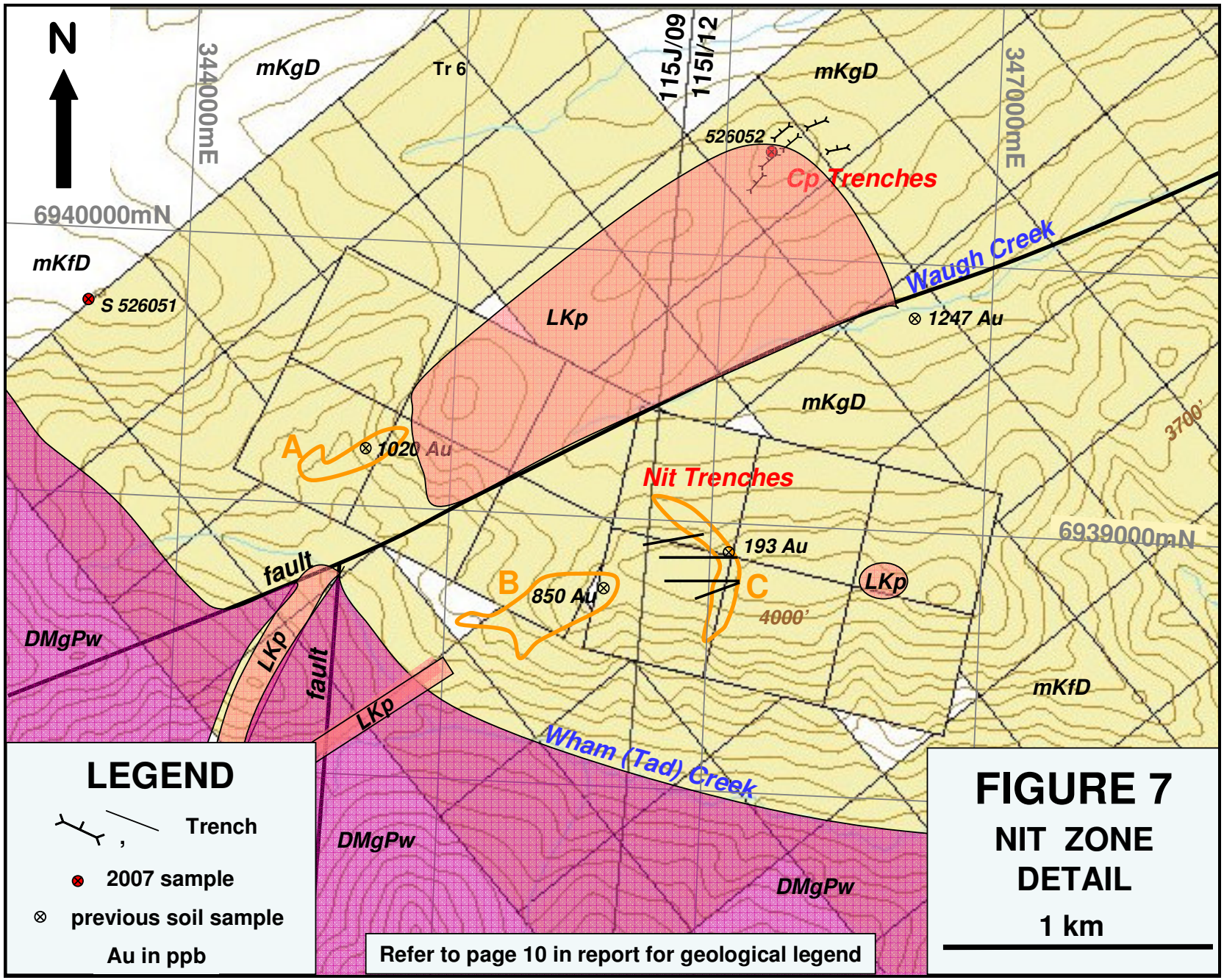
Photo 9: View of Main Zone area

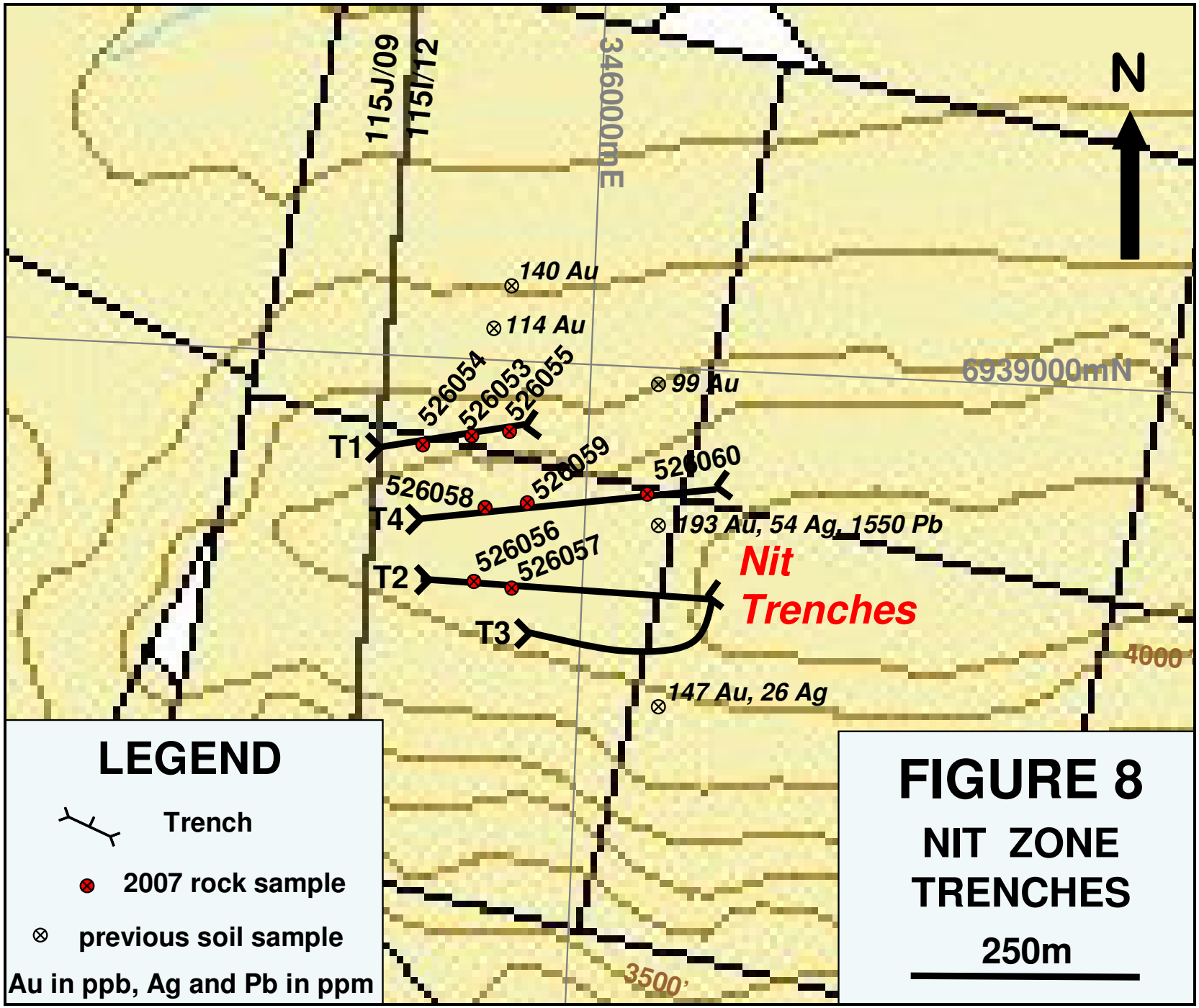


Photo 10: View looking southeasterly to airstrip and Moly Zone


GEOLOGY
Upper Cretaceous TAD PORPHYRY
uKTQmp quartz monzonite porphyry
uKTGbp granite porphyry
Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana Terrane
DMN chloritic gneiss
LEGEND
Drillhole
Trench
2006 rock sample
H helicopter landing site
FIGURE 5
MAIN ZONE DETAIL
500m
N
Waugh Creek
East Branch Hayes Creek
West Branch Hayes Creek
grid
350000mE
6941000N
6940000mN
62°34'
> 100 ppb Au in soil
> 5.0 ppm Ag in soil
> 1.5 ppm As in soil
164738
164739-40
164737
164741
164743
164745
164746-47
core, old camp
164744
T-87-3
T-87-4
T-87-1
T-87-2
DDH T69-14
DDH T70-5
DDH T70-10
DDH T69-2
DDH T69-4
DDH T70-12
DDH T69-3
DDH T69-1
DDH T70-8
DDH T70-6
DDH T70-7
DDH T70-9
Tr 1
Tr 2
Tr 3
Tr 4
Tr 6
Tr 7
Tr 8
uKTGbp
uKTQmp
old airstrip
winter road
cat trail
3500'
3000'
after Casselman, 2006


GEOLOGY
Mid Cretaceous
mKg Ksp granite
Upper Cretaceous
TAD PORPHYRY
uKTGp
granite porphyry
uKTQmp
quartz monzonite por.
Paleozoic YTT
DMN
chloritic gneiss
LEGEND
Drillhole
Trench
2006 rock sample
mKg
Wham Creek
164750
FIGURE 6
MOLY ZONE
DETAIL
500m
uKTGbp
T-9
Tr 6
164744
N
Hayes Creek
West Branch
airstrip
winter road
6939000mN
350000mE
meadow
cabin
cat
trail
6938000mN
Moly Zone
DDH T70-18
mKg
DDH T70-16
DDH T70-17
DDH T70-15
DDH T70-11
DDH T70-13
after Casselman, 2006
6939000N
6938000N
6937000N
62°33'
62°32'
349000E
350000E
-137°56'


N
344000mE
347000mE
6940000mN
6939000mN
mKgD
Tr 6
115J/09
115I/12
526052
Cp Trenches
Waugh Creek
mKfD
S 526051
LKp
1247 Au
mKgD
3700'
A
1020 Au
Nit Trenches
193 Au
B
850 Au
C
4000'
LKp
fault
DMgPw
LKp
fault
LKp
Wham (Tad) Creek
DMgPw
DMgPw
mKfD
LEGEND
Trench
2007 sample
previous soil sample
Au in ppb
Refer to page 10 in report for geological legend
FIGURE 7
NIT ZONE
DETAIL
1 km


115J/09
115I/12
346000mE
N
140 Au
114 Au
99 Au
6939000mN
526054
526053
526055
T1
526059
526060
526058
T4
193 Au, 54 Ag, 1550 Pb
526056
526057
T2
Nit
Trenches
T3
4000'
147 Au, 26 Ag
3500'
LEGEND
Trench
2007 rock sample
previous soil sample
Au in ppb, Ag and Pb in ppm
FIGURE 8
NIT ZONE
TRENCHES
250m

13.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Tad/Toro Project is situated within the 100 km long Big Creek portion of the 250 km long Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt which hosts several deposits and mineralized showings of several deposit models including calc-alkalic porphyry copper-gold±molybdenum, associated adjacent epithermal vein and breccia systems and peripheral polymetallic veins.

The Casino porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit of Western Copper Corp (Minfile 115J 028), at the northwestern end of the Big Creek portion of the Belt and 55 km northwest of the Tad/Toro Project, contains a 43-101 compliant reserve estimate of 964 million tonnes grading 0.22% Cu, 0.24 g/t Au and 0.028% Mo *(Lumina Resources Corp website, April 2006)*.

Examples of epithermal gold mineralization, also prominent in the Dawson Range, include the Laforma gold deposit of FM Resources Corp in the Mount Freegold area, 60 kilometres southeast of the Tad/Toro Project at the southeastern end of the Big Creek portion of the Belt. The deposit (Minfile 115I 054) reportedly contains a drill-indicated resource (not 43-101 compliant) of 602,000 tonnes, grading 4.3 grams/tonne gold with 260,000 tonnes of oxidized mineralization grading an average of 9.6 g/t gold at a cut-off of 1.1 g/t *(FM Resources, January, 1999*). The deposit covers the G-3 and G-3 Extension structures, both of which are open along strike and at depth. More than ten northeast trending, steep northwest dipping quartz veins are known on the property cutting complex and strongly altered Cretaceous intrusions. The resource figure reported by the Yukon government is 500,000 tonnes of 11 g/t gold *(Mougeot and Walton, 1999)*.

The Antoniuk property, also of FM Resources Corporation in the Mount Freegold area, covers the northeast trending, steep west dipping Rambler Vein and the heap leachable low grade, bulk tonnage gold-copper-silver Antoniuk deposit (Minfile 115I 111) hosted by a Cretaceous intrusive breccia and porphyry complex. A resource of 4 million tonnes of oxide mineralization averaging 1.44 g/t gold was outlined to a depth of 185m, mineable by open pit methods at a waste to ore ratio of 1.14 to 1 *(Main, 1988)*. This resource was also calculated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards and may not conform to current NI 43-101. The Antoniuk deposit remains open in all directions.

The Cash porphyry deposit (Minfile 115I 037), approximately 17 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project within the Selkirk First Nation R9-A Land Claim Block, covers a 3 km by 0.9 km area of porphyry style mineralization, hosted by Late Cretaceous feldspar porphyry dykes and plugs of the Prospector Mountain Suite. A resource of 36.3 million tonnes grading 0.17% Cu, 0.018% Mo, with about 0.2 g/t Au (233,440 ounces contained gold), open in three directions and at depth, was estimated based on 20 shallow drill holes at 150m centers from 1975-77. This resource was calculated prior to the implementation of NI 43-101 standards and may not conform to current NI 43-101. Since the resource estimate only two diamond holes were drilled in 1991 returning 0.21% Cu, 0.015% Mo and 0.14 g/t Au over 235m from hole 91-2 *(Deklerk and Traynor, 2005)*. Precious metal rich mineralization may occur peripheral to the porphyry body as

evidenced by gold and gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomalies and arsenopyrite bearing float grading 68 g/t Au and 710 g/t Ag.

The Freegold Project of Northern Freegold Resources Limited covers several porphyry targets and epithermal vein and breccia systems. At the Nucleus zone (Minfile 115I 111), approximately 40 km southeast of the Tad/Toro Project, a near-surface bulk tonnage gold ± copper target, within which are two subparallel bands of higher grade mineralization, has been partially defined. An independent resource calculation of the body has not been prepared to NI 43-101 standards. The potential quantity and grade of this body, thought to represent the upper part of a porphyry gold-copper system, ranges from 13 to 18 million tonnes of 0.8 to 1.0 g/t Au, with additional values in copper, based on a review of the results from 34 diamond drill holes completed between 1984 to 2004 and geological data from the above drilling and surface mapping and trenching programs *(Pautler, 2006a)*.

The Sonora Gulch property of Firestone Ventures Inc, 10 km north of the Tad/Toro Project, covers the Hayes silver-gold-copper prospect (Minfile 115J 008). Recent drilling on the newly discovered Amadeus Zone returned intercepts of 1.0 g/t gold and 6.9 g/t silver over 64.0 metres including 5.22 g/t gold across 4.0 metres from DDH SG07-12, 6.21 g/t gold across 15.3 metres including 5.0 metres of 12.19 g/t gold from DDH SG-05-06, and 50.1 g/t silver with 0.321 g/t gold across 19.9 meters from DDH SG-06-02A, targeting intrusion associated gold vein and porphyry style copper-molybdenum mineralization *(Firestone Ventures Inc. website, October, 2007)*.

The reserve information listed above is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Tad/Toro Project which is the subject of this report.

14.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Tad/Toro Project is at an early exploration stage and no metallurgical testing has been carried out.

15.0 RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There has not been sufficient drilling on the Tad/Toro Project to undertake a resource calculation or to delineate the limits of mineralization in any direction.

16.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Tad/Toro Project constitutes a property of merit based on the presence of significant previous gold-silver drill intercepts with some disseminated copper and molybdenum mineralization despite limited previous sampling, the delineation of significant gold-silver mineralization in a previously unsampled interval of core and the

presence of untested anomalous soil geochemical and coincident geophysical anomalies.

There is excellent exploration potential on the Tad/Toro Project to host gold-copper mineralization similar to that of the Casino deposit and the Nucleus Zone, all located within the Dawson Range Copper-Gold Belt. The geological environment, host rocks, structures and alteration at Tad/Toro are similar to the Nucleus Zone, which appears to be part of a high level porphyry gold-copper system grading to epithermal. Intersections from the Nucleus Zone include 1.35 g/t Au over 110.8m from DN04-8, 1.16 g/t Au with 0.11% Cu over 126.0m from DN04-3 and 1.13 g/t Au over 115.1m from DN01-3 (Pautler, 2006a). Recent intersections of 2.5 g/t Au and 0.14% Cu over 72.35m including 2m of 45.0 g/t Au from GRD07-41, a 50m step out to the east of known mineralization *(NFR, July 19, 2007)* and 0.59 g/t Au over 207.4m from GRD07-50, a 50m step out to the west of known mineralization *(NFR, October 24, 2007)* have been reported.

Previous results from the Tad/Toro Project include 1.05 g/t Au and 19.5 g/t Ag across 7.15m including 4.11 g/t Au and 50.1 g/t Ag across 1.06m from DDH T69-2, 1.37 g/t Au and 30.2 g/t Ag across 0.91m from DDH T70-9 and 0.69 g/t Au and 116.6 g/t Ag across 0.3m from DDH T70-12, despite extremely limited sampling of the core. Sampling of an unsplit drill interval from DDH T70-12 in 2007 returned significant results of 1.13 g/t Au and 8.7 g/t Ag over 7.9m, including 5.07 g/t Au and 29.5 g/t Ag over 0.9m indicating that the remaining unsplit core from the 1969-70 drill program should be split and sampled.

From observations made in 2006 and 2007, it appears that minor additional core can be salvaged with some care and the core rehabilitated in 2007 contains significant unsampled mineralized intervals, particularly breccia sections and altered zones.

Exploration on the Tad/Toro Project has been hampered by lack of exposure, thick overburden cover, variable but generally poor soil profiles, and lack of recent exploration in the context of new developments within the belt.

The quartz feldspar porphyry phase of the Tad Porphyry has strong similarities to the quartz feldspar porphyry bodies in the Freegold Project area of Northern Freegold Resources Limited which have a strong association with gold ±copper mineralization. The zinc-silver-arsenic mineralization may represent a distal signature to a porphyry style system.

17.0 RECOMMENDATIONS and BUDGET

Based on the widespread indications of precious and base metal mineralization within the Tad and Nit porphyry bodies, the presence of molybdenite at the Moly Zone and southeastern Main Zone areas and lack of overall exposure, a priority for the next phase of exploration will be to complete a helicopter supported 1,000 line km multi-parameter (radiometric, electromagnetic and high resolution magnetic) airborne geophysical survey over the Tad/Toro Project area and surroundings using northeast trending lines 100m apart. The survey is essential to the overall understanding and evaluation of the mineralizing system and will constitute Phase 1. The previous government survey provided significant data but utilized a broad, 0.5 km line spacing. More detail is

necessary to aid in the delineation of drill targets. It should be undertaken in the early summer as soon as the snow cover dissipates to allow time for data processing.

The above Phase 1 program should be followed by a 2,000m diamond drill program. Several drill targets proposed by Davidson (2000) remain valid, (although vertical holes should be avoided and deeper depths are recommended) and can be modified by results of the airborne geophysical survey and detailed core sampling *(see Appendix V)*. Approximately half of the Phase 2 program is non-contingent on the results of the Phase 1 program since valid drill targets exist, but there is good potential to outline additional drill targets in Phase 1. Drilling should utilize NTW or HQ wireline equipment to facilitate high core recovery and all core should be sampled since mineralized intervals cannot be predicted.

At the start of Phase 2 all salvageable unsplit 1969-70 core should be split and systematically sampled for Au and ICP. This would involve salvaging remaining core on the ground from the Main Zone. The Main Zone core re-evaluated by Noranda is now in fair shape and can be properly sampled. The core from the Moly Zone should be labelled, unstacked and remaining core systematically sampled. The collar locations are known and results can then be more completely correlated and interpreted. Additional prospecting and sampling can be undertaken on the Nit and Cp trenches at this time.

Based on the above recommendations, the following two phase exploration program with corresponding budget is proposed:

Phase 1: airborne geophysical survey	
• 1000 line km multi-parameter airborne geophysical survey	**$ 150,000**
Phase 2: drilling	
• wages (geologist, supervision, cook)	$ 40,000
• accommodation/camp	10,000
• groceries and meals	5,000
• field supplies	2,000
• geochemistry: (500 rocks @ $35/ea, freight)	18,000
• drilling: (2000m @ $200/m all in)	400,000
• sampling old core	10,000
• communication	2,000
• helicopter support	90,000
• preparation, report and drafting	23,000
Subtotal:	**$ 600,000**
TOTAL:	**$ 750,000**

Respectfully submitted,

Jean Pautler, P.Geo.

November 18, 2007

18.0 REFERENCES

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19.0 CERTIFICATE, DATE AND SIGNATURE

1) I, Jean Marie Pautler of 103-108 Elliott Street, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory am self-employed as a consultant geologist, authored and am responsible for this report entitled "Geological and geochemical evaluation report on the Tad/Toro Project", dated November 18, 2007.

2) I am a graduate of Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario with an Honours B.Sc. degree in geology (May, 1980) with more than 25 years mineral exploration experience in the North American Cordillera. Pertinent experience includes the acquisition and delineation of the Tsacha epithermal gold deposit, British Columbia for Teck Exploration Ltd., experience working on and evaluating epithermal and porphyry prospects and deposits in the North American Cordillera such as Grew Creek, Yukon Territory, the Freegold Project covering epithermal and porphyry occurrences and deposits, 50 km southeast of the Tad/Toro property, and the Brenda copper-gold porphyry in the Todoggone District, British Columbia.

3) I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 19804.

4) I have visited the subject mining property of this report and am a "Qualified Person" in the context of and have read and understand National Instrument 43-101 and the Companion Policy to NI 43-101. This report was prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

5) This report is based upon a site visit to the property between September 10 and 13, 2007 and October 17 and 22, 2006, the author's personal knowledge of the region and a review of pertinent data.

6) As stated in this report, in my professional opinion the property is of potential merit and further exploration work is justified.

7) To the best of my knowledge this report contains all scientific and technical information required to be disclosed so as not to be misleading.

8) I am entirely independent of Northern Freegold Resources Limited and any associated companies. I do not have any agreement, arrangement or understanding with Northern Freegold Resources Limited and any affiliated company to be or become an insider, associate or employee. I do not own securities in Northern Freegold Resources Limited or any affiliated companies and my professional relationship is at arm's length as an independent consultant, and I have no expectation that the relationship will change.

9) I consent to the use of this report by Northern Freegold Resources Limited for such assessment and/or regulatory and financing purposes deemed necessary, but if any part shall be taken as an excerpt, it shall be done only with my approval.

Dated at Carcross, Yukon Territory this 18th day of November, 2007,
"Signed and Sealed"

"Jean Pautler"

Jean Pautler, P.Geo. (APEGBC Reg. No. 19804)
JP Exploration Services Inc.
#103-108 Elliott St.
Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 6C4

APPENDIX I: Statement of Claims

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Operation Record Date	Claim Expiry Date	NTS Map
YC40974	TAD	5	Bill Harris - 100%.	11/25/2005	11/25/2008	115I12
YC40975	TAD	6	Bill Harris - 100%.	11/25/2005	11/25/2008	115I12
YC40976	TAD	7	Bill Harris - 100%.	11/25/2005	11/25/2008	115I12
YC40977	TAD	8	Bill Harris - 100%.	11/25/2005	11/25/2008	115I12
YC40978	TAD	17	Bill Harris - 100%.	11/25/2005	11/25/2008	115I12
YC26506	TAD	19	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26507	TAD	20	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26508	TAD	21	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26509	TAD	22	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26510	TAD	23	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26511	TAD	24	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26512	TAD	25	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26513	TAD	26	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26514	TAD	27	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2010	115I12
YC26515	TAD	28	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26516	TAD	29	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26517	TAD	30	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2008	115I12
YC26518	TAD	31	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26519	TAD	32	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26520	TAD	33	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26521	TAD	34	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26522	TAD	35	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26523	TAD	36	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26524	TAD	37	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
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YC26526	TAD	39	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26527	TAD	40	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26528	TAD	41	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26529	TAD	42	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26530	TAD	43	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26531	TAD	44	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26532	TAD	45	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
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YC26536	TAD	49	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26537	TAD	50	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26538	TAD	51	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26539	TAD	52	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26540	TAD	53	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26541	TAD	54	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26542	TAD	55	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26543	TAD	56	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26544	TAD	57	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Operation Record Date	Claim Expiry Date	NTS Map
YC26545	TAD	58	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26546	TAD	59	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26547	TAD	60	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26548	TAD	61	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
YC26549	TAD	62	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
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YC26553	TAD	66	Bill Harris - 100%.	2/26/2004	11/26/2009	115I12
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YC54331	TAD	68	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2008	115I12
YC54332	TAD	69	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54333	TAD	70	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
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YC54335	TAD	72	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
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YC54342	TAD	79	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54343	TAD	80	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54344	TAD	81	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54345	TAD	82	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54346	TAD	83	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54347	TAD	84	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2008	115I12
YC54348	TAD	85	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54349	TAD	86	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
YC54350	TAD	87	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
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YC54363	TAD	100	Bill Harris - 100%.	10/31/2006	10/31/2009	115I12
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YC65809	TAD	102	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
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Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Operation Record Date	Claim Expiry Date	NTS Map
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YC65822	TAD	115	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
YC65823	TAD	116	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
YC65824	TAD	117	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
YC65825	TAD	118	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
YC65826	TAD	119	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
YC65827	TAD	120	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
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YC65829	TAD	122	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
YC65830	TAD	123	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
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YC65832	TAD	125	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115J09
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YC65834	TAD	127	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65835	TAD	128	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
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YC65837	TAD	130	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65838	TAD	131	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
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YC65840	TAD	133	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
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YC65842	TAD	135	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65843	TAD	136	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
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YC65845	TAD	138	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65846	TAD	139	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65847	TAD	140	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65848	TAD	141	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65849	TAD	142	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65850	TAD	143	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65851	TAD	144	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65852	TAD	145	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65853	TAD	146	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65854	TAD	147	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65855	TAD	148	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65856	TAD	149	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Operation Record Date	Claim Expiry Date	NTS Map
YC65857	TAD	150	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65858	TAD	151	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65859	TAD	152	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65860	TAD	153	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65861	TAD	154	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65862	TAD	155	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65863	TAD	156	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65864	TAD	157	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65865	TAD	158	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12
YC65866	TAD	159	Bill Harris - 100%.	9/28/2007	9/28/2008	115I12

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim No.	Claim Owner	Record Date	Expiry Date	NTS Map
YC41133	NIT	1	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115I12
YC41134	NIT	2	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115I12
YC41135	NIT	3	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115I12
YC41136	NIT	4	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115I12
YC41137	NIT	5	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115I12
YC41138	NIT	6	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115I12
YC41139	NIT	7	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115J09
YC41140	NIT	8	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115J09
YC41141	NIT	9	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115J09
YC41142	NIT	10	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115J09
YC41143	NIT	11	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115J09
YC41144	NIT	12	Archer, Cathro & Assoc. (1981) Ltd - 100%.	2/15/2006	2/15/2009	115J09

APPENDIX II

Sample Descriptions

TAD/TORO PROJECT, Yukon Territory
2006 ROCK SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 8			Au	Ag	As	Cu	Pb	Zn
NUMBER	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
164737	Main Zone	348522	6940485	grab	Mn stained feldspar porphyry with trace pyrite and sauseritized fsps, along cat trail	10	0.6	15	6	124	556
164738	Main Zone	348530	6940466	grab	limonite altered quartz monzonite, along cat trail	<5	0.3	15	4	38	321
164739	Trench 1	348528	6940413	grab	strongly limonitic rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry, from Trench 1 dump	20	7.5	310	151	200	1432
164740	Trench 1	348528	6940413	grab	Mn stained rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry, minor sphalerite?, from Trench 1 dump	20	2.1	200	92	142	3513
164741	Trench 2	348580	6940380	grab	very rusty, highly oxidized and pitted, limonitic rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry, weak argillic alteration, minor sphalerite, from Trench 2	20	3.0	190	42	462	6581
164742	Main Zone	348669	6940370	grab	limonitic rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry	20	4.4	45	25	538	2778
164743	below DDH 12	348851	6940220	grab	rusty, clay altered rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry	35	2.8	75	6	90	365
164744	Trench 6	349849	6939357	grab	chlorite altered gneiss with quartz stringers to 1 cm, minor pyrite, from pit in centre of Trench	5	<0.2	15	6	20	27
164745	below DDH 1	348820	6940056	grab	silicified, variably limonite and Mn stained rhyolite quartz feldspar porphyry	10	0.5	10	3	34	30
164746	DDH T-13	349520	6940443	grab	red stained Ksp megacrystic granite with quartz veinlets to 1 cm, with molybdenite	5	<0.2	5	5	28	188 Mo
164747	DDH T-13	349520	6940443	grab	red stained Ksp megacrystic granite with quartz veinlets to 1 cm, with no visible moly	5	<0.2	<5	8	22	61
164750	placer cut	347750	6937996	grab	red stained Ksp megacrystic granite some with chlorite alteration, some limonitic	5	<0.2	<5	4	18	30

TAD/TORO PROJECT, Yukon Territory
2007 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS

SAMPLE NUMBER	LOCATION	NAD 83 EASTING	ZONE 8 NORTHING	TYPE	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
S 526051	W of NIT	651863*	6939635*	soil	medium brown B-C, frost boil	<5	<0.2	25	15	62	66
526052	cp trenches	346190	6940448	grab	rusty, sericite, weak clay altered medium-coarse grained quartz monzonite	5	<0.2	10	<5	44	28
526053	NIT Trench 1	345876	6938920	grab	sericite, clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite +/- quartz veinlets	5	0.2	40	<5	32	38
526054	NIT Trench 1	345845	6938914	grab	reddish medium grained quartz monzonite, minor quartz	5	<0.2	10	<5	22	101
526055	NIT Trench 1	345899	6938925	grab	aplite dykes cutting quartz monzonite	<5	<0.2	30	5	38	28
526056	NIT Trench 2	345875	6938890	grab	quartz stringers up to 3-4 cm cutting sericite, clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite	5	0.4	20	<5	32	33
526057	NIT Trench 2	345917	6938896	grab	clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite with chlorite, sericite as fracture fillings, +/- vuggy	5	0.3	85	5	26	19
526058	NIT Trench 4	345893	6938855	grab	sericite, clay altered medium grained quartz monzonite with fine , dark fracture fillings, +/- minor quartz veinlets	<5	0.3	20	<5	44	7
526059	NIT Trench 4	345951	6938862	grab	rusty, sericite, weak clay altered medium-coarse grained quartz monzonite	5	0.4	50	<5	40	34
526060	NIT Trench 4	346060	6938885	grab	irregular quartz veinlet, 5 cm cutting quartz monzonite	15	0.7	110	15	100	29
		NB * denotes Zone 7									

TAD/TORO PROJECT, Yukon Territory

2007 SAMPLE DESCRIPTIONS AND RESULTS OF 1969-70 CORE

Au in red in g/t

SAMPLE No.	DDH No.	Box No.	Interval (m)	Length (m)	GEOLOGY	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Sb ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
CORE LOCATION: UTM grid, NAD 83 grid, ZONE 8 6940399mN, 349501mE, 762m elevation, at old camp											
526061	T-12	6	37.5-38.4	0.9	weakly limonitic, +/- Mn staining, mostly incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite, carbonate-quartz stringers +/- sulphide @ 15CA	50	2.2	545	40	702	2575
526062	T-12	7	38.4-39.3	0.9	strongly limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite, highly weathered and oxidized	25	0.8	220	25	154	418
526063	T-12	7	39.3-40.5	0.9	as above with some less limonitic zones	90	1.2	1340	20	136	155
526064	T-12	7	40.5-42.1	1.6	moderately limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered and oxidized quartz monzonite	60	0.9	865	20	140	81
526065	T-12	7	42.1-43.3	1.2	very weakly limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite	320	3.2	3015	35	342	117
526066	T-12	7-8	43.3-44.2	0.9	very weakly limonitic, incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite	230	3.7	2035	45	378	84
526067	T-12	8	44.2-45.9	1.7	black Mn stained, more competent, weakly clay altered quartz monzonite	1.37	10.3	2645	45	234	88
526068	T-12	8	45.9-46.8	0.9	weakly limonitic to yellow stained, mostly incompetent, strongly clay altered quartz monzonite, with quartz-carbonate stringers @ 10-15CA	5.07	29.5	2950	90	78	81
526069	T-12	8	46.8-48.5	1.7	variably competent, with some moderately limonitic zones, variably clay altered quartz monzonite, some calcite stringers @ 60CA	180	2.3	2300	40	160	262
526070	T-12	8-9	48.5-50.0	1.5	variably competent, with some yellow stained zones, variably clay altered quartz monzonite, some dark sulphide +/- quartz stringers @ 05-10CA; possibly few pieces taken from here previously	755	8.7	4360	75	108	223
526071	T-15	23	unknown	5.2	orange weathering quartz monzonite with dark fractures +/- quartz @05CA, occasional quartz veinlet up to 1.5 cm @ 40CA; from marked, deteriorating box on ground	5	<0.2	30	<5	20	63 Mo

APPENDIX III

Geochemical Procedure and Results

Analytical Method for

GEOCHEMICAL GOLD ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80 mesh screen to obtain a minus 80 mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and a 250 gram subsample is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to -140 mesh. The subsample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

The sample is weighed to 10/15/30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using gold assay methods.

Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment. Results are entered and printed along with quality control data (repeats and standards). The data is faxed and/or mailed to the client.

GOLD and PGE ASSAYS

Samples are sorted and dried (if necessary). The samples are crushed through a jaw crusher and cone or rolls crusher to -10 mesh. The sample is split through a Jones riffle until a -250 gram subsample is achieved. The subsample is pulverized in a ring & puck pulverizer to 95% - 140 mesh. The sample is rolled to homogenize.

For gold, a 1/2 or 1.0 assay ton sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer AA instrument.

Determinations for Au, Pt and Pd are completed by classical lead-collection fire assay on a 1 assay ton sample (30g). Analysis is by ICP after digestion of the dore bead.

Appropriate standards and repeat sample (Quality Control components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

Samples are catalogued and dried. Soil samples are screened to obtain a -80 mesh sample. Samples unable to produce adequate -80 mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed to minus 10 mesh and pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer to minus 140 mesh, rolled and homogenized.

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with aqua regia which contains beryllium which acts as an internal standard. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash ICP unit.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats and standards). Results are printed on a laser printer and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

BASE METAL ASSAYS (Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn)

Samples are catalogued and dried. Rock samples are 2 stage crushed followed by pulverizing a 250 gram subsample. The subsample is rolled and homogenized and bagged in a pre-numbered bag.

A suitable sample weight is digested with aqua regia. The sample is allowed to cool, bulked up to a suitable volume and analyzed by an atomic absorption instrument, to .01 % detection limit.

Appropriate certified reference materials accompany the samples through the process providing accurate quality control.

Result data is entered along with standards and repeat values and are faxed and/or mailed to the client.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2007-7408

Northern Freegold Res. 15-Oct-07

420-475 Howe ST

Vancouver, BC

V6C 2B3

No. of samples received: 20

Sample Type: Rock / Core

Project: Tad/Toro

Submitted by: Jean Pautler

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
16	526067	1.37	0.040
17	526068	5.07	0.148
QC DATA:			
Repeat:			
17	526068	5.13	0.150
Standard:			
Si25		1.81	0.053

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

JJ/nl

Jutta Jealouse

XLS/07

B.C. Certified Assayer

6-Dec-06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2006- 1975

Bushmaster Exploration Services Ltd.
P.O. Box 31293
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 5P7

No. of samples received: 14
Sample Type: Rock
Project: Tad/NFR
Submitted by: J. Pautler

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	164737	10	0.6	0.59	15	105	<5	0.19	13	8	48	6	2.10	20	0.14	2725	5	0.02	6	850	124	<5	<20	7	<0.01	<10	14	<10	4	556
2	164738	<5	0.3	0.84	15	65	<5	0.28	3	5	58	4	2.30	<10	0.37	930	4	0.03	4	750	38	<5	<20	10	<0.01	<10	25	<10	5	321
3	164739	20	7.5	0.25	310	120	<5	0.08	13	2	47	151	2.85	10	<0.01	261	4	0.03	3	650	200	<5	<20	51	<0.01	<10	8	<10	5	1432
4	164740	20	2.1	0.33	200	55	<5	0.21	46	10	38	92	2.20	20	0.09	4827	14	0.01	4	750	142	<5	<20	13	<0.01	<10	9	<10	27	3513
5	164741	20	3.0	0.28	190	215	<5	4.78	185	3	29	42	3.81	60	0.29	4307	2	0.01	7	580	462	<5	<20	88	<0.01	<10	9	<10	40	6581
6	164742	20	4.4	0.25	45	135	<5	0.13	53	13	40	25	2.68	20	<0.01	5188	3	0.02	3	690	538	<5	<20	51	<0.01	<10	12	<10	18	2778
7	164743	35	2.8	0.30	75	160	15	0.06	4	2	37	6	2.37	20	<0.01	332	3	0.04	1	530	90	<5	<20	76	<0.01	<10	6	<10	2	365
8	164744	5	<0.2	0.29	15	30	<5	0.08	<1	4	71	6	0.81	<10	0.16	185	<1	0.02	5	90	20	<5	<20	9	0.02	<10	12	<10	5	27
9	164745	10	0.5	0.21	10	160	<5	0.04	<1	<1	49	3	1.50	10	<0.01	42	2	0.04	<1	420	34	<5	<20	33	<0.01	<10	2	<10	<1	30
10	164746	5	<0.2	0.52	5	65	65	1.63	<1	4	61	5	1.54	20	0.23	688	188	0.03	3	690	28	<5	<20	31	<0.01	<10	15	<10	23	72
11	164747	5	<0.2	0.32	<5	550	30	1.64	<1	2	64	8	1.66	20	0.30	826	25	0.02	4	710	22	<5	<20	50	<0.01	<10	13	<10	22	61
14	164750	5	<0.2	0.32	<5	140	<5	0.39	<1	4	67	4	1.21	20	0.11	460	3	0.02	4	610	18	<5	<20	11	<0.01	<10	10	<10	18	30
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	164737	10	0.7	0.56	15	100	<5	0.19	13	8	49	6	2.08	20	0.14	2684	5	0.02	6	870	122	<5	<20	8	<0.01	<10	14	<10	5	564
10	164746	5																												
12	164748	500																												
Resplit:																														
1	164737	10	0.6	0.60	15	105	<5	0.19	13	8	56	7	2.09	20	0.15	2653	5	0.02	6	860	132	<5	<20	9	<0.01	<10	14	<10	5	541
Standard:																														
Pb106			>30	0.50	275	95	<5	1.69	29	3	43	6360	1.37	<10	0.26	547	39	0.02	6	240	5320	55	<20	144	<0.01	<10	3	10	<1	8404
OXE42		615																												

JJ/kc/sa
df/1979
XLS/06

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

8-Nov-07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 1552

Northern Freegold
420-47 Howe St
Vancouver BC
V6B 2B3

No. of samples received: 1
Sample Type: Soil
Project: Tad/Toro
Submitted by: Jean Pautter

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	526051	<5	<0.2	2.12	25	155	10	0.18	1	13	32	23	3.00	<10	0.52	404	7	0.02	31	300	62	15	<20	14	0.07	<10	63	<10	3	66
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	526051	<5																												
Resplit:																														
1	526051		<0.2	2.13	30	160	<5	0.18	2	13	32	23	3.00	<10	0.53	405	9	0.01	33	300	62	30	<20	16	0.06	<10	63	<10	3	66
Standard:																														
SE29		600																												
Pb113A			11.0	0.24	55	65	<5	1.70	40	2	4	2350	1.11	<10	0.10	1822	57	0.02	3	70	5550	12	<20	68	0.01	<10	87	<10	<1	7000

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

JJ/jl
df/1622
XLS/07

12-Oct-07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
10041 Dallas Drive
KAMLOOPS, B.C.
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007-7408

Northern Freegold Res.
420-475 Howe ST
Vancouver, BC
V6C 2B3

No. of samples received: 20
Sample Type: Rock / Core
Project: Tad/Toro
Submitted by: Jean Pautler

Et #.	Tag #	Au(ppb)	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	526052	5	<0.2	0.26	10	55	<5	0.04	<1	4	84	3	1.15	10	<0.01	354	1	0.03	3	250	44	<5	<20	10	0.01	<10	6	<10	6	28
2	526053	5	0.2	0.20	40	50	<5	0.02	<1	1	78	2	0.46	<10	<0.01	90	1	0.03	2	50	32	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	2	<10	6	38
3	526054	5	<0.2	0.19	10	30	<5	0.01	<1	2	95	2	0.75	<10	<0.01	110	2	0.04	2	50	22	<5	<20	15	<0.01	<10	2	<10	3	101
4	526055	<5	<0.2	0.16	30	45	5	0.01	<1	1	74	2	0.38	<10	<0.01	78	1	0.04	2	30	38	5	<20	14	<0.01	<10	1	<10	13	28
5	526056	5	0.4	0.18	20	30	<5	0.02	<1	1	101	3	0.24	<10	<0.01	136	1	0.03	2	20	32	<5	<20	15	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	7	33
6	526057	5	0.3	0.21	85	30	<5	0.02	<1	1	86	3	0.57	<10	<0.01	44	2	0.03	2	50	26	5	<20	17	<0.01	<10	1	<10	5	19
7	526058	<5	0.3	0.18	20	45	<5	0.02	<1	1	96	2	0.34	<10	<0.01	45	1	0.02	2	40	44	<5	<20	16	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	5	7
8	526059	5	0.4	0.19	50	50	<5	0.03	<1	1	83	2	0.60	<10	<0.01	65	1	0.02	2	50	40	<5	<20	14	<0.01	<10	<1	<10	4	34
9	526060	15	0.7	0.14	110	45	<5	0.01	<1	1	131	6	0.46	<10	<0.01	99	1	0.02	3	10	100	15	<20	17	<0.01	<10	1	<10	7	29
10	526061	50	2.2	0.58	545	45	20	3.11	41	14	27	36	2.71	10	0.19	8200	14	0.02	9	950	702	40	<20	409	0.09	<10	8	<10	17	2575
11	526062	25	0.8	0.51	220	90	15	0.96	8	4	50	19	2.29	20	0.13	765	7	0.04	5	670	154	25	<20	218	0.01	<10	6	<10	5	418
12	526063	90	1.2	0.43	1340	110	10	0.32	15	3	41	13	1.99	20	0.05	560	4	0.02	2	620	136	20	<20	158	0.02	<10	3	<10	8	155
13	526064	60	0.9	0.47	865	75	10	1.19	6	3	46	15	2.12	20	<0.01	164	4	0.03	2	720	140	20	<20	229	0.01	<10	5	<10	3	81
14	526065	320	3.2	0.33	3015	85	5	0.70	8	3	42	11	2.25	20	0.01	213	5	0.02	2	690	342	35	<20	211	0.02	<10	4	<10	4	117
15	526066	230	3.7	0.32	2035	90	20	0.84	9	2	56	15	2.49	20	<0.01	120	4	0.03	3	720	378	45	<20	244	0.01	<10	3	<10	3	84
16	526067	>1000	10.3	0.32	2645	95	5	0.57	11	2	47	10	1.59	20	0.04	280	3	0.02	2	620	234	45	<20	159	0.01	<10	2	<10	3	88
17	526068	>1000	29.5	0.32	2950	75	10	0.93	12	3	58	19	1.42	20	0.04	213	3	0.02	2	490	78	90	<20	104	0.01	<10	2	<10	8	81
18	526069	180	2.3	0.56	2300	50	10	1.28	16	5	40	20	2.21	20	0.04	358	3	0.04	3	820	160	40	<20	253	0.03	<10	6	<10	8	262
19	526070	755	8.7	0.41	4360	50	10	0.77	56	5	55	12	2.24	20	0.03	113	5	0.02	4	760	108	75	<20	251	0.01	<10	3	<10	9	223
20	526071	5	<0.2	0.60	30	70	<5	0.84	<1	4	76	22	1.39	20	0.18	561	63	0.04	3	410	20	<5	<20	27	0.02	<10	19	<10	10	33
QC DATA:																														
Repeat:																														
1	526052	5	<0.2	0.26	10	55	<5	0.04	<1	4	83	3	1.15	10	<0.01	354	<1	0.03	1	240	44	<5	<20	11	0.03	<10	6	<10	6	27
10	526061	50	2.4	0.57	535	50	15	3.06	41	14	27	35	2.66	10	0.19	8048	15	0.02	9	940	684	40	<20	407	0.08	<10	8	<10	16	2549
14	526065	295																												
15	526066	220																												
18	526069	165																												
19	526070	740																												
Resplit:																														
1	526052	5	<0.2	0.25	10	50	<5	0.04	<1	4	91	2	1.08	20	0.01	341	<1	0.03	2	240	40	<5	<20	8	0.02	<10	6	<10	5	25
Standard:																														
OXE56		610																												
Pb113			11.0	0.27	40	70	<5	1.65	37	3	6	2204	1.01	<10	0.11	1410	70	0.02	3	80	5524	25	<20	86	0.01	<10	8	<10	<1	6902

JJ/nl
df/7408S
XLS/07

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Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

Appendix IV
Statement of Expenditures 2007

Wages:	J. Pautler	5.5 days @ 700.00/day		$3,850.00	
	Jeff Bridge	1 day @ 300.00/day		300.00	
		Total: 6.5 man-days			**$ 4,150.00**
Geochemistry:	20 rocks	@ 30/ea.	Au, ICP	600.00	
	1 soil	@ 25/ea		25.00	
	2 assays	@10/ea.	Au	20.00	
	freight			100.00	
		Total: (includes shipping)			**745.00**
Equipment Rental:	Trucks	6 days @ 100/day		600.00	
	Sat phone	6 days @ 20/day		120.00	
	Radios	6 days @ 10/day		60.00	
		Total:			**780.00**
Helicopter:	Helidynamics Ltd. Whitehorse, Yukon Territory	5.8 hrs @ 1025/hr			**5,945.00**
Fuel:					**200.00**
Groceries:	6.5 man days @ 35/md				**227.50**
Field Supplies:	(flagging tape, batteries, sample bags, markers, tags)				**130.00**
Camp Costs:	(propane, plastic for roof)				**130.00**
Maps and Copies:					**50.00**
Report & Drafting:					**7,000.00**
2007 TOTAL:					**$19,357.50**
Filed for Assessment					**$13,900.00**

Previous Costs:

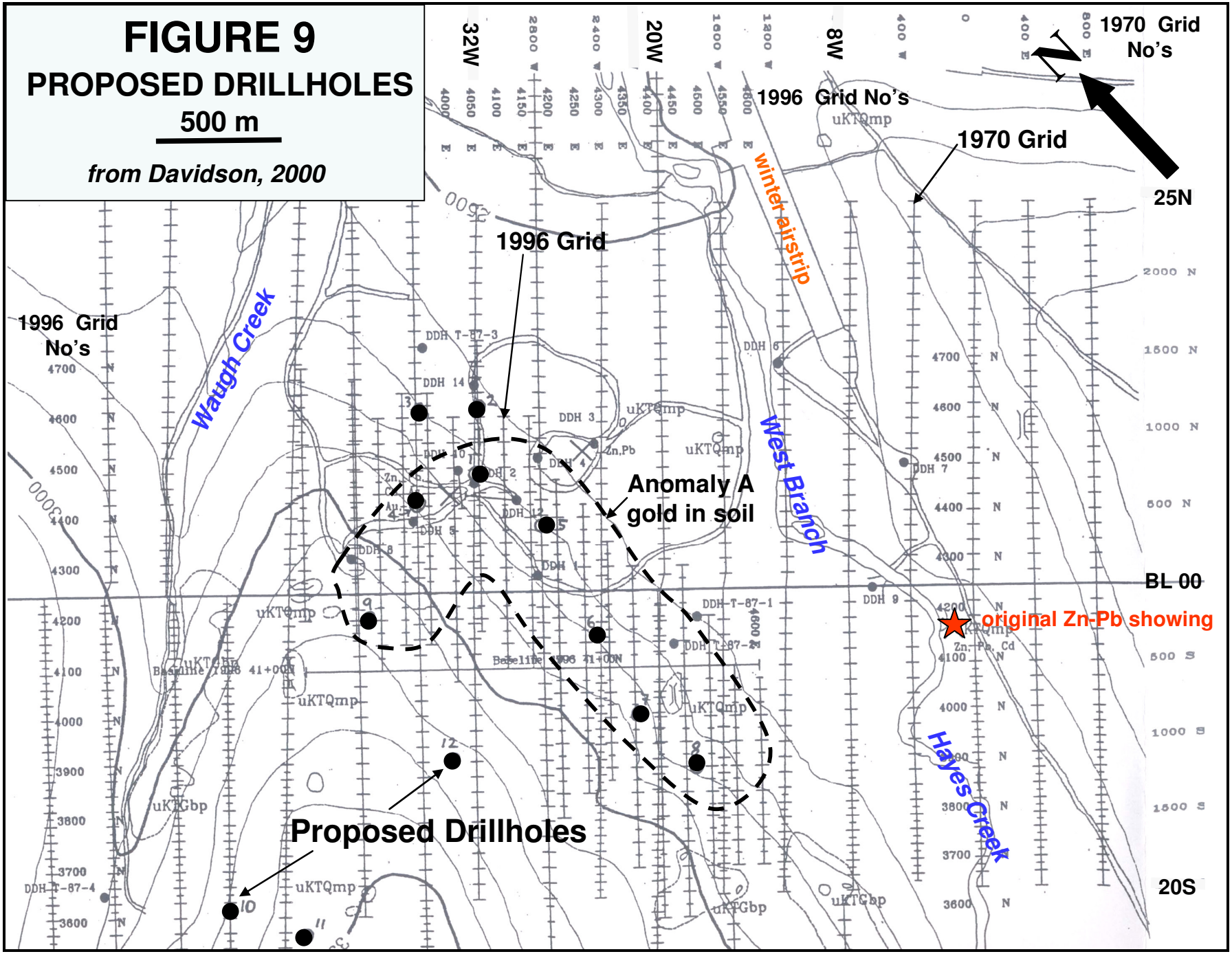
2006 TOTAL (Bill Harris)	**$10,785.00**
2005 TOTAL (Bill Harris)	**7,743.81**
1999-2000 TOTAL (Pan Ocean or British American Mining Corp.)	**7,591.68**
1996 TOTAL (International Kodiak Resources Ltd.)	**42,000.00**
1986-87 TOTAL (Noranda)	**135,387.88**
1969-70 TOTAL (International Mine Services)	**551,500.00**
GRAND TOTAL 1969-2006:	**755,008.37**

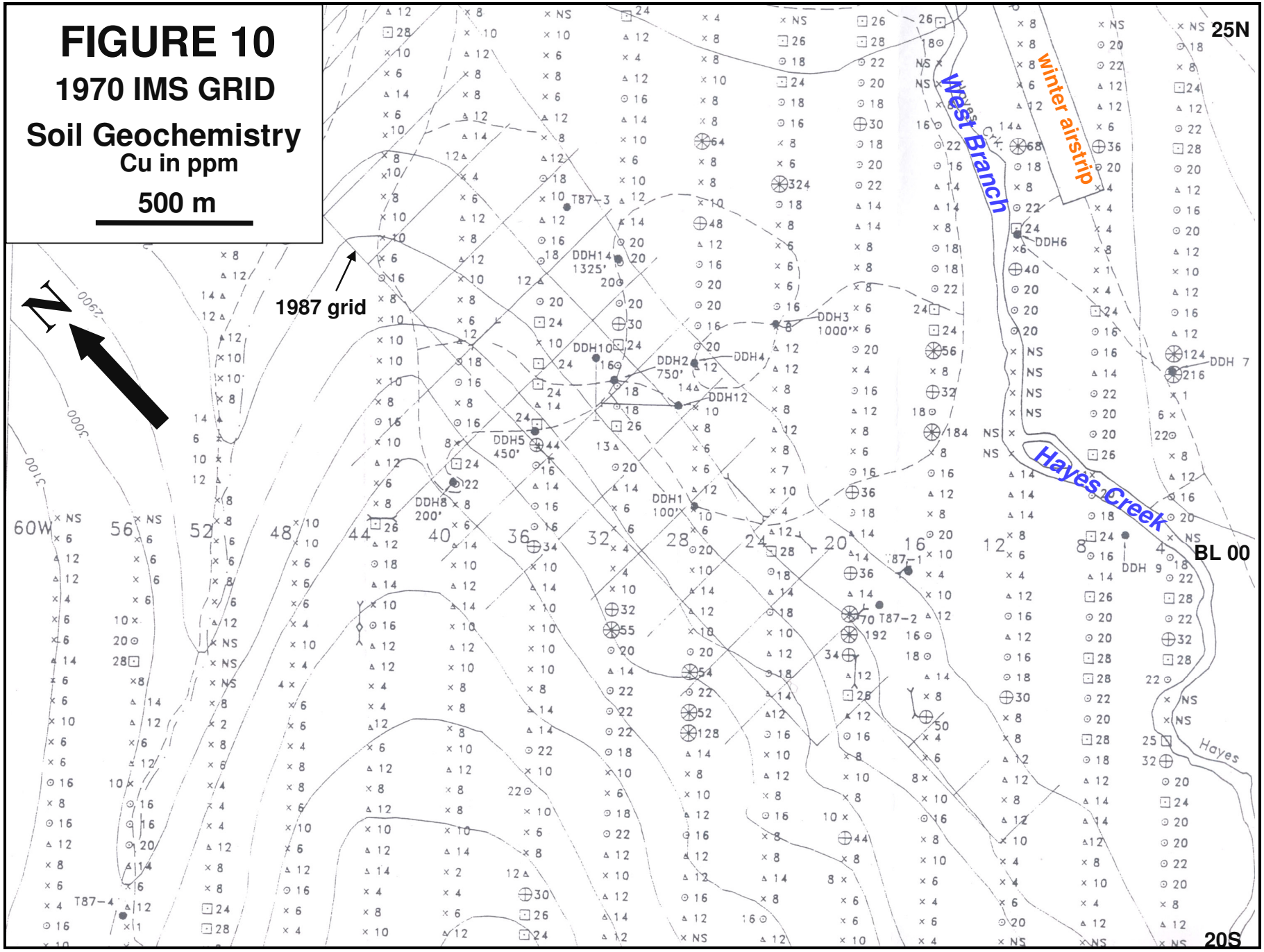
Appendix V
Proposed Drill Holes by Davidson, 2000

	Grid Location	Target Description	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
Site 1	IMS grid; L3200W, 700N	Au 50-100ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn >1500ppm, moderately low magnetics, magnetic linear indicates E-W or NW-SE fault, moderate chargeability values	-	-90	100m
Site 2	IMS grid; L3200W 1250N	Au >50ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >500ppm, Zn >900ppm, NW-SE linear magnetic low, chargeability low	-	-90	100m
Site 3	IMS grid; L3600W 1200N	Au >50ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >500ppm, Zn >500ppm, NW-SE linear magnetic low, chargeability low	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 4	IMS grid; L3600W 600N	Au >50ppb, As >100ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn>2000ppm, average magnetic values and moderate chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 5	IMS grid; L2800W 400N	Au >100ppb, As>100ppm, Pb >100ppm, Zn >1000ppm, margin of E-W magnetic low, moderate chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 6	IMS grid; L2400W 300S	Au > 100ppb, weak As-Pb-Zn, magnetic low, linear chargeability high	180^0	-60^0	150m
Site 7	IMS grid; 2200W 750S	Au >100ppb, weak As-Pb, Zn > 250ppm, magnetic low, chargeability high	240^0	-60^0	150m
Site 8	IMS grid; 1700W 1150S	Au >40ppb, As >250ppm, Pb > 250ppm, Zn >800ppm, Magnetic low, chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 9	IMS grid; 3900W 200S	Au >100ppb, As >50ppm, Pb >100ppm, Zn >500ppm, possible E-W linear magnetic low, moderate chargeability high	170^0	-60^0	100m
Site 10	IMS grid; L4800W 2050S	As >500ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn > 600ppm, E-W magnetic linear low, chargeability high	140^0	-60^0	150m
Site 11	IMS grid; L4400W 2250S	As >500ppm, Pb > 250ppm, Zn >500ppm, magnetic low and E-W linear magnetic low, linear chargeability high	140^0	-60^0	150m
Site 12	IMS grid; 3400W 1100S	As >100ppm, Pb >250ppm, Zn > 500ppm, deep magnetic low, E-W magnetic linear, chargeability high	140^0	-60^0	150m

FIGURE 9
PROPOSED DRILLHOLES
500 m

from Davidson, 2000




FIGURE 10
1970 IMS GRID
Soil Geochemistry
Cu in ppm
500 m
N
1987 grid
West Branch
winter airstrip
Hayes Creek
Hayes
25N
BL 00
20S
60W
56
52
48
44
40
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8
4
DDH1
DDH2
DDH3
DDH4
DDH5
DDH6
DDH7
DDH8
DDH9
DDH10
DDH12
DDH14
T87-1
T87-2
T87-3
T87-4