Assessment Report

Airborne Geophysical Surveying on the DEL Property Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

YC65413 – YC65499 (DEL 1-87)
YC83114 – YC83139 (DEL 88 – 113)

Hoochekoo Creek/ Yukon River area,

62°27'12"N Latitude, 136°44'45"W Longitude
UTM NAD 83 Datum 409900E, 6925750N, Zone 8

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS Sheet 115I/07, Zone 8
August 29 - 30, 2009

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January 25, 2010

Summary

The DEL property consists of 113 unpatented quartz mining claims in one contiguous block covering 2,370.4 hectares (5,856 acres) located about 46 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and about 210 kilometres north-northwest of Whitehorse. The DEL 1-87 claims were staked in July 2007; the DEL 88-113 claims were added in late August, 2008.

The DEL property is located towards the northern limit of the Intermontane Superterrane occurring as a narrow sequence of Triassic to Lower Jurassic Stikinia Terrane volcanic and volcaniclastic strata mixed with Lower Jurassic Quesnellia Terrane metaigneous units. The property is underlain mostly by Triassic Povoas Formation andesitic flows and tuffs, with minor dykes and apophyses emanating from the Granite Mountain Batholith to the southwest, which hosts the Carmacks copper-gold-silver deposit held by Western Copper Corporation. A small unit of Quesnellia Terrane diorite occurs along the south shore of the Yukon River.

In 1974 United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. conducted property-scale exploration on an earlier DEL claim block, based on discovery of a small diorite-hosted copper-gold showing revealed during excavation of an access road. The property was allowed to lapse after this program.

The 2009 geophysical program resulted in the delineation of two magnetic anomalies located in areas underlain by Aishihik suite intrusive rocks – the host to the Minto mine. As well, several smaller magnetic anomalies exist in areas where the underlying lithology is not readily known.

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The DEL property, located in central Yukon, consists of 113 quartz mining claims in one contiguous block covering 2,370.4 hectares (5,856 acres). The DEL 1-87 claims were staked in August 2007 by Minto Explorations Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Sherwood Copper Corporation, which has since merged with the Capstone Mining Corporation In July 2008 Northern Tiger Resources Inc. (Northern Tiger) obtained a 100% interest in the claims as a result of a strategic alliance with Capstone Mining Inc. A short exploration program consisting of geological mapping, reconnaissance-style soil sampling, some silt and rock sampling and post tagging was conducted by Northern Tiger from July 6 – 13, 2008.

The DEL 88 – 113 claims were staked in late August, 2008 to cover marginal areas to the west and north that were identified during the July program to have mineral potential.

This report describes the Airborne Geophysical Survey of the August 2009 program on the DEL 1-113 claims

1.2 Sources of Information

Much of the historical data utilized in this report was drawn from reports provided by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd reports by Beavin, A. (1974) and Joy, R. (1974). Regional geological data was taken from the Yukon Geology Survey website. The geological setting and potential deposit model are similar to that of Capstone Mining Corporation's (formerly Sherwood Copper Corporation's) Minto mine site, located roughly 30 km to the northwest. Details of these were kindly provided by Mr. Brad Mercer, BSc, PGeol, and Vice President of Exploration for Sherwood Copper Corporation, prior to the field program.

1.3 Terms of Reference

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

2.0 Property Description and Location

The DEL property consists of 113 unpatented quartz mining claims (Table 1, Figures 1-3) in one contiguous block covering 2,370.4 hectares (5,856 acres) directly northwest of the confluence of Hoochekoo Creek with the Yukon River. The property is located about 46 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and about 210 kilometres north-northwest of Whitehorse. It is centered at 62°27'12"N Latitude, 136°44'45"W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 Datum 409900E, 6925750N, Zone 8) within NTS map sheet 115I/07. The property has not undergone a legal survey.

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

Figure 1: Location Map

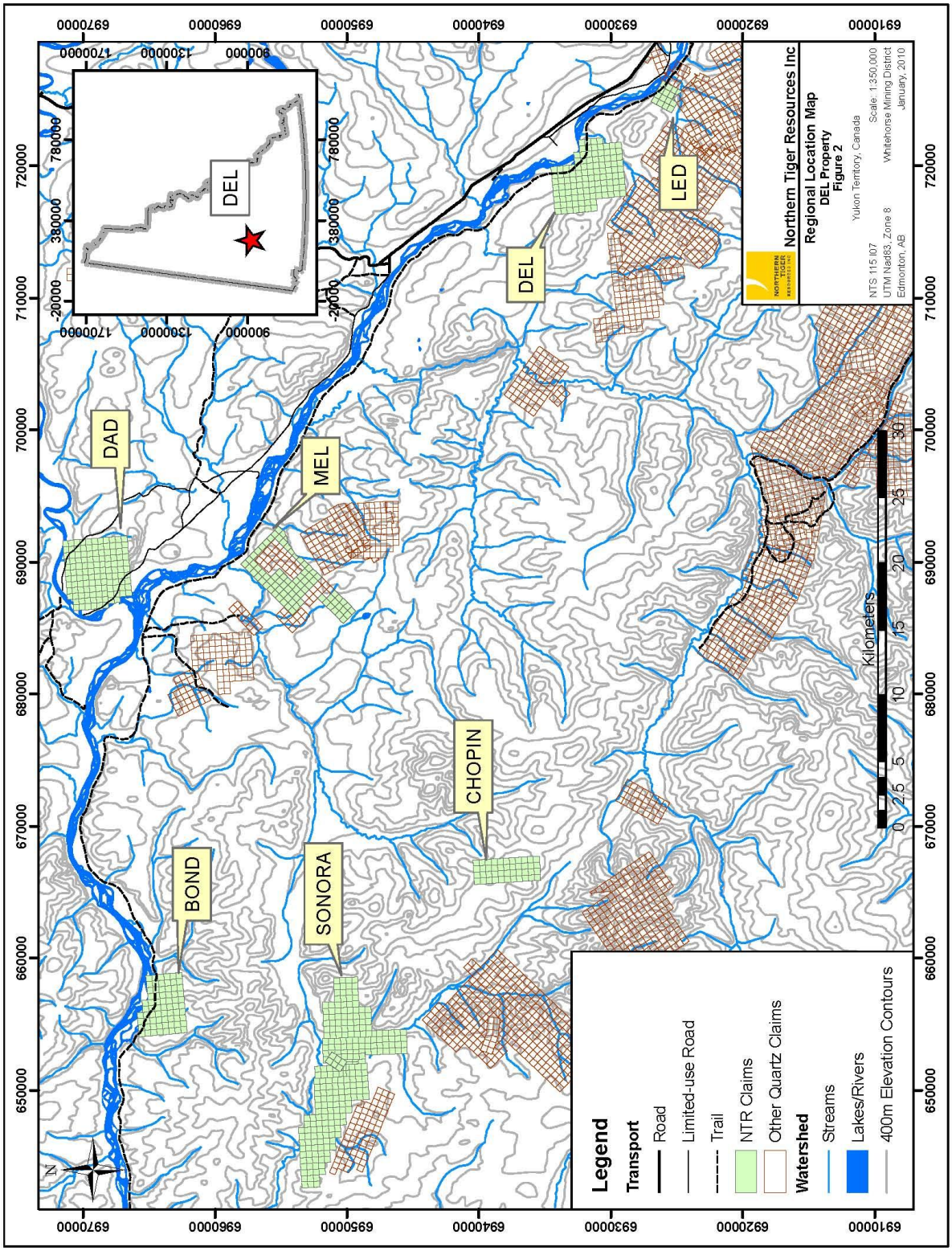

Table 1: Claim Status

Grant Number	Claim Name	Claim Number	Registered Owner	Recording Date	Status	Expiry Date	NTS Map
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YC65416	DEL	4	NTR	06/08/2007	Active	06/08/2014	115I07
YC65417	DEL	5	NTR	06/08/2007	Active	06/08/2014	115I07
YC65418	DEL	6	NTR	06/08/2007	Active	06/08/2015	115I07
YC65419	DEL	7	NTR	06/08/2007	Active	06/08/2014	115I07
YC65420	DEL	8	NTR	06/08/2007	Active	06/08/2014	115I07
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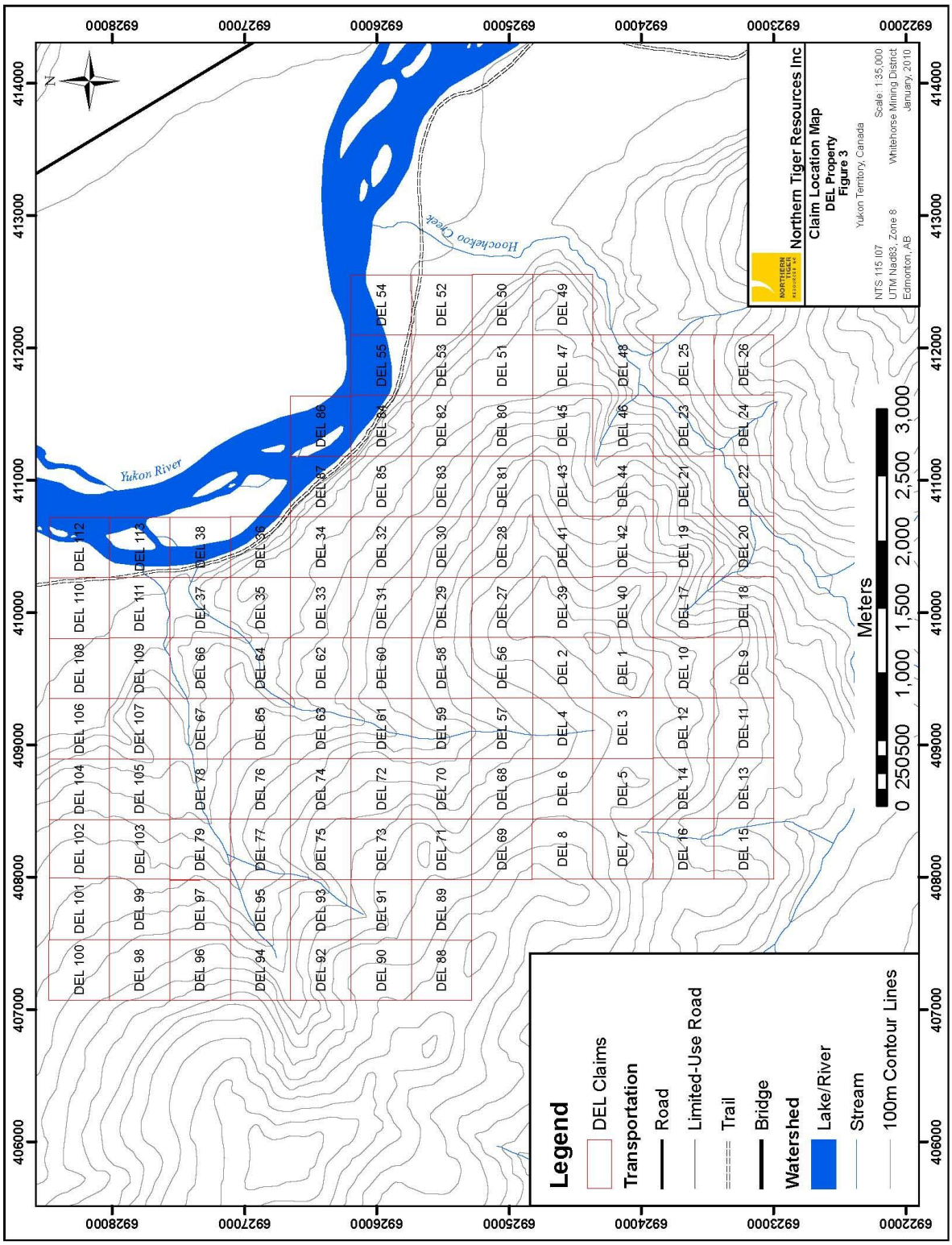
YC83138	DEL	112	NTR	03/09/2008	Active	03/09/2010	115I07
YC83139	DEL	113	NTR	03/09/2008	Active	03/09/2010	115I07

All claims are in the Whitehorse Mining Division.

Registered owner and operator is Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Figure 3: Claim Map



3.0 Physiography, Climate, Access and Infrastructure

3.1 Physiography and Climate

The DEL property is located in an area of moderate topographic relief just northwest of the confluence of Hoochekoo Creek with the Yukon River. Elevations range from about 3,300 feet (1,005m) to the Yukon River at just under 1,600 feet (490m). Steep, near cliff-like terrain occurs along the south bank of the Yukon River and also occurs along the Hoochekoo Creek valley. The property is situated along the western margin of the Reid ice sheet advancement, the second most recent major continental glacial event, although some pre-Reid glaciation has occurred somewhat further to the west.

Outcrop, subcrop and rubblecrop exposure is sparse, except for the western and northwestern areas and an area of fairly abundant outcrop in the southeastern region. Limited discontinuous permafrost occurs along some north-facing slopes and low lying areas.

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

Vegetation is also typical of dry areas of central Yukon, consisting mostly of spruce and lodgepole pine forests, with stunted poplar covering south facing slopes. Steep slopes are locally free of trees. Most of the property was burned in 1995, resulting in thick secondary pine and poplar vegetation mixed with fallen dead timber.

3.2 Access and Infrastructure

No road access extends directly onto the property. A trail, which serviced the DEF claims hosting the present Minto mine and extending through the property along the south side of the Yukon River is overgrown and not usable without significant refurbishment. However, the eastern property boundary is within three kilometres of the North Klondike Highway, with abundant staging areas for camp mobilization. The Minto airstrip occurs about 15 km north-northwest of the property.

The DEL property is large enough to contain any future mining, milling and waste disposal areas, although flat terrain is restricted to the northeastern area. The Yukon River, extending along the northwest boundary, has an adequate water supply to service any future operations; limited water also exists in Hoochekoo Creek in the southeastern property area.

Carmacks is serviced by the Klondike Highway, a major all-weather highway extending from Whitehorse to Dawson City, and by grid electric power extending from Whitehorse. The

community of about 350 has basic services, including food and fuel supplies and seasonal helicopter and fixed wing services. The community of Pelly Crossing, population about 300, is located about 30 kilometres northeast of Minto Landing, and 102 road kilometres north of Carmacks. Pelly Crossing, now serviced by grid electrical power, also has basic services and provides much of the workforce at the Minto minesite. The City of Whitehorse, located 170 km to the south of Carmacks, is a full service community with a population of about 23,000, including a sophisticated mineral exploration service community and an available workforce.

No permits are currently in place for exploration.

4.0 History

Prospecting for vein-style copper-silver-gold showings occurred within volcanic units in the late 1800s. In 1899 the MAUD claim was staked along the north side of Hoochekoo Creek near the Yukon River, likely within the present property boundary. In 1972 Archer Cathro & Associates reported a 10-foot shaft "along a 2-foot wide unmineralized shear zone in the volcanic" (A. Beavan, 1974). This area was re-staked as the FORD claim by W. Clarke, and the adjoining GLEN claim by E. Harris (Yukon Minfile, 2008).

The "Hoochekoo showing" was staked in 1974 by R. Hilker along the "Hoochekoo Bluff", slightly to the south of the present property. George Dawson noted the showing in 1887, stating it consisted of copper staining along calcite seams in joint planes in porphyritic feldspathic rock interbedded with black argillite. A sample of this returned "minute traces of gold with 0.088 oz (3.0 g/t) of silver to the ton" (Dawson, 1887, in Yukon Minfile).

The Carmacks map sheet was mapped by H.S. Bostock, and reported in Memoir 189 in 1936. In 1974 D.J. Templeman-Kluit published a correlation of map units and re-interpretation of stratigraphic ages (Beavan, 1974).

The area next saw private sector activity in 1970, with the discovery of significant copper by the Dawson Range Joint Venture. Although considerable activity took place nearby following the discovery of the Williams Creek copper-gold deposit (currently called the Carmacks deposit, held by the Western Copper Corporation), the area hosting the area of the present DEL claims remained unstaked (Beavan, 1974).

In March 1974 United Keno Hill Mines Ltd. staked the DEL 1-84 claims to cover a copper-silver occurrence revealed during construction of an access road from Carmacks to the DEF claims. The Minto mine operated by Capstone Mining Corporation is located on the DEF claims. The considerable size of the block, similar in extent to the present DEL 1-113 claims, was selected due to proximity to the Williams Creek deposit and mineral potential of the area. From August to September 1974 geological mapping and systematic soil sampling was conducted. Minor chalcopyrite and malachite occurrences were found along the access road, and within a dioritic intrusion, or proximal to dioritic and "basic and siliceous dykes" (Beavan, 1974). Weak copper-in-soil anomalies were identified in the extreme southwestern area, covered by the claims staked

in late August 2008. No further work was recommended in 1974, and the claims were allowed to lapse.

No further activity was reported prior to acquisition by Minto Explorations Ltd. in 2007.

5.0 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

The DEL property is located towards the northern limit of the Intermontane Superterrane (Hart, 2008), occurring as a narrow sequence of Triassic to Lower Jurassic Stikinia Terrane volcanic and volcanoclastic strata mixed with Lower Jurassic Quesnellia Terrane metaigneous units. This superterrane extends northwest – southeast, largely along the Yukon River, within the much more aerially extensive Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The latter occurs as a broad sequence of accreted terrane abutted against the northwest – southeast trending Tintina Fault, separating the YTT from shelf to off-shelf sediments bordering the ancient North American Continent to the northeast. The YTT consists of a belt of Devono-Mississippian metamorphic rocks, mainly metavolcanics with lesser metasediments. The northwest – southeast trending Denali (Shakwak) Fault located about 175 km to the southwest forms the southwestern boundary of the YTT, separating it from a younger sequence of accreted terrane farther to the southwest (Davidson, 2008).

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

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

5.2 Property Geology

Preliminary geological mapping indicated most of the property is underlain by Upper Triassic Povoas Formation andesitic to basaltic flows, commonly feldspar and/or augite porphyritic and strongly epidote-enriched (Map 1). Malachite was identified in andesitic rubblecrop near Hoochekoo Creek. An east-northeast extending, steeply south-southeast dipping foliation measurement was recorded in western areas.

Mapping also revealed exposures of granite in areas now covered by the additional claims. Small epidote-enriched and moderately limonite calc-silicate altered skarn occurrences are located proximal to the granite. Fairly abundant limonitic monzonitic to quartz monzonitic float was noted in western areas, suggesting a proximal source.

The area along the Yukon River was not visited in 2008. However, 1974 mapping by United Keno Hill Mines showed this area is underlain by an equigranular, coarse-grained hornblende diorite. The diorite, with a 60:40 ratio of light to dark minerals, is typically fresh with minor chlorite and biotite alteration of mafic minerals. Weak to moderate jointing occurs within this unit, as well as small aplite dikes and quartz veining, primarily along the southern contact. Several outcrops showing stronger biotite and chlorite alteration, as well as limonite and carbonate alteration, occur within the cliff along the river's edge, commonly in contact with a unit of "felsite and quartz felsite" adjoining the southern contact of the diorite ((Beavan, 1974).

6.0 Deposit Model

The deposit model utilized as for exploration is that of "Minto-style" copper-gold-silver mineralization, the setting of the currently producing Minto deposit.

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

The mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, and minor pyrite with accessory magnetite. Gold and silver are associated with the bornite (Sherwood Copper website, 2008). Gold occurs as free gold, and silver occurs as "hessite", a silver telluride. Secondary copper oxide minerals, mainly azurite and malachite, occur above of the sulphide zone resulting from weathering, and along fractures and joint planes outbound from the deposit. A distinct zonation occurs from west to east, extending from bornite-chalcopyrite-magnetite in the west through bornite-chalcopyrite in central areas to pyrite in eastern areas. Hydrothermal alteration also exhibits zonation, extending from potassic and/or phyllic alteration within mineralized zones to epidote +/- chlorite – propylitic assemblages along marginal areas (Capstone Mining Corp. website, 2008). Potassic alteration typically occurs as zones of coarse strongly foliated biotite, comprising up to half of the rock mass. Alteration does not extend far beyond the margins of mineralization.

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

Results of an August, 2006 feasibility study for the Main Zone stated a proven reserve of 5.9 million tonnes grading 2.20% copper, 0.80 g/t gold and 9.13 g/t silver (Capstone Mining Corp. website, 2008).

8.0 Exploration

The 2009 program was limited to an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey conducted by Precision Geosurveys of Vancouver, B.C.

The survey was flown on the 29th and 30th of August, 2009.

Survey parameters and methodology as well as the results are all included in Appendix 3 of this report.

9.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

No other relevant data or information was involved in compilation of this report. The report was based on information from the 2009 airborne survey, the 2008 assessment report by Northern Tiger Resources Inc, from reports by United Keno Hill Mines Ltd, and from information provided by the Yukon Geology Service.

10.0 Interpretation and Conclusion

10.1 Interpretation

The DEL claim block is underlain primarily by Triassic volcanic rocks with a small unit of diorite underlying the northeastern area along the south bank of the Yukon River. Minor monzonite to biotite granite dykes occur in western areas.

The diorite unit is likely a member of the Jurassic Aishikik Suite of biotite-hornblende granitic to granodioritic rocks. The Aishihik Suite includes the Klotassin Batholith, which hosts the Minto copper-gold-silver deposit to the northwest, and the Granite Mountain Batholith, which hosts the Carmacks copper deposit about 10 kilometres south of the southern DEL property boundary. The small dykes likely represent outlying apophyses from the Granite Mountain Batholith. The Triassic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks predate this intrusive suite, and are not prospective for Minto-style deposits.

Mineralized occurrences within volcanic stratigraphy likely represent small skarn showings resulting from interaction of weakly mineralized fluids emanating from monzonitic to granitic dikes with somewhat reactive andesitic host rock. Mineralization itself would represent distal phases of the main mineralizing event centered on the Carmacks copper deposit, rather than a separate sizable occurrence.

Malachite in andesitic rubblecrop is coincident with a weak copper-in-soil anomaly, suggesting another volcanic-hosted skarn-like occurrence. The lithology of the underlying host rock near the anomalous copper-in-soil values in central areas is unknown and there is no indication of a sizable intrusive unit in these areas. Further ground-truthing is necessary since there is also a sizable magnetic anomaly covering the area (Anomaly A).

The presence of fairly abundant limonitic monzonite float suggests a source to the southeast, with glacial float transport northwestward during the Reid advancement. Many of the float pieces show a similar alteration assemblage, with weak argillic alteration, moderate to strong calc-silicate alteration, and moderate limonitization with up to 4% disseminated oxidized pyrite. This suggests a large common source of altered monzonitic material to the southeast. "Spot" geochemical anomalies may also be caused by proximity of the sample to monzonitic float. This area also has a moderate magnetic anomaly and should be ground-truthed (Anomaly B).

The strongly anomalous gold-in-soil value in the northwestern corner of the property may have a common source with the strongly anomalous silt sample to the southwest, although the "pathfinder signatures" are not similar. The latter may represent a coarse nugget captured in the silt sample. However, the distinct geochemistry of the soil sample, particularly the strongly anomalous manganese value, suggests a distinct setting from that of Minto-style mineralization. Manganese commonly occurs in base +/- precious metal veining outbound from core areas of porphyry-style deposits. The extremely high manganese value indicates a proximal source.

10.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from the 2009 program, in combination with earlier exploration:

- Minto style deposits are usually associated with magnetic highs. There are two magnetic anomalies located on the property which have been mapped as being underlain by Aishikik-suite intrusions – the host to Minto style mineralization.

- Anomaly A in the central portion of the property (UTM coordinate 6926250N 408500E), has a low geochemical response from soils of 20 to 42 ppm Cu.

- Anomaly B located in the southeastern portion of the property (6296500N 410750E), is in the vicinity of the original showing along the banks of the Yukon River. Soil samples in this area were more responsive returning 25 to 74 ppm Cu.

- Smaller magnetic anomalies exist on the property but have not been determined to be underlain by the suitable host rock and may represent small skarns.

- Anomalies A and B should be evaluated by soil sampling on 50 meter spacing. Bedrock mapping is necessary to determine if the areas of the anomalies are underlain by Aishikik-suite intrusions.

18.0 References

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Schulze, C.M. 2008: Geological and Geochemical Surveying on the DEL Claim Block. Northern Tiger Resources Assessment Report.

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Yukon Geological Survey, 2008: Yukon Minfile website, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Appendix 1.

Statement of Qualifications

I, Dennis J. Ouellette, B.Sc., P.Geol., hereby certify that:

1) I am a self-employed Consulting Geologist

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

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

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 24 years since my graduation from Brandon University.

5) I personally participated in or supervised the field work reported herein.

Dated this 1st Day of February, 2010.

"Dennis Ouellette"

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Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1K7
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E-mail: Douellette@Northern-Tiger.com

Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures

DEL Claims, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Type of Work	No. of Units	Value/Unit	Value
Precision Geosurvey 'all in'	1		$19,440.00
Wages, Project Geologist:	3	$ 425.00	$ 1,275.00
Helicopter Fuel	8	$ 350.00	$2,800.00
Report writing, digitizing (estimate):	3	$ 425.00	$ 1,2750.00
Totals:			**$24,790.00**

Appendix 3: Precision Geosurveys Report

Airborne Geophysical Survey Report
DEL Property

Prepared for: Northern Tiger Resources

November 27, 2009

Precision GeoSurveys Inc.

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction:

This report outlines the survey operations and data processing actions taken during the airborne geophysical survey flown over the DEL Property. The airborne geophysical survey was flown by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. for Northern Tiger Resources. The geophysical survey, carried out on August 29 and August 30, 2009, saw the acquisition of gamma ray spectrometer data and magnetic data.

Figure 1: Survey block outlined in red and survey lines in black

The DEL property, located along the Yukon River (Figure 1), is located approximately 45 km north-west of Carmacks, YT and 70 km south-east of the Sonora Gulch Camp (Figure 2). The survey area itself is approximately 4 km by 6.5 km. A total of 270 line kilometers of radiometric and magnetic data were flown for this survey, this total includes tie lines and survey lines. The survey lines were flown at 100 meter spacing's at a $50^{o}/230^{o}$ heading; the tie lines were flown at 1 km spacing's at a heading of $140^{o}/320^{o}$.

Figure 2: DEL survey area location relative to Sonora Gulch Camp.

2.0 Geophysical Data:

Geophysical data are collected in a variety of ways and are used to aid in the exploration and determination of geology, mineral deposits, oil and gas deposits, contaminated land sites and UXO detection.

For the purposes of this survey, airborne gamma ray spectrometer and magnetic data were collected to serve in the exploration of the DEL property which is host to copper bearing rocks.

2.1 Magnetic Data:

Magnetic surveying is probably the most common airborne survey type to be conducted for both mineral and hydrocarbon exploration. The type of survey specifications, instrumentation, and interpretation procedures, depend on the objectives of the survey. Typically magnetic surveys are performed for:

1. Geological Mapping to aid in mapping lithology, structure and alteration in both hard rock environments and for mapping basement lithology, structure and alteration in sedimentary basins or for regional tectonic studies.
2. Depth to Basement mapping for exploration in sedimentary basins or mineralization associated with the basement surface.

2.2 Radiometric Data:

Radiometric surveys detect and map natural radioactive emanations, called gamma rays, from rocks and soils. All detectable gamma radiation from earth materials come from the natural decay products of three primary elements, uranium, thorium, and potassium. The purpose of radiometric surveys is to determine either the absolute or relative amounts of U, Th., and K in surface rocks and soils.

3.0 Survey Operations:

Precision GeoSurveys flew the DEL property using a Bell 206 BIII Jet Ranger (Figure 3). The survey lines were flown at a nominal line spacing of one hundred (100) meters and the tie lines were flown at 1 km spacing for both the spectrometer and magnetometer as they were acquired simultaneously. The average survey elevation was 41.1 meters vertically above ground. The experience of the pilot helped to ensure that the data quality objectives were met and that the safety of the flight crew was never compromised given the potential risks involved in airborne surveying.

Figure 3: Bell 206 Jet Ranger equipped with mag stinger for magnetic data acquisition.

The base of operations for this survey was the Sonora Gulch Camp located approximately 108 km north-west of Carmacks, YT. The Precision crew consisted of a total of three members:

Spring Harrison – Pilot

Paula Vera – Co-pilot/operator
Chris Brown – On-site geophysicist

The survey took place on August 29 and 30, 2009. The survey was completed without any interference from the weather or equipment issues.

4.0 Equipment:

For this survey a magnetometer, spectrometer and a data acquisition system were required to carry out the survey and collect quality, high resolution data.

4.1 AGIS:

The Airborne Geophysical Information System, AGIS, (Figure 4), is the main computer used in data recording, data synchronizing, displaying real-time data for the operator to QC, pilot navigation and pilot display information.

Figure 4: AGIS installed in the Bell 206.

The AGIS was manufactured by Pico Envirotec; therefore the system uses standardized Pico software and external sources are connected to the system via RS-232 serial communication cables. The AGIS data format is easily converted into Geosoft or ASCII file formats by a supplied conversion program called PEIView. Additional Pico software allows for post survey quality control procedures.

4.2 Spectrometer:

The IRIS, or Integrated Radiometric Information System is a fully integrated, gamma radiation detection system containing two downward facing NaI detecting crystals for a total volume of

8.4 litres (figure 5). Real time data acquisition, navigation and communication tasks are integrated into a single unit that is installed in the rear of the aircraft as indicated below. Information such as total count, counts of various elements (K, U, Th, etc.), temperature, barometric pressure, atmospheric humidity and survey altitude can all be monitored on the AGIS screen for immediate QC. All the radiometric data are recorded at 1 Hz.

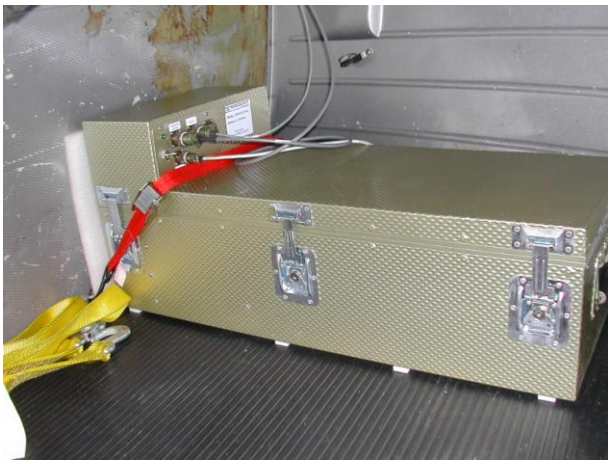


Figure 5: IRIS strapped into the cargo box of the helicopter.

4.3 Magnetometer:

The magnetometer used by Precision GeoSurveys is a Scintrex cesium vapor CS-3 magnetometer. The system was housed in a front mounted "stinger" (Figure 6). The CS-3 is a high sensitivity/low noise magnetometer with automatic hemisphere switching and a wide voltage range, the static noise rating for the unit is +/- 0.01 nT. On the AGIS screen the operator can view the raw magnetic response, the magnetic fourth difference and the survey altitude for immediate QC of the magnetic data. The magnetic data are recorded at 10 Hz. A magnetic compensator is also used to remove noise created by the movement of the helicopter as it pitches, rolls and yaws within the Earth's geomagnetic field.

Figure 6: View of the mag stinger.

5.0 Data Processing:

After all the data are collected after a survey flight several procedures are undertaken to ensure that the data meet a high standard of quality. All data were processed using Pico Envirotec software and Geosoft Oasis Montaj geophysical processing software.

5.1 Magnetic Processing:

During aeromagnetic surveying noise is introduced to the magnetic data by the aircraft itself, movement in the aircraft (roll, pitch and yaw) and the permanent magnetization of the aircraft parts (engine and other ferric objects) are large contributing factors to this noise. To remove this noise a process called magnetic compensation is implemented. The magnetic compensation process starts with a test flight at the beginning of the survey where the aircraft flies in the four orthogonal headings required for the survey ($50^o/230^o$ and $140^o/320^o$ in the case of this survey) at an elevation where there is no ground effect in the magnetic data. In each heading roll, pitch and yaw maneuvers are performed by the pilot, these maneuvers provide the data that is required to calculate the necessary parameters for compensating the magnetic data. A computer program called PEIComp is used to create a model for each survey to remove the noise induced by aircraft movement; this model is applied to each survey flight so the data can be further processed.

A magnetic base station is set up before every flight to ensure that diurnal activity is recorded during the survey flights. Precision GeoSurveys uses a Geometrics 858 base station and sampled at 0.1Hz. Base station readings were reviewed at regular intervals to insure that no data were collected during periods with high diurnal activity (greater then 5 nT per minute). The base station was installed at a magnetically noise-free area, away from metallic items such as steel objects, vehicles, or power lines. The magnetic variations recorded from the stationary base station are removed from the magnetic data recorded in flight to ensure that the anomalies seen are real and not due to solar activity.

Some filtering of the magnetic data is also required. A Non Linear filter was used for spike removal. The 1D Non-Linear Filter is ideal for removing very short wavelength, but high amplitude features from data. It is often thought of as a noise spike-rejection filter, but it can also be effective for removing short wavelength geological features, such as signals from surficial features. The 1D Non-Linear Filter is used to locate and remove data that are recognized as noise. The algorithm is 'non- linear' because it looks at each data point and decides if that datum is noise or a valid signal. If the point is noise, it is simply removed and replaced by an estimate based on surrounding data points. Parts of the data that are not considered noise are not modified. The combination of a Non-Linear filter for noise removal and a low pass trend enhancement filter resulted in level data as indicated in the results section of this report. The low pass filters simply smoothes out the magnetic profile to remove isolated noise.

A lag correction was applied to the total magnetic field data to compensate for the lag in the recording system as the magnetometer sensor flies 6.45 m ahead of the GPS antenna. Following a lag correction of 1.7 seconds, a low-pass filter equivalent to 1 second was then applied to the lag corrected data.

5.2 Radiometric Processing:

Radiometric data are processed by windowing the full spectrum to create channels for U, K, Th and total count. The data are then lightly filtered and corrected for survey altitude at standard temperature and pressure. Background radioactive contributions from the aircraft, cosmic radiation and atmospheric radon must also be removed. Finally the data are corrected by removing spectral overlap; this is done using the striping ratios that have been calculated for the spectrometer by prior calibration, this breaks the corrected elemental values down to the apparent radioelement concentrations.

5.3 Final Data Format

X – Easting in NAD83, UTM zone 8N
Y – Northing in NAD83, UTM zone 8N
utctime – UTCtime
basemag – diurnal data
mag – total magnetic field
lalt – laser altimeter readings
tc_cor – corrected total count
eK – percent potassium
eU – equivalent uranium
eTh – equivalent thorium

The file format will be provided in two (2) formats, the first will be a .GDB file for use in Geosoft Oasis Montaj, the second format will be a .XYZ file, this is text file. Two separate files will be provided for each format, one for the magnetic and one for the radiometrics.

Appendix A
Maps

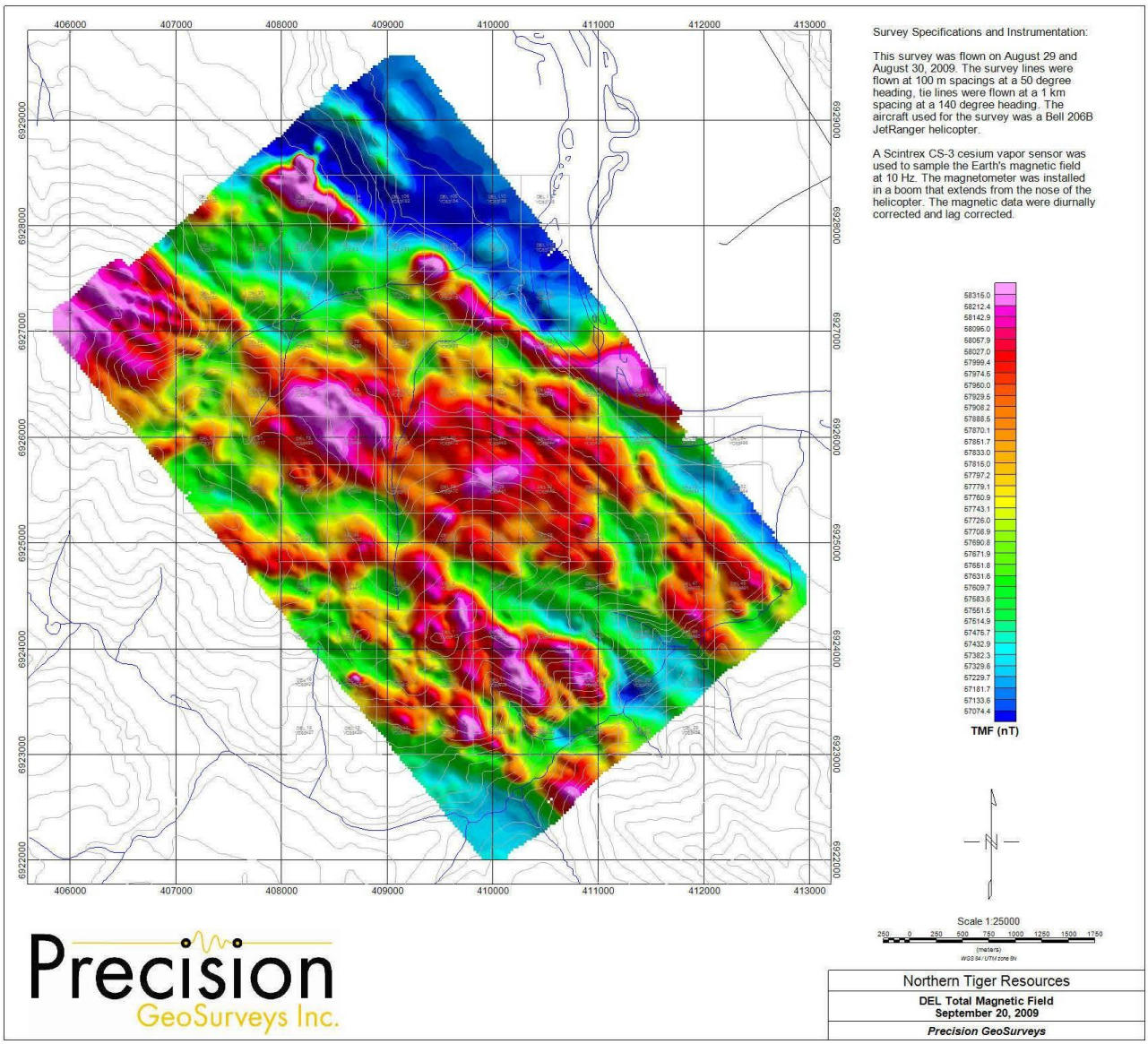


Figure 1: DEL total magnetic field.

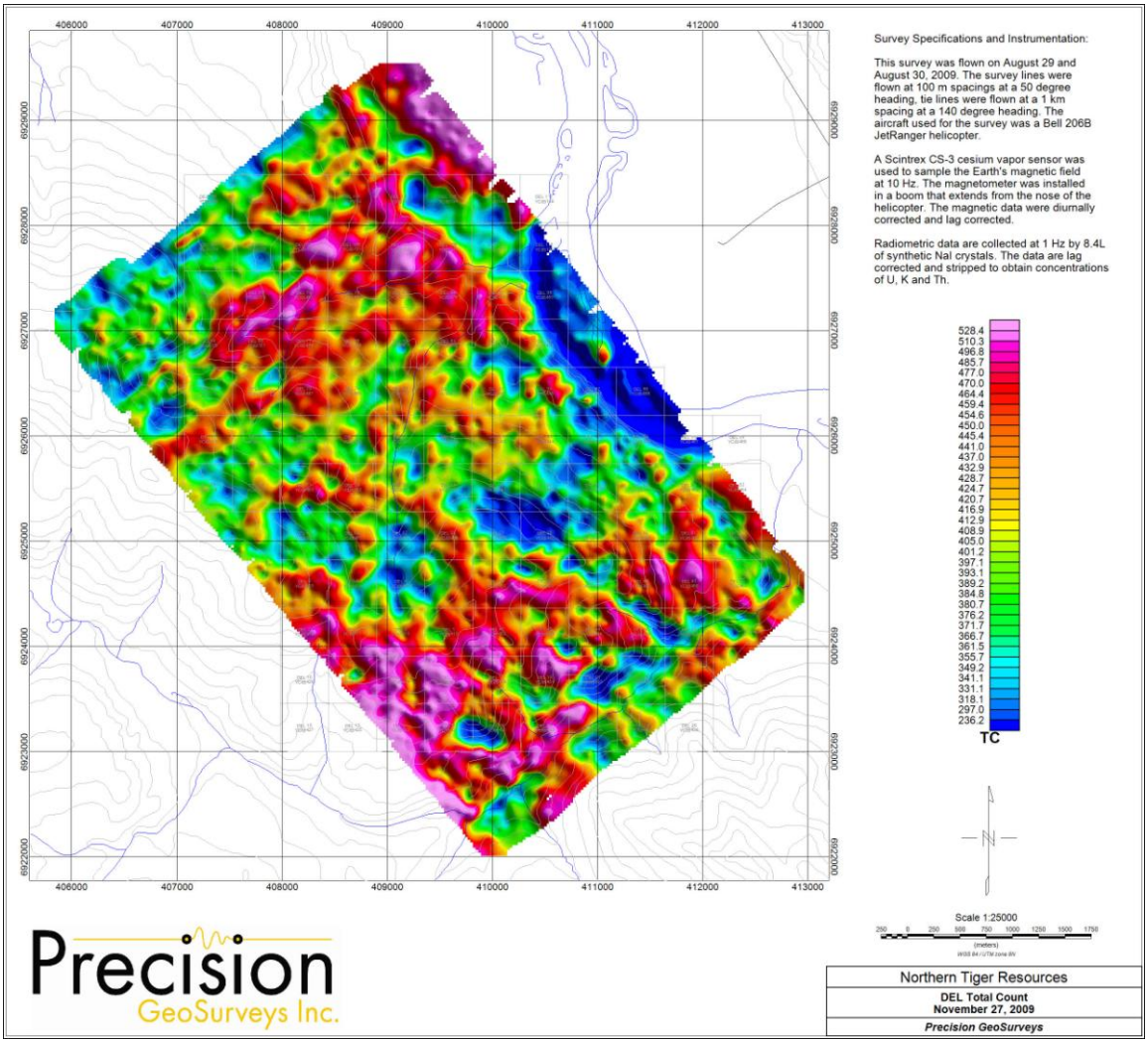


Figure 2: DEL total count.

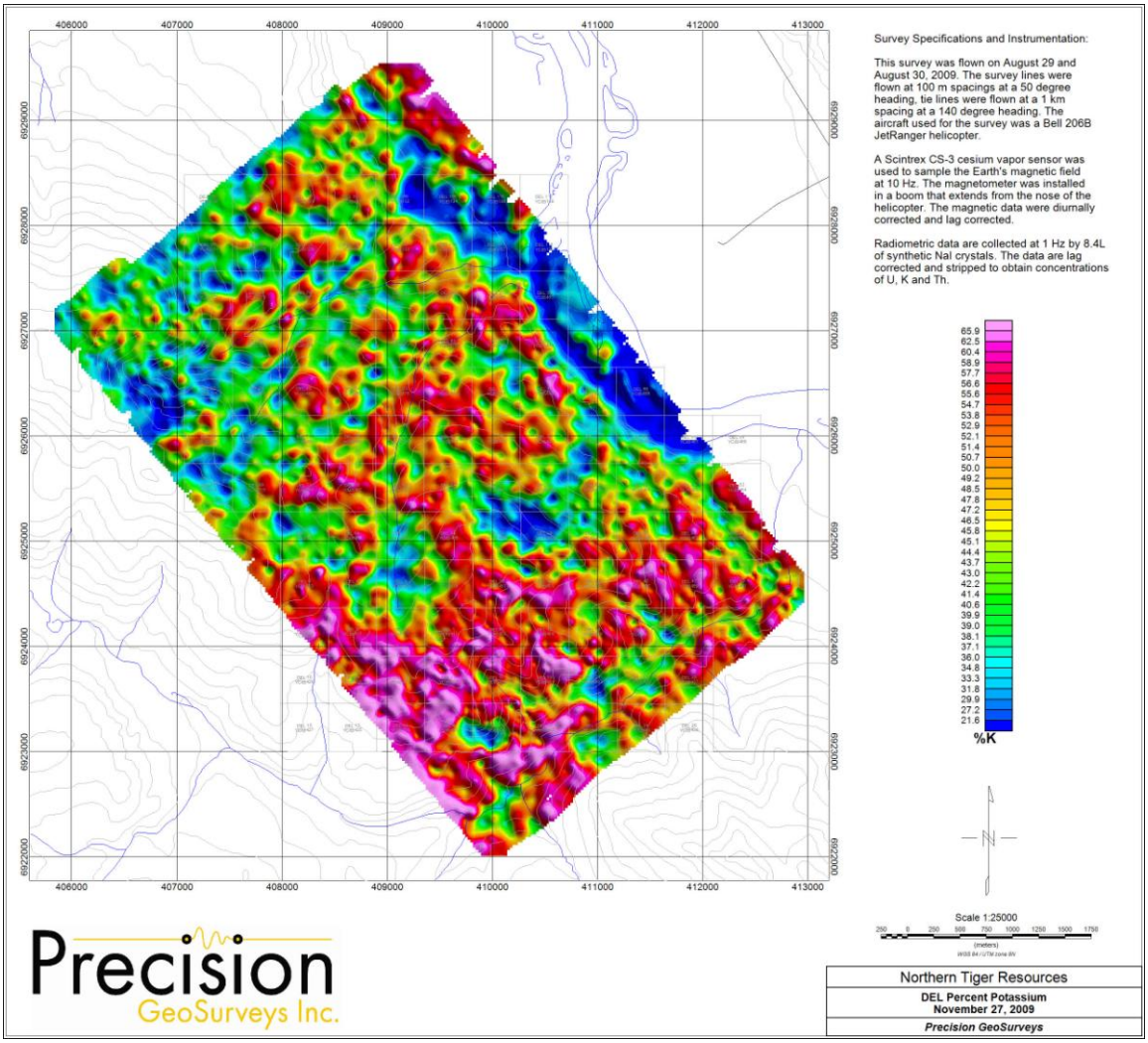


Figure 3: DEL percent potassium

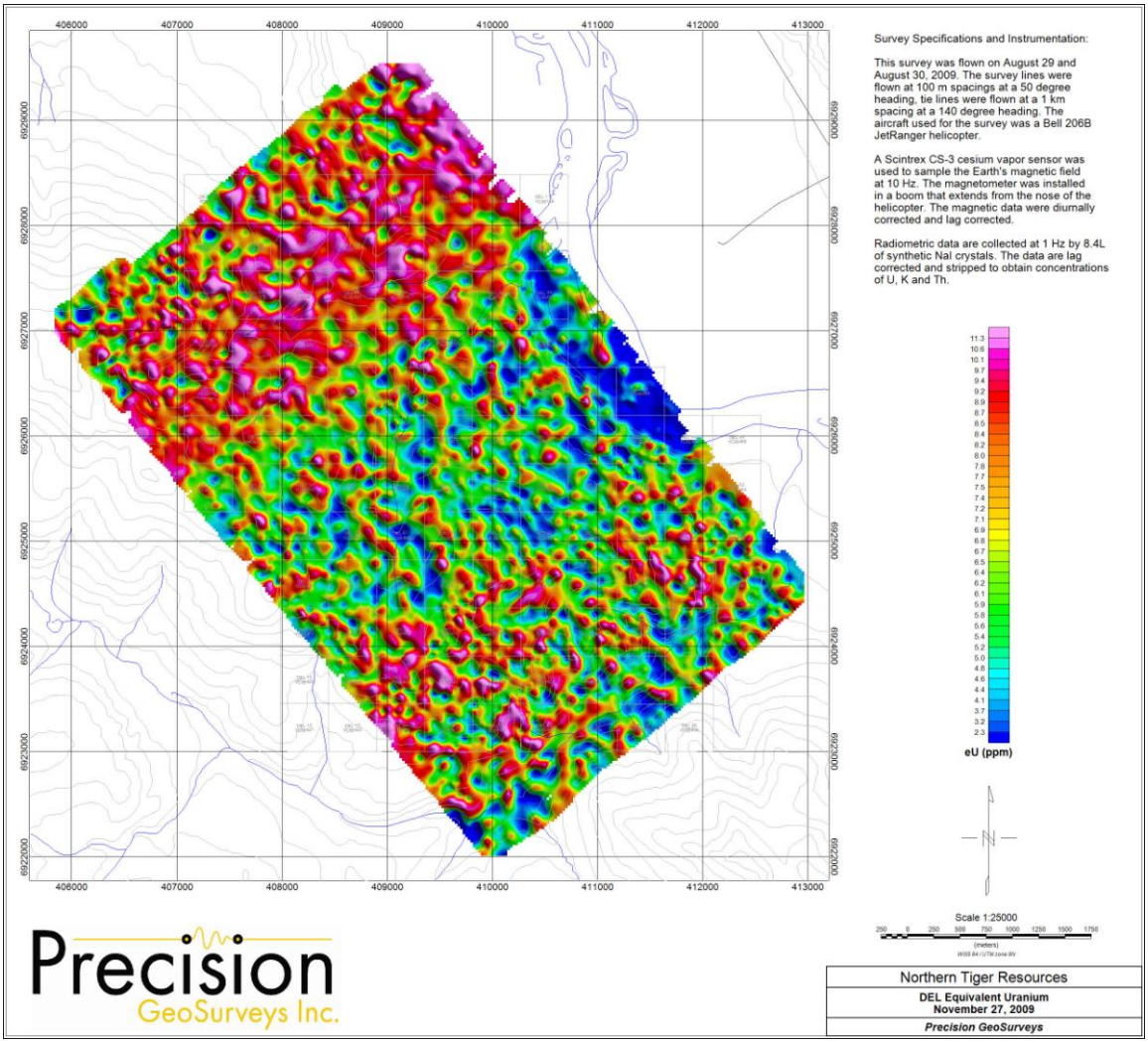
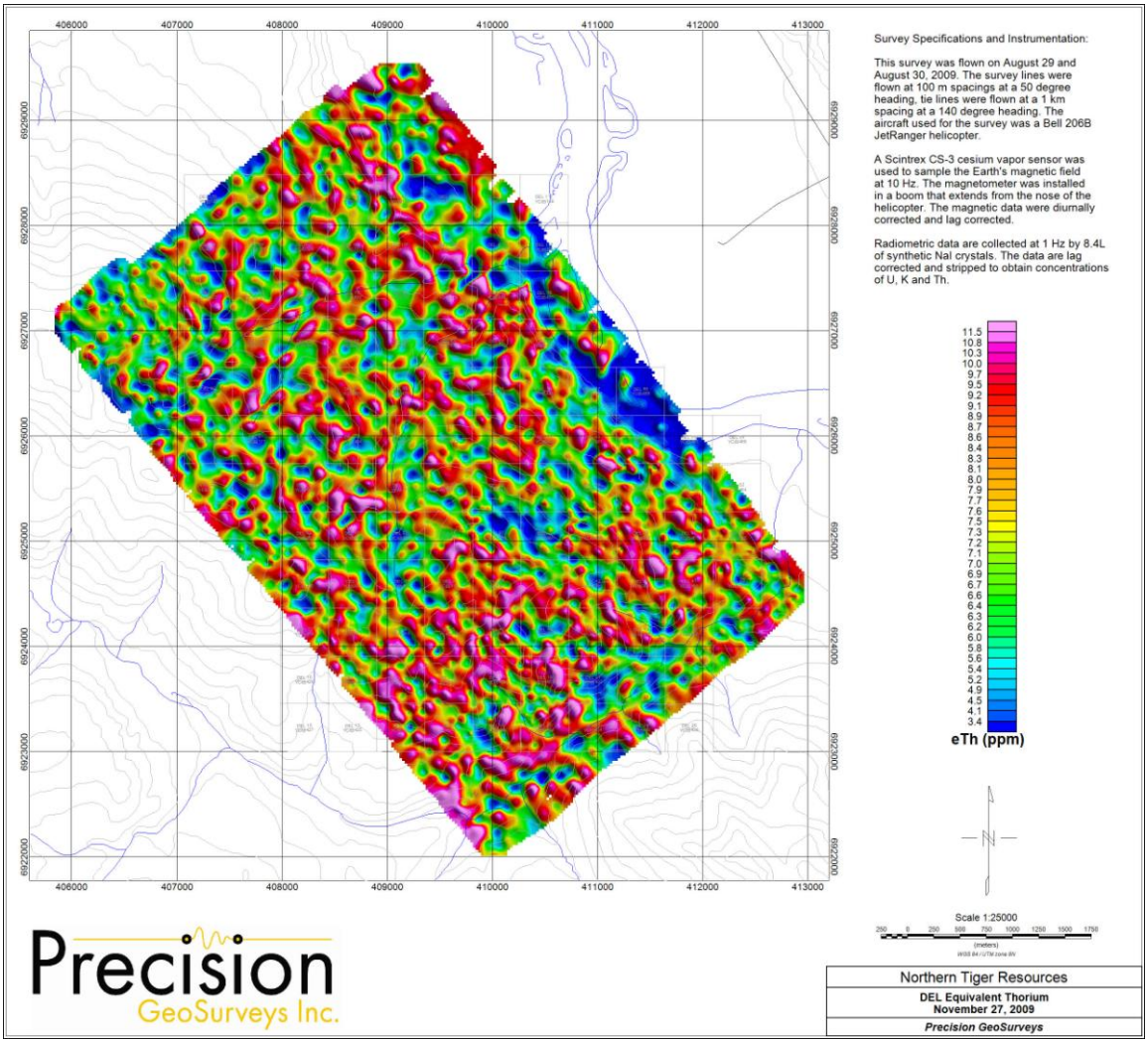


Figure 4: DEL equivalent uranium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Survey Specifications and Instrumentation:
This survey was flown on August 29 and August 30, 2009. The survey lines were flown at 100 m spacings at a 50 degree heading, tie lines were flown at a 1 km spacing at a 140 degree heading. The aircraft used for the survey was a Bell 206B JetRanger helicopter.
A Scintrex CS-3 cesium vapor sensor was used to sample the Earth's magnetic field at 10 Hz. The magnetometer was installed in a boom that extends from the nose of the helicopter. The magnetic data were diurnally corrected and lag corrected.
Radiometric data are collected at 1 Hz by 8.4L of synthetic NaI crystals. The data are lag corrected and stripped to obtain concentrations of U, K and Th.
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(meters)
Precision
GeoSurveys Inc.
Northern Tiger Resources
DEL Equivalent Thorium
November 27, 2009
Precision GeoSurveys

Figur