Assessment Report

Geological and Geochemical Surveying
On the
DEL Claim Block
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

YC65413 – YC65499 (DEL 1-87)

Hoochekoo Ck/ Yukon River area,

62°27'07"N Latitude, 136°44'53"W Longitude
UTM NAD 83 Datum 409811E, 6925738N, Zone 8

Whitehorse Mining District

NTS Sheet 115I/07, Zone 8
August 9, 2010

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March 4, 2011

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 by Minto Explorations Ltd; the DEL 88-113 claims were added in late August, 2008 by Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

During the early summer of 2008, Northern Tiger Resources Inc. (Northern Tiger) finalized its 100% acquisition of the DEL claim block from Minto Explorations Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Capstone Mining Corporation (formerly the Sherwood Copper Corporation), operator of the nearby Minto high grade copper-gold mine. The acquisition was made in exchange for work commitments. A short exploration program of geological mapping and geochemical sampling was conducted by Northern Tiger from July 6 to July 13, 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 the 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 the early Minto access road. The property was allowed to lapse after this program.

A geochemical survey was conducted by All Terrane Mineral Exploration Services for Northern Tiger Resources Ltd in 2008. Exploration revealed several small copper +/- gold anomalies in central and southern areas. Schulze suggested that these may be caused by small volcanic-hosted skarn occurrences originated from distal fluids emanating from the Granite Mountain Batholith to the west, including outlying dykes (2008). Further geological mapping is required to confirm this. Also, fairly abundant limonitic, altered monzonitic float were likely transported from the southeast during the Reid glacial advancement (Schulze, 2008). These are commonly weakly pyritic; one returned an elevated copper value. A strong single-sample gold-in-soil anomaly, coincident with weakly elevated copper and highly anomalous manganese values, suggests an occurrence along the original northern margin of the property. In late August the claim block was expanded to cover this area.

The 2010 program involved a one-day excursion to the property to execute a small geochemistry survey on DEL 90 and to follow up on the single-sample gold-in-soil anomaly identified in 2008. The anomalous sample was revisited and determined to be a false anomaly as no soil could be recovered below a thick ash and permafrost layer discovered at that location. Soil geochemistry results identified a large copper-in-soil anomaly at a northwest-southeast-trending geological contact. This zone remains open to the northwest, west and south.

Recommendations for 2011 consist of additional staking on the western side of the claim block and further soil geochemical survey lines, expanding the 2010 soil grid to define the extent of the Cu-in-soil anomaly. More detailed geological mapping of the anomalous contact will determine the boundaries of the expanded soil grid. A small IP and magnetic field geophysical survey grid is also recommended for the anomalous area following receipt of the surface sampling results. This geophysical survey could identify a potential causative source of high Cu values at surface. The program should be done by a two- or three-person crew based from a helicopter-supported camp on or near DEL 90. Proposed expenditures, including report writing and digitization stand at **CDN$40,144**; with a 15% contingency fee proposed expenditures stand at CDN**$46,166**.

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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, to cover ground prospective for "Minto-style" copper-gold mineralization. In July 2008 Northern Tiger Resources Inc. (Northern Tiger) obtained a 100% interest in the claims, in exchange for exploration commitments across the property. The DEL 88 – 113 claims were staked in late August, 2008 to cover marginal areas to the west and north that were identified during Northern Tiger's 2008 program to have mineral potential. A short exploration program consisting of geological mapping and targeted soil sampling was conducted by Northern Tiger on August 9, 2010.

This report will focus on details of the August 2010 exploration program on the DEL 1-113 claims, including tabulation and interpretation of results.

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, namely a 1974 report by Alan Beavin and another 1974 report by R. Joy. Some 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 Northern Tiger's 2008 exploration program are taken from the 2008 DEL Assessment report writing by Carl Schulze.

1.3 Terms of Reference

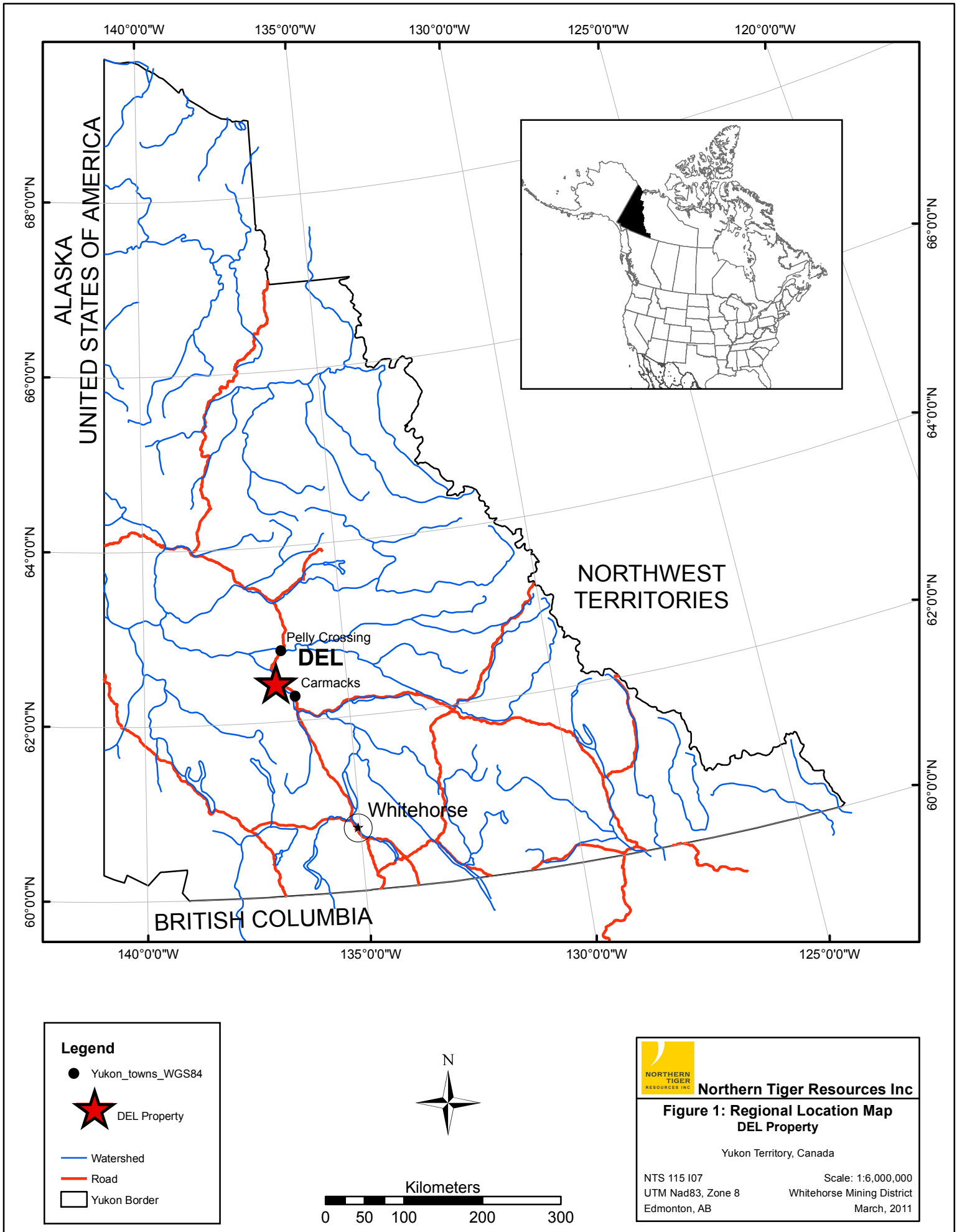
This report was prepared to satisfy requirements for Assessment Report filing by the Yukon Mining Recorder, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

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°27'07"N Latitude, 136°44'53"W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 Datum 409811E, 6925738N, Zone 8) within NTS map sheet 115I/07. The property has not undergone a legal survey.

The DEL 1-87 claims were staked in July 2007 by Minto Explorations Ltd; the DEL 88-113 claims were added in late August 2008 by Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

No mineral reserves or resources have been delineated on the property to date. No hard rock mine workings, tailings ponds or waste deposits exist within the project area. No special environmental concerns or liabilities are known for this area.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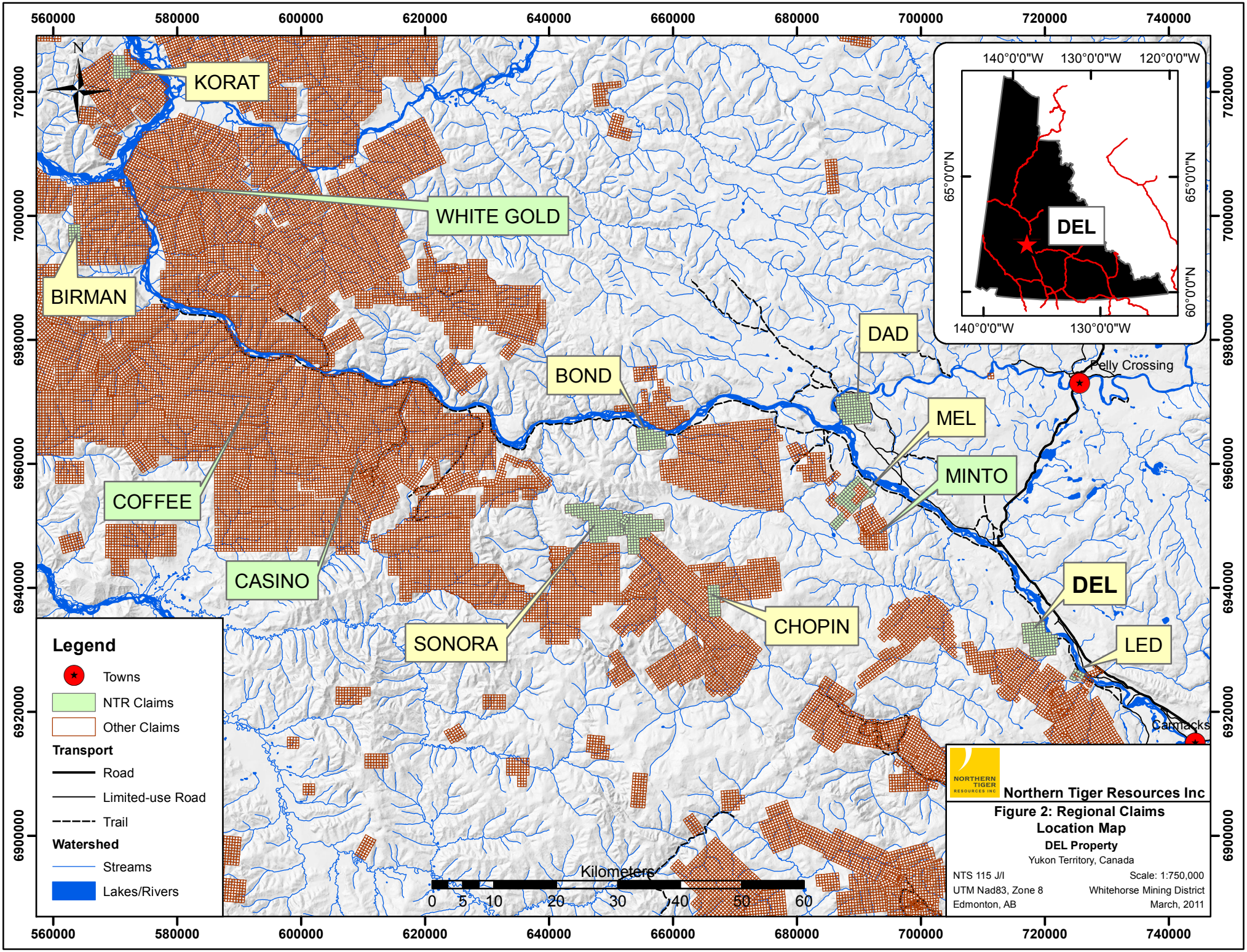
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Pelly Crossing
DEL
Carmacks
Whitehorse
Legend
Yukon_towns_WGS84
DEL Property
Watershed
Road
Yukon Border
N
Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 1: Regional Location Map
DEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I07
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:6,000,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011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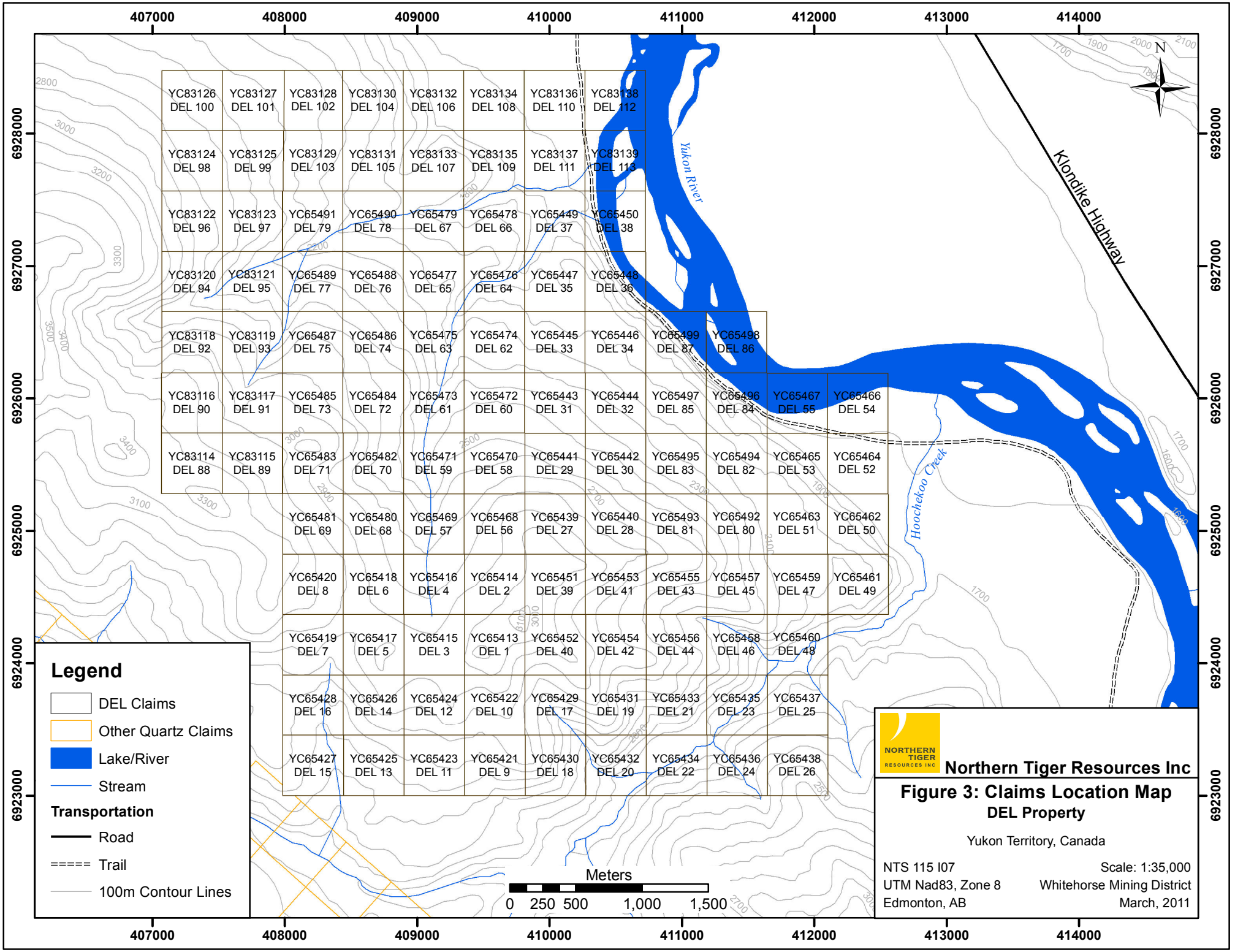
DEL
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 2: Regional Claims Location Map
DEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 J/I
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:750,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011

Table 1: Claims Status, DEL Block

Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

as of March 3, 2011

Grant Number	Claim Name	Expiry Date
YC65439-YC65442	DEL 27-30	06/08/2013
YC65444	DEL 32	06/08/2013
YC65451-YC65456	DEL 39-44	06/08/2013
YC65464-YC65467	DEL 52-55	06/08/2013
YC65493	DEL 81	06/08/2013
YC65495	DEL 83	06/08/2013
YC65497	DEL 85	06/08/2013
YC83114-YC83139	DEL 88-113	03/09/2013
YC65413-YC65431	DEL 1-19	06/08/2014
YC65433-YC65438	DEL 21-26	06/08/2014
YC65443	DEL 31	06/08/2014
YC65445-YC65446	DEL 33-34	06/08/2014
YC65448	DEL 36	06/08/2014
YC65450	DEL 38	06/08/2014
YC65457-YC65463	DEL 45-51	06/08/2014
YC65468-YC65469	DEL 56-57	06/08/2014
YC65471	DEL 59	06/08/2014
YC65473	DEL 61	06/08/2014
YC65475	DEL 63	06/08/2014
YC65481	DEL 69	06/08/2014
YC65492	DEL 80	06/08/2014
YC65494	DEL 82	06/08/2014
YC65496	DEL 84	06/08/2014
YC65498-YC65499	DEL 86-87	06/08/2014
YC65418	DEL 6	06/08/2015
YC65432	DEL 20	06/08/2015
YC65447	DEL 35	06/08/2015
YC65449	DEL 37	06/08/2015
YC65470	DEL 58	06/08/2015
YC65472	DEL 60	06/08/2015
YC65474	DEL 62	06/08/2015
YC65476-YC65480	DEL 64-68	06/08/2015
YC65482-YC65491	DEL 70-79	06/08/2015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Yukon River
Klondike Highway
Hoochekoo Creek
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YC83127 DEL 101
YC83128 DEL 102
YC83130 DEL 104
YC83132 DEL 106
YC83134 DEL 108
YC83136 DEL 110
YC83138 DEL 112
YC83124 DEL 98
YC83125 DEL 99
YC83129 DEL 103
YC83131 DEL 105
YC83133 DEL 107
YC83135 DEL 109
YC83137 DEL 111
YC83139 DEL 113
YC83122 DEL 96
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YC83121 DEL 95
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YC65421 DEL 9
YC65430 DEL 18
YC65432 DEL 20
YC65434 DEL 22
YC65436 DEL 24
YC65438 DEL 26
Legend
DEL Claims
Other Quartz Claims
Lake/River
Stream
Transportation
Road
Trail
100m Contour Lines
Meters
0 250 500 1,000 1,500
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 3: Claims Location Map
DEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I07
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:35,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011

3.0 Physiography, Climate, Access and Infrastructure

3.1 Physiography and Climate

The 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; steep terrain also occurs along the Hoochekoo Creek valley. The block is located 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 permanent or currently serviced seasonal road access extends directly on to the property. A trail, servicing the DEF claims hosting the present Minto mine and extending through the property along the south side of the Yukon River has become overgrown and is not usable without significant refurbishment. However, the eastern property boundary occurs 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 mine site. 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-foor 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, 2010).

The "Hoochekoo showing" was staked in 1974 by R. Hilker along the "Hoochekoo Bluff", occurring 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 performed 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 occurred 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 block, currently hosting the Minto mine held by the Capstone Mining Corporation to the northwest. 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 volcaniclastic strata mixed with Lower Jurassic Quesnellia Terrane metaigneous units. This superterrane extends northwest – southeast, largely along the Yukon River, within the much more aerially extensive Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT). The latter occurs as a broad sequence of accreted terrane abutted against the northwest – southeast trending Tintina Fault, separating the YTT from shelf to off-shelf sediments bordering the ancient North American Continent to the northeast. The 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 Aishikik Suite medium to coarse grained biotite-hornblende metagranites and granodiorites, commonly moderately foliated. The Minto copper-gold mine occurs within the Klotassin Batholith, a foliated biotite granite member of the Aishikik Suite. The Carmacks copper deposit is hosted by the Granite Mountain batholiths.

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

5.2 Property Geology

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). A malachite chip was identified from andesitic rubblecrop near Hoochekoo Creek. An east-northeast extending, steeply south-southeast dipping foliation measurement was recorded in western areas.

Year-2008 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 proximally to these. Fairly abundant limonitic monzonitic to quartz monzonitic float occurs 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 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 dykes 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).

In 2010, detailed mapping of a northwest-southeast-trending geological contact was conducted on DEL 90. With limited exposure in the area, much of the contact is approximated based on the location of subsurface float. Northeast of the inferred contacted are andesitic rocks, as those underlying much of the property, while southwest of the contact there is dominantly monzonitic float with one confirmed monzonite outcrop.

6.0 Deposit Model

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

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

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

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

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

7.0 Mineralization

Year 2010 exploration identified a large (approximately 300 metre by 300 metre) mineralized zone (Map 3b). High copper-in-soil values in this area range from 50 to 447 ppb. This soil grid followed up on a 2008composite grab of monzonitic rubblecrop that returned 0.012 g/t gold with 240 ppm copper (Cu) and 4 ppm molybdenum (Mo). Year-2008 mapping also identified one small mineralized occurrence covered by the claims added along the west property boundary in August, 2008. Weak calc-silicate alteration and silicification of moderately limonitic andesitic tuffs occur close to small monzonitic dykes. Another 2008 composite grab sample of andesitic material returned an anomalous gold (Au) value of 0.134 g/t. The only other notable rock sample result was returned from a specific composite grab of quartz monzonitic float in west-central areas, which returned a weakly anomalous copper value of 142 ppm.

The 1974 program was based on results of a small copper-gold occurrence revealed from excavation of an access road to the current Minto mine-site. Copper values were generally low, at less than 0.03%. The best value was of 0.16% Cu was obtained from diorite with malachite, azurite, trace chalcopyrite and pyrite across about 20 feet (6.1m) (Beavan, 1974). A sample grading 21.3 % copper and 6.04 oz silver (Ag) is indicated in the accompanying diagrams but not mentioned in the report. A small occurrence of malachite staining in andesite returning about 1% copper was identified fairly close to the anomalous 2008 sample.

Year 2008 soil sampling revealed elevated to anomalous copper values in central and eastern areas, with the strongest values to 114 ppm Cu obtained from central areas. A series of elevated values in eastern areas near the Yukon River likely indicate the dioritic unit hosting the historic copper-gold showing (Schulze, 2008). Elevated copper values to 79 ppm were also returned near the speck of malachite identified in south-eastern areas in 2008. A single sample along the southern east-west extending traverse line returned 80 ppm Cu with 0.028 g/t Au. Another sample in the south-central area returned 53 ppm Cu with 0.031 g/t Au.

The 2008 soil sample taken in the extreme northwestern corner of the property returned 51 ppm Cu with 0.115 g/t Au. The sample, obtained from boggy ground, contained strongly anomalous manganese at 2.24%, and anomalous cobalt, cadmium, barium and sulphur values. The property was expanded to the north due to this. This sample was revisited in 2010, but determined to be a false anomaly as no soil could be found beneath a thick cover of ash and permafrost.

No silt samples were taking in 2010, but silt sampling in 2008 revealed anomalous gold values from a stream draining west-central areas near the weakly auriferous rock sample. Sampling of upper portions of the stream returned gold values from 0.008 to 0.028 g/t. Downstream of these, the stream enters a confluence with another creek from the west; a silt from the latter returned 0.239 g/t Au and elevated sulphur and vanadium values. This occurs about 400 metres southwest of the strongly anomalous gold-in-soil value. No significantly elevated copper values were returned.

8.0 Exploration

The 2010 program, conducted on August 9, consisted of detailed geological mapping of a northwest-southeast trending monzonite(southwest)-andesite(northeast) contact with a 9-line soil geochemical grid on claim DEL 90 (Maps 3a & 3b). Soil samples were taken across the geological contact at 50-metre intervals on lines spaced 50 metres apart. No silt or rock samples were taken.

A total of 57 soil samples were taken; sample descriptions and results are listed in Appendix 3.

The following personnel were involved in the 2010 program:

Bonnie Pollries:	Geologist	Northern Tiger Resources
Emily Ankrah:	Field Technician	All-Terrane
Pat Dagnino:	Field Technician	All-Terrane

Both field technicians were employed by All-Terrane Exploration Services under contract to Northern Tiger Resources Ltd. Northern Tiger's geologist was responsible for field planning and implementation of the 2010 program. Helicopter services were provided by Heli Dynamics Ltd. based from Northern Tiger's main camp on the Sonora Gulch property to the northwest.

9.0 Sampling Method and Approach

All geochemical sampling was subject to rigorous parameters, including detailed descriptions of each sample. Samples were located in the field using a non-differential Global Positioning System (GPS) instrument. Soil samples were recorded as to location (UTM NAD 83), horizon, depth, slope angle, colour, presence of permafrost, vegetation type, surficial geology, fragment lithology (where applicable), percent organics, date, sampler and comments. If a particular parameter could not be determined, particularly for fragment lithology, no record was made. Samples were preferably taken of C-horizon material, although sampling of A or B horizon soil was done where C-horizon material was unavailable. This was preferable to omitting the sample. The minimum original sample weight was 0.25 kg. Sample numbers supplied by ALS Chemex Labs were written on a "butter tag" or written on flagging tape and fixed to the field sample location. Samples were placed in Kraft bags, with a tag supplied by ALS Chemex showing the unique sample number placed in the bag, and the sample number written in "Magic Marker" on both sides of the bag. Another tag was stapled to the outside of the bag upon returning to camp for scanning purposes at the lab. The bags were then dried as much as possible before shipping.

Variability in results of soil sampling may be caused by depth of overburden, slope angle, and outcrop exposure, with lower values expected in flat areas with thick overburden. Gold ions are less mobile also; thus samples with high copper-gold ratios may reflect transport distance rather than low bedrock gold values.

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

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

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Individual soil samples were placed in "Kraft bags" and also sealed with a "Zap Strap"; samples were placed in properly labeled rice bags, also sealed with a "Zap Strap" prior to shipment to the ALS Chemex sample preparation lab in Whitehorse, Yukon. Sealed rice bags were personally dropped off at the preparation lab. Following sample preparation, ALS Chemex lab personnel shipped the samples directly to the ALS Chemex Lab of North Vancouver, B.C., an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2000 certification. All soil samples were screened to 180-micron size (minus-80 mesh); the fine fraction then underwent gold analysis by 30-gram fire assay with ICP – AES finish, providing a detection limit of 0.005 g/t.

All samples were also analyzed by 50-element ICP to test for abundances of Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn and Zr.

ALS Chemex provides comprehensive in-house quality-control, using numerous blanks to test for any potential contamination, confirming that no detectable contamination has occurred. ALS Chemex also conducts repeated in-house standard sampling for all 50 elements involved in ICP analysis and gold to determine accuracy of analysis. The lab also incorporates more limited analysis of standard samples with known element concentrations provided by several outside firms.

11.0 Data Verification

Due to the reconnaissance-style nature of the program, no deliberate data verification was done. 2008 rock sampling in andesite in the western area revealed a weakly mineralized occurrence near another identified in 1974. No attempt was made to verify the copper-gold occurrence located along the Minto access road in 1974.

12.0 Adjacent Properties

The southwestern boundary of the DEL block extends onto the STU claim block staked in 2005 by B. Harris, the present holder. The BREAD and BUTTER claims were added on to the south boundary of the STU claims in 2006 by S. Ryan. These also adjoin the northeastern border of the WC claims, staked in 1992 and held by the Western Copper Corporation as part of the contiguous block hosting the Carmacks copper deposit. The northeastern corner of the WC block is located about 3.0 km south of the DEL block.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallogenic Testing

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

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

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

15.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

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

16.0 Discussion and Conclusion

16.1 Discussion

The DEL claim block is underlain primarily by Triassic volcanic 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 Aishikik 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 volcaniclastics predate this intrusive suite, and are not prospective for Minto-style deposits.

The small occurrences within the diorite unit along the Yukon River may have a similar genesis to that of the Carmacks and Minto copper deposits. However, these are so small, and so well explored by United Keno Hill Mines in 1974, that the likelihood of a sizable undiscovered deposit here is very low (Schulze, 2008).

Mineralized occurrences within volcanic stratigraphy likely represent small skarn showings resulting from interaction of weakly mineralized fluids emanating from monzonitic to granitic dykes with somewhat reactive andesitic host rock (Schulze, 2008). Mineralization itself would represent distal phases of the main mineralizing event centered on the Carmacks copper deposit, rather than a separate sizable occurrence.

Given the proximity of the 2010 anomalous Cu-in-soil anomaly to the approximately mapped monzonite-andesite contact, there is likely an association of mineralizing fluids with this contact. High values occur at the contact and continue southwest within monzonitic rocks identifying the monzonite as a more suitable host rock for this style of mineralization compared with the andesite. This could represent another, more sizable skarn occurrence resulting from fluid interaction with reactive andesitic rocks, as suggested elsewhere on the property, but additional mapping and sampling is required to determine the extent of the anomalous zone as it remains open. If the monzonite proves to be an extensive intrusive body, there could be potential for monzonite-hosted porphyry style Cu mineralization.

The flake of malachite in andesitic rubblecrop discovered in 2008 was coincident with a weak copper-in-soil anomaly, suggesting another volcanic-hosted skarn-like occurrence is located there (Schulze, 2008). The lithology of the underlying host rock near the anomalous copper-in-soil values in central areas is unknown, although there is no indication of a sizable intrusive unit in these areas. Further ground-truthing is necessary; however these also likely represent small skarn occurrences (Schulze, 2008).

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 (Schulze, 2008). "Spot" geochemical anomalies may also be caused by proximity of the sample to monzonitic float. The Carmacks copper deposit is located to the southwest; it is unlikely that the Granite Mountain Batholith in the immediate deposit area is the source, as glacial transport is unlikely to have moved the boulders to the northeast (Schulze, 2008).

16.2 Conclusions

The following conclusions may be made from the 2010 program, in combination with earlier exploration:

- The majority of the property is underlain by Triassic Povoas Formation andesite to basalt, possibly with volcaniclastic horizons, not the favourable setting for Minto-style deposits.

- A unit of diorite along the south bank of the river is likely a member of the Aishikik Suite, of which batholiths-scale members host the Minto copper-gold-silver deposit to the northwest and the Carmacks copper-gold-silver deposit to the southwest. However, it has low potential to host a similar deposit (Schulze, 2008).

- Small volcanic-hosted skarn occurrences originated from distal fluids emanating from Aishikik-suite intrusions, including outlying dykes. Similarly, small copper +/- gold soil and silt geochemical anomalies likely have comparable origins, although further geological mapping is required to confirm underlying lithologies.

- Glacial advancement studies suggest abundant altered limonitic monzonitic float boulders originated from the southeast, rather than from the Carmacks copper deposit to the southwest.

- A potentially extensive monzonite unit occurs at the western boundary of the property, in contact with andesitic rocks. A large Cu-in-soil anomaly coincides with this contact and extends into the monzonitic rocks, reflecting potential for a larger skarn occurrence or monzonite-hosted porphyry-style mineralization. Further geologic mapping and soil sampling is required to determine the extent of the monzonite unit and the Cu-in-soil anomaly.

17.0 Recommendations

17.1 Recommendations

The small soil survey conducted on DEL 90, located at the western boundary of the property, in 2010 was inadequate to properly assess the mineral potential of the large Cu-in-soil anomaly identified. The extent of the anomalous zone and host rock remains open to the northwest, west and south. An additional 10 claims should be staked prior to subsequent exploration to cover possible extension of the anomalous zone to the west and south of the current property boundaries. Following a brief staking program, the soil grid samples in 2010 should be expanded adding 5 lines spaced 100 metre apart to the west, and extending existing lines further south. Sampling will continue at 50 metre sample spacing. Additional geological mapping and rock sampling will determine the location of the anomalous contact and the extent of the soil grid.

Upon receipt of soil sample results from the surface program, it is recommended that an IP and magnetic field ground geophysical survey by conducted over the anomalous area. The survey will identify any subsurface bodies with potential to be the source for surface mineralization.

Further reconnaissance-style geochemical sampling traverses and more detailed geological mapping is also recommended across the property, including that of the diorite unit to the northeast. Extensive exploration across the entire property has not been undertaken since the 2008 program so much of the claim block remains underexplored for mineral potential.

The program is recommended to be done by a 2 or 3-person crew based from a field camp on or near DEL 90. The camp would be mobilized in by helicopter based at Carmacks, with any necessary camp moves also helicopter-assisted. Traverses would be conducted by foot from the field camp. The project duration, including mobilization, demobilization, and three weather days is estimated at 10 days. Proposed expenditures, including report writing and digitization stand at **CDN$40,144**; with a 15% contingency fee proposed expenditures stand at CDN**$46,166**.

17.2 Recommended Budget

Assumes a 3-person field camp.

Pre-program preparation:		$ 2,110
Wages: Project Geologist: 10 days @ $680/day:		$ 6,800
Technician 1 (Prospector?): 10 days @ $375/day:		$ 3,750
Technician 2: 10 days @ $325/day:		$ 3,250
Clerical work:		$ 300
Helicopter support: 3 hours @ $1,200/hr, incl. fuel:		$ 3,600
Rock sampling: 50 samples @ $37/sample:		$ 1,850
Soil/ silt sampling: 250 samples @ $34/sample:		$ 8,500
Shipping: 300 samples @ $3/sample:		$ 900
Sample “Standards”:		$ 300
Groceries: 30 person-days @ $50/day:		$ 1,500
Accommodations (pro-rated):		$ 300
Fuel, camp		$ 160
Truck rental: 2 days @ $90/day:		$ 180
Gear rental (hand-held radios) 10 days @ $30/day:		$ 300
Mileage: 142 km @ $0.45/km:		$ 64
Satellite telephone rental: 10 days @ $15/day:		$ 150
Travel fuel (pro-rated):		$ 100
Travel meals:		$ 180
Field office supplies:		$ 200
Supplies, including expendables:		$ 450
	Field Total:	**$34,944**
Report Writing: 5 days at $680 per day:		$ 3,400
Digitizing:		$ 1,800
	Sub-Total:	**$40,144**
	15% Contingency:	$ 6,022
	Project Total:	**$46,166**

18.0 References

Beavan, A.R, 1974: Geological and Geochemical Report on the DEL 1-84 Mineral Claims, Hoochekoo Creek area, Whitehorse Mining District; Report for United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

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

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

Joy, R.J. 1974: Report on Initial Showing, DEL Claim Group, Report for United Keno Hill Mines Ltd.

Press Release, Capstone Mining Corporation, December, 2009.

Schulze, C.M. 2008: Assessment Report on the 2008 Exploration Programs, DEL Property, Dawson Range, Yukon, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Website, Capstone Mining Corporation, 2010.

Website, Western Copper Corporation, 2010.

Yukon Geological Survey, 2010: Yukon Minfile website, Ministry of Energy, Mines and Resources, Government of Yukon.

Appendix1a: Certificate of Author

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

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

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

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

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

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I do not yet fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

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

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

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

Dated this 4th Day of March, 2011.

"Bonnie Pollries"

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

Appendix1b: Certificate of Supervisor

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

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

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

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

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

5) I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

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

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

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

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

Dated this 4th Day of March, 2011.

"Dennis Ouellette"

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Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures

DEL Claims, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Type of Work	No. of Units	Value/Unit	Value
Wages, Project Geologist:	1	$ 680.00	$ 680.00
Wages, Technician 1:	1	$ 375.00	$ 375.00
Wages, Technician 2:	1	$ 325.00	$ 325.00
Helicopter (Incl. Fuel)	1.66	$ 1,200.00	$ 1,992.00
Soil Samples:	57	$ 32.00	$ 1,824.00
Shipping (approximate):	57	$ 3.00	$ 171.00
Report writing, digitizing (estimate):	5	$ 250.00	$ 1,250.00
Supplies, report writing:			$ 280.00
Totals:			**$ 6,897.00**

Appendix 3: Soil Sample Descriptions

SOIL SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SHEET

DEL Claims, 2010 Program

Sample No.	Easting (Nad 83)	Northing (Nad 83)	Horizon	Depth (cm)	Slope Angle	Colour	Permafrost (yes/no?)	% Coarse Fragments	Vegetation	Surficial Geology	Fragment Lithology	% Organics	Date	Sampler	Comments
SI035173	407076	6925796	B	40	M	L.BRN	N	5	POPLAR		AND	5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035174	407074	6925845	B	60	G	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035175	407075	6925894	B	45	M	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035176	407074	6925947	B	60	G	BRN	N	5	PINE			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Near top of hill.
SI035177	407073	6925996	B	40	G	BRN	N	5	PINE			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035178	407075	6926045	B	55	G	BRN	N	5	PINE			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035179	407076	6926096	B	45	G	BRN	N	5	PINE			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035180	407225	6926096	B	40	M	BRN	N	5	PINE			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035181	407225	6926045	B	55	G	BRN	N	5	PINE			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035182	407224	6925995	B	30	M	BRN	N	5	PINE		AND	5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Not much soil to sample.
SI035183	407225	6925943	B	40	M	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Not much soil to sample.
SI035184	407224	6925895	B	25	G	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	No Ash!
SI035185	407225	6925847	B	60	G	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035186	407225	6925794	B	30	M	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035187	407275	6925793	B	35	M	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035188	407277	6925846	B	50	M	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Not much soil to sample.
SI035189	407277	6925896	B	45	G	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035190	407275	6925945	B	30	G	BRN	N	10	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035191	407273	6926045	B	35	S	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Not much soil to sample.
SI035192	407274	6926096	B	30	S	BRN	N	10	POPLAR	O.C.		5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Not much soil to sample.
SI035193	407474	6925945	B	35	M	D.BRN	N	5	POPLAR			10	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035194	407477	6925893	B	20	G	BRN	N	5	POPLAR	TRENCH	ASSORTM	5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Trench.
SI035195	407476	6925842	B	50	M	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035196	407476	6925792	A/B	60	G	D.BRN	N	5	MIX			15	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Not much B horizon.
SI035197	407425	6925795	B	45	M	D.BRN	N	5	MIX			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035198	407425	6925845	B	60	M	BRN	N	5	MIX			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035199	407424	6925896	B	35	G	BRN	N	5	MIX			7	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035200	407425	6925945	B	55	G	BRN	N	5	MIX			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035201	407424	6925997	B	50	G	BRN	N	5	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035202	407375	6925794	B	45	G	BRN	N	5	MIX			10	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035203	407375	6925845	B	50	M	D.BRN	N	3	POPLAR			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	
SI035204	407375	6925893	B	40	G	BRN	N	5	MIX			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Dead fall
SI035205	407374	6925944	B	40	M	BRN	N	5	MIX			5	9-Aug-10	P.D.	Dead fall
SI035413	407124	6925797	A	50	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			3	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035414	407123	6925845	B	100	G	bage	N	5	mix			15	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035415	407126	6925896	A	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035416	407124	6925947	A	60	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035417	407124	6925995	B	80	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035418	407124	6926045	B	80	G	bage	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	

SI035419	407125	6926094	A/B	80	G	drk brn	N	5	mix			5	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035420	407174	6926095	A/B	60	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			5	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035421	407177	6926045	B	60	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			5	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035422	407173	6925998	A	70	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035423	407176	6925946	A/B	70	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035424	407175	6925895	A/B	70	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035425	407176	6925844	A/B	70	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035426	407175	6925797	B	50	G	lt brn	N	5	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035427	407322	6925798	A	110	G	grey	N	5	mix			10	9-Aug-10	EA	clay like
SI035428	407325	6925846	A	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035429	407324	6925895	A/B	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035430	407324	6925954	A/B	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035431	407324	6925995	A/B	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035432	407324	6926045	A/B	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035433	407324	6926090	A/B	60	G	lt brn	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035434	407374	6926045	A/B	60	G	bage	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	
SI035435	407377	6925999	A/B	60	G	bage	N	0	mix			0	9-Aug-10	EA	

Appendix 4: Original Sample Results

-136°48' 408000 -136°45' 410000 412000 -136°42'

62°28' 6928000 62°26' 6926000 6924000

Del Claim Block Boundary

To DEF Block (Minto Mine)

Proximal float; Q. Monz

R/C And, ep

And

Bas, chl

And

Bi, Gr

Proximal float; Q. Monz

55° 75

Bas, serp csil

O/C: And tuff, Csil

R/C: Monz, lim

E JgA

Bi, Gr

R/C - S/C

Bio, Gr, wk lim, Csil

F.P. Bas, ep, lim

R/C And, ep

1974 Copper Showing

E JdA

uTrP

R/C And, ep

Bas, F. Aug por.

Gr, Csil

Mal chip in R/C And?

Gr

Csil

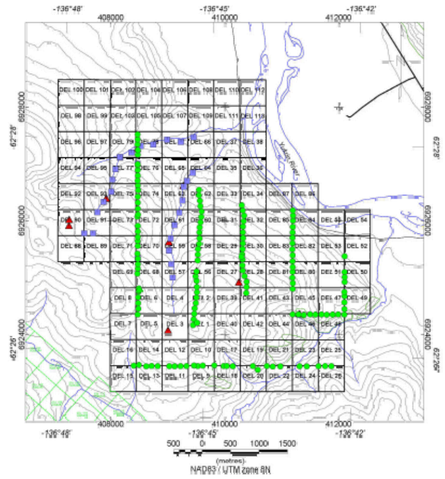
Gr

STU 105 YC65286

STU 105 YC65280

STU 105 YC65400

-136°48' 408000 -136°45' 410000 412000 -136°42'



LEGEND

LOWER CRETACEOUS: Aishihik Suite

EJgA — Medium to coarse grained boitite-hornblende granite to granodiorite, includes monzonite & quartz monzonite

EJdA — Hornblende Diorite, coarse grained equigranular, 25% horneblende, 10% biotite (from 1974 UKHM Report A. Beavan)

UPPER TRIASSIC: Povoas Formation

uTrp, uTrP — Andesite - basalt flows, commonly pillowed, includes andesite tuff, breccia, commonly feldspar +/- augite phyric

SYMBOLS

- 30→120 Strike and dip of Foliation
- Geological contact
- Outcrop boundary
- Rubblecrop, subcrop boundary
- Claim line with posts, known location
- LED claim block boundary
- Lithological description of rock fragments in soil samples
- Claims owned by others
- Trail

ABBREVIATIONS

And	Andesite
Aug	Augite
Bas	Basalt
Bio	Biotite
Bi Gr	Biotite Gramite
Csil	Calc-silicate
ep	Epidote
F.P.	Feldspar Porphyritic
Gr	Granite
Monz	Monzonite
Q Monz	Quartz Monzonite
Mal	Malachite
O/C	Outcrop
R/C	Rubblecrop
serp	Serpentinized
sil	Silicified

Scale 1:15000

250 0 250 500 750 1000 (metres)

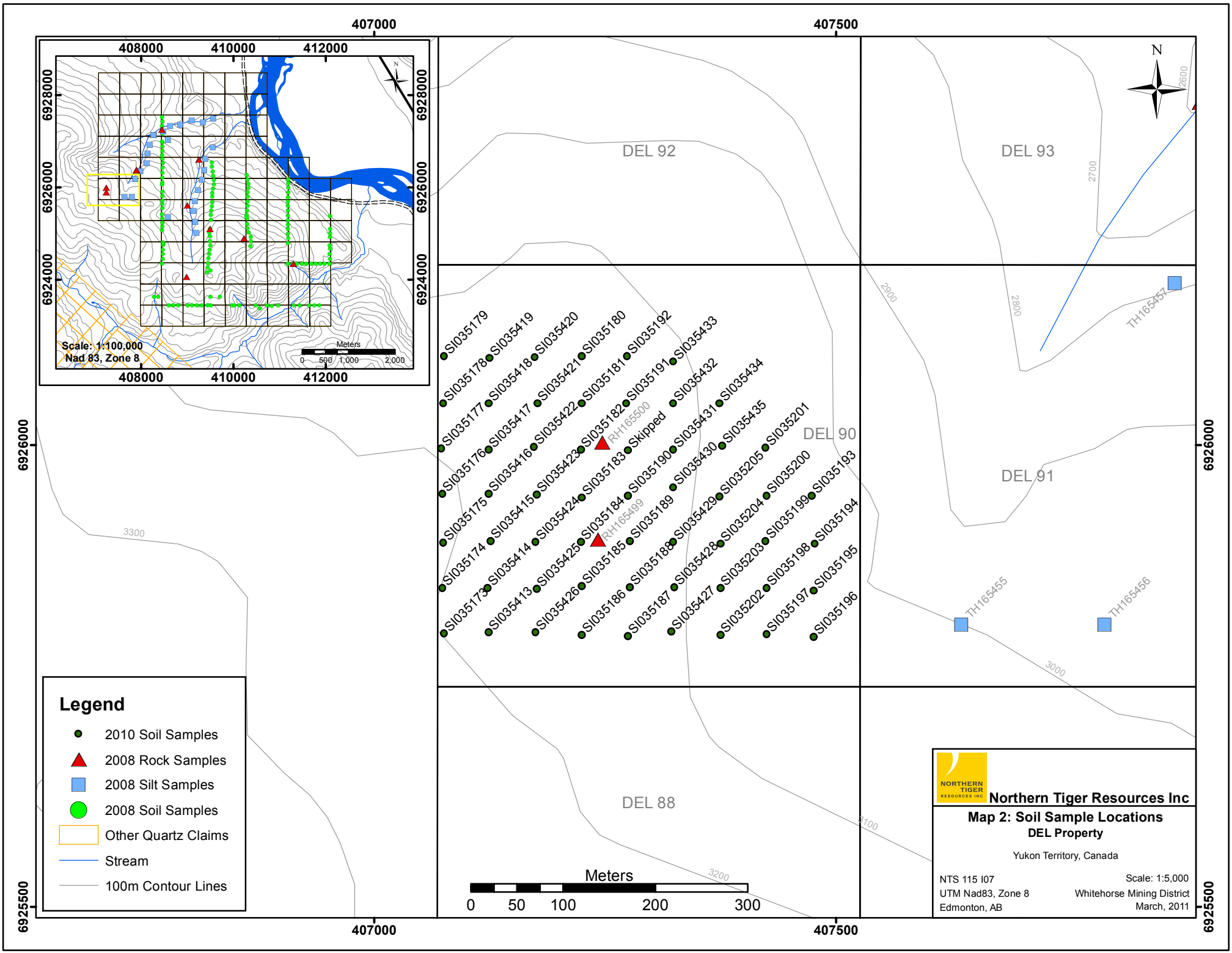
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

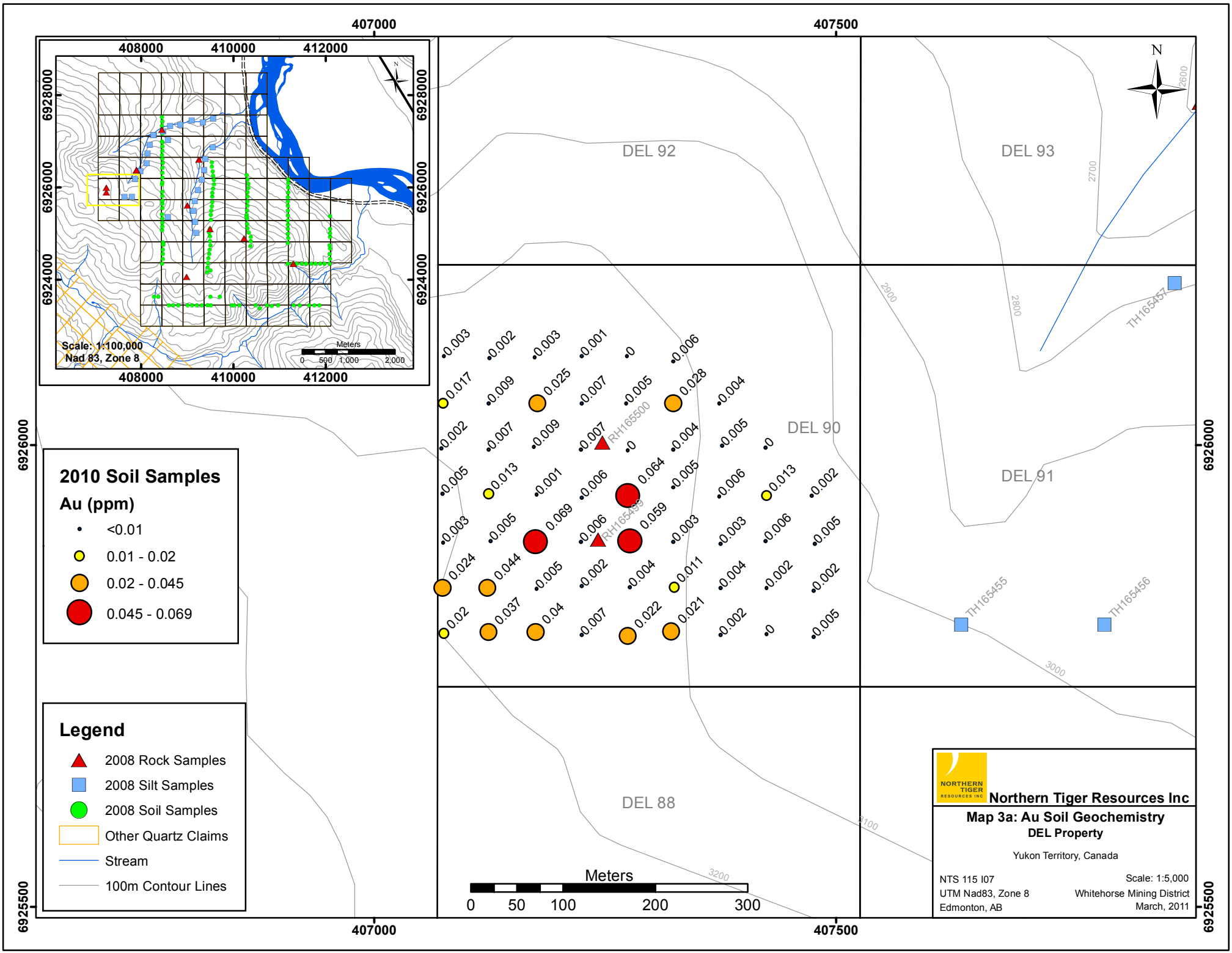
DEL CLAIMS
GEOLOGY MAP
MAP 1

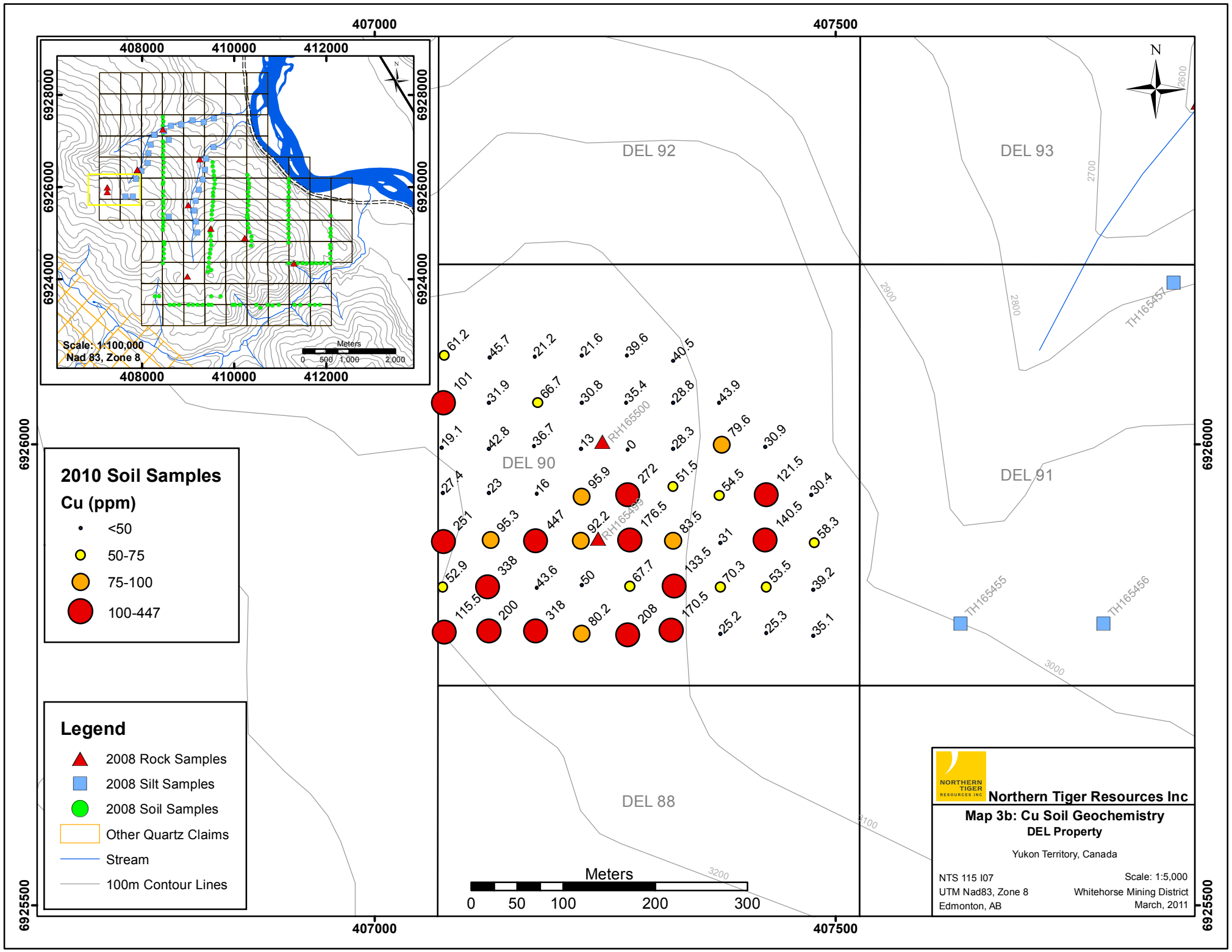
NTS: 115I/07
Datum: NAD 83
Date: 17 Dec 08

Mining District: Whitehorse
Projection: UTM Zone 8
Drawn by: HDS

Stewart Basin Exploration


407000
407500
6926000
6925500
408000
410000
412000
6928000
6924000
Scale: 1:100,000
Nad 83, Zone 8
Meters
0 500 1,000 2,000
DEL 92
DEL 93
DEL 90
DEL 91
DEL 88
N
2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100
3200
3300
TH165457
TH165455
TH165456
RH165500
RH165499
SI035179
SI035178
SI035419
SI035177
SI035418
SI035420
SI035176
SI035417
SI035421
SI035180
SI035175
SI035416
SI035422
SI035181
SI035192
SI035174
SI035415
SI035423
SI035182
SI035191
SI035433
SI035173
SI035414
SI035424
Skipped
SI035432
SI035413
SI035425
SI035183
SI035190
SI035431
SI035434
SI035426
SI035184
SI035189
SI035430
SI035435
SI035185
SI035188
SI035429
SI035205
SI035201
SI035186
SI035428
SI035204
SI035200
SI035187
SI035427
SI035203
SI035199
SI035193
SI035202
SI035198
SI035194
SI035197
SI035195
SI035196
Legend
2010 Soil Samples
2008 Rock Samples
2008 Silt Samples
2008 Soil Samples
Other Quartz Claims
Stream
100m Contour Lines
Meters
0 50 100 200 300
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Map 2: Soil Sample Locations
DEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I07
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:5,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011


407000
407500
6926000
6925500
408000
410000
412000
6928000
6924000
Scale: 1:100,000
Nad 83, Zone 8
Meters
0 500 1,000 2,000
DEL 92
DEL 93
DEL 90
DEL 91
DEL 88
RH165500
RH165499
TH165457
TH165455
TH165456
2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100
3200
0.003 0.002 0.003 0.001 0 0.006
0.017 0.009 0.025 0.007 0.005 0.028 0.004
0.002 0.007 0.009 0.007 0 0.004 0.005 0
0.005 0.013 0.001 0.006 0.064 0.005 0.006 0.013 0.002
0.003 0.005 0.069 0.006 0.059 0.003 0.003 0.006 0.005
0.024 0.044 0.005 0.002 0.004 0.011 0.004 0.002 0.002
0.02 0.037 0.04 0.007 0.022 0.021 0.002 0 0.005
2010 Soil Samples
Au (ppm)
<0.01
0.01 - 0.02
0.02 - 0.045
0.045 - 0.069
Legend
2008 Rock Samples
2008 Silt Samples
2008 Soil Samples
Other Quartz Claims
Stream
100m Contour Lines
Meters
0 50 100 200 300
N
NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Map 3a: Au Soil Geochemistry
DEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I07
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:5,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011


407000
407500
6926000
6925500
408000
410000
412000
6928000
6924000
Scale: 1:100,000
Nad 83, Zone 8
Meters
0 500 1,000 2,000
DEL 92
DEL 93
DEL 90
DEL 91
DEL 88
RH165500
RH165499
TH165457
TH165455
TH165456
2600
2700
2800
2900
3000
3100
3200
61.2
45.7
21.2
21.6
39.6
40.5
101
31.9
66.7
30.8
35.4
28.8
43.9
19.1
42.8
36.7
13
0
28.3
79.6
30.9
27.4
23
16
95.9
272
51.5
54.5
121.5
30.4
251
95.3
447
92.2
176.5
83.5
31
140.5
58.3
52.9
338
43.6
50
67.7
133.5
70.3
53.5
39.2
115.5
200
318
80.2
208
170.5
25.2
25.3
35.1
2010 Soil Samples
Cu (ppm)
<50
50-75
75-100
100-447
Legend
2008 Rock Samples
2008 Silt Samples
2008 Soil Samples
Other Quartz Claims
Stream
100m Contour Lines
Meters
0 50 100 200 300
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Map 3b: Cu Soil Geochemistry
DEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I07
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:5,000
Whitehorse Mining District
March, 2011