Assessment Report

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

MEL 49-53 (YC41235 – YC41239), MEL 54 (YC47270), MEL 80-83 (YC41266 – YC41269), MEL 84-89 (YC47288 – YC47293)

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

NTS Sheet 115I/11, Zone 8

May 25, 2010

Effective Date: September 14, 2010

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May 20, 2011

Summary

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

The MEL East property consists of 16 quartz mining claims covering 327.5 hectares (809.1 acres) directly west of the Yukon and Pelly Rivers. It was staked in February 2006 by Minto Explorations Ltd. to cover ground prospective for "Minto-style" copper-gold mineralization. The property is located about 85 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and within 10 kilometres of the all-weather Minto mine access road and large airstrip.

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

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

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

In May 2010, a geologist-prospector team was sent to the property to follow up on weak Cu-in-soil anomalies discovered during the 2008 exploration program. No significant anomalies were identified by the geochemical survey, but one silt sample was weakly elevated in gold and silver.

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

Total applicable expenditures incurred on the MEL West property in 2010 were **CDN$2,000**.

Table of Contents

List of Tables

Figures

Appendices

Maps

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The MEL property, located in central Yukon and consisting of 81 full quartz mining claims in two blocks covering 1,637.2 hectares (4,045.6 acres), was staked in February 2006 by Minto Explorations Ltd. to cover ground prospective for "Minto-style" copper-gold mineralization. In June 2008 Northern Tiger Resources Inc. (Northern Tiger) obtained a 100% interest in the claims, in exchange for exploration commitments. An exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting and sampling was conducted by Northern Tiger on May 25, 2010.

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

1.2 Sources of Information

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

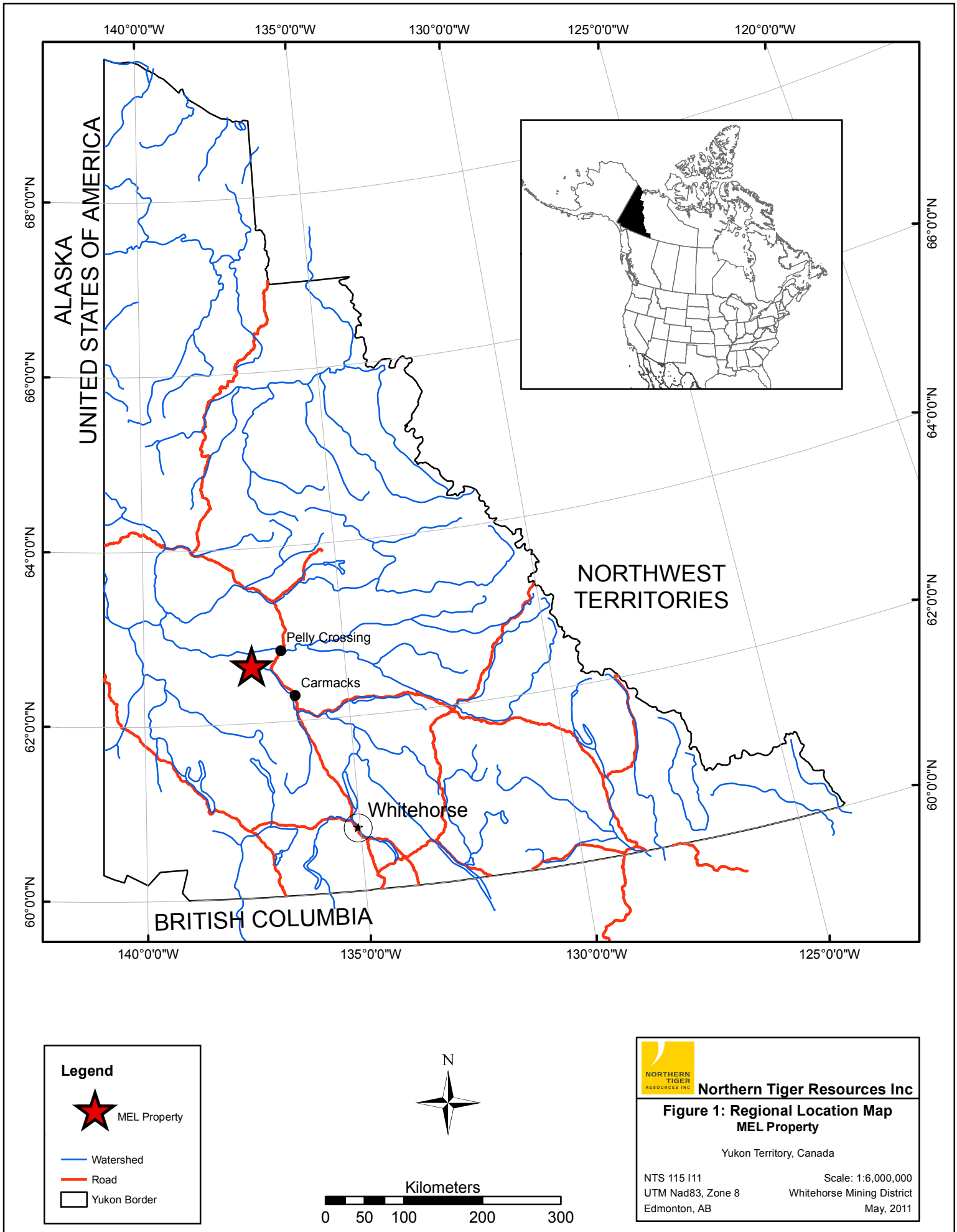
1.3 Terms of Reference

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

2.0 Property Description and Location

The MEL property is located in central Yukon and consists of 81 quartz mining claims in two blocks covering 1,637.2 hectares (4,045.6 acres). The property is located about 85 km north-northwest of Carmacks, Yukon, and is centered at 62°40' N Latitude, 137°19' W Longitude (UTM NAD 83 coordinates: 381320E, 6950600N, Zone 8) within NTS map sheet 115I/11. The property has not undergone a legal survey.

No mineral reserves or resources have been delineated on the property to date. No hard rock mine workings, tailings ponds or waste deposits exist within the project area. No special environmental concerns or liabilities are known for this area.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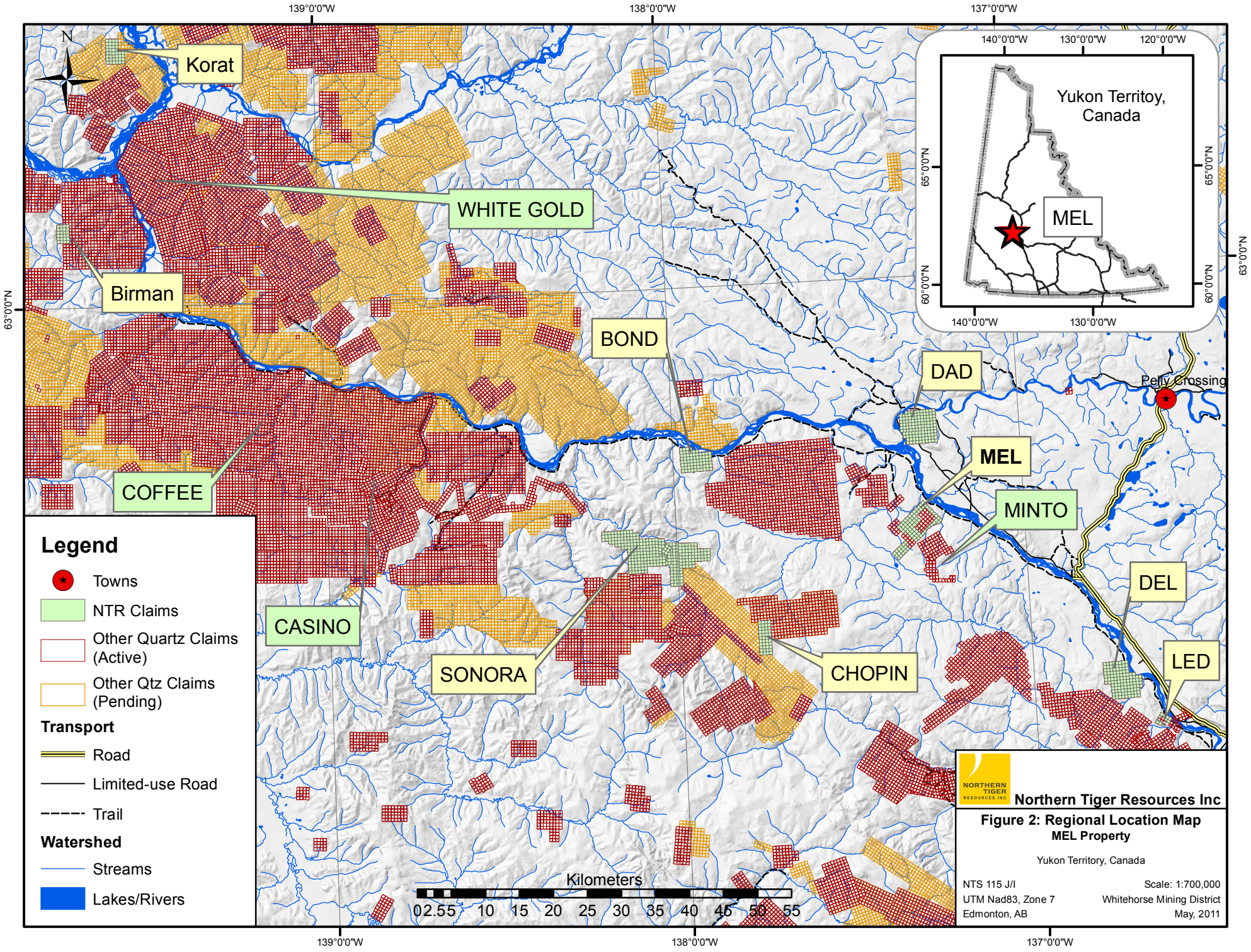
ALASKA
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
Pelly Crossing
Carmacks
Whitehorse
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Legend
MEL Property
Watershed
Road
Yukon Border
N
Kilometers
0 50 100 200 300
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 1: Regional Location Map
MEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 I11
UTM Nad83, Zone 8
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:6,000,000
Whitehorse Mining District
May, 2011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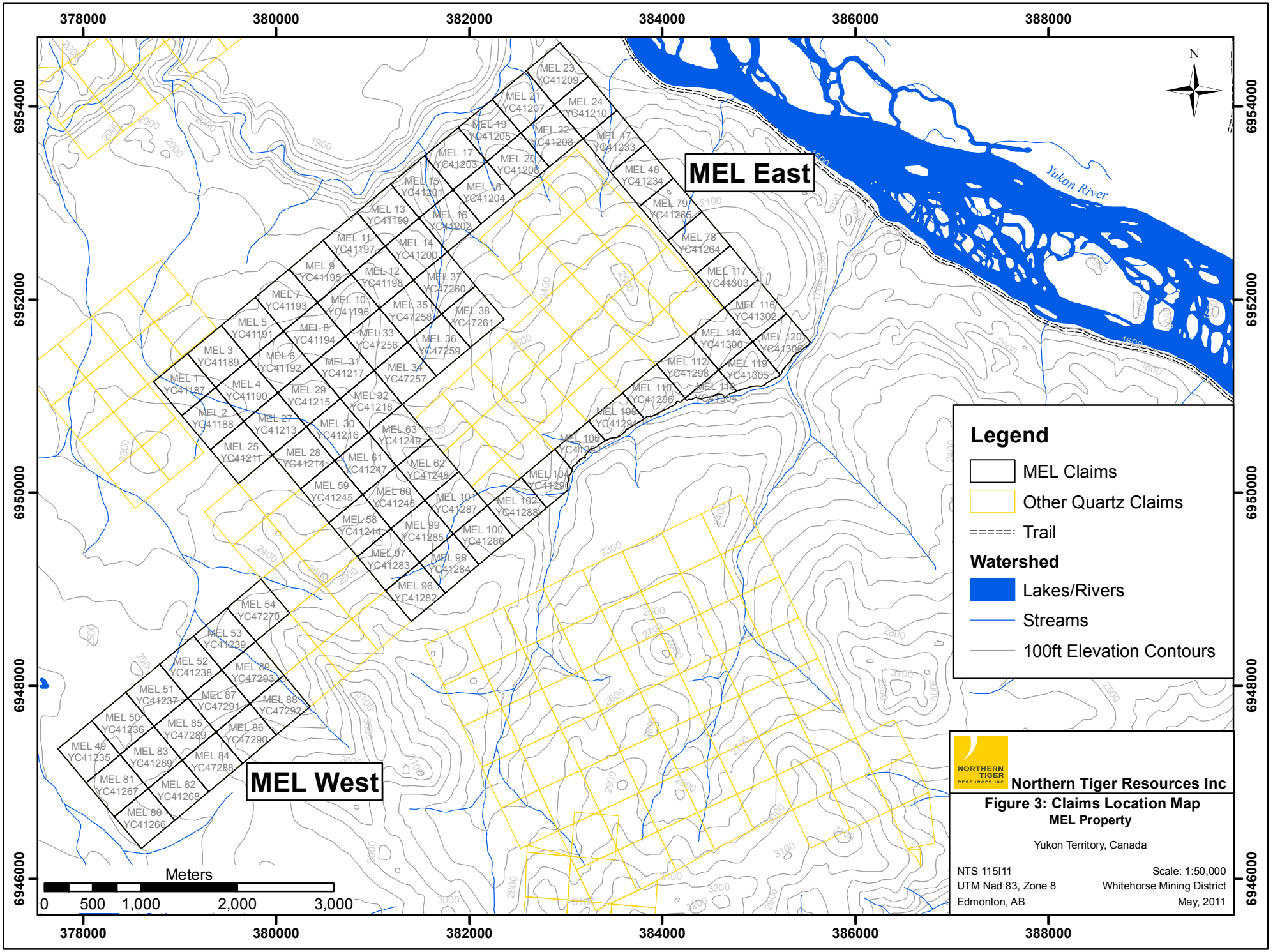
138°0'0"W
137°0'0"W
63°0'0"N
N
Korat
WHITE GOLD
Birman
BOND
DAD
Pelly Crossing
MEL
MINTO
COFFEE
CASINO
SONORA
CHOPIN
DEL
LED
140°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
120°0'0"W
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
Yukon Territoy, Canada
Legend
Towns
NTR Claims
Other Quartz Claims (Active)
Other Qtz Claims (Pending)
Transport
Road
Limited-use Road
Trail
Watershed
Streams
Lakes/Rivers
Kilometers
0 2.5 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55
Northern Tiger Resources Inc
Figure 2: Regional Location Map
MEL Property
Yukon Territory, Canada
NTS 115 J/I
UTM Nad83, Zone 7
Edmonton, AB
Scale: 1:700,000
Whitehorse Mining District
May, 2011

Northern Tiger Resources: MEL West Property

Table 1: Claims Status

Grant Number	Claim Number	Expiry Date
YC41235 - YC41238, YC41266, YC41268	MEL 49-52, 80, 82	February 23, 2012
YC41239, YC41267, YC41269	MEL 53, 81, 83	February 23, 2013
YC47288 - YC47291, YC47270	MEL 84-87, 54	February 23, 2016
YC47292 - YC47293	MEL 88-89	February 23, 2017


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

3.0 Physiography, Climate, Access and Infrastructure

3.1 Physiography and Climate

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

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

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

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

3.2 Access and Infrastructure

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

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

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

4.0 History

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

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

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

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

5.0 Geology

5.1 Regional Geology

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

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

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

5.2 Property Geology

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

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

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

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

6.0 Deposit Model

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

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

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

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

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

7.0 Mineralization

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

Several reconnaissance-style soil geochemical sampling traverses conducted across the property in 2008 revealed one area of weakly elevated copper values in the southern part of the MEL West block. The highest value was 48 ppm copper, with 0.3 g/t silver and above-background gold values. Two other soil samples returned weakly elevated gold values of 13 ppb and 17 ppb at the northern and middle sections of the line. No other significant anomalies, including those of pathfinder elements, were returned in 2008.

An airborne geophysical survey was flown over the MEL property in 2009, identifying some weak magnetic anomalies on MEL West. Five soil samples were taken within areas with weak magnetic signatures in 2010, but returned no anomalous gold, silver or copper values. A silt sample taken from a stream draining an area with a weakly anomalous magnetic signature and a 13 ppb Au-in-soil value returned the only anomalous sample taken on MEL West in 2010 measuring 30 ppb Au and 0.4 g/t Ag.

8.0 Exploration Program

The 2010 exploration program on MEL West consisted of a reconnaissance-style geological mapping and sampling program conducted on May 25th. A total of 5 soils and 1 silt sample were taken. Soil samples were taken in areas with elevated magnetic signatures identified during the 2009 airborne geophysical survey. No anomalous values were returned from soil sampling. One silt sample returned a weakly elevated Au value of 30 ppb with 0.4 g/t Ag.

9.0 Sampling Method and Approach

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

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

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

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

The routine and repetitive methodology of soil and silt sampling should eliminate any chance of bias; metal values should accurately represent actual amounts per site. Soil anomalies may be transported, depending on slope and groundwater conditions; detailed records of slope, vegetation, soil conditions are used to determine probability of transportation. Care was taken during rock sampling to obtain as representative a sample as possible, including a comprehensive description of sample types.

10.0 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Soil and silt samples were screened to 180-micron size (minus-80 mesh); the fine fraction then underwent gold analysis by 30-gram fire assay with ICP – AES finish, providing a detection limit of 0.005 g/t. Individual samples were placed in kraft bags and also sealed with a cable tie; samples were placed in properly labeled rice bags, also sealed with a cable tie, and shipped to the ALS Chemex preparation lab in Whitehorse, Yukon before being transferred to ALS Chemex Labs of North Vancouver, B.C., an analytical laboratory with ISO 9001:2000 certification**.** Sealed rice bags were personally brought to the prep lab or handed to the expeditor from Small's Expediting Services, which shipped them by truck and delivered them directly to the prep lab. in the same manner as rock samples.

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

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

11.0 Data Verification

Due to the reconnaissance style exploration in 2010 and lack of resultant strongly anomalous values and lack of data on MEL West prior to 2008, no data verification was done on the property during this exploration program.

12.0 Adjacent Properties

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

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

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallogenic Testing

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

14.0 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

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

15.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

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

16.0 Discussion and Conclusions

16.1 Discussion

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

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

The airborne survey conducted in 2009 revealed a magnetic response increasing in intensity eastward, likely reflecting an increase in magnetite alteration in proximity to Carmacks volcanic activity. A few small, weak magnetic anomalies were identified on the MEL West property, but soil samples over these areas returned no elevated copper, gold or silver values. One stream that drains an area with a weakly elevated magnetic signature that corresponds to a 2008 soil sample with 13 ppb gold returned a silt sample with 30 ppb Au. No significant anomalies were identified on the MEL West claim block in 2010.

16.2 Conclusions

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

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

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

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

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

17.0 Recommendations

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

18.0 References

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Website, Capstone Mining Corporation, 2010.

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

Appendix 1a: Certificate of Author

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated this 20th Day of May, 2011.

"Bonnie Pollries"

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Fax: 780-428-3476
E-mail: bpollries@northern-tiger.com

Appendix1b: Certificate of Supervisor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dated this 20th Day of May, 2011.

"Dennis Ouellette"

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Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditures

MEL East Claims, Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Type of Work	No. of Units	Value/Unit	Value
Wages, Geologist	1	$ 750.00	$ 750.00
Wages, Prospector	1	$ 450.00	$ 450.00
Helicopter time	0.436	$ 1,200.00	$ 523.61
Camp Costs (pro-rated)	2	$ 50.00	$ 100.00
Geochemistry	6	$ 29.398	$ 176.39
Totals:			**$ 2000.00**

Appendix 3: Sample Descriptions and Results

Jean Pautler

Don Coolidge

Mel Property

Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Sample Descriptions - May, 2010

Au in red in g/t

Cu in red in %

Anomalous results in red

SAMPLE		NAD 83	ZONE 8				Cu	Au	Ag
No.	LOCATION	EASTING	NORTHING	TYPE	SAMPLER	DESCRIPTION	ppm	ppm	ppm
ML-L01	West Mel	379461	6948446	Silt	JP	0.7m wide, moderate flowing swampy creek with fine to coarse sandy silt. Fine to medium sand size sampled. Downstream of magnetic anomaly	5	0.030	0.4
ML-S01	West Mel	379468	6948233	Soil	JP	medium brown B, weak rusty, 20 cm depth, sandy, area of till, gentle slope	9	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S02	West Mel	379324	6948099	Soil	JP	medium brown B, weak orange, 15 cm depth, sandy, coarse intrusive sand, area of till, flat slope, some more angular coarse grained granodiorite with Ksp megacrysts	17	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S03	West Mel	379433	6948109	Soil	JP	medium brown B, 15 - 20 cm depth, medium clayey sand, area of till, flat slope, from magnetic anomaly area	17	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S04	West Mel	379523	6948089	Soil	JP	medium brown B, weak orange, 20 cm depth, medium clayey sand, area of till, flat slope, poplar/spruce	12	<0.005	<0.2
ML-S05	West Mel	379749	6947622	Soil	JP	medium brown B, weak rusty, 15 cm depth, sandy, coarse intrusive sand, area of till, flat slope, lots coarse grained granodiorite with Ksp megacrysts as felsenmere, some rusty, decayed, with flaggy biotite, old burn area, poplar, some pine	8	<0.005	<0.2

Appendix 4: Original Sample Results