NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC.

Yukon Assessment Report

on the

2011 Geological and Geochemical Programs, Poker Property,

Southeastern Yukon

YD116503-YD116538 (Poker 1-36)

NTS 105A 09/16
60°37'43" N Latitude, 128°2'5" W Longitude
UTM (NAD 83): 552815 E, 6721815 N, Zone 9
Watson Lake Mining District
May 10, 2012

Prepared by:
Emily A. Miller, BSc, GIT
#2304 144 West 14th Street
North Vancouver, BC, V7M 1P1
Phone: (778) 867-8617

Prepared For:
Northern Tiger Resources Inc.
Suite 220 – 17010 103rd Ave.
Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1K7
Phone (780) 428-3465
Fax (780) 428-34766
Email: douellette@northern-tiger.com

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1.0 Summary

The Poker 1-36 claims were staked as one of seven “satellite” properties of the Northern Tiger owned 3 Ace property, which is located approximately 110 km north of Joker. These “satellite” properties were staked on the basis of anomalous stream sediment samples from the Yukon geological survey’s 2003 regional geochemical survey (Heon, 2003) and the current understanding of the regional geology and structural conditions.

Poker was staked as one of 7 satellite properties of the Northern Tiger owned 3Ace property. The 3Ace property area, located approximately 110 km north of Joker, was originally explored by Hudson Bay Exploration in the late 1990s during which time soil grids delineated high gold anomalies. After the original claims were allowed to lapse due to decreased interest in gold, Alex McMillan, a Yukon prospector, staked a series of claims that has now become the 3Ace property. After his discovery of a large quartz vein with abundant visible free gold, Northern Tiger Resources optioned the property from him in 2010.

The stream sediments showed a slight zoning with Au anomalous in the west, corresponding with weakling anomalous silver. Mo and Pb were anomalous from the western to central areas and Ni was found almost exclusively in the center. As the eastern samples are mostly devoid of anamolous metals it seems likely that the source of these anomalies lies within, or at least near, the property boundary. In order to find the source of these anomalies it will be necessary to examine both the northern and southern slopes, in the areas where outcrop is unavailable a soil sampling grid may be the most efficient manner of examining the property.

There has been a long standing tradition of exploration within the rocks of the Selwyn Basin in the Yukon. Historically, most of this exploration was focused on stratabound exhalative lead and zinc deposits, with lesser tungsten, and silver deposits and one notable jade mine (The King Arctic Mine). Most of the historic work in the region began in the 1950s when exploration, which was originally focused on copper, revealed the massive sulfide lead-zinc and tungsten deposits scattered throughout the region (Cantung 43-101). Apart from the 3Ace property, the only other significant gold play in the region is the Harlan deposit currently being explored by Golden Predator and Alexco.

2.0 Introduction

The Poker 1-36 claims were staked as one of seven “satellite” properties of the Northern Tiger owned 3Ace property, which is located approximately 120 km north of Poker. These “satellite” properties were staked on the basis of anomalous stream sediment samples from the Yukon geological survey’s 2003 regional geochemical survey (Heon, 2003) and the current understanding of the regional geology and structural conditions.

The 2011 field season represented the first exploration to have been conducted on the property and consisted of five days of grass-roots activities by a team consisting of one geotechnician and two prospectors. The program included stream sediment sampling along the length of the creek that bisects the property, two lines of soil samples separated by 100 m with a 50 m sample spacing and minor prospecting and sampling of the very limited outcrop exposure in the north of the property.

This field work was complemented by sampling completed on one of the other satellite properties, the Joker property, and the geophysical work that was completed on several of the other satellite properties. This work is meant to act as a preliminary window into the potential of the area for mineral exploration, particularly in the area of gold exploration and the work completed on the satellite properties should be examined as a whole in order to better construct a story about the mineral potential across the region.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Claims

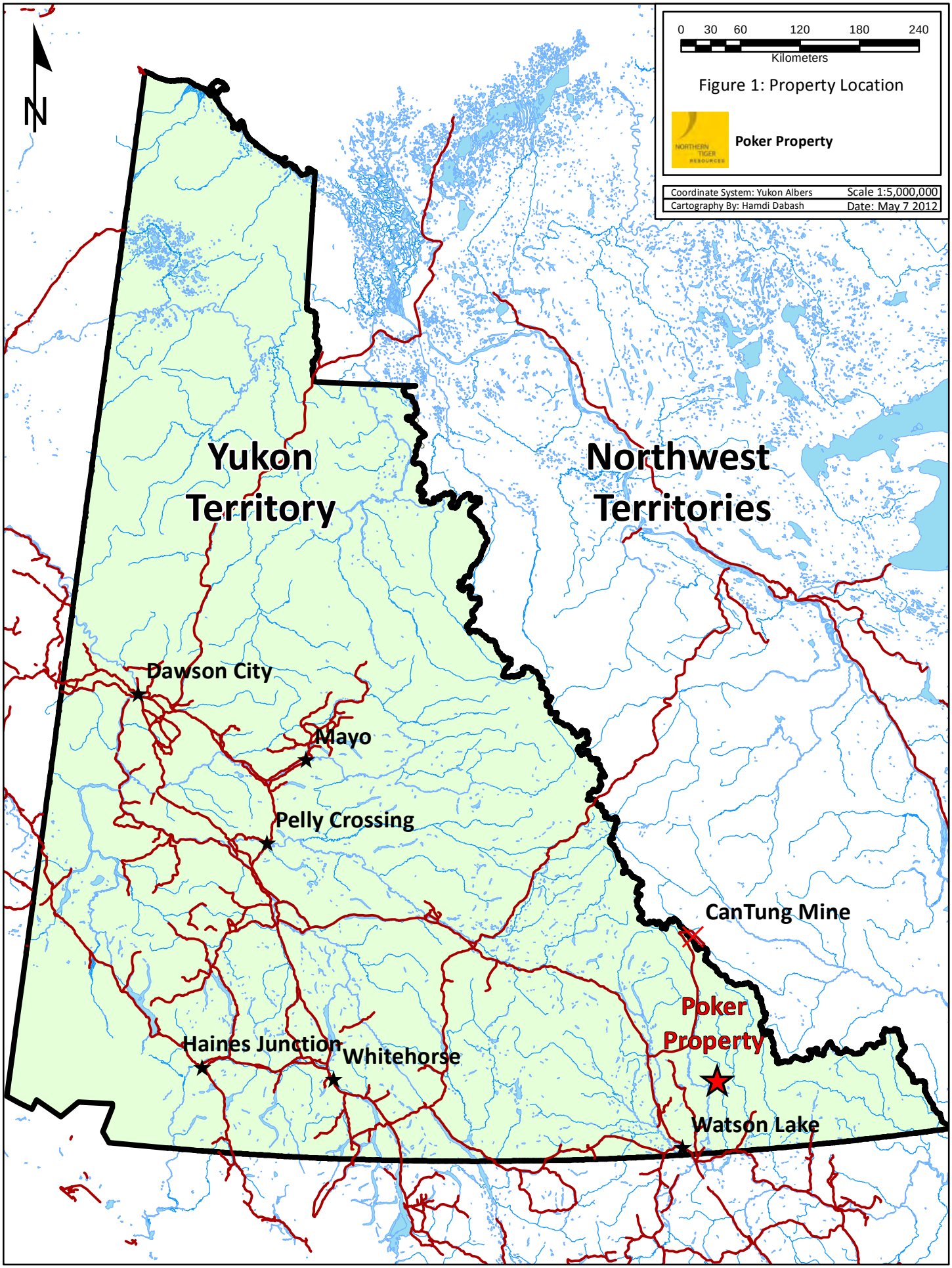
The Poker property is located in the far southeast of the Yukon Territory, approximately 80 kilometers northeast of Watson Lake, Yukon and is roughly 70kilometres west of the border with the Northwest Territories (Figure 1). The property consists of 36 contiguous Yukon quartz mining claims covering 750 hectares. These claims are shown in Figure 2 and listed in Table 1. The property is centered at approximately 60°37'43" N Latitude, 128°2'5" W Longitude (552815 E, 6721815 N, UTM NAD 83, Zone 9). This claim package is 100% owned and operated by Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

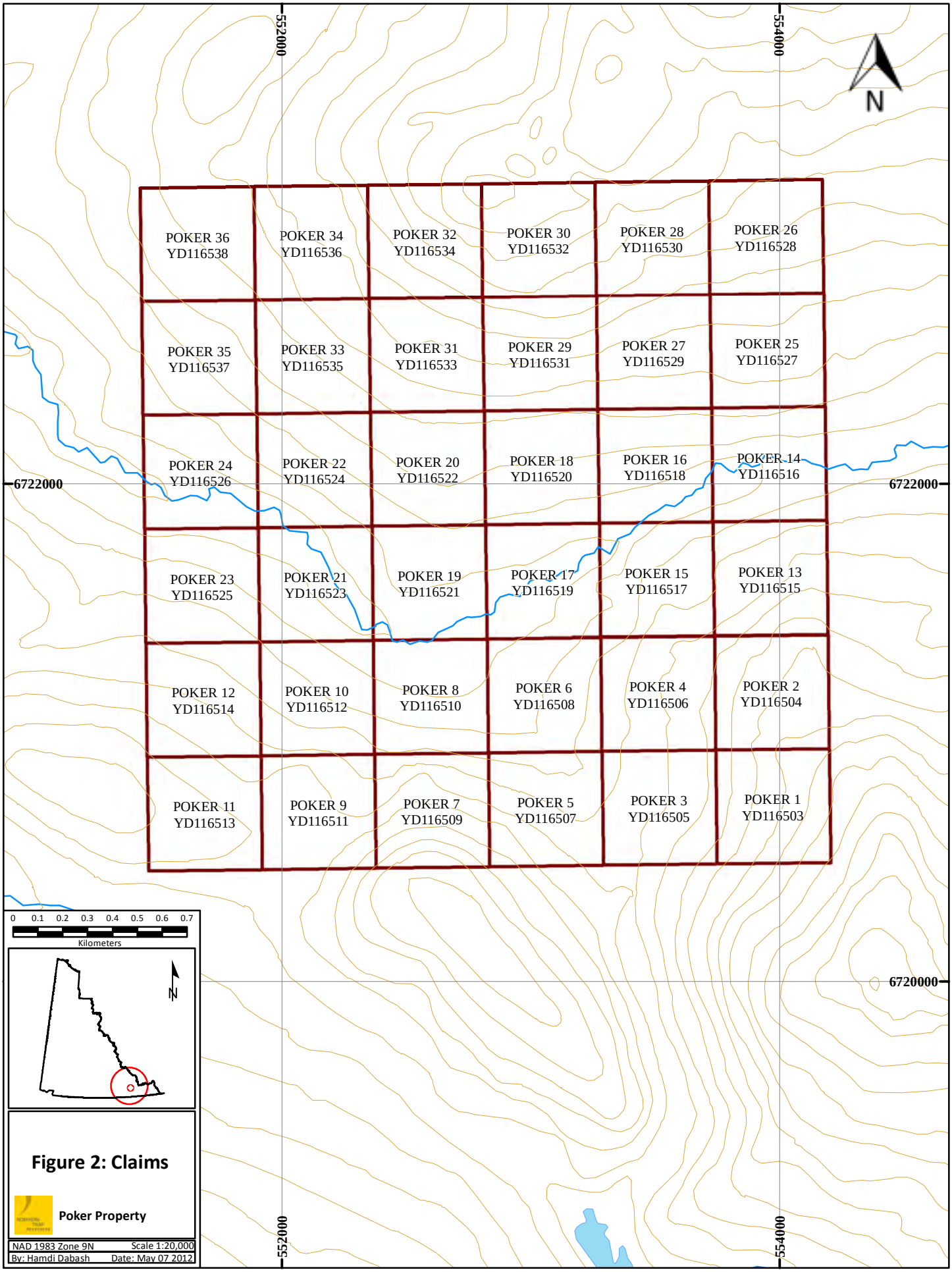
The property is a small prospect, staked due to a regionally favourable geological location along strike lengths from Northern Tiger's 3Ace property correlated with promising stream sediment values from the government's 2003 regional stream sediment sampling program (Heon, 2003). There has been no record of previous exploration work on the property and, as such, the current exploration consists of grass roots activities designed to determine the potential favourability of the claim blocks and surrounding areas. The property is accessible only from helicopter and was mobilized from the nearest point on the Cantung mining road.

Table 1: Joker Claim Status

Grant Numbers	Claim Name	Expiry Date
YD116503 – YD116538	Poker 1-36	11/21/2015

*Pending acceptance of this filing


0 30 60 120 180 240
Kilometers
Figure 1: Property Location
Poker Property
Coordinate System: Yukon Albers
Scale 1:5,000,000
Cartography By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 7 2012
N
Yukon Territory
Northwest Territories
Dawson City
Mayo
Pelly Crossing
CanTung Mine
Poker Property
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Watson Lake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554000
N
POKER 36
YD116538
POKER 34
YD116536
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POKER 8
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POKER 4
YD116506
POKER 2
YD116504
POKER 11
YD116513
POKER 9
YD116511
POKER 7
YD116509
POKER 5
YD116507
POKER 3
YD116505
POKER 1
YD116503
6720000
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 2: Claims
Poker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 07 2012

4.2 Physiography and Climate

The Poker Property is located in the rugged glaciated terrain typical of the Selwyn Mountains and is centered around a fast flowing, deep creek that is a major tributary to Green Creek (Figure 3). Elevations range from 960 to 1,320 meters above sea level with the highest points along the peripheries of the north and south of the property and the lowest running down the center at creek level.

Outcrop is sparse to non-existent (<1% outcrop coverage) across much of the property. Rubblecrop and minor float can be found along some steep slopes and within the two creeks cutting the claim block. Overburden is often thick and the extremely prevalent moss provides excellent insulation for the permafrost that underlies a significant area of the property.

The climate is typical of the south-eastern Yukon (Table 2), with short, warm summers spanning from June to August, with highly variable daily temperatures, often ranging 10 degrees between daytime peaks and night time lows. As with most of the Yukon the long winters are marked with temperatures generally below -20°C and with an average snow depth of 40cm with maximum depths reached in February (Canadian Weather Office, 2012). Most of the snow melt occurs in April. The nearest weather station at Watson Lake provides the best data on climate and weather reports for the property. The Field Season typically stretches from late May to mid-October. The climate data used in this report is sourced from Environment Canada's Weather Office.

Table 2: Watson Lake Climate Data

	(June-August) **Summer**	*(September-October)* **Fall**	*(November-February)* **Winter**	*(April-May)* **Spring**	***Annual***
Average T (°C)	13.6 °C	3.5 °C	-19.9 °C	3.7 °C	*-2.9 °C*
Average Daily High	19.8 °C	8.35 °C	-14.5 °C	10.2 °C	*3.1 °C*
Average Daily Low	7.3 °C	-1.4 °C	-25.25 °C	-2.9 °C	*-8.8 °C*
Average Total Rainfall (mm)	156.3 mm	58.5 mm	0.8 mm	39.3 mm	*255.2 mm*
Average Total Snowfall (cm)	0.3 cm	23.5 cm	136.7 cm	16.1 cm	*196.5 cm*
Average Snow Depth	0 cm	1 cm	38.75 cm	16.5 cm	*21 cm*
Total Average Precipitation (mm)	156.5 mm	78.6 mm	101 mm	53.8 mm	*404.4 mm*

4.3 Access, Infrastructure and Local Resources

The Poker property is located approximately 30 km off of the Cantung mining road off of the Campbell Highway from Watson Lake and is currently accessible only by helicopter. Heavy forestation means that most landing sites are in close proximity to the creek that bisects the property.

The creek cutting the property is a major tributary of Green River and is a deep, fast-flowing water source and would be more than sufficient to source water for camps including larger more permanent field camps or drilling in proximity.

Watson Lake, with a population of approximately 1,500 (Yukon Bureau of Statistics, 2011), is the nearest full service community and is accessed by the Alaska Highway, a major all-weather highway extending from Whitehorse. Services from Watson include food, accommodation, hardware supplies, fuel, helicopter and fixed wing services and government services.

The 2011 exploration fly camp was supplied and mobilized out of Whitehorse and the McQuesten airstrip and was supported by helicopter (Heli-dynamics Ltd.) out of the larger Northern Tiger owned and operated Sonora Gulch exploration camp. The camp was located at 6721822N and 552821E (UTM NAD83, Zone 9) and the helicopter pad was cut just across the creek from the camp site. The space afforded by the cutting was sufficient to land a Bell 206 helicopter. No buildings, tents or supplies were left on site.

5.0 History

The Poker 1-36 claims were staked, along with several other small 'satellite properties', in February 2010 by Northern Tiger Resources Inc. based on the 3Ace high-grade gold discovery in 2006. Their location was chosen on the basis of anomalous stream sediment samples from the Yukon geological survey's 2003 regional geochemical survey (Heon, 2003) and the current understanding of the regional geology and structural conditions.

Poker was staked as one of 7 satellite properties of the Northern Tiger owned 3Ace property. The 3Ace property area, located approximately 110 km north of Joker, was originally explored by Hudson Bay Exploration in the late 1990s during which time soil grids delineated high gold anomalies. After the original claims were allowed to lapse due to decreased interest in gold, Alex McMillan, a Yukon prospector, staked a series of claims that has now become the 3Ace property. After his discovery of a large quartz vein with abundant visible free gold, Northern Tiger Resources optioned the property from him in 2010.

There has been a long standing tradition of exploration within the rocks of the Selwyn Basin in the Yukon. Historically, most of this exploration was focused on stratabound exhalative lead and zinc deposits, with lesser tungsten, and silver deposits and one notable jade mine (The King Arctic Mine). Most of the historic work in the region began in the 1950s when exploration, which was originally focused on copper, revealed the massive sulfide lead-zinc and tungsten deposits scattered throughout the region (Cantung 43-101). The nearest mine to the property is the Cantung tungsten mine, located 140 km northeast of the Joker property that was operational between the years of 1962 and 1968. It was closed down due to low tungsten prices but was recently reopened by the North American Tungsten Corporation in 2001 and remains in production to this day.

The only other notable gold prospect currently known in the area is the Harlan deposit. Despite its relatively short history, the Harlan property has changed hands quite rapidly since its discovery and staking in 1997 by Viceroy Exploration. After one field season consisting primarily of geochemical and geophysical work NovaGold Resources Inc. acquired 100% interest in the Harlan Property in 1999. NovaGold conducted a geological and geochemical evaluation of the property and the property lay dormant for several years. In 2005, in response to rising interest in exploration within the Yukon and increasing commodity prices, Alexco Resources Inc. acquired the Harlan Property and carried out geologic mapping, soil sampling and ground magnetic surveying in 2006. Most recently Golden Predator signed an option agreement with Alexco in 2010 and the exploration is still ongoing. Unlike at the 3Ace property the gold on the Harlan property seems to be associated with elevated bismuth and appears to have a close spatial correlation with abundant Tombstone-aged intrusions (Shulze & Johnson, 2000).

Despite the history of work in the region, the Poker property has no history of work apart from the regional government survey work and, as such, is a grass-roots prospect.

6.0 Geological Setting

6.1 Regional Geology

The property is underlain by rocks of the Selwyn Basin. The Selwyn Basin is a strongly deformed and thrust faulted package that is sandwiched between the Mackenzie foreland fold-and-thrust belt and the displaced elements of the ancient North American continental margin (Mair, et al., 2006). The rocks of the Selwyn basin represent shallow-shelf to off-shelf marine clastic and sediments of Neoproterozoic to Jurassic age (Shulze & Johnson, 2000) and were deposited in a divergent margin setting (Mair, et al., 2006). While the Selwyn Basin has seen less concentrated efforts than the neighbouring Tintina rocks, several workers, most notably John Mair and Craig Hart, have made efforts to consolidate the geological and tectonic history of the Selwyn Basin. Most of these efforts have been concentrated in the northwestern regions of the rock package but the general frameworks these efforts provide give a window into the history of the entire package.

Most of the western Selwyn Basin is underlain by the Neoproterozoic to Early Cambrian Hyland group, which consists predominantly of gritty quartz sandstone, shale and carbonate rocks. Gordey and Anderson (1993) have interpreted this package of rock as belonging to a broad turbidite fan. Overlying the Hyland Group is the Cambrian to Middle Devonian Gull Lake Formation, a thick succession consisting primarily of shale that likely represents basinal sediments. This is, in turn, overlain by the Rabbitkettle Formation, which consists of Late Cambrian to Early Ordovician laminated silicious limestones to siltstones and the Early Ordovician to Early Devonian Road River group carbonaceous shales, cherts and dolomitic mudstones (Mair, et al., 2006).

The style of sedimentation shifted in the Early to Middle Devonian with the onset of rifting. This resulted in the formation of uplifted blocks and fault-bound basins. During these rifting events the Earn group, characterised by complex stratigraphy including internal unconformities and rapid facies changes, was deposited in the deep, restricted basins that resulted (Mair, et al., 2006). Overlying the Earn group are isolated belts of Mississippian aged quartz-rich clastic rocks including the Keno Hill Quartzite, Tsichu Group and Globe Quartzite.

During the development of the Selwyn Basin, there were three basic alkali volcanic episodes in the Cambrian, Early to Middle Ordovician and Middle to Late Devonian. This volcanism is thought to coincide with a subsiding continental margin setting with intermittent rifting and extension. It was during these episodes that most of the shale-hosted Pb-Zn ± Ba deposits found throughout the region were formed (Mair, et al., 2006).

Orogenesis commenced with the closing of the Slide Mountain Ocean in the Permian and the subsequent accretion of the allocthonous Yukon Tanana Terrane which is estimated to have continued into the middle Triassic (Beranek & Mortensen, 2008). The ongoing accretion of the Yukon Tanana Terrane placed the strata of the Selwyn Basin well inboard of the continental margin and resulted in large scale thrusting and folding to accommodate the shortening (Mair, et al., 2006). Within the rocks of the Selwyn Basin, most of the shortening was accommodated along two gently dipping detachments, the Robert Service and Tombstone thrust faults. While the Dawson thrust fault, also a major regional

scale fault, is thought to be a basin-bounding normal fault present during the deposition of the Selwyn basin rocks that was reactivated during the orogeny, shows significantly less reverse displacement than the Robert Service and Tombstone thrusts. The initial shortening was oriented broadly orthogonal to the continental margin which then transitioned to NW directed movement during the later stages of deformation.

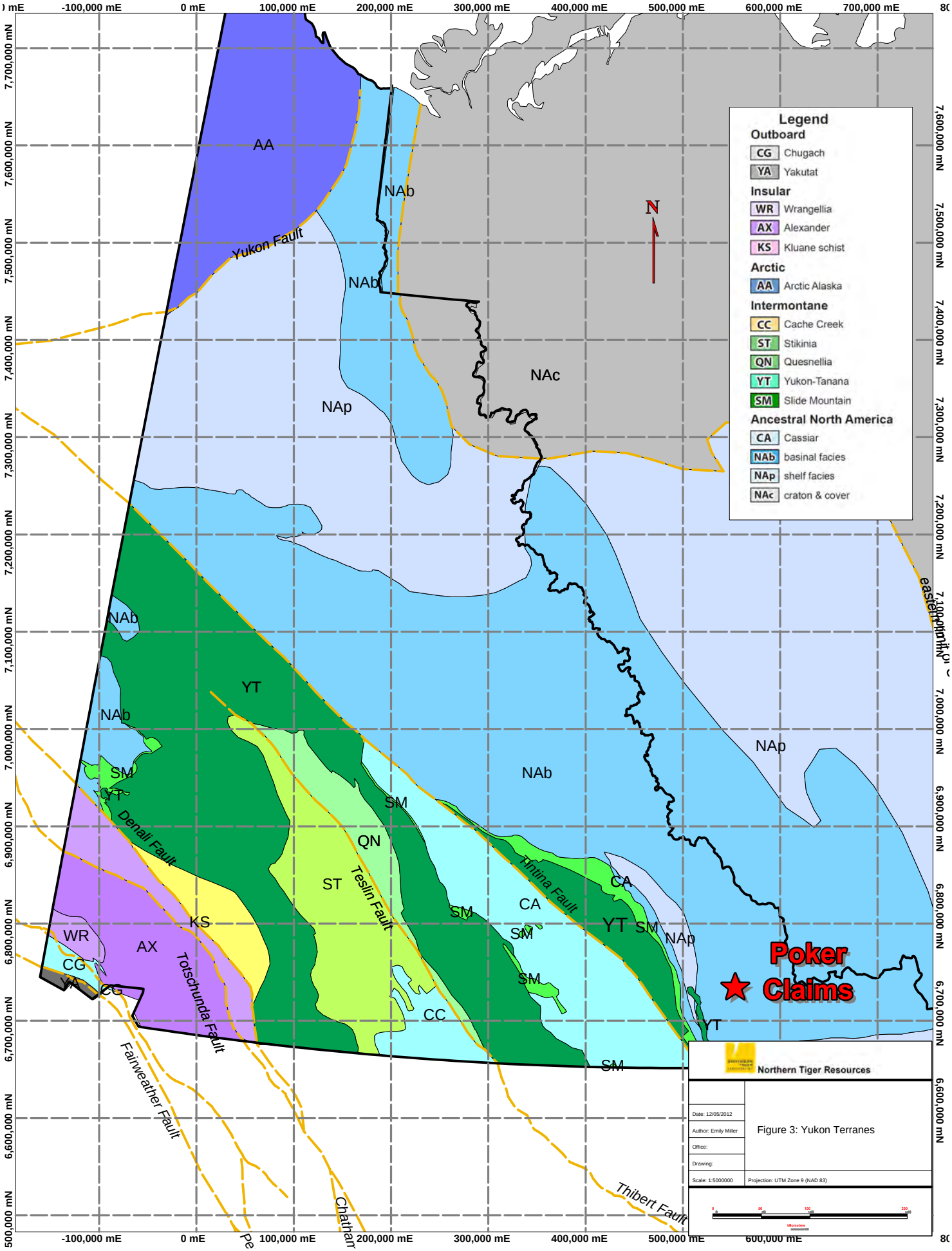
Unlike in the nearby Yukon Tanana terrane, the mid-Cretaceous magmatism of the Tombstone-Tungsten magmatic belt throughout the Selwyn followed the end of ductile deformation (Mair, et al., 2006). Further to the west in the core of the orogen the mid-Cretaceous magmatism was associated with a NS-SE –oriented, post-collisional extension. This extension is thought to have driven the NW-directed shear that resulted in the creation of many late dextrally offset faults including the large offset observed on the reactivated Tintina Fault (Mair, et al., 2006).

6.2 Property Geology

Poker is heavily vegetated and therefore has limited outcrop exposure. Outcrop is concentrated within and surrounding the river channel and along steeper cliffs. Unfortunately, due to the extremely wet season and consequent depth and speed of the river, crossing was problematic except in very select locations.

The rock was almost exclusively a dark grey to black phyllite with slightly lesser coarser-grained intervals of siltstone some of which appears to have limy intervals. Abundant but small white quartz veins ranging from millimetres in width to approximately five centimetres were observed throughout the outcrops.

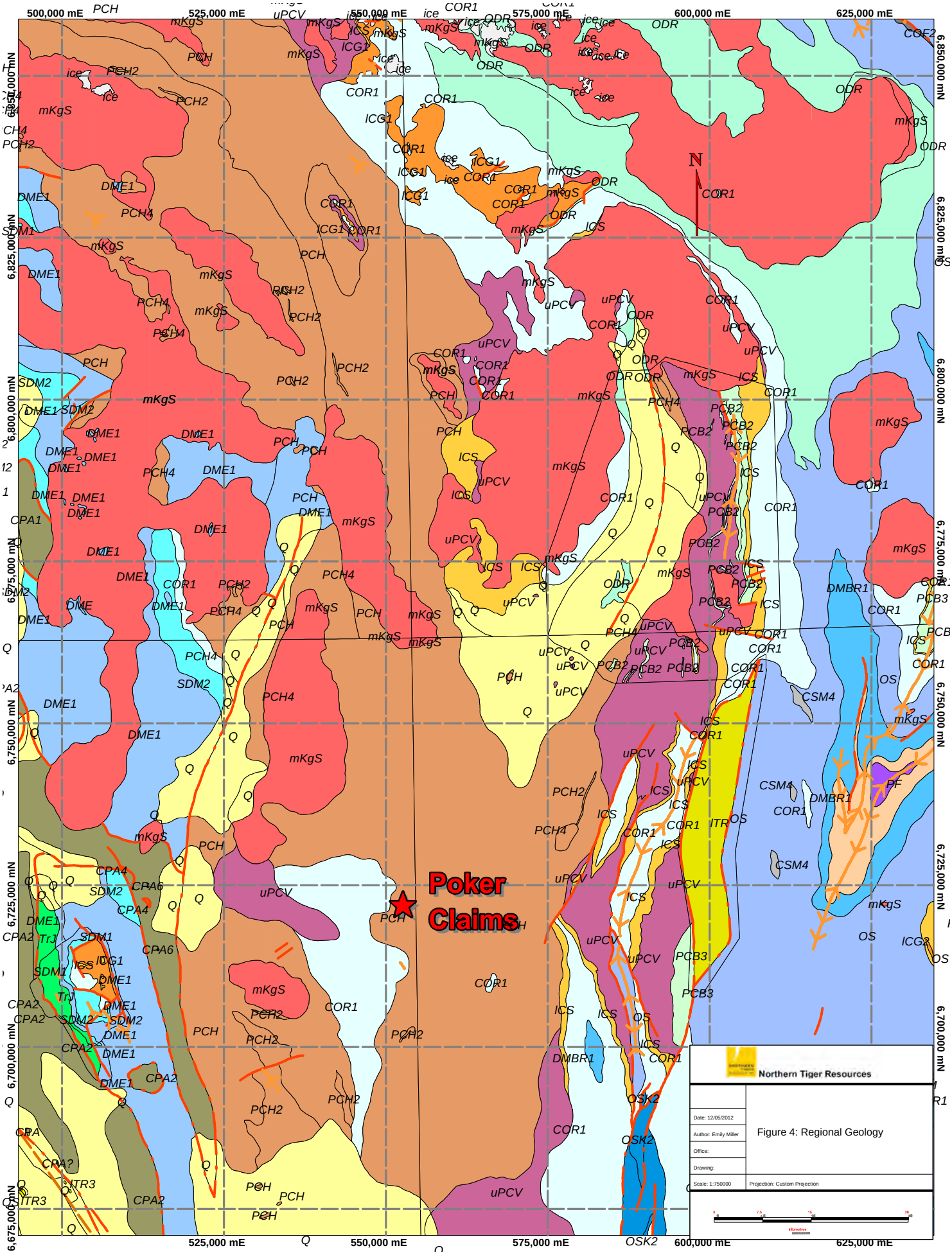
From the work completed during 2011, it appears that the property is underlain almost exclusively by phyllites and siltstones, which, judging from their range and extent are likely members of the Narchilla formation. More detailed regional work in the area will likely provide evidence to confirm or deny this association.



Northern Tiger Resources

Date: 12/05/2012	Figure 3: Yukon Terranes
Author: Emily Miller	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:5000000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

0 50 100 200 kilometres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N
Poker Claims
Northern Tiger Resources
Date: 12/05/2012
Author: Emily Miller
Office:
Drawing:
Scale: 1:750000
Projection: Custom Projection
Figure 4: Regional Geology

Table 3: Regional Geology Legend

QUATERNARY	**Quaternary**	**Q**	unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits
MID-CRETACEOUS	**Selwyn Suite Plutonics**	**mKSg**	resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspasr) biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite and minor quartz diorite; minor leuco-quartz monzonite and syenite **(Selwyn Suite)**
DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN	**Earn**	**DME**	complex assemblage of submarine fan and channel deposits (1), (5) within black siliceous shale and chert (2), (4) and including separated small occurrences of felsic volcanic rocks (3); barite common, and many occurrences of stratiform Pb-Zn
SILURIAN TO MIDDLE DEVONIAN	**McEvoy**	**SDM**	buff, platy siltstone (1) overlain by carbonate and quartzite (2)
ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN	**Road River - Selwyn**	**ODR**	black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 **(Road River Gp.)**
UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN	**Rabbitkettle**	**COR1**	thin bedded, wavy banded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite; limestone intraclast breccia and conglomerate; massive to laminated, grey quartzose siltstone and chert and rare black slate; local mafic flows, breccia, and tuff **(Rabbitkettle)**
LOWER CAMBRIAN	**Sekwi**	**lCS**	limestone, locally wavy bedded and nodular; limestone conglomerate slope breccia; massive grey dolostone; medium- to thick-bedded quartz sandstone; purple siltstone; bright orange weathering, fine crystalline dolostone **(Sekwi)**
UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN	**Hyland**	**PCH**	consists upwards of coarse turbiditic clastics (1), limestone (2) and fine clastics typified by maroon and green shale (3); may include younger (4) units; includes scattered mafic volcanic rocks (5) **(Hyland Gp.)**
UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN	**Vampire**	**uPCV**	dark brown weathering. thin-bedded, argillaceous fine-grained sandstone and siltstone, minor interbedded medium- to coarse grained white to light grey orthoquartzite; phyllite, slate, and argillite **(Vampire)**

7.0 2011 Exploration

The 2011 field season was geared towards conducting a first-pass assessment of the property. This involved stream sediment sampling, prospecting and rock sampling.

7.1 Silt Sampling

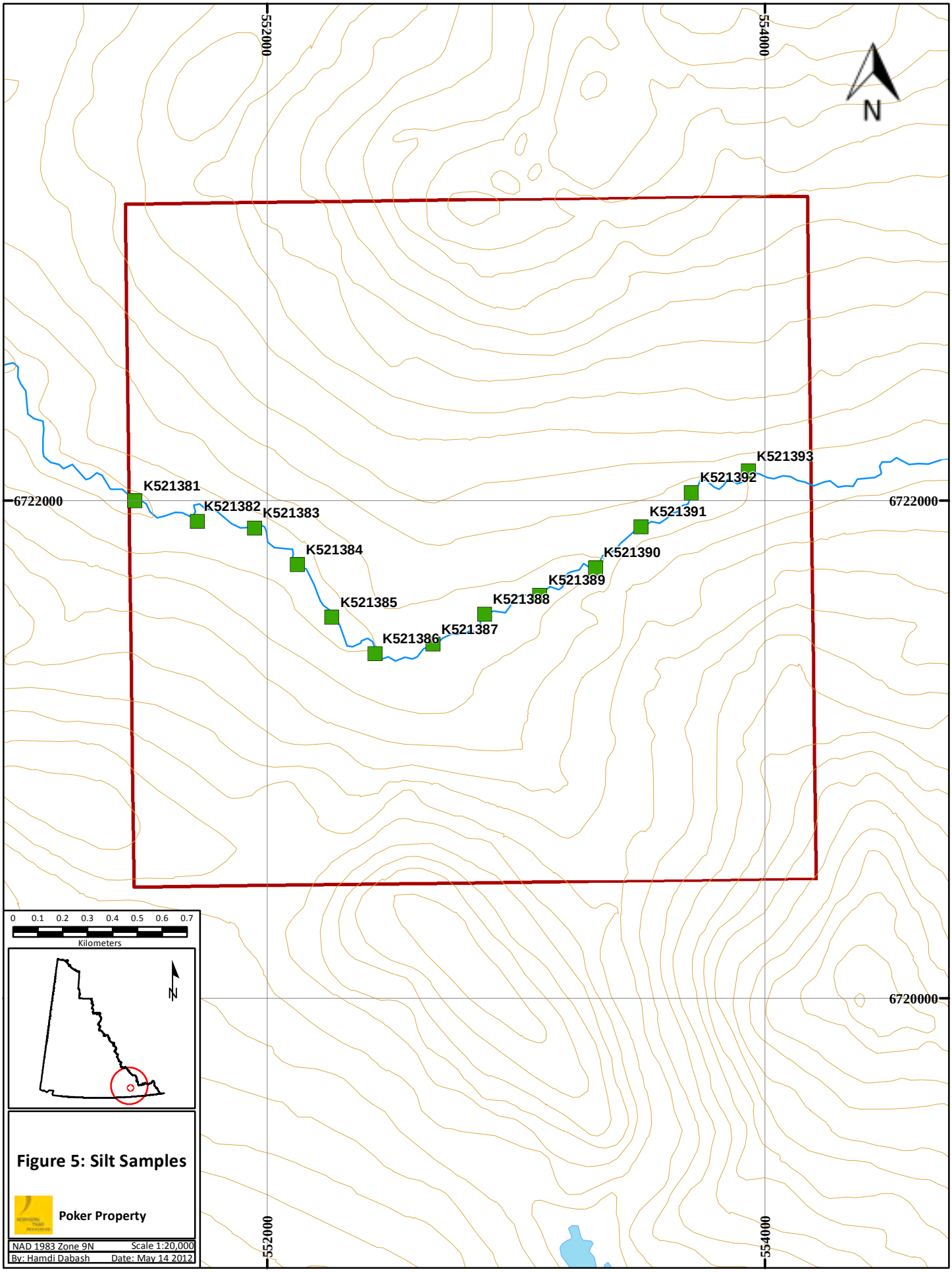
A total of 13 silts were taken from sand bars along the length of the property. Unfortunately the fast flowing nature of the creek meant that it was not an ideal candidate for stream sediment sampling. Attempts were made to focus on sample sites where deposition appeared to be the primary process. The creek bisects the property, flowing from the east to the west.

Silts were collected with a shovel and gold pan. Samples were panned down lightly to remove the clays, light material and any organic material and larger pebbles were removed by hand; as we had no sieves in the field bags were filled to capacity in order to ensure sufficient fine content of the samples. The concentrated nature of the samples should hopefully serve to accentuate any anomalous values and help offset the less than ideal nature of many of the sample sites that may cause dilution of values. However, care should be taken in the interpretation of chemistry that may have been affected by the removal of lighter weight grains, such as attempts to assess background rock geochemistry.

As the silt sampling of this property was decided upon only after observing the paucity of outcrop on the property, we did not have proper silt sampling bags, we therefore drained off the water by hand. Silts were taken in large plastic Ziploc bags; these were then wrapped in a larger plastic rock sample bag containing the bar-coded tyvek sample tag and labelled on the front and back with the sample number. Samples were individually zap-strapped into this plastic envelope form. This unfortunately necessitated additional drying at the lab during their preparation but otherwise worked very well.

The silt samples returned anomalous gold in the far west with K521381 and K521382 returning the highest Au and Ag values. K521382 returned the highest values in several elements of interest including Au, Mo and Pb. The stream sediments showed a slight zoning with Au anomalous in the west, corresponding with weakling anomalous silver. Mo and Pb were anomalous from the western to central areas and Ni was found almost exclusively in the center. As the eastern samples are mostly devoid of anamolous metals it seems likely that the source of these anomalies lies within, or at least near, the property boundary. In order to find the source of these anomalies it will be necessary to examine both the northern and southern slopes, in the areas where outcrop is unavailable a soil sampling grid may be the most efficient manner of examining the property.

It is possible, with the creek being as deep and fast running as it is, that these results may be displaced further downstream than they would be from a more ideal sediment sampling creek. It is difficult to estimate the average distance that sediments may have traveled prior to deposition and, as such, all that can be said is that these anomalies must have been sourced from somewhere further north than their current measurement points in the stream.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554000
N
6722000
6720000
K521381
K521382
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K521388
K521389
K521390
K521391
K521392
K521393
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 5: Silt Samples
Poker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012

Table 4: Silt Sampling

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	% Fines	Stream Width (m)	Date	Comments	Au ppb	Ag ppm	As ppm	Cu ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	Pb ppm
K521381	551470	6721999	75	1	17-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to NW	100	0.11	6.6	16.9	0.85	26.7	16.6
K521382	551721	6721917	90	4	17-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to W	169	0.11	14.6	32	2.09	30	27.7
K521383	551950	6721890	95	3	17-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to SW	17	0.07	4.5	16.4	0.58	19.7	12.3
K521384	552123	6721742	80	3	17-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to NW	29	0.03	11.1	20	1.14	31.7	18.7
K521385	552261	6721531	80	3.5	17-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to NW	11	0.04	12.3	23.3	1.82	34.4	20
K521386	552435	6721385	90	5	17-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to NW	6	0.07	5.5	12.4	0.53	19.4	10.4
K521387	552667	6721423	90	3	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to SW	8	0.04	12.3	20.2	1.17	33.6	17.5
K521388	552875	6721543	88	3	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to S/SW	8	0.11	13.9	21.8	1.55	34.2	19.2
K521389	553097	6721620	75	4	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to SW	5	0.06	12	17.5	1.1	32.9	17.9
K521390	553320	6721730	80	2.5	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to N/NW	6	0.04	9.4	15.2	0.74	29	13.7
K521391	553503	6721895	80	3	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to W		0.05	8.9	13.1	0.94	27.3	12.9
K521392	553706	6722032	75	3	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to S	8	0.06	6.4	11.2	0.55	21	10
K521393	553935	6722119	80	4	18-Jul-11	Moderate Flow to W/SW	6	0.04	10.8	12.9	0.75	27.5	12.5

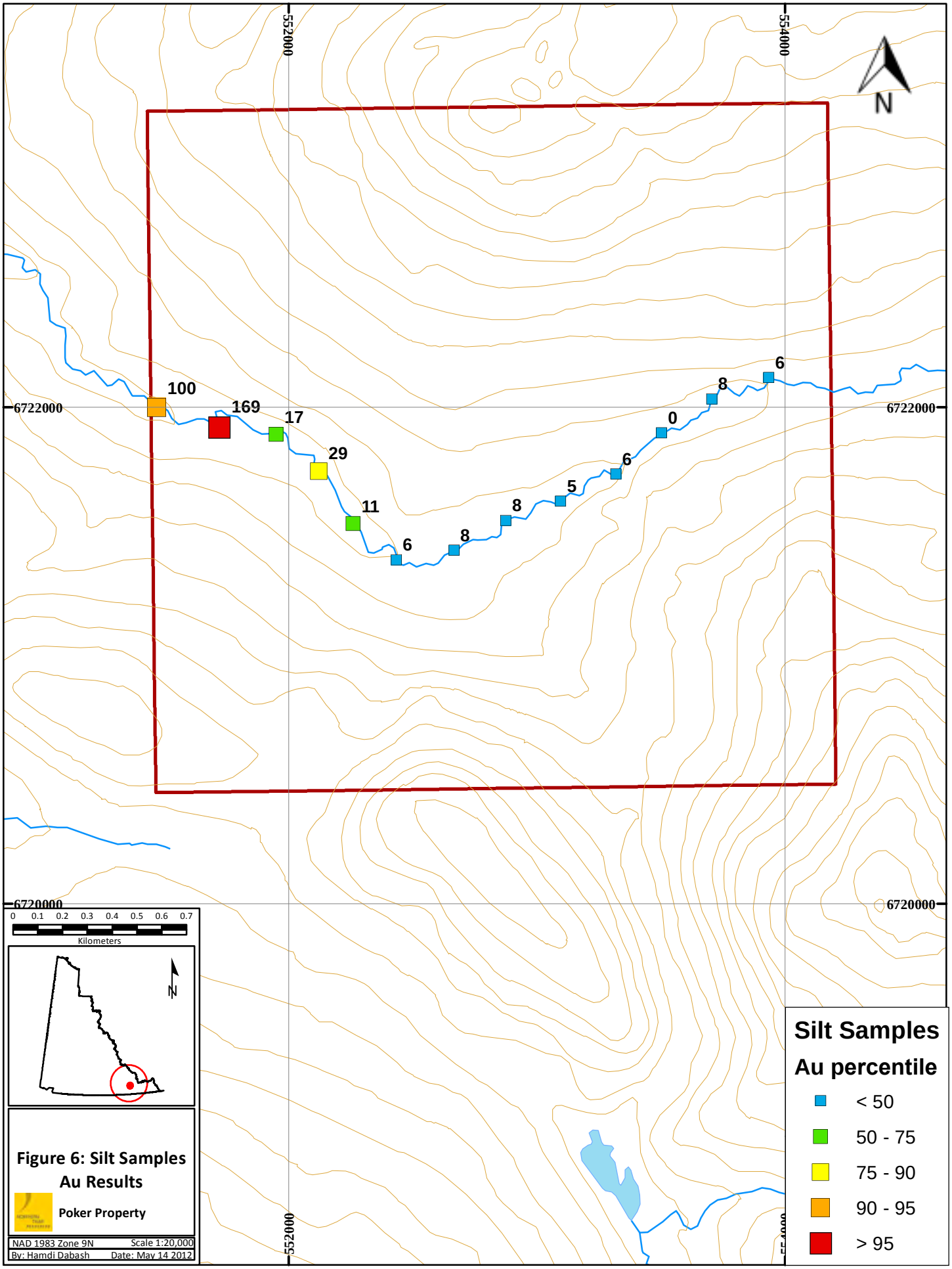


Figure 6: Silt Samples Au Results

Poker Property

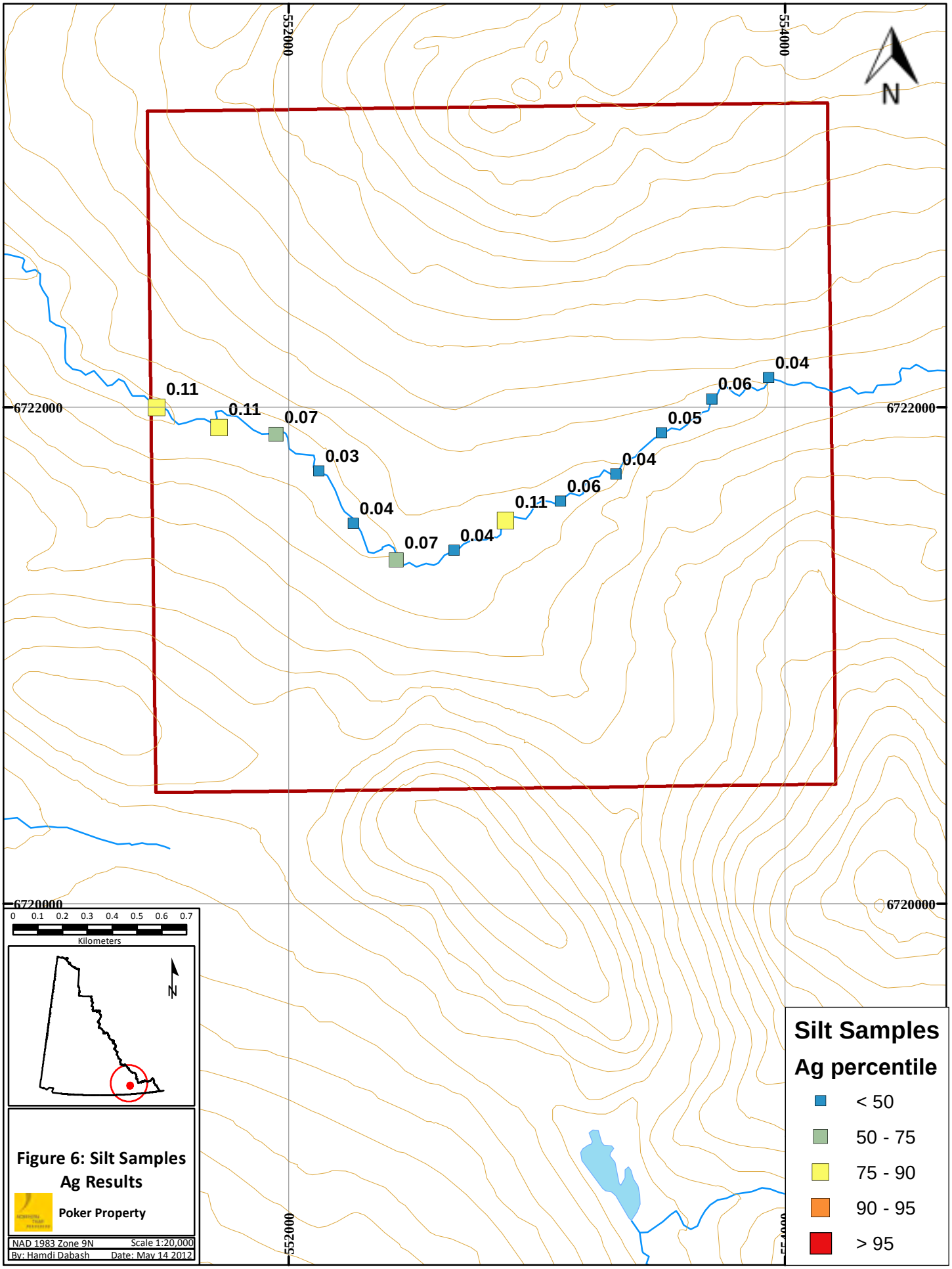
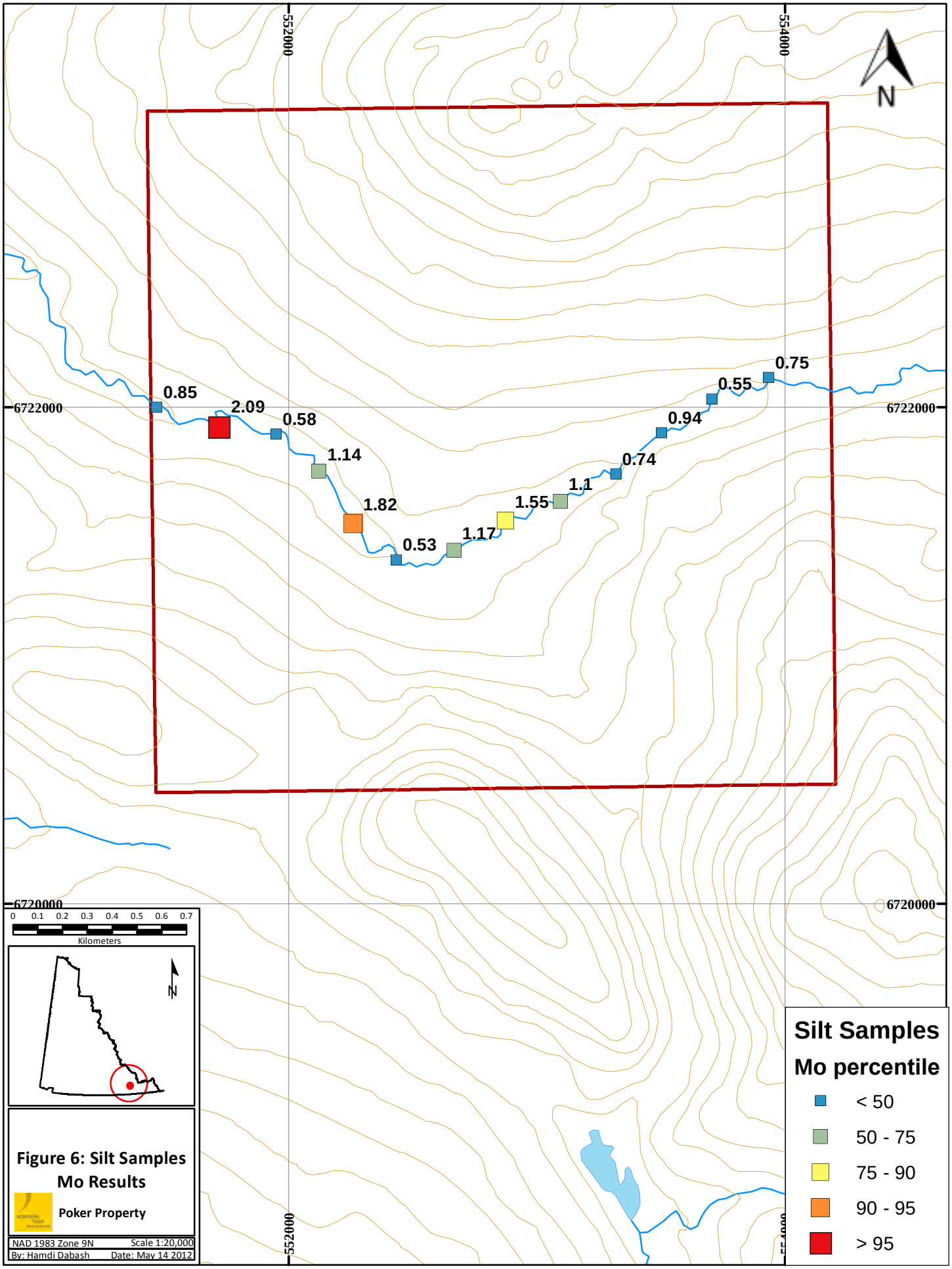


Figure 6: Silt Samples Ag Results


552000
554000
N
6722000
6720000
0.85
2.09
0.58
1.14
1.82
0.53
1.17
1.55
1.1
0.74
0.94
0.55
0.75
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Silt Samples
Mo percentile
< 50
50 - 75
75 - 90
90 - 95
> 95
Figure 6: Silt Samples
Mo Results
Poker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012

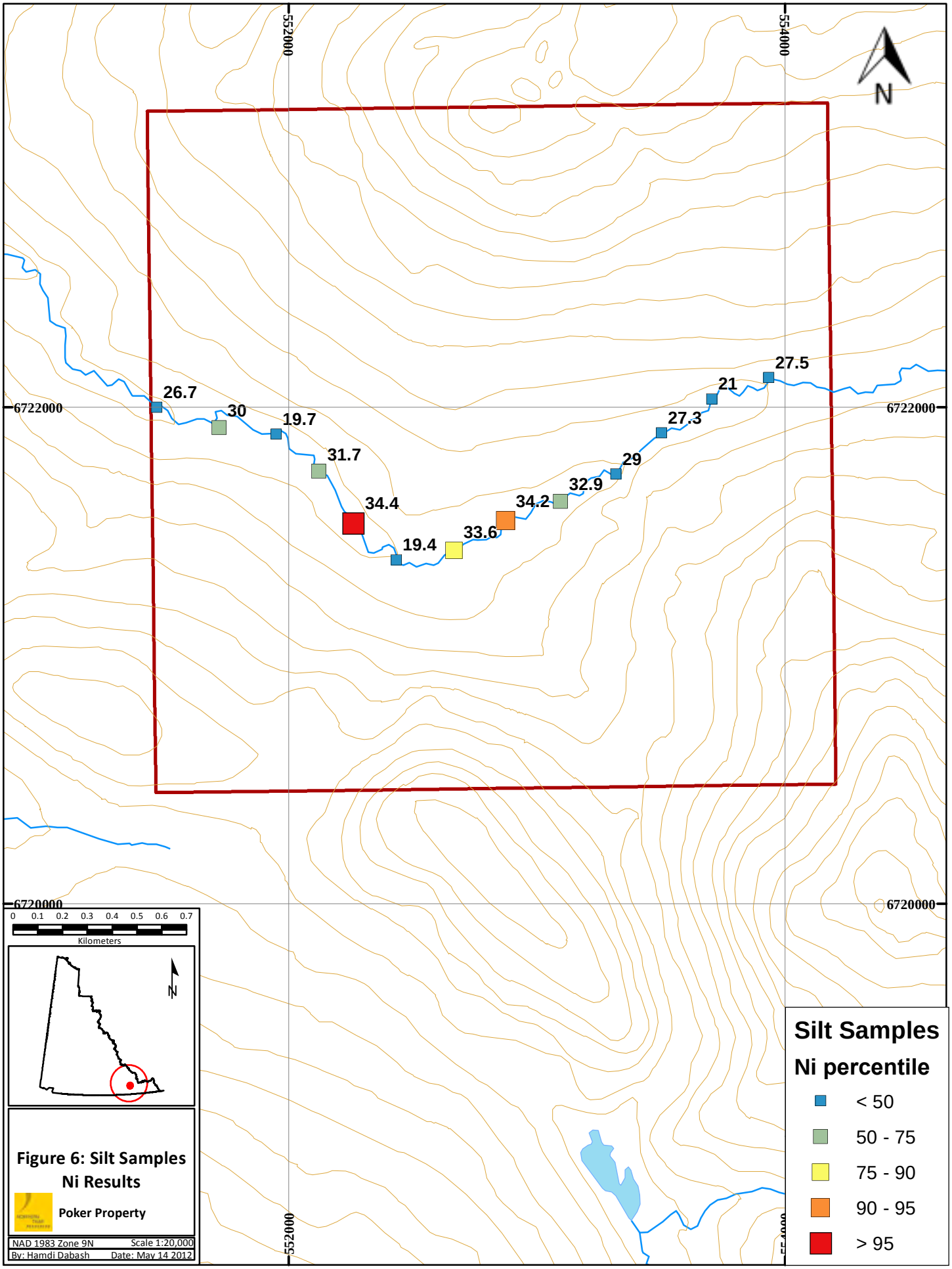


Figure 6: Silt Samples Ni Results

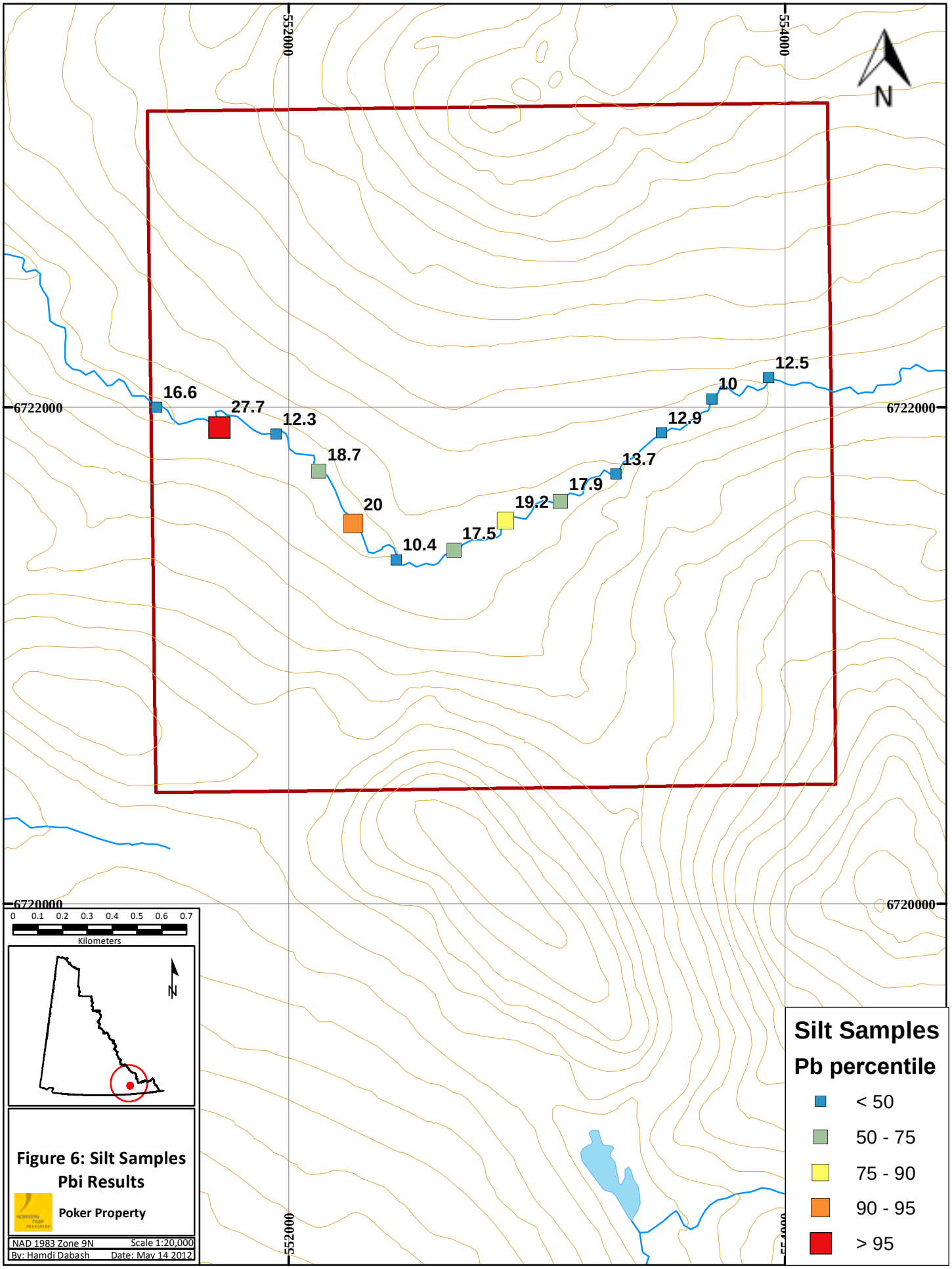


Figure 6: Silt Samples Pbi Results

7.3 Rock Samples and Mapping

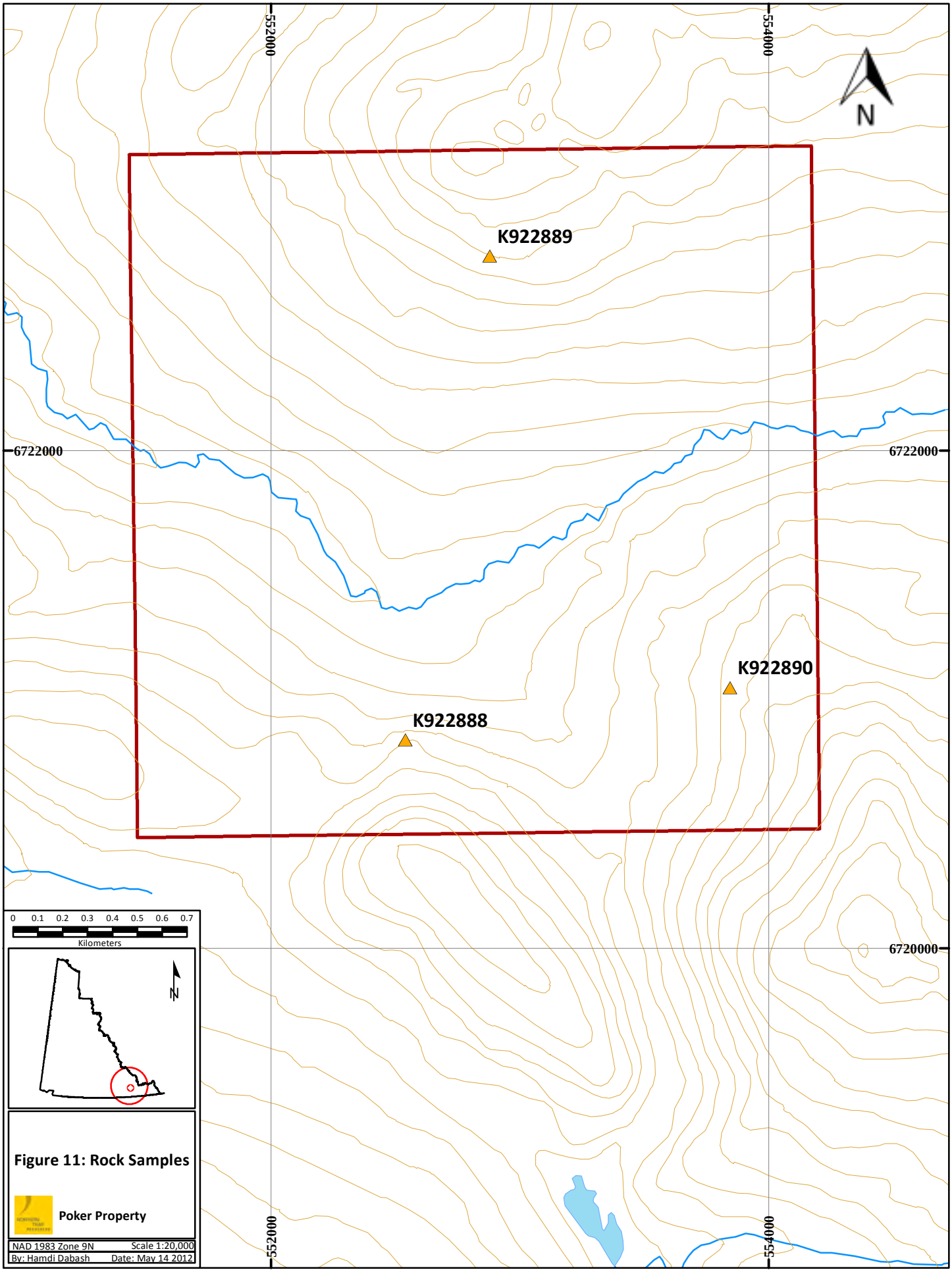
During the time on the property a small amount of time was devoted to examining the limited outcrop available. The majority of this outcrop was located near the peaks in the far north and south of the property (Figure 12). This examination showed that the property is underlain primarily by a mixture of variably altered and quartz-veined phyllite and sandstone.

The northernmost sample, K922889, showed the highest concentration of elements of interest including elevated values of Co, Li, Mo, Ni and W. Co was also elevated in the southeast and Mo was elevated in the south central. While it is difficult to make any vast pronouncements from the tiny number of samples available this would seem to suggest that the anomalous values seen in the stream sediments may, at least partially, be sourced from the northern portion of the property.

Further mapping and sampling will be required to verify these results and to determine whether there is anything of interest on the property.

Table 5: 2011 Rock Samples and Outcrop

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Li ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
K922888	552541	6720838	Tan-coloured carbonate-altered and silicified sandstone. Abundant quartz veining.	1	.03	.07	4.2	0.29	2.2	0.1
K922889	552881	6722782	Abundantly quartz-veined phyllite. With moderate silicification	1	.08	2.1	127	0.34	5.0	0.6
K922890	553846	6721048	Dark grey, carbonate-rich sandstone	3	.02	1.4	6.8	0.06	2.4	0.1


552000
554000
N
K922889
6722000
6722000
K922890
K922888
6720000
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 11: Rock Samples
Poker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012
552000
554000

7.4 Sample Preparation and Analysis

All samples were shipped with bar-coded sample tags within bags that were labelled on both sides with the sample number and were stored underneath a tarp until being picked up by the helicopter for shipment. Samples were then shipped in rice bags. All samples were sent to ALS Chemex, an iso certified laboratory with a prep lab in Whitehorse to which samples were taken directly.

Soils and stream sediments were screened to -180um and a minimum of 1g of the fine portion underwent aqua regia digestion followed by a combination of ICP-AES and ICP-MS analysis yielding data for 51 elements. To assess the gold content a super-trace method, optimised for gold balues between 0.0001-0.1 ppm was used. In this method a 50 g sample underwent aqua regia, again with analysis by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-AE.

Rocks were pulverized to 85% <75 um and a four acid "near-total" digestion was used on a minimum of 1 g of sample prior to ICP-MS and ICP-AES analysis. The gold in the rocks was analysed using a Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish on a 50g sample. This analysis is ideal for the analysis of gold within 0.001-10 ppm.

Due to the extremely preliminary, prospecting nature of the survey of the property, no QAQC samples were added to the shipments and the laboratory QAQC was deemed sufficient, however should the property undergo further exploration QAQC samples ought to be selected and added with at least one blank, one standard, and one lab coarse duplicate per batch as a check on data quality to provide confidence in the data retrieved for moving forward through the next stages of exploration.

8.0 Discussion and Conclusion

The Poker property is a very new prospect about which very little is currently known. It is very interesting as the geology appears to be within the same rock package seen across the nearby 3Ace property and the nature of the veining is very, very reminiscent of the veining on that property. The question that needs to be answered is whether any of the generations of veins on the property are mineralised. There are sniffs of a mineralised system within the area but further exploration is needed to determine whether Joker holds the potential or if it is simply showing us the edge of something that is in an as yet un-explored area.

Poker, along with its fellow satellite properties, are meant to provide a window into an area that is, as of yet, an almost complete unknown and with additional work is likely to reveal a good deal of potential and provide insights into the larger system that controls the mineralisation at the nearby 3Ace and Sprogge properties, especially given its geological similarity.

The stream sediments showed a slight zoning with Au anomalous in the west, corresponding with weakling anomalous silver. Mo and Pb were anomalous from the western to central areas and Ni was found almost exclusively in the center. As the eastern samples are mostly devoid of anamolous metals it seems likely that the source of these anomalies lies within, or at least near, the property boundary. In order to find the source of these anomalies it will be necessary to examine both the northern and southern slopes, in the areas where outcrop is unavailable a soil sampling grid may be the most efficient manner of examining the property.

The next season at Poker should be concentrated on extracting any information available from the limited exposure. This should be accompanied by other methods focused on getting information about the geology and mineralisation that underlies the thick overburden over the majority of the property. This should almost certainly include a soil grid accompanied by rough mapping via rock chips in the soil. If the airborne geophysical survey that was begun this year on the nearby Northern Tiger properties is continued it would be very advisable to spend the day required to fly the Joker property along with the other satellite properties that were missed by this year's survey that was sadly limited by inclement weather.

If soil sampling reveals any zones of interest it may be worth examining the possibility of hand-trenching to try to gain insight into the underlying bedrock and the source or mineralising structures behind any of the anomalous values. Due to the grass-roots and vegetation-covered nature of the area which hinders surface exploration it will likely be most effective to consider the data from all of the "satellite" properties together as a whole to help pinpoint the most prospective areas within and surrounding the currently staked claims.

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Available at: http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/Projections2011.pdf
[Accessed February 2012].

Appendix 1: Statement of Qualifications

I, Emily Miller, certify that:

1. I am a geologist residing at #2304 144 West 14th Street, North Vancouver, BC.
2. I have been actively engaged in mineral exploration in the Yukon Territory since 2006 and I have been involved full-time in mineral exploration in Canada since the spring of 2008.
3. I graduated with distinction from the University of Alberta with a degree of Bachelor of Science with a Specialization in Geology in 2008.
4. I am a Geologist in Training registered with APEGGA (member Number 85042).
5. I have prepared this report on the basis of data received from Northern Tiger Resources and Precision Geosurveys Inc. and I have no reason to believe any of the data provided is in error.
6. I am the author of this report titled "Assessment Report on the 2011 Geological and Geochemical Programs, Poker Property, Southeastern Yukon".
7. I was employed by Northern Tiger for the entirety of the 2011 field season, and completed work on several of their Watson Lake properties
8. I have no direct or indirect interest in the properties or securities of Northern Tiger Resources Inc. or affiliated companies, nor do I expect to acquire such interest.

Dated April 20, 2012

Emily Miller, BSc.

Appendix 2: Statement of Expenditure

Northern Tiger Resources Inc.

Exploration Expenditure Details

1 February through 9 November 2011

3:35 PM
11/09/2011
Accrual Basis

	Type	Date	Num	Name	Memo	Class	Amount			
5700 · Exploration expenses										
5710 · Expl - Geology										
	General Journal	30/04/2011	Q1-27		Expense exploration costs under IFRS - Q1	Poker	26.47			
	General Journal	29/07/2011	Q3-76		R. Lalonde July 11 - 26, 2011 Payroll	Poker	2,343.16			
Total 5710 · Expl - Geology							2,369.63			
5715 · Expl - Transportation & Travel										
	Bill	01/08/2011	GHExpMay27-Jul18/11	Hayes, Greg	GH Exp - Rental Vehicles	Poker	1,805.00			
Total 5715 · Expl - Transportation & Travel							1,805.00			
5716 · Expl - Helicopter										
	Bill	16/07/2011	11721	Heli Dynamics Ltd	joker - poker - 3 aces	Poker	1,250.00			
	Bill	19/07/2011	11727	Heli Dynamics Ltd	3 Ace - Poker - Joker	Poker	1,500.00			
	Bill	22/07/2011	11733	Heli Dynamics Ltd	Pic up alex @ poker	Poker	1,000.00			
	Bill	22/07/2011	11733	Heli Dynamics Ltd	Poker to 45km to poker to 3ace/pickup crews	Poker	3,125.00			
	Bill	31/07/2011	51930	Trans North Helicopters	Pax and Gear to Fly Camps	Poker	2,949.38			
Total 5716 · Expl - Helicopter							9,824.38			
5719 · Expl - Camp & Accomodations										
	Bill	19/08/2011	2011-001	McMillan, Alex	One day of building ice bridge for mobilization of eq	Poker	450.00			
Total 5719 · Expl - Camp & Accomodations							450.00			
5730 · Expl - Geochemistry										
	Bill	28/08/2011	2359081	ALS Chemex	3/5 Rock (Poker/Joker)	Poker	148.34	29.668	89.004	59.336
	Bill	21/09/2011	2368834	ALS Chemex	13 Sediment	Poker	491.54			
Total 5730 · Expl - Geochemistry							639.88			
5760 · Expl - Fuel										
	Bill	01/08/2011	GHExpMay27-Jul18/11	Hayes, Greg	GH Exp - Fuel for Rentals	Poker	159.04			
Total 5760 · Expl - Fuel							159.04			
5790 · Expl - Sampling										
	General Journal	29/07/2011	Q3-76		J. Lushman July 11 - 26, 2011 Payroll	Poker	2,734.26			
	General Journal	29/07/2011	Q3-76		P. Noseworthy July 11 - 26, 2011 Payroll	Poker	2,734.25			
Total 5790 · Expl - Sampling							5,468.51			
5796 · - Exp - Workers compensation										
	General Journal	31/07/2011	Q2-99		Expense WCB	Poker	601.00			
Total 5796 · - Exp - Workers compensation							601.00			
Total 5700 · Exploration expenses							21,317.44			
TOTAL							**21,317.44**			**21,258.104**

Appendix 3: Assay Certificates

Note: Rock samples K922751 & K922752 are from the Joker property. See AR report #095852