NORTHERN TIGER RESOURCES INC.

Yukon Assessment Report

on the

2011 Geological and Geochemical Programs, Joker Property,

Southeastern Yukon

YD116575-YD116610 (Joker 1-36)

NTS 105A 09/16
60°44'50" N Latitude, 128°6'12" W Longitude
UTM (NAD 83): 548877 E, 6734973 N, Zone 9
Watson Lake Mining District
May 10, 2011

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1.0 Summary

The Joker 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.

Joker 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). 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.

The 2011 field season on the Joker property consisted of a week of first-pass grass-roots exploration including stream sediment sampling, two soil lines and minor prospecting. Due to the deep and fast flow of the creek that bisects the property exploration was limited to the northeast half of the property. The results returned background to weakly anomalous values in gold, bismuth, cobalt molybdenum and tungsten. While the gold values appeared to be concentrated in the southern half of the property the opposite was true of the other elements of interest in both the silts and soils, which showed anomalies in the north of the property that petered out to the south. This suggests that the southern half of the property may be the most prospective for gold while there may be a different mineralized system in the north that has a wider variation of elements of interest.

The property had very little outcrop exposure with the only outcrop observed during the week-long program located in the bank of the creek in the far north of the property. The two rock samples taken from this outcrop contained very low gold mineralization with the highest gold sample being 4ppb with mildly anomalous values in other elements including 1.59 ppm Bi, and 0.77 ppm Mo and the second sample returning 3.2 ppm Co, 41.5 ppm Li, 5.1 ppm Ni and 0.7 W.

For the next field season it is recommended that the other side of the property be examined, particularly the outcrop that was observed on the other side of the creek but that was inaccessible by

foot during this season. A few soil lines, mirroring those completed this season, on the other side of the creek would also help to ascertain from where the anomalies observed in the stream sediments are being sourced.

2.0 Introduction

The Joker 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.

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 geologist, one prospector and a field assistant. 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.

Due to the deep and fast flow of the creek that bisects the property exploration was limited to the northeast half of the property. The results returned background to weakly anomalous values in gold, bismuth, cobalt molybdenum and tungsten. While the gold values appeared to be concentrated in the southern half of the property the opposite was true of the other elements of interest in both the silts and soils, which showed anomalies in the north of the property that petered out to the south. This suggests that the southern half of the property may be the most prospective for gold while there may be a different mineralized system in the north that has a wider variation of elements of interest.

This field work was complemented by sampling completed on one of the other satellite properties, the Poker 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.

3.0 Disclaimer

The data collected during the 2011 field season was overseen and completed by the author of this report. Historical and regional geological data was compiled from various assessment reports and publications as cited throughout the report and listed in the bibliography at the end of the report. The author has not, to her knowledge, relied on the opinions or interpretations of persons who are not qualified.

4.0 Property Description and Location

4.1 Claims

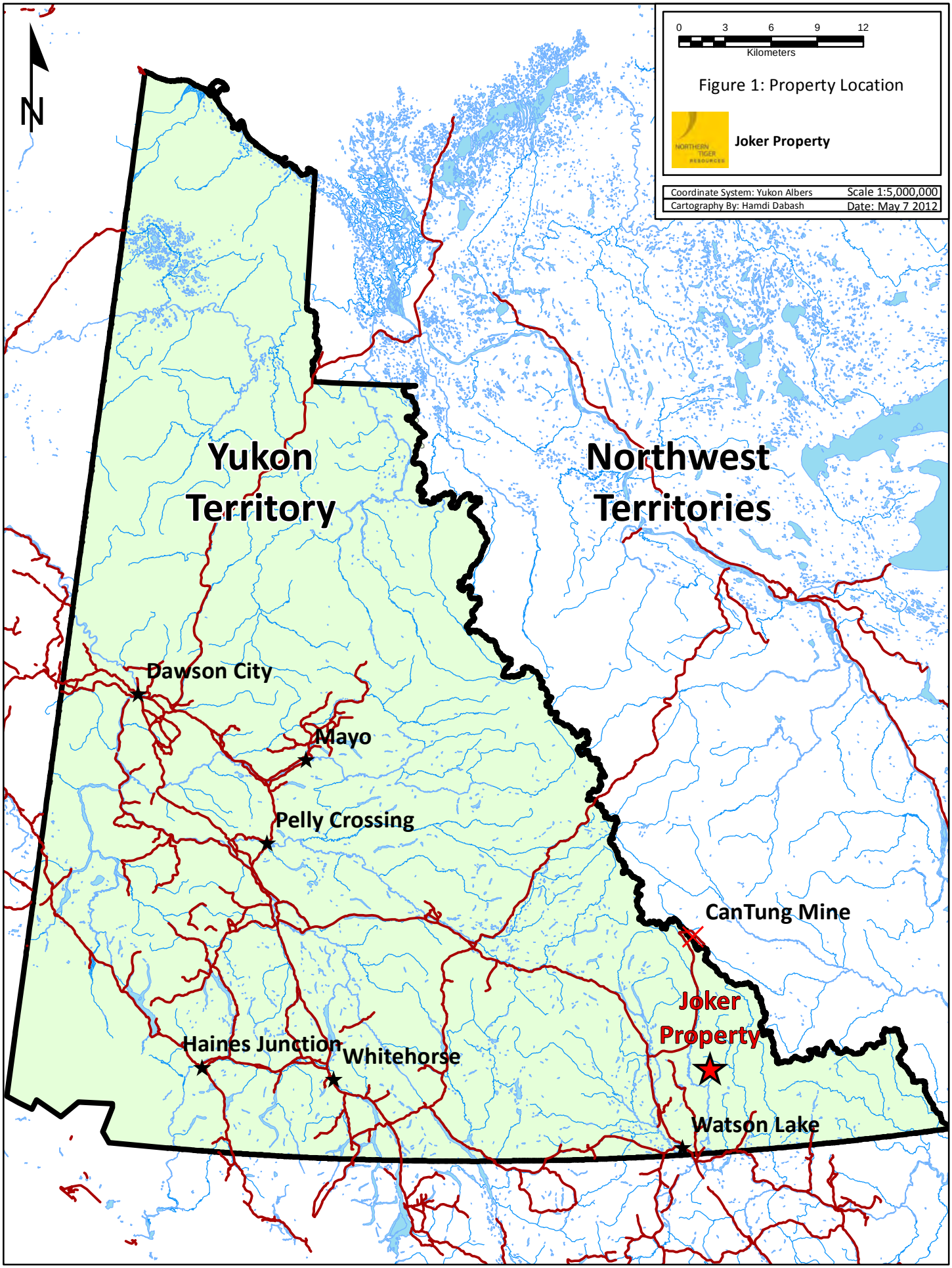
The Joker property is located in the far southeast of the Yukon Territory, approximately 84 kilometres northeast of Watson Lake, Yukon and is roughly 70 kilometres west of the border with the Northwest Territories (Figure 1). The property consists of 36 contiguous Yukon quartz mining claims covering 750 hectares. These claims are shown in Figure 2 and listed in Table 1. The property is centered at approximately 60°44'50" N Latitude, 128°6'12" W Longitude. 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 mobilised from the nearest point on the Cantung mining road.

Table 1: Joker Claim Status

Grant Numbers	Claim Name	Pervious Expiry Date	Updated Expiry date*
YD116575-YD116610	Joker 1 - 36	11/15/2016	

*Pending acceptance of this filing


0 3 6 9 12
Kilometers
Figure 1: Property Location
Joker 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
Joker Property
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Watson Lake

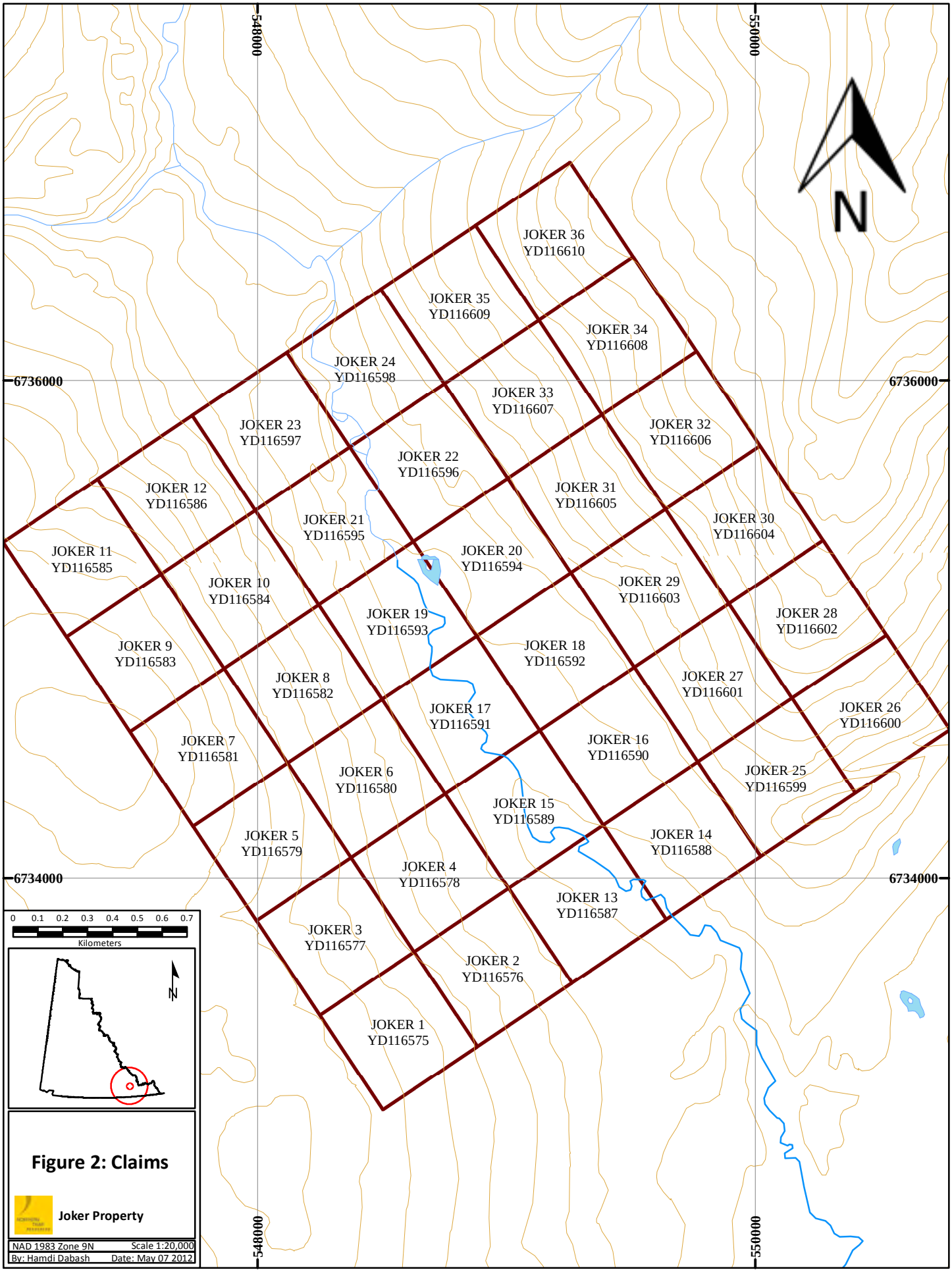


Figure 2: Claims

4.2 Physiography and Climate

The Joker 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 4,300 to 3,300 meters above sea level with the highest points along the peripheries of the northeast and southwest 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 Joker property is located approximately 35 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 Creek and is a deep, fast flowing water source with several tributaries in proximity to the property that 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 1500 (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 6735188 N and 548677 E and the helicopter pad was on a gravel bar with only minor cutting necessary for camp. The space afforded by the minor cutting was sufficient to easily land a Bell 206 helicopter. No buildings, tents or supplies were left on site.

5.0 History

The Joker 1-36 claims were staked, along with several other small 'satellite properties', in October 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 (Figure 3) from the Yukon geological survey's 2003 regional geochemical survey (Heon, 2003) and the current understanding of the regional geology and structural conditions.

Joker 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 Joker 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.

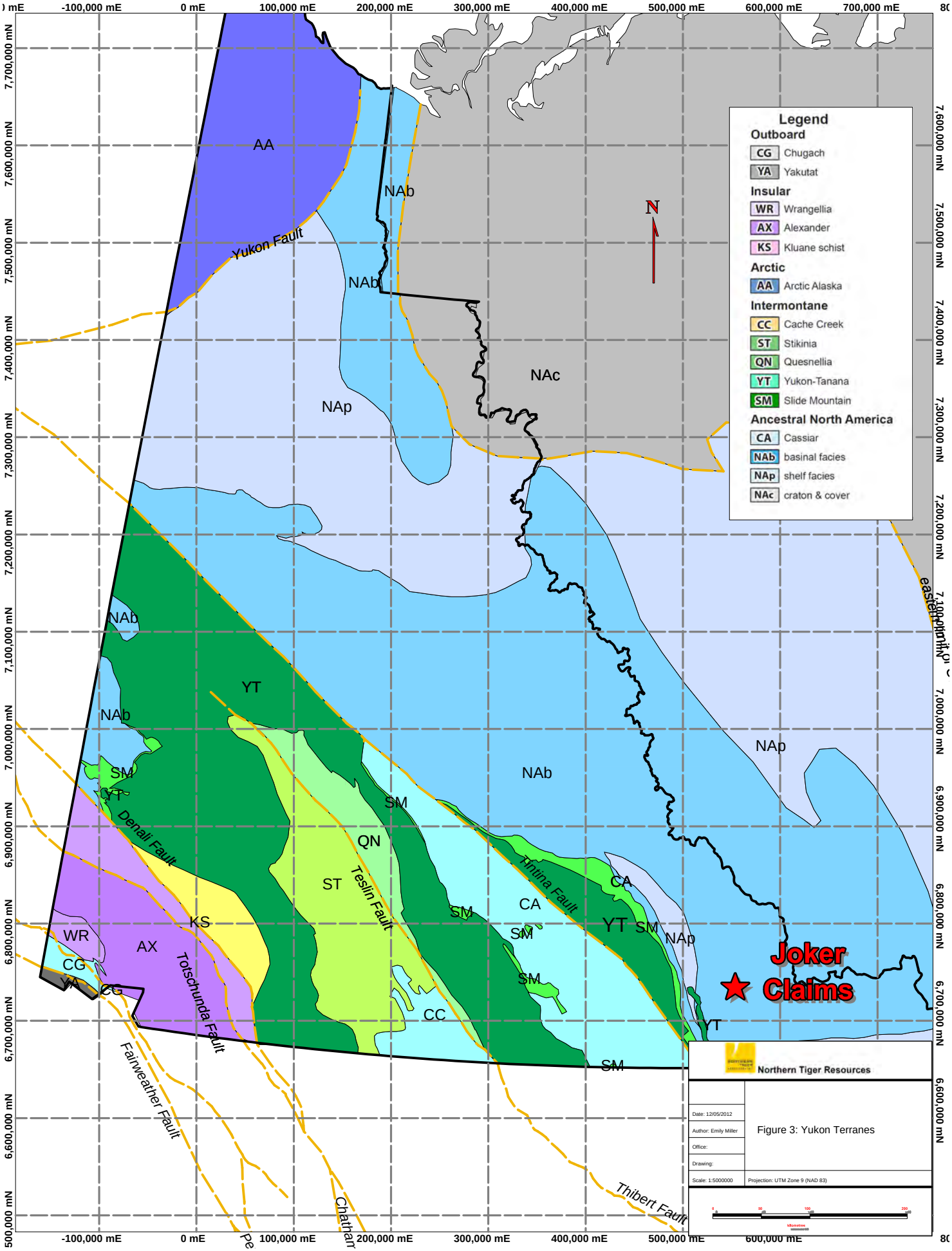
Unlike in the nearby Yukon Tanana terrane, the mid-Cretaceous magmatism of the Tombstone-Tungsten magmatic belt throughout the Selwyn followed the end of ductile deformation (Mair, et al., 2006). Further to the west in the core of the orogen the mid-Cretaceous magmatism was associated with a NS-SE –oriented, 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

Joker is heavily vegetated and therefore has limited outcrop exposure. Outcrop is concentrated almost exclusively within and surrounding the river channel, particularly on the outside bends and in the north of the property where it is met by a tributary. Unfortunately, due to the extremely wet season and consequent depth and speed of the river, crossing was problematic and only outcrop from the northeast side of the river was examined.

The rock was almost exclusively a dark grey to black phyllite with minor coarser-grained intervals of siltstone. Abundant but small white quartz veins ranging from millimetres in width to approximately five centimetres were observed throughout the outcrops. During the soil sampling rock chips were found to be almost exclusively composed of similar phyllitic material with occasional quartz fragments.

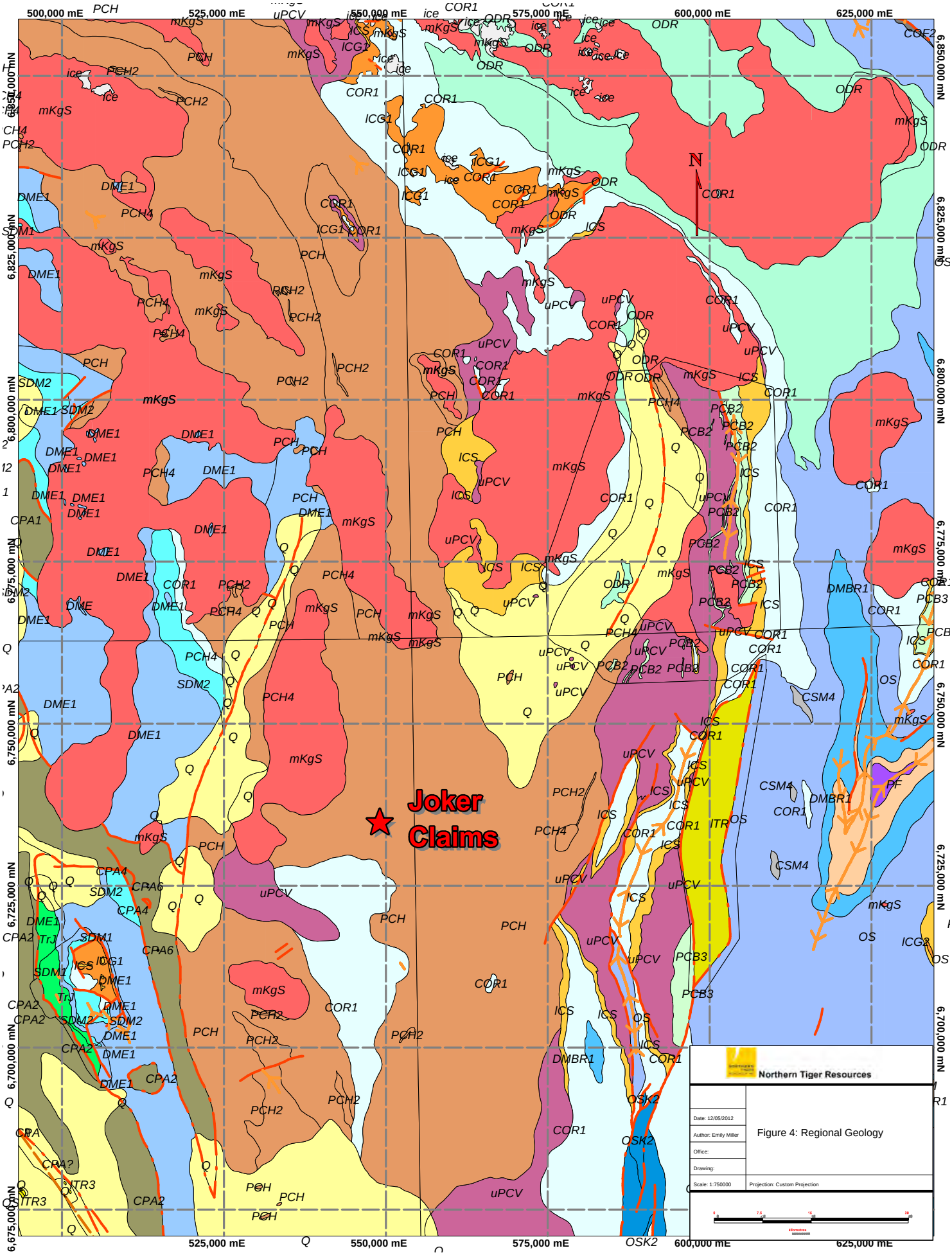
From the work completed during 2011, it appears that the property is underlain almost exclusively by phyllite, which, judging from their range and extent, are likely members of the Narchilla formation. More detailed regional work in the area will likely provide evidence to confirm or deny this association.



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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Joker Claims
Northern Tiger Resources
Date: 12/05/2012
Author: Emily Miller
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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 conducting a stream sediment sampling program, prospecting along the creek and two soil sample lines.

7.1 Silt Sampling

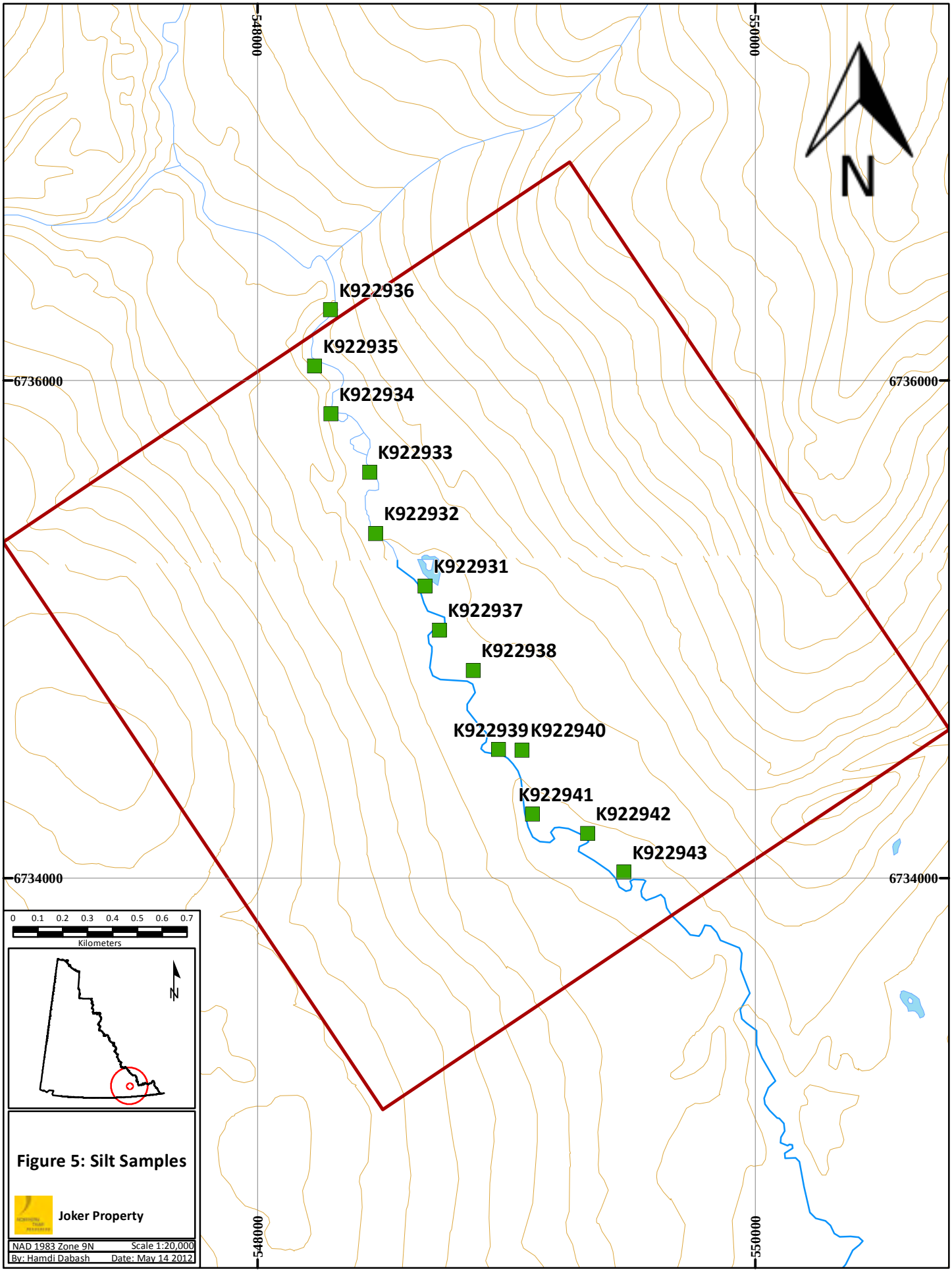
A total of 13 silts were taken from sand bars along the length of the property. Unfortunately the fast flowing nature of the river meant that it was not an ideal candidate for stream sediment sampling. Attempts were made to focus on sample sites where deposition appeared to be the primary process and from the upstream and downstream locations of all confluences. The creek flows to the southwest from a confluence just north of the claim boundaries.

Silts were collected with a shovel and gold pan. Samples were panned down lightly to remove the clays, light material and any organic material, 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 samples returned background to low anomalous gold, bismuth, molybdenite and tungsten values. While the strongest bismuth, molybdenite and tungsten values were found in the northern, or upstream, portion of the stream and then trailed off to the south, the gold showed the opposite trend with values being stronger in the southern portion of the stream. This suggests that the gold values were decoupled from the other elements and that the gold was being sourced somewhere in the central to southern portion of the property while the other elements may be sourced somewhere to the north of, or in the north of 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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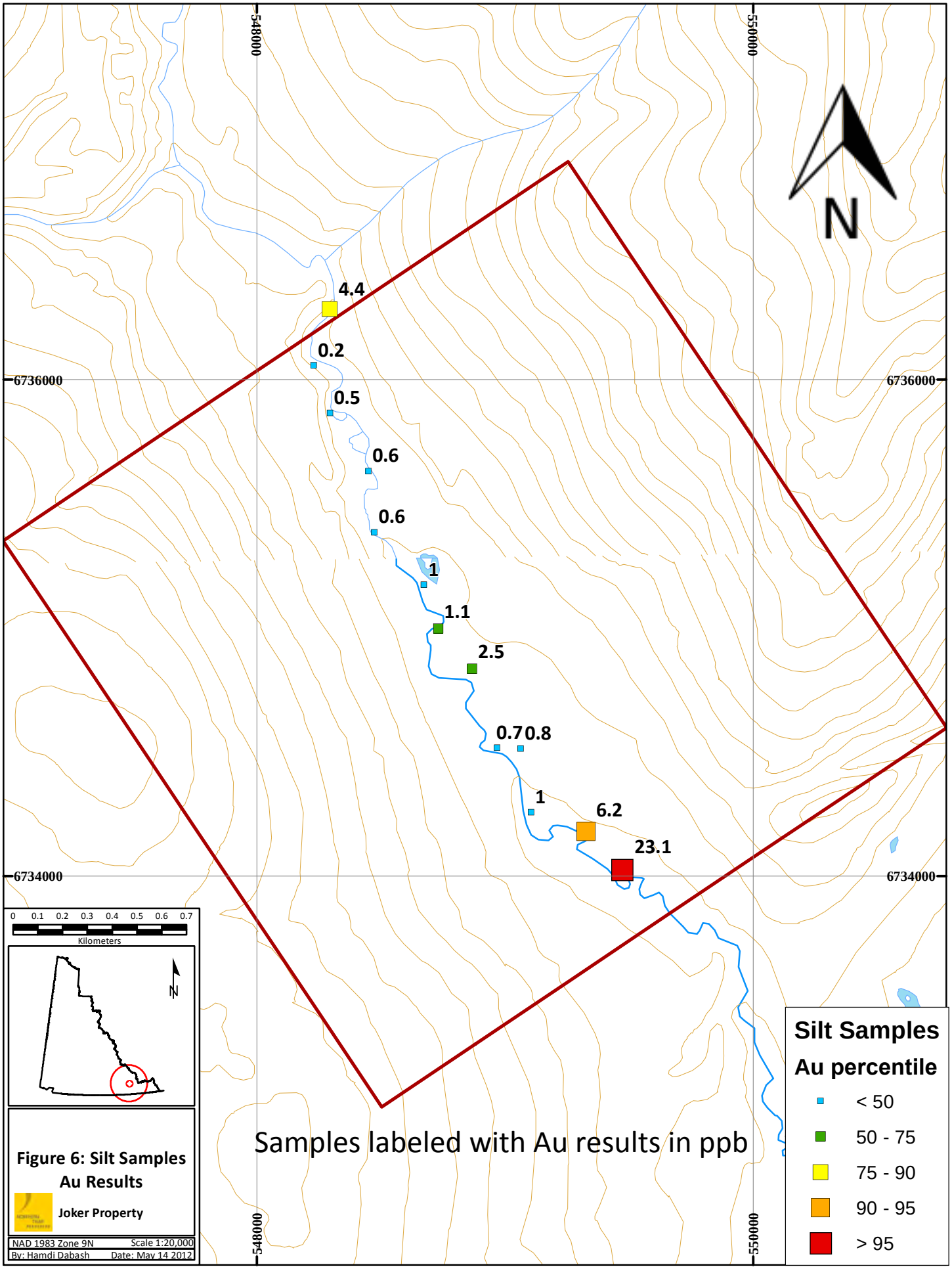
K922943
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 5: Silt Samples
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012


548000
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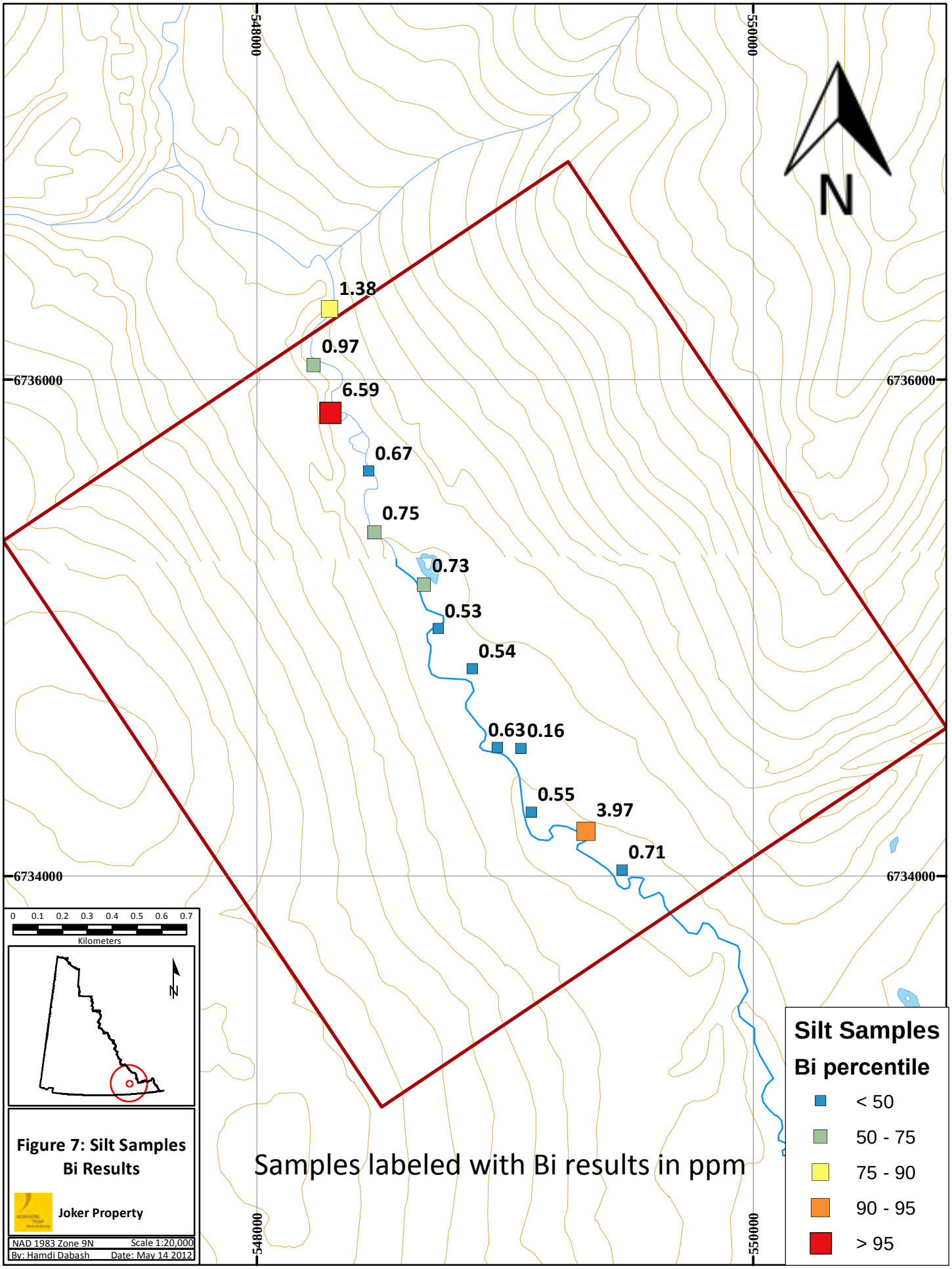
N
4.4
0.2
0.5
0.6
0.6
1
1.1
2.5
0.7
0.8
1
6.2
23.1
Samples labeled with Au results in ppb
Silt Samples
Au percentile
< 50
50 - 75
75 - 90
90 - 95
> 95
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 6: Silt Samples
Au Results
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012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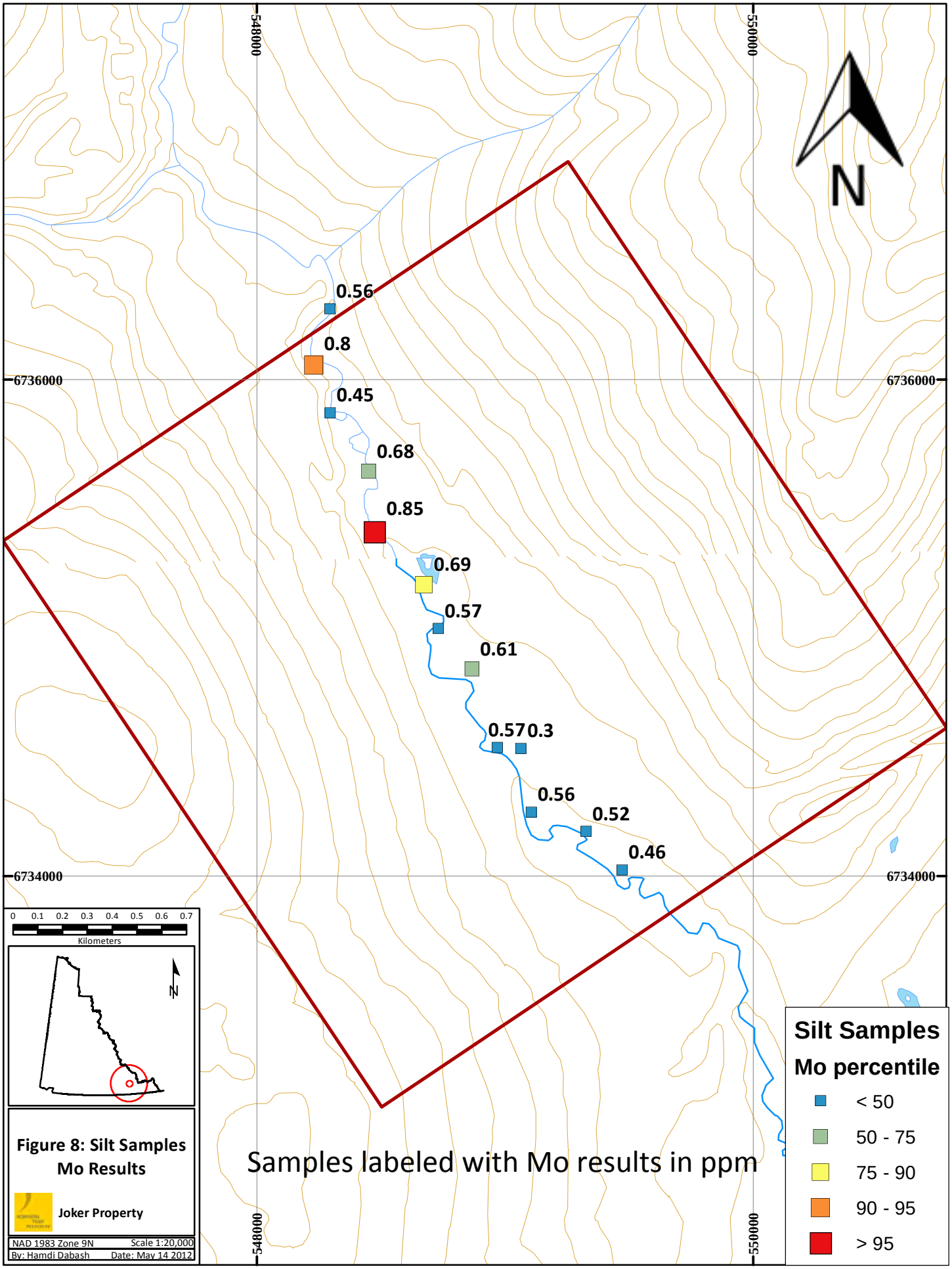
550000
6736000
6734000
N
1.38
0.97
6.59
0.67
0.75
0.73
0.53
0.54
0.63
0.16
0.55
3.97
0.71
Samples labeled with Bi results in ppm
Silt Samples
Bi percentile
< 50
50 - 75
75 - 90
90 - 95
> 95
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 7: Silt Samples
Bi Results
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012


548000
550000
6736000
6734000
N
0.56
0.8
0.45
0.68
0.85
0.69
0.57
0.61
0.57
0.3
0.56
0.52
0.46
Samples labeled with Mo results in ppm
Silt Samples
Mo percentile
< 50
50 - 75
75 - 90
90 - 95
> 95
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 8: Silt Samples
Mo Results
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012

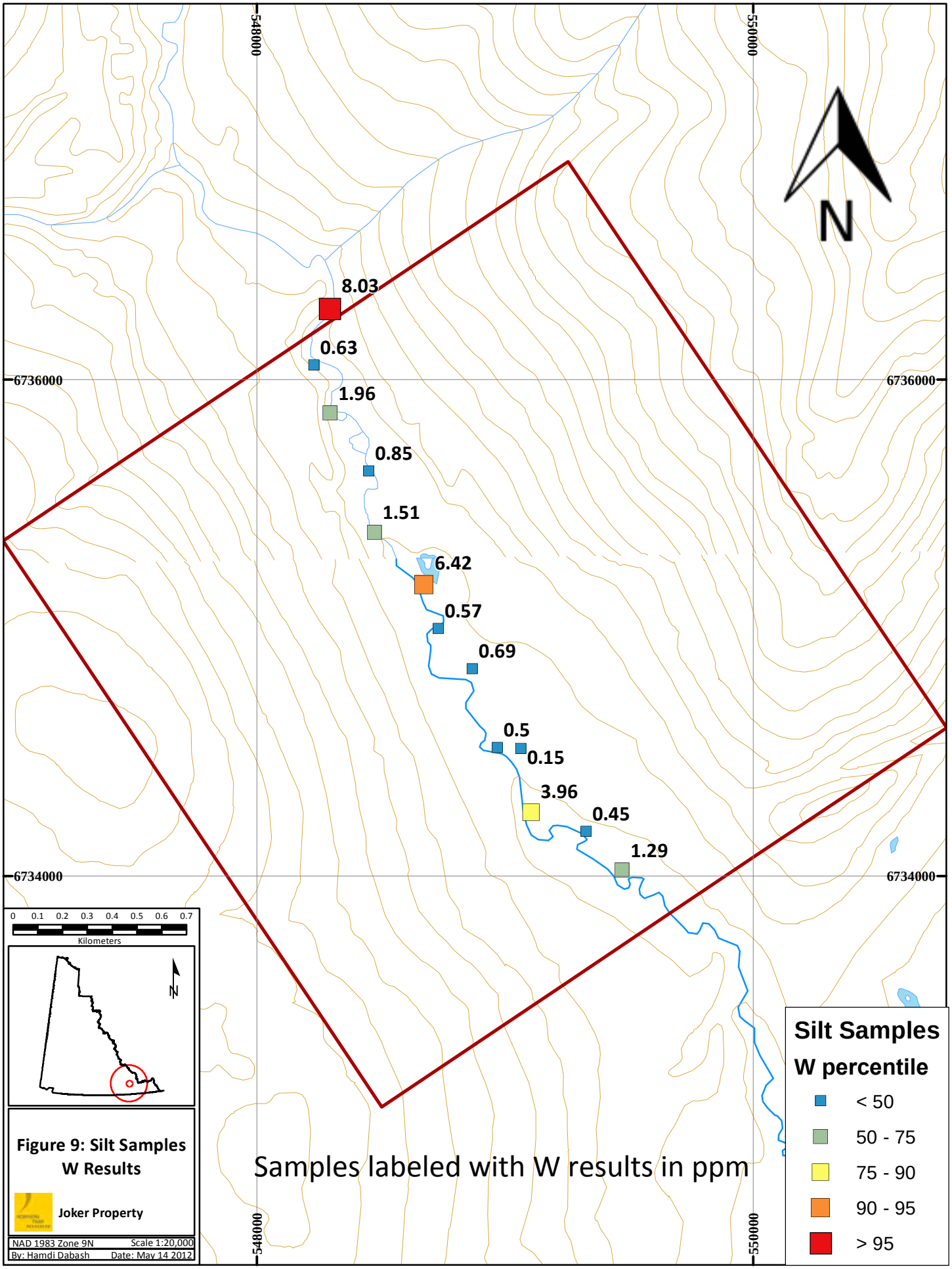


Figure 9: Silt Samples W Results

Table 4: Silt Sampling

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Percentage of fines	Colour	Stream Grade	Stream Width (m)	Comments	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
K922931	548674.6	6735173	30	BR	Gentle SE	20	Fast flowing. Inside bend sand patch	1	0.73	0.69	6.42
K922932	548474.6	6735385	40	BR	Gentle SE	15	Point bar. Sample from lee side of boulder. Rapids either side.	0.6	0.75	0.85	1.51
K922933	548450.5	6735631	60	BR	Gentle SE	15	very fast flowing small calm patch near bank	0.6	0.67	0.68	0.85
K922934	548295.1	6735865	10	BR	Gentle SE	20	Very deep. Good silt inaccessible on other side of the creek.	0.5	6.59	0.45	1.96
K922935	548230.4	6736057	40	BR	Gentle ESE	15	Very fast and deep. Lee of large boulder.	0.2	0.97	0.8	0.63
K922936	548294	6736283	40	BR	Gentle SW	10	Small calm patch. Downstream from rapids.	4.4	1.38	0.56	8.03
K922937	548731.6	6734996	10	BR	Gentle S	8		1.1	0.53	0.57	0.57
K922938	548867.7	6734835	80	BR	Gentle ESE	20	Lee of fallen tree	2.5	0.54	0.61	0.69
K922939	548968.8	6734517	30	BR	Gentle NE	8	Very fast flow. Lee side of island after rapids	0.7	0.63	0.57	0.5
K922940	549064.4	6734514	60	BR	Gentle SE	2	1st order creek feeding into main river.	0.8	0.16	0.3	0.15
K922941	549105.8	6734257	40	BR	Gentle SE	20	Lee of fallen tree	1	0.55	0.56	3.96
K922942	549326.3	6734179	30	BR	Gentle S	25	Lee of island	6.2	3.97	0.52	0.45
K922943	549472.6	6734023	60	BR	Gentle SE	30	Small calm spot by the bank				

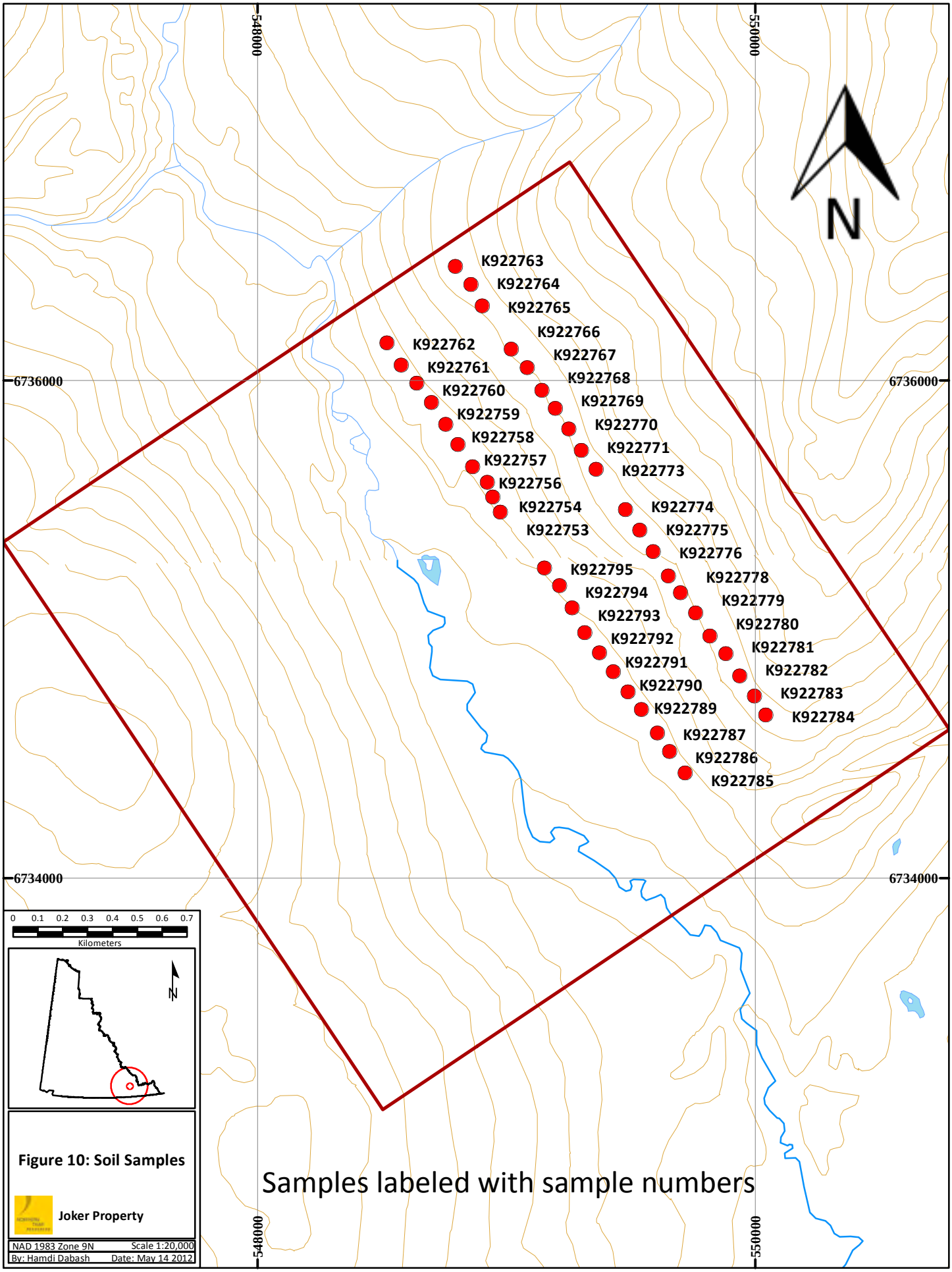
7.2 Soil Sampling

A total of 42 soil samples in two soil lines were taken across the northeastern portion of the property (Figure 7). They were oriented parallel to the river with a spacing of 100 meters between samples and 400 metres between soil lines. Soils were taken from the upper C-horizon to lower B-horizon and were taken between 20 and 40 cm of depth using a soil auger and collected in brown paper soil bags. Many of the samples had significant portions of phyllite rock chips. The soil in the area was well-developed and, except for a few patches of permafrost that prevented sampling, it was relatively simple to sample a consistent soil horizon.

Soils were strung together in order on strands of chicken wire (10 bags to a wire) and hung under a tarp to dry as much as possible before shipment. Unfortunately, due to the inclement weather and limited time available for drying many of the soils were still damp at the time of shipping and would have required additional drying at the laboratory. For shipping, the wires were simply taken down twisted together at the ends and these loops of in-order samples were shipped to the lab in rice bags.

As with the silt sampling the results returned from the soil survey revealed background to low anomalous values in gold, cobalt, copper and molybdenite. The highest gold was found in the central to slightly south of the property, with the highest value of 77.7 ppb being found upslope and north of the highest stream sediment value (Figure 7) while the highest values of copper and molybdenite were found in the northern portion of the property. There did not seem to be any soil samples that reflected the northern silt samples enrichment in bismuth, tungsten and molybdenite suggesting that these elements may have been sourced off of the property or from the southwestern slope. The full table of sample locations and results is found in Appendix ii.

It is unclear whether the small gold anomaly found in the soils correlates with or completely accounts for the stream sediment anomalies and it would be interesting to see what might be sourced from the, as of yet unsampled, southwestern portion of the property.


548000
550000
6736000
6734000
N
K922763
K922764
K922765
K922766
K922767
K922768
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K922771
K922773
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K922775
K922776
K922778
K922779
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K922781
K922782
K922783
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K922786
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K922789
K922790
K922791
K922792
K922793
K922794
K922795
K922753
K922754
K922756
K922757
K922758
K922759
K922760
K922761
K922762
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 10: Soil Samples
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012
Samples labeled with sample numbers

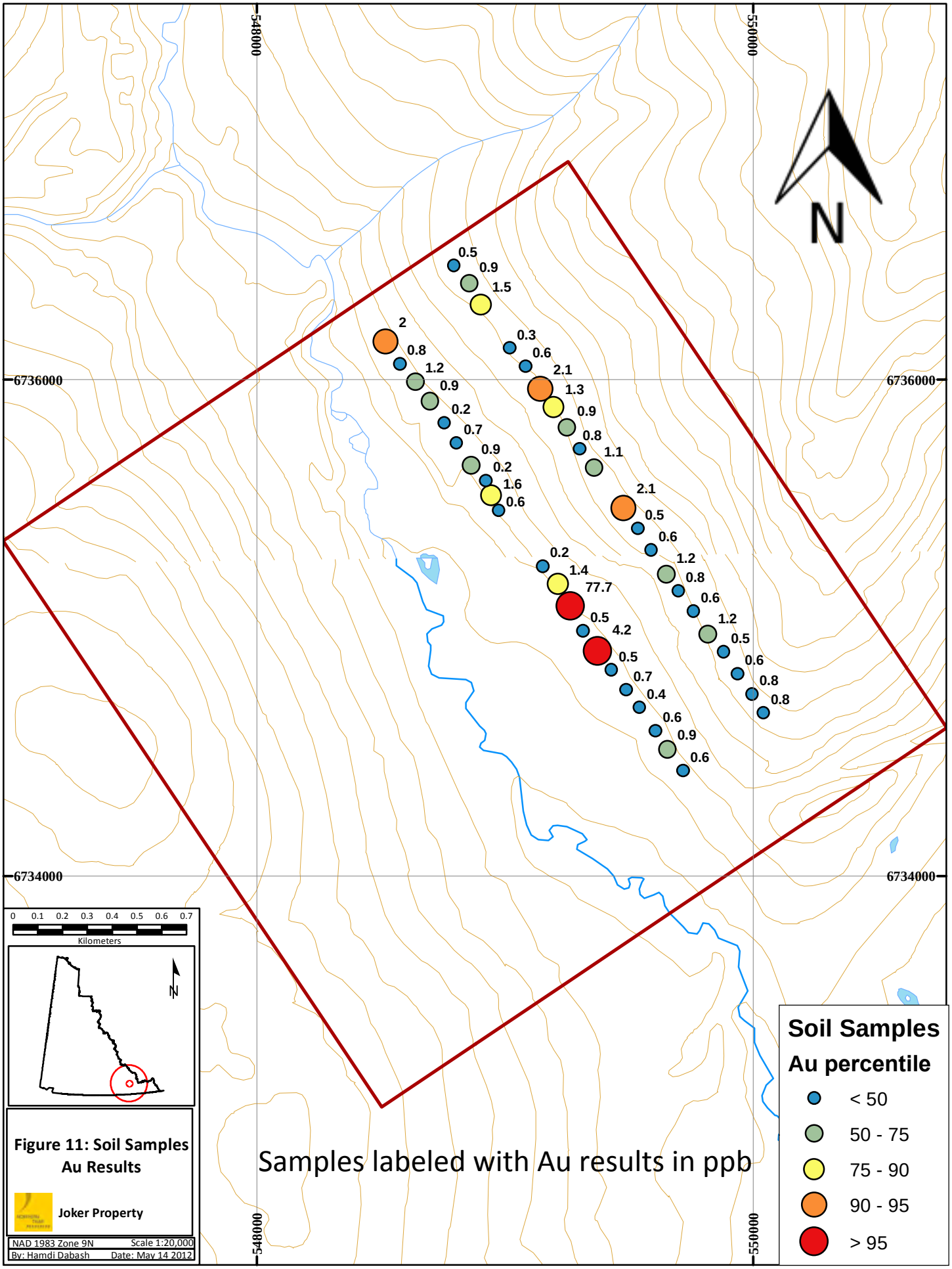


Figure 11: Soil Samples Au Results

Joker Property

NAD 1983 Zone 9N | Scale 1:20,000

By: Hamdi Dabash | Date: May 14 2012

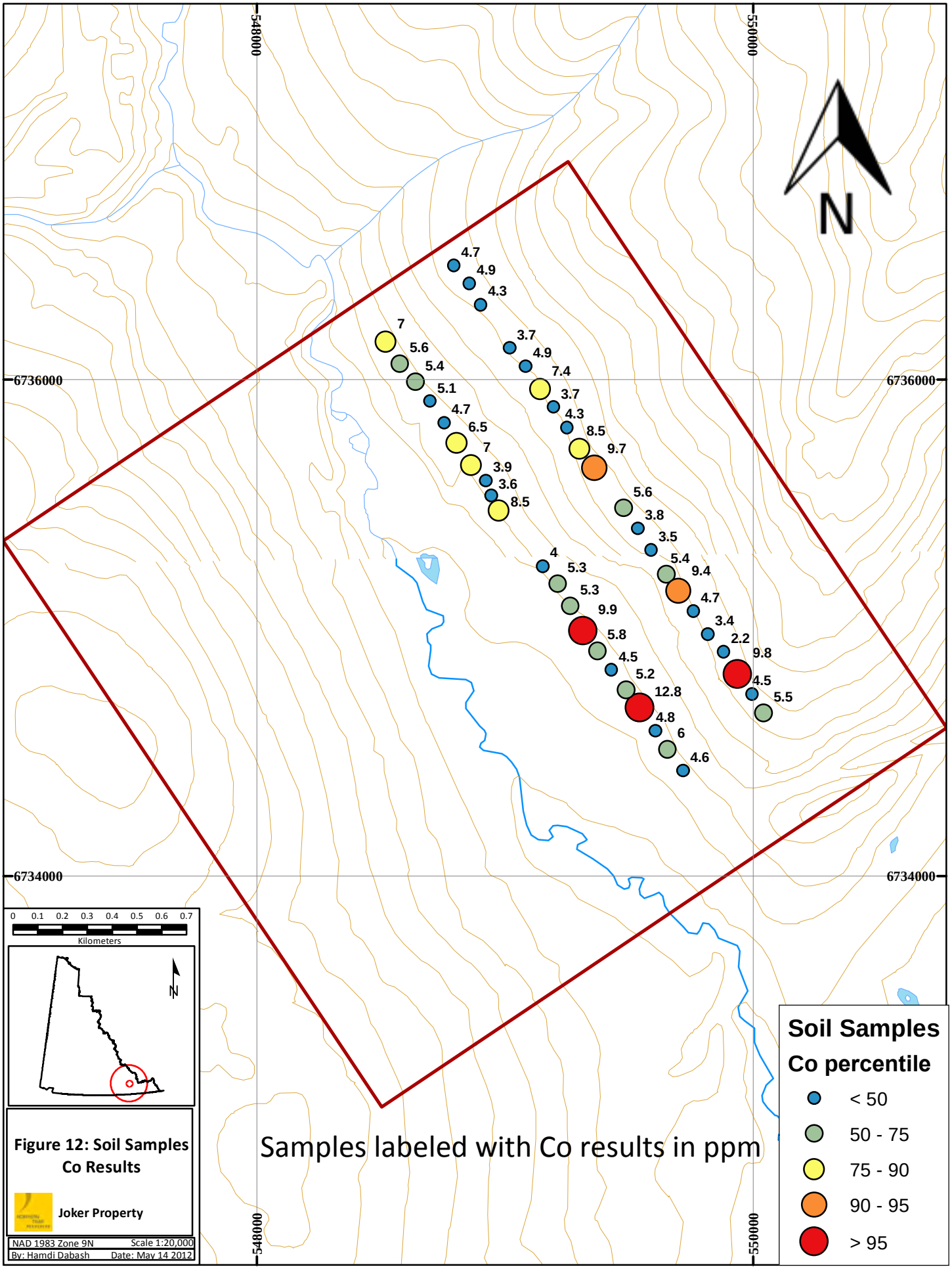
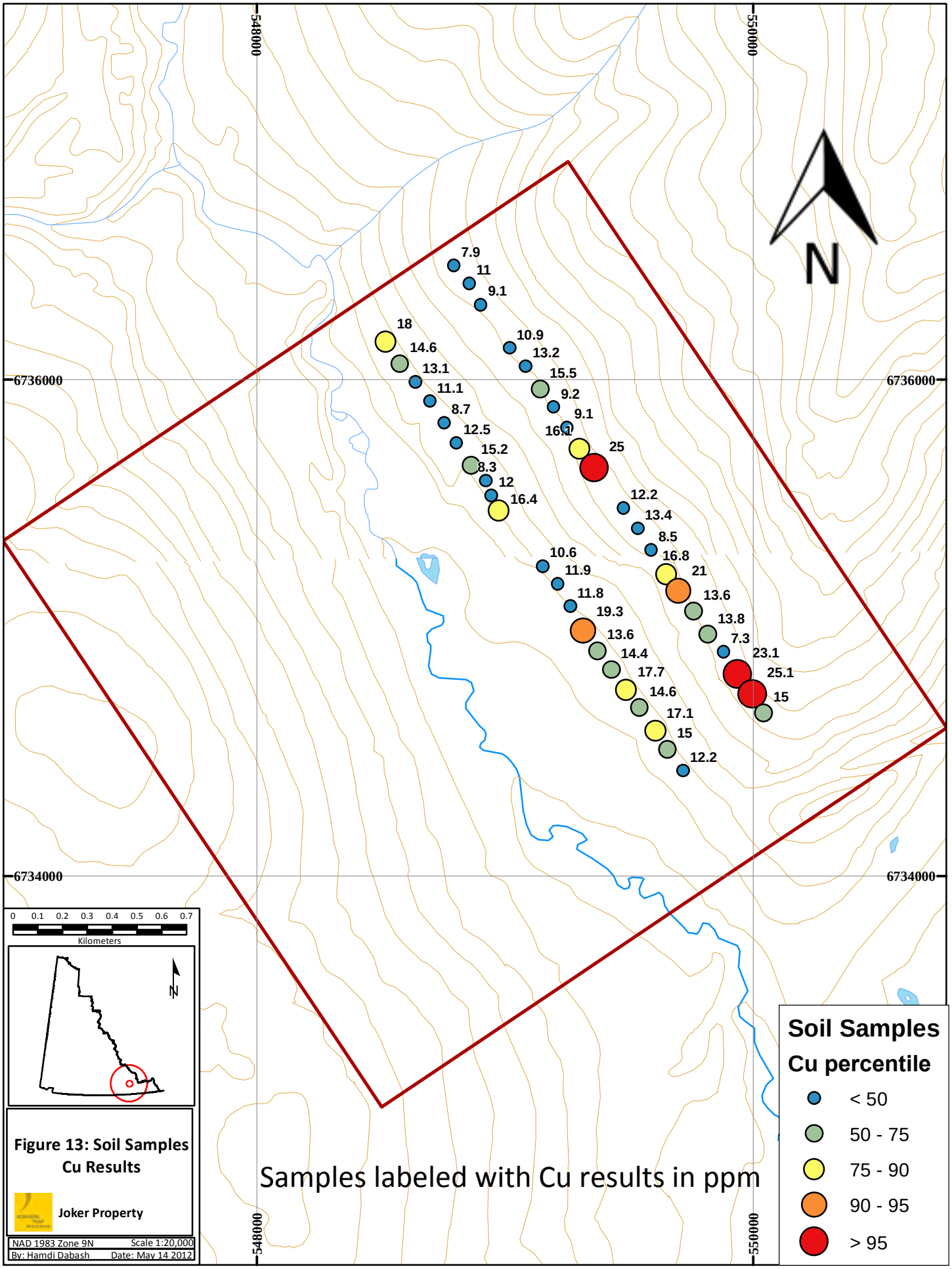


Figure 12: Soil Samples Co Results


548000
550000
6736000
6734000
N
7.9
11
9.1
18
14.6
13.1
11.1
8.7
12.5
15.2
8.3
12
16.4
10.9
13.2
15.5
9.2
9.1
16.1
25
12.2
13.4
8.5
16.8
21
13.6
13.8
7.3
23.1
25.1
15
10.6
11.9
11.8
19.3
13.6
14.4
17.7
14.6
17.1
15
12.2
Samples labeled with Cu results in ppm
Soil Samples
Cu percentile
< 50
50 - 75
75 - 90
90 - 95
> 95
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 13: Soil Samples Cu Results
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012

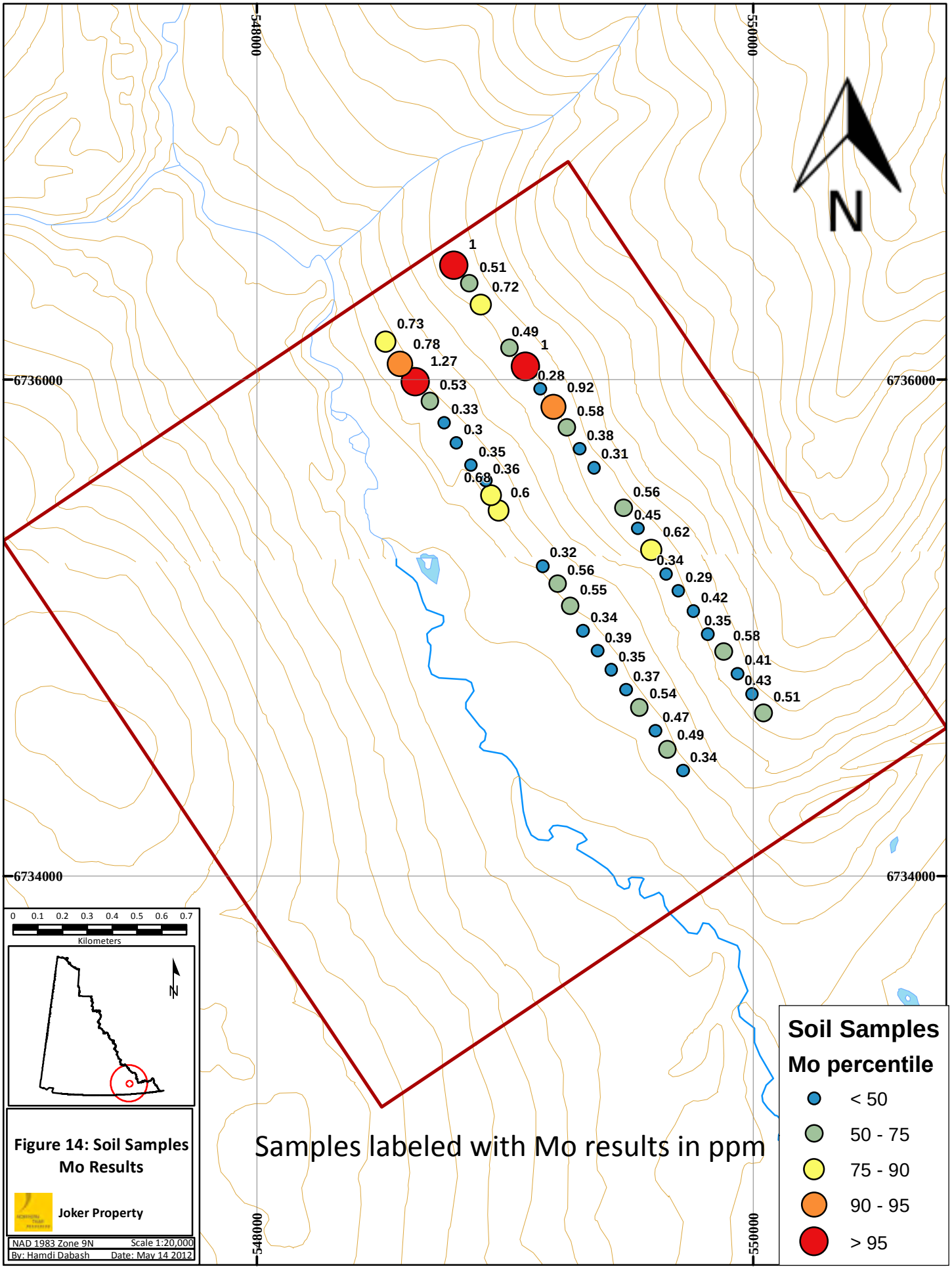


Figure 14: Soil Samples Mo Results

7.3 Rock Samples and Mapping

As discussed previously, there was very limited outcrop across the property. There were three points of outcrop examined during the survey of the property all of which were along the northern bank of the river and in the extreme north of the property. These outcrops consisted of a dark grey to black phyllite with moderately abundant white quartz veins which ranged in width from 1 mm to 5 cm. The phyllite had minor fine siltstone interbedded. While most of the veining looked to be pure quartz there were lesser quartz veins with abundant vugs lined with iron oxide. Whether this was from the weathering out of sulfides or simply from the weathering of less resistive mafics or fragments of weathered phyllite wall rock is as of yet undetermined. More outcrop was visible on the other bank but was unreachable due to the deep, fast moving water, but it appeared to be of the same material.

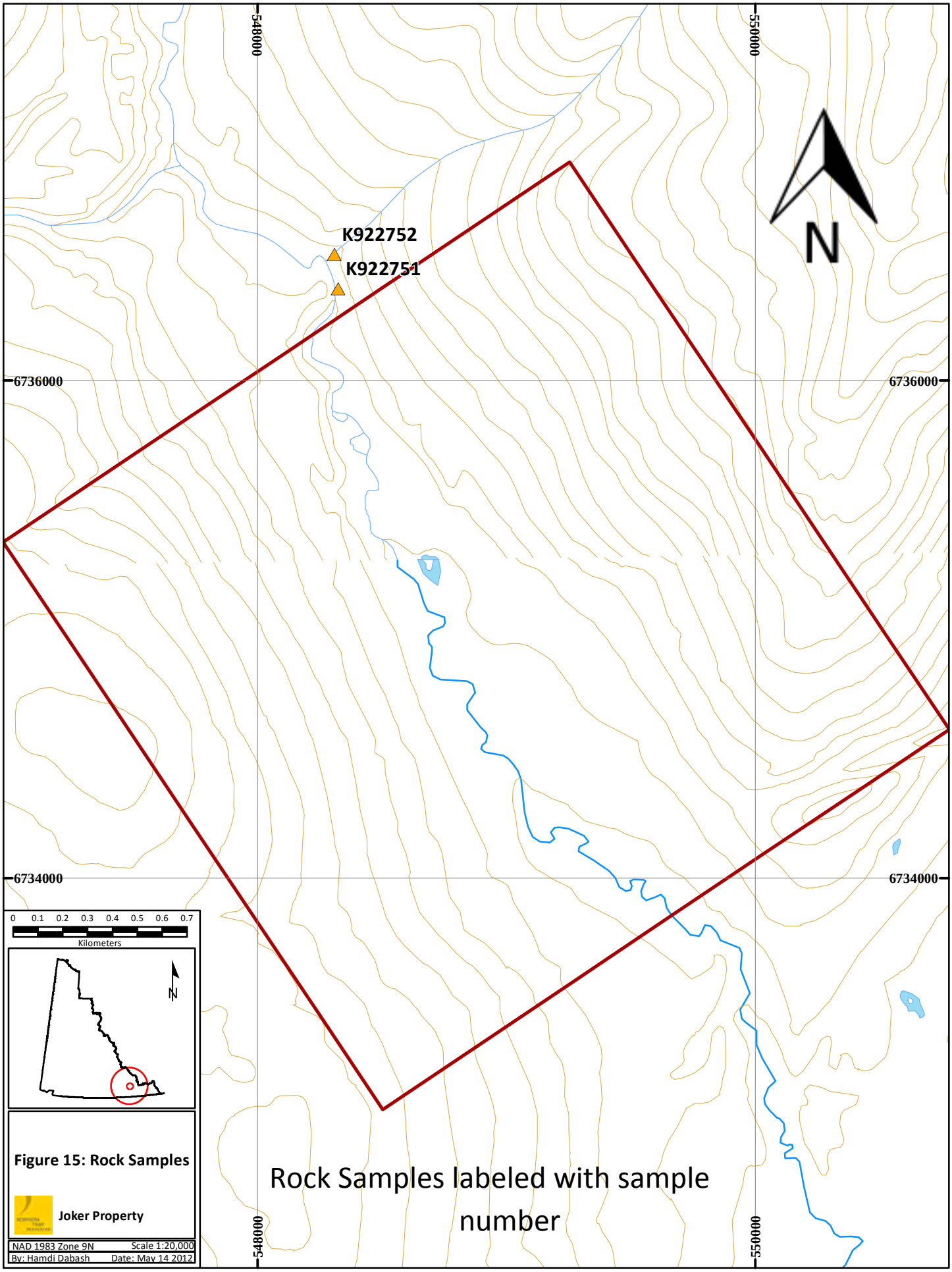
Only two rock samples were taken from the Joker property. These were grab samples from different points along an outcrop of dark grey to black phyllite with vuggy quartz vein with abundant iron oxide lining the vugs. Attempts were made to ensure to include rock characteristic of the surrounding outcrop but, as a prospecting sample, was focused on the sampling of the vein. These samples returned low values with the highest gold sample being 4ppb with mildly anomalous values in other elements including 1.59 ppm Bi, and 0.77 ppm Mo and the second sample returning 3.2 ppm Co, 41.5 ppm Li, 5.1 ppm Ni and 0.7 W.

While these results are not particularly spectacular the soil and silt sampling results would suggest that the central to the southern portion of the claim block may be more prospective for gold-bearing structures than the north and the anomalous bismuth, molybdenum and cobalt values bear out the equivalent anomalies in the stream sediments and soils within proximity to the outcrop exposed in the north.

While there were only three patches of outcrop examined in this program and there was a general paucity of outcrop elsewhere on the property, it was observed that the majority of the soil samples throughout the property contained phyllitic chips while a few also contained quartz-rich chips that may have been representative of similar quartz veining. This suggests that most of the property over which soil sampling was completed was underlain by the same phyllite observed in the northern portion of the property.

Table 5: 2011 Rock Samples and Outcrop

Outcrop ID	Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample Description	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Co ppm	Li ppm	Mo ppm	Ni ppm	W ppm
EM-J-001	K922751	548324.3	6736369	Dark grey phyllite with little to no quartz veining. Moderately silicified with patchy weak clay alteration. Foliation is wavy and shallowly dipping to the sothwest (Strike/Dip: 054/34)	0.5	0.22	3.2	41.5	0.29	5.1	0.7
EM-J-002	No sample	548297.1	6736459	Dark grey phyllite with moderately abundant white quartz veining. Moderately silicified. Moderately steep wavy foliation dipping to the north (Strike/Dip: 200/70). No sample taken.							
EM-J-003	K922752	548309.9	6736506	Slumped outcrop of dark grey phyllite. Rock shows weak, patchy silicification with moderate clay alteration. Very minor quartzite (meta-sandstone) interbedeed. White quartz veins ranging from barren to extremely vuggy with abundant feo. Right above branch in creek. Cannot get a silt as creek appears to be entirely erosional at this location. Composite grab.	4	1.59	1.5	9.7	0.77	3.2	0.4


548000
550000
K922752
K922751
N
6736000
6736000
6734000
6734000
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7
Kilometers
N
Figure 15: Rock Samples
Joker Property
NAD 1983 Zone 9N
Scale 1:20,000
By: Hamdi Dabash
Date: May 14 2012
Rock Samples labeled with sample number
548000
550000

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 Joker 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. The current information from the soil and silt sampling suggests that the greater potential for gold mineralisation exists in the southern to central half of the property, while the northern portion may reveal a different mineralization system or a different zonation containing tungsten, molybdenum and bismuth but less gold.

Joker, 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 next season at Joker should be concentrated on extracting any information available from the limited exposure, particularly taking a look at the opposite side of the river, which is thus far unexplored. 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 more extensive soil grid, and accompanied 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 helpful 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 "2011 Geological and Geochemical Programs, Joker 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 and White Gold District properties including the Joker claims.
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

3:37 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	Joker	26.47			
	General Journal	29/07/2011	Q3-76		E. Miller July 11 - 26, 2011 Payroll	Joker	3,125.34			
Total 5710 · Expl - Geology							3,151.81			
5715 · Expl - Transportation & Travel										
	Bill	01/08/2011	GHExpMay27-Jul18/11	Hayes, Greg	GH Exp - Rental Vehicles	Joker	1,805.00			
Total 5715 · Expl - Transportation & Travel							1,805.00			
5716 · Expl - Helicopter										
	Bill	16/07/2011	11721	Heli Dynamics Ltd	joker - poker	Joker	375.00			
	Bill	19/07/2011	11727	Heli Dynamics Ltd	45km to Poker to Joker	Joker	875.00			
	Bill	19/07/2011	11727	Heli Dynamics Ltd	Joker to 45km to Joker to 3Ace	Joker	1,875.00			
	Bill	31/07/2011	51930	Trans North Helicopters	Pax and Gear to Fly Camps	Joker	2,949.37			
Total 5716 · Expl - Helicopter							6,074.37			
5730 · Expl - Geochemistry										
	Bill	28/08/2011	2359081	ALS Chemex	2/5 Rock (Poker/Joker)	Joker	148.34	29.668	59.336	89.004
	Bill	04/09/2011	2368829	ALS Chemex	42 Soil	Joker	1,372.58			
	Bill	12/09/2011	2368076	ALS Chemex	13 Sediment	Joker	513.91			
Total 5730 · Expl - Geochemistry							2,034.83			
5760 · Expl - Fuel										
	Bill	01/08/2011	GHExpMay27-Jul18/11	Hayes, Greg	GH Exp - Fuel for Rentals	Joker	159.04			
Total 5760 · Expl - Fuel							159.04			
5790 · Expl - Sampling										
	General Journal	29/07/2011	Q3-76		G. Lushman July 11 - 26, 2011 Payroll	Joker	2,734.26			
	General Journal	29/07/2011	Q3-76		R. Gould July 11 - 26, 2011 Payroll	Joker	1,951.84			
Total 5790 · Expl - Sampling							4,686.10			
5796 · - Exp - Workers compensation										
	General Journal	31/07/2011	Q2-99		Expense WCB	Joker	473.00			
Total 5796 · - Exp - Workers compensation							473.00			
Total 5700 · Exploration expenses							18,384.15			
TOTAL							**18,384.15**		**18,295.146**	

Appendix 3: Sample Tables and Descriptions

2011 Joker Rock Samples

Waypoint	Sample Number	Northing	Easting	Sample Type	Lithology	Colour	Silicification	Clay alteration	Mineralisation	Date	Sampler	Comments
EM-J-001	K922751	548324.3001	6736369	Grab from Outcrop	Phyllite	Grey	moderate	weak		17-Jul-11	E. Miller	Foliation: 054/34. Grey moderately silicified phyllite. Outcrop may be slightly slumped. Wavy foliation
EM-J-002	No Sample	548297.1423	6736459	Grab from Outcrop	Phyllite	Grey	moderate			17-Jul-11	E. Miller	Phyllite outcrop. Foliation 200/70 wavy foliation. Large white quartz vein.
EM-J-003	K922752	548309.9495	6736506	Grab from Outcrop	Phyllite	Grey	weak	moderate	1% iron-oxide	17-Jul-11	E. Miller	Slumped outcrop. Phyllite. Non-existant to moderate silicification. Very minor quartzite (meta-sandstone) interbedeed. White quartz veins ranging from barren to extremely vuggy with abundant feo. Right above brancing creek. Cannot get a silt as creek appears to be entirely erosional at this location. Composite grab.

2011 Silt Samples

Sample Number	Easting	Northing	Percentage of fines	Colour	Stream Grade	Stream Width (m)	Comments	Au ppb	Bi ppm	Mo ppm	W ppm
K922931	548674.6	6735173	30	BR	Gentle SE	20	Fast flowing. Inside bend sand patch	1	0.73	0.69	6.42
K922932	548474.6	6735385	40	BR	Gentle SE	15	Point bar. Sample from lee side of boulder. Rapids either side.	0.6	0.75	0.85	1.51
K922933	548450.5	6735631	60	BR	Gentle SE	15	very fast flowing small calm patch near bank	0.6	0.67	0.68	0.85
K922934	548295.1	6735865	10	BR	Gentle SE	20	Very deep. Good silt inaccessible on other side of the creek.	0.5	6.59	0.45	1.96
K922935	548230.4	6736057	40	BR	Gentle ESE	15	Very fast and deep. Lee of large boulder.	0.2	0.97	0.8	0.63
K922936	548294	6736283	40	BR	Gentle SW	10	Small calm patch. Downstream from rapids.	4.4	1.38	0.56	8.03
K922937	548731.6	6734996	10	BR	Gentle S	8		1.1	0.53	0.57	0.57
K922938	548867.7	6734835	80	BR	Gentle ESE	20	Lee of fallen tree	2.5	0.54	0.61	0.69
K922939	548968.8	6734517	30	BR	Gentle NE	8	Very fast flow. Lee side of island after rapids	0.7	0.63	0.57	0.5
K922940	549064.4	6734514	60	BR	Gentle SE	2	1st order creek feeding into main river.	0.8	0.16	0.3	0.15
K922941	549105.8	6734257	40	BR	Gentle SE	20	Lee of fallen tree	1	0.55	0.56	3.96
K922942	549326.3	6734179	30	BR	Gentle S	25	Lee of island	6.2	3.97	0.52	0.45
K922943	549472.6	6734023	60	BR	Gentle SE	30	Small calm spot by the bank				

2011 Soil Sample Table

Sample Number	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
K922753	Soil	548976.5	6735471	0.6	0.34	8.5	16.4	0.6	0.17
K922754	Soil	548946.2	6735531	1.6	0.3	3.6	12	0.68	0.22
K922755	Soil	548923.9	6735591	0.2	0.22	3.9	8.3	0.36	0.17
K922756	Soil	548865	6735653	0.9	0.32	7	15.2	0.35	0.14
K922757	Soil	548805.6	6735742	0.7	0.26	6.5	12.5	0.3	0.15
K922758	Soil	548755.7	6735824	0.2	0.24	4.7	8.7	0.33	0.18
K922759	Soil	548698.4	6735911	0.9	0.28	5.1	11.1	0.53	0.17
K922760	Soil	548639.3	6735989	1.2	0.31	5.4	13.1	1.27	0.22
K922761	Soil	548577.7	6736061	0.8	0.25	5.6	14.6	0.78	0.17
K922762	Soil	548519.7	6736150	2	0.25	7	18	0.73	0.16
K922763	Soil	548794.7	6736457	0.5	0.29	4.7	7.9	1	0.28
K922764	Soil	548857.8	6736385	0.9	0.26	4.9	11	0.51	0.17
K922765	Soil	548902.9	6736300	1.5	0.36	4.3	9.1	0.72	0.27
K922766	Soil	549019.8	6736125	0.3	0.17	3.7	10.9	0.49	0.11
K922767	Soil	549083.8	6736052	0.6	0.26	4.9	13.2	1	0.22
K922768	Soil	549142.6	6735959	2.1	0.26	7.4	15.5	0.28	0.09
K922769	Soil	549196.7	6735887	1.3	0.31	3.7	9.2	0.92	0.23
K922770	Soil	549251.5	6735805	0.9	0.27	4.3	9.1	0.58	0.21
K922771	Soil	549301.2	6735719	0.8	0.3	8.5	16.1	0.38	0.16
K922773	Soil	549360.2	6735642	1.1	0.3	9.7	25	0.31	0.07
K922774	Soil	549478.2	6735481	2.1	0.24	5.6	12.2	0.56	0.16
K922775	Soil	549536.2	6735398	0.5	0.24	3.8	13.4	0.45	0.12
K922776	Soil	549590.5	6735311	0.6	0.25	3.5	8.5	0.62	0.17
K922777	Soil	549651.6	6735215	1.2	0.25	5.4	16.8	0.34	0.07
K922778	Soil	549699.5	6735147	0.8	0.28	9.4	21	0.29	0.06
K922779	Soil	549761.4	6735066	0.6	0.25	4.7	13.6	0.42	0.13
K922780	Soil	549818.7	6734972	1.2	0.25	3.4	13.8	0.35	0.09
K922781	Soil	549881.9	6734902	0.5	0.27	2.2	7.3	0.58	0.18
K922782	Soil	549937.5	6734812	0.6	0.22	9.8	23.1	0.41	0.07

Sample Number	Sample Type	Easting	Northing	Au (ppb)	Bi (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	W (ppm)
K922783	Soil	549996.9	6734731	0.8	0.23	4.5	25.1	0.43	0.07
K922784	Soil	550043	6734655	0.8	0.33	5.5	15	0.51	0.11
K922785	Soil	549718.4	6734423	0.6	0.24	4.6	12.2	0.34	0.13
K922786	Soil	549655.2	6734508	0.9	0.26	6	15	0.49	0.13
K922787	Soil	549606.4	6734583	0.6	0.26	4.8	17.1	0.47	0.11
K922788	Soil	549543.3	6734677	0.4	0.35	12.8	14.6	0.54	0.13
K922789	Soil	549489.2	6734748	0.7	0.3	5.2	17.7	0.37	0.13
K922790	Soil	549429.8	6734829	0.5	0.23	4.5	14.4	0.35	0.14
K922791	Soil	549373.6	6734905	4.2	0.3	5.8	13.6	0.39	0.14
K922792	Soil	549315.6	6734986	0.5	0.3	9.9	19.3	0.34	0.09
K922793	Soil	549264	6735085	77.7	0.27	5.3	11.8	0.55	0.18
K922794	Soil	549213.1	6735175	1.4	0.26	5.3	11.9	0.56	0.18
K922795	Soil	549153.3	6735247	0.2	0.26	4	10.6	0.32	0.14

Appendix 4: Assay Certificates

Note: Rock samples K922888-K922890 are from the Poker property. See AR# 095851