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**TAGISH LAKE GOLD PROPERTY  
WHITEHORSE MINING DISTRICT**

**NI 43 101 REPORT**

**Longitude 135° 20' W, Latitude 60° 10' N**

prepared for

**NEW PACIFIC METALS CORP.**

**Report Prepared by**

**Brian O'Connor P.Geo.**

**NUMBER 711039**

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## 1 SUMMARY

AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd (AMC) was commissioned by New Pacific Metals Corp (New Pacific) to review a NI 43-101 report written by New Pacific. The report was reviewed by the B.C. Securities Commission; the review identified disclosure issues and this report is meant as an independent technical report compliant with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) for the Tagish Lake Gold Property (Tagish or the Property). AMC is of the understanding that this replacement report is acceptable in the pre July 1, 2011 NI 43-101 format.

The author is the “Qualified Person” pursuant to NI 43-101 and is responsible for preparing this technical report. To prepare this report the author visited the site 25 July through 28 July 2011. Mr. O’Connor reviewed the available historical exploration data with Mr. Gerhard Jacob (exploration geologist) and Mr. Alex Zhang (chief exploration geologist) of New Pacific.

### 1.1 Introduction and Property Location

Tagish is located 84 km by road south of Whitehorse, Yukon within the Whitehorse Mining District. It consists of 982 active quartz mining claims and three full Crown Grants totalling 178 km<sup>2</sup>.

New Pacific completed the acquisition of the 100% interest in Tagish Lake Gold Corp (TLG) through a court-approved plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. TLG will operate as a wholly owned subsidiary of New Pacific.

### 1.2 Geology and Mineralization

Tagish is located within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera, and locally situated in a Tertiary subvolcanic to volcanic caldera system (Mt. Skukum Volcanic Caldera) which is underlain by a dome (or several dome) complexes.

There are three known precious metal deposits in the Property: Mt. Skukum gold deposit, Skukum Creek gold-silver deposit and Goddell gold deposit. In addition, there are numerous mineral showings and geochemical anomalies within the claim block, such as the Charleston gold-silver showing, Becker-Cochran antimony mineralization, Porter-Antimony Creek silver-antimony showing, and Raca gold-silver showing..

The Mt. Skukum gold deposit is a high level, epithermal, auriferous, quartz-calcite, vein type gold deposit, and hosted in open fractures in Tertiary andesitic volcanic rocks. Both grade and width of the auriferous veins change dramatically along strike and down dip with frequent swelling and pinch out.

The Skukum Creek deposit is a mesothermal quartz sulphide vein type gold-silver deposit. In some documents it is also taken as the lower portion of an epithermal system. The quartz sulphide veins are hosted in Mesozoic intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks and emplaced along the contact of rhyolite/andesite dykes with intrusive rocks. The veins and dykes formed a unit which emplaced along shear zones and faults developed in intrusive rocks. Besides gold and silver, the veins contain varying amount of base metals. Geological data suggest

the gold-silver showings at the locations of Raca and Charleston are of a similar or same type of mineralization.

The Goddell gold deposit is an epithermal deposit hosted in shear zones and associated with disseminated sulphides in altered monzonitic intrusive rocks and intermediate to felsic dykes. High grade gold is mostly associated with fine disseminated acicular arsenopyrite. Besides arsenopyrite and pyrite, gold mineralization is closely related to other sulphides such as stibnite in forms of veinlets and stockworks. Induced Coupled Plasma (ICP) results indicate the mineralization zone contains anomalous values of base metals.

### **1.3 Historical Exploration**

Historical work on the Property culminated with the discovery and resource definition of the three known deposits during the 1980s to 1990s. There are two years of gold production at the Mt. Skukum Gold Mine from 1986 to 1988 with total gold production of 77,790 ounces.

Historical exploration consisted of surface geological surveys, geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, trenching, and surface and underground drilling. Approximately 121,000m was drilled in more than 910 holes, and 7,630m of underground drifting and crosscutting were developed, mostly for the three deposits.

### **1.4 Metallurgy Testing**

From 1988 to 2006, various types of mineral processing and metallurgical test work have been completed on the ore of the Skukum Creek gold-silver deposit. Tests included grinding and flotation to produce bulk sulphide concentrates, as well as cyanidation of the flotation concentrates, cleaner flotation, specific gravity and bond work index determination. Settling tests were also conducted on flotation tailings.

### **1.5 Mineral Resources**

There are no current resource estimates for Tagish. There are historical resources as described in the History section of this report.

### **1.6 Conclusions and Recommendations**

Based on the review of the exploration reports, past operator status and existing infrastructure, the author is of the belief that further exploration on Tagish is warranted. The author agrees with the exploration budget for Phase 1 presented in Table 1.1 which would collect additional information on Tagish.

**Table 1.1 Summary of the Phase 1 Property Exploration Budget for 2011-2012**

Exploration Project Description	Budgeted Amount \$	Measurement	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost \$
<b>Surface construction</b>				
New Camp	284,900	10,908	SQFT	26.12
Geology building	262,200	5,200	SQFT	50.42
Dry room expansion	11,500	900	SQFT	12.81
Road regrading & rebuilding	120,000	24	km	5,000
Subtotal	678,600			
<b>Equipment</b>				
Mining, Ventilation, Power generators - Goddell	614,800			
Mining, Ventilation, Power generators - Skukum	385,300			
Office and computer equipment - Geology	86,400			
Environmental equipment	5,000			
Equipment for general operation	305,900			
Subtotal	1,397,400			
<b>Surface exploration</b>				
Reporting & assessment	387,400			
Staking & mapping	224,800	551	claim	408
Sampling	37,900	1,500	ea	25
Geophysics	456,800			
Surface drilling	3,508,400	24,000	metre	146.2
Subtotal	4,615,300			
<b>Goddell Underground Exploration</b>				
Site preparation	446,500			
Dewatering	128,100	16,200,000	litre	0.01
Underground drilling	3,729,400	23,000	metre	162.1
Equipment repair & maintenance	91,100			
Subtotal	4,395,100			
<b>Skukum Underground Exploration</b>				
Site preparation	583,000			
Dewatering	134,300	19,160,352	litre	0.01
Underground drilling	2,350,400	13,000	metre	180.8
Equipment repair & maintenance	59,800			
Subtotal	3,127,500			
<b>Studies</b>				
Environmental Study	266,700			
Subtotal	266,700			
<b>General operation</b>				
General operation	1,399,500	8	month	174,938
Equipment repair & maintenance	46,300			
Subtotal	1,445,800			
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,926,400</b>			

## Phase 2

Contingent on the program as tabled for Phase 1 being successful in gathering a suitable level of information on the geology (sufficient to estimate an Indicated Resource), as well as engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, and environmental factors involved with Tagish. The author would agree New Pacific's budget amount for a Feasibility study budget as presented in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2 Summary of the Phase 2 Property Exploration**

Exploration Project Description	Budgeted Amount \$	Measurement	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost \$
Feasibility Study	575,900			

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX A MINERAL TENURE

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd (AMC) was commissioned by New Pacific Metals Corp (New Pacific) to review a NI 43-101 report written by a non-independent consultant in the employ of New Pacific. The report was reviewed by the B.C. Securities Commission; the review identified disclosure issues and this report is meant as an independent technical report compliant with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) for the Tagish Lake Gold Property (Tagish).

The author is the “Qualified Person” pursuant to NI 43-101 and is responsible for preparing this technical report. In preparation of this technical report the author visited the site 25 July through 28 July 2011. Mr. O’Connor reviewed the available historical exploration documents with Mr. Gerhard Jacob (exploration geologist) and Mr. Alex Zhang (chief exploration geologist) of New Pacific. The documents are listed in the reference section.

The main sources of information are from the historical published and internal technical reports prepared by registered professionals including Chris Naas, P.Geo., CME Consultants Inc.; Douglas Roy, P.Eng., and Patrick Hannon, P.Eng., of MineTech International Limited; Todd Johnson, P.Eng.; B.W.R. McDonald, M.Sc; R.J.Roger, P.Eng.; A.J. MacDonald, Ph.D, etc., as listed in the reference list.

AMC has reviewed and relied on the descriptions of sampling approaches, procedures and analysis methods from various published and internal technical reports of the operating companies at different stages.

### **3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS**

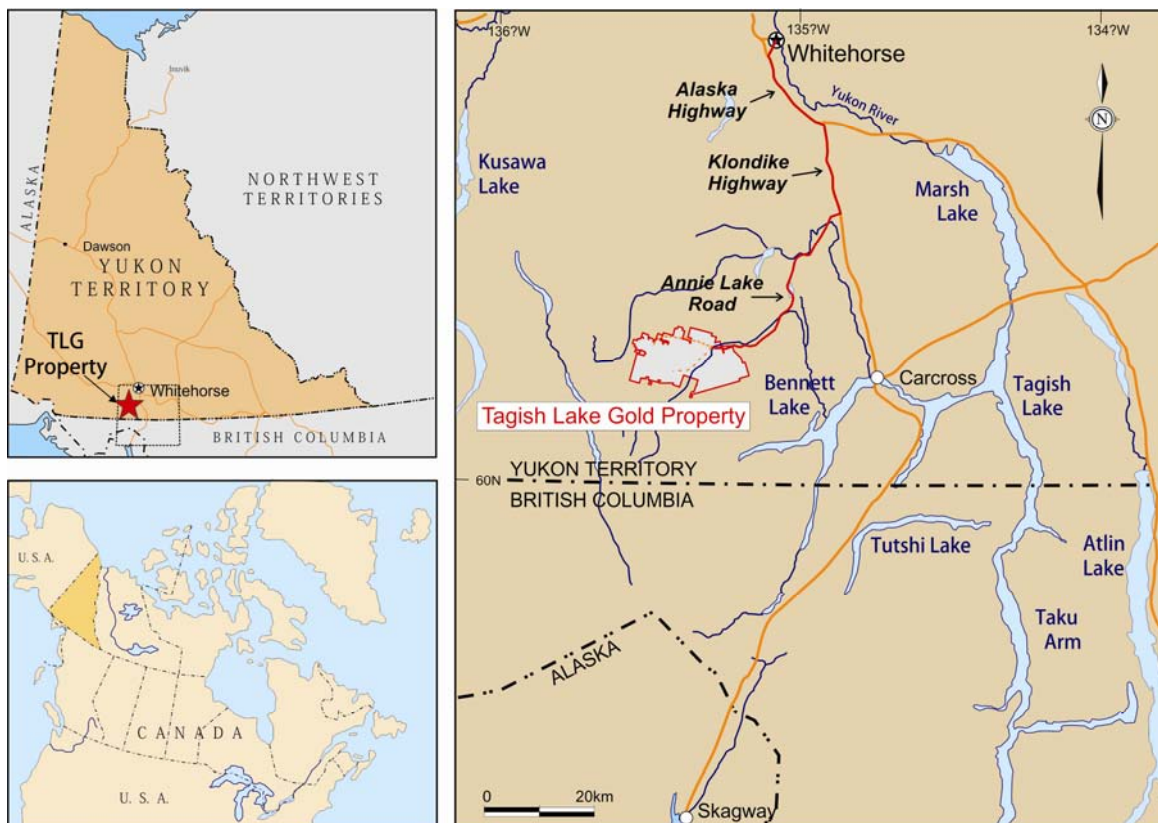
In the disclosure of information relating to legal, title and related issues (see Section 4), AMC has relied on information provided by the Mining Recorder of Whitehorse, Yukon, and from New Pacific.

## 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Location

Tagish is located 84 km by road south of Whitehorse, Yukon within the Whitehorse Mining District (Figure 4.1). The 178 km<sup>2</sup> property consists of 982 full or fractional mineral quartz claims and three full Crown Grants. All claims are active and in good standing. The approximate center coordinates of Tagish in degrees and minutes is Longitude: 135° 20'W and Latitude: 60° 10' N.

**Figure 4.1 Location and Access of the Property**



### 4.2 Tenure

New Pacific announced in a press release on January 5, 2011, that it had completed the acquisition of the 100% interest in Tagish Lake Gold Corp. (TLG) through a court-approved plan of arrangement under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. TLG will operate as a wholly owned subsidiary of New Pacific. TLG's main asset is Tagish, which under previous operators was named the "Skukum Property".

The list of mineral claims is presented in Appendix A.

According to the Mineral Tenure Commissioners office website, [http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/mining/mineral\\_tenure\\_commissioners\\_land\\_yukon.html](http://www.emr.gov.yk.ca/mining/mineral_tenure_commissioners_land_yukon.html), the following is required to retain the property:

“Continued tenure to the mineral rights is dependent upon work performed on the claim or a group of claims. When work has been done on a claim and is being used for the renewal of that claim, a full report of the work done must be submitted to the Mining Recorder Office. A renewal certificate will not be issued until the report and/or survey has been approved for the value required.

The Quartz Mining Act (QMA) does not specify work to be performed, except in dollar terms. Renewal of a quartz claim requires that \$100 of work be done per claim, per year, based on the Schedule of Representation Work outlined in the QMA. Where work is not performed, the claimant may make a payment in lieu of work. The fee for payment in lieu is \$100 per claim per year plus \$5 for the certificate of work per claim per year.”

The QMA does entitle TLG to all “minerals” (as that term is defined in section 1 of the act) that lie within the claim boundaries continued down vertically, but does not include limestone, marble, clay, gypsum, or any building stone when mined for building purposes, earth, ash, marl, gravel, sand, or any element that may, in the opinion of the Yukon government, form a portion of the agricultural surface of the land.

#### **4.3 Property Description**

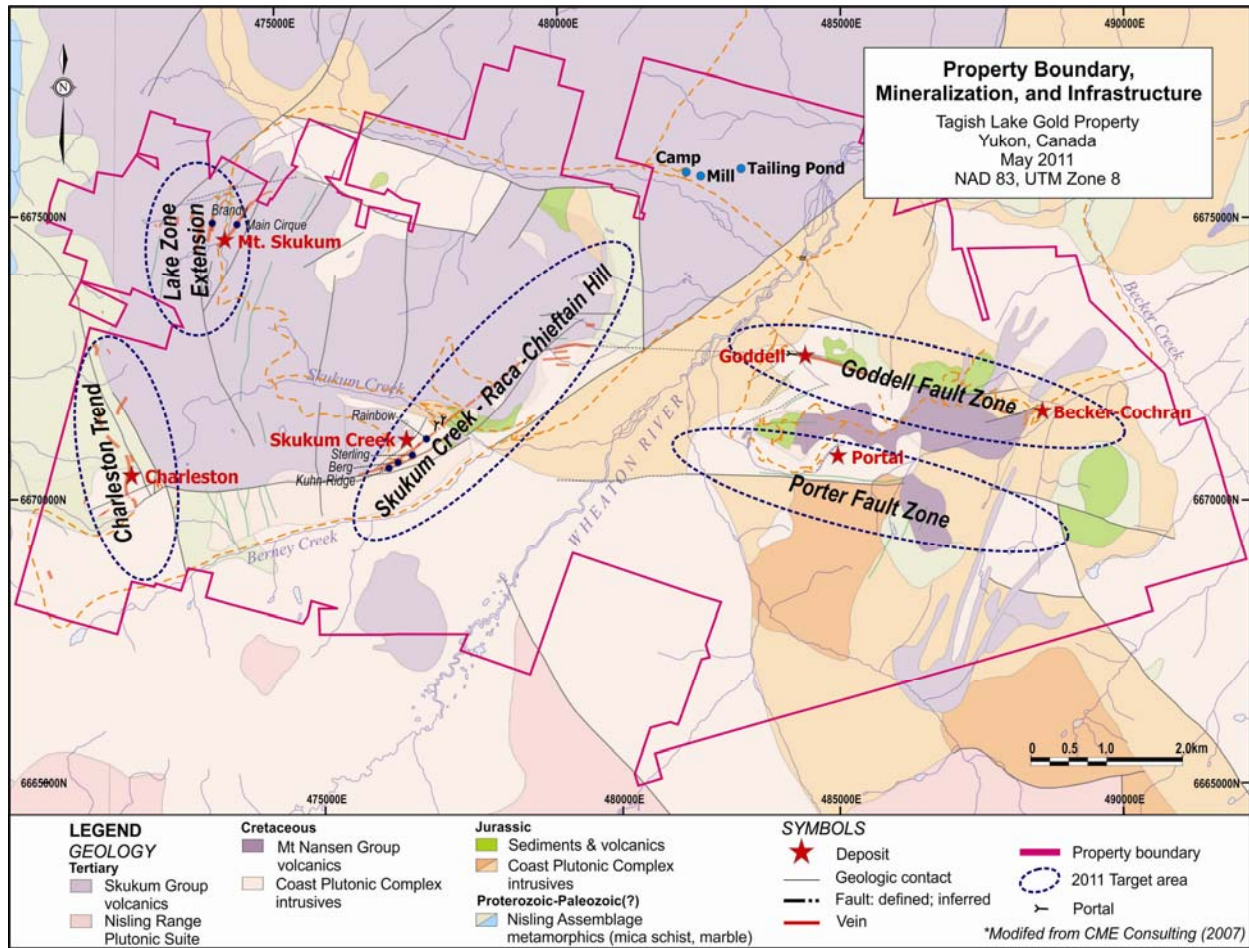
The property boundaries are located by the claim posts which were placed to mark the perimeter claims. Figure 4.2 and Figure 5.1 display the mineralized zones, mine workings, infrastructure and important natural features on Tagish.

#### **4.4 Permits, Royalties, and Liabilities**

TLG currently holds a Mining Land Use Permit (MLUP, Approval No. LQ00080a) for Tagish, which is valid until October 2011. TLG submitted an amendment to the current MLUP for underground drilling at the Goddell decline. A Schedule 3 Notification was issued by the Yukon Government in May 2011 to allow for the dewatering at the Goddell portal in an effort to prepare for the 2011 underground drilling and exploration program.

TGL submitted a new Class 3/4 MLUP, a Type B Water Use License Application, and a Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act Application (YESAA) to the Yukon Government on May 13, 2011 to effect a 2012-2016 advanced exploration program at the Property. AMC is not aware of any litigation potentially, or environmental liabilities affecting Tagish.

Figure 4.2 Mineralized Zones and Infrastructure Relative to Property Boundaries



## **5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY**

### **5.1 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation**

Tagish is located in the Wheaton River valley in the Coast Range Mountains of the southern Yukon Territory. The broad, flat, valley floor, at about 1000m elevation, is semi-arid with approximately 370 mm of precipitation per year, with about half falling as rain in the summer. Nearby peaks, rising to 2,300m, receive considerably greater amounts of precipitation, primarily as snow.

The most common types of trees are white and black spruce, balsam fir, pine, tamarack, aspen, and balsam poplar. Wildflowers, including magenta fireweed, anemones, yellow potentilla, monkshood, arctic poppy, harebell, wild rose, lupines, lousewort, wintergreen and beardtongue are common. Vegetation around the site consists mainly of coniferous trees, willows and poplars. Alpine grass, lichen, and smaller shrubs are present above the treeline at about 1500m.

### **5.2 Accessibility and Proximity to Population Centre**

Tagish is accessible via the Alaska Highway, approximately 24 km from Whitehorse city center the turn off to the paved Klondike Highway is taken. Approximately 18 km is the connection with the gravel Annie Lake Road then 46 km further is the entrance to the Tagish property (Figure 4.1). The mineralized target zones are connected by small gravel roads. A heliport is available at the camp.

Whitehorse, the Yukon capital (population 26,500), is the closest significant population center. The Whitehorse economy relies in part on the state of Yukon mining, and many of the businesses that provide services to the mining industry are headquartered in the city. Surface access to Whitehorse is provided by a network of highways, including the international Alaska Highway connecting the Yukon with the Alaska, British Columbia, and Alberta highway networks. Whitehorse is served by the Erik Nielsen Whitehorse International Airport and has scheduled service to Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Simpson, Yellowknife as well as Fairbanks, Alaska and Frankfurt, Germany during the summer months.

### **5.3 Climate**

The climate around Whitehorse can be classified as sub-arctic and alpine. The average summer high and low temperatures are 20°C and 7.6°C, respectively while the average winter high and low temperatures are -14°C and -23°C. Temperatures can reach as high as 35°C in summer and as low as -50 ° C in winter. The surrounding area is semi-arid and receives approximately 160 mm of rain and 145 cm of snow each year for a total of 270 mm of precipitation. The mean temperature is above zero between mid-April and mid-October, or six months per year. The air pressure is lower than standard at around 92 kPa. The prevailing winds are South-Southeast with an average yearly speed of 14 km/h, with extreme hourly speeds up to 70 km/h and extreme gust speeds up to 100 km/h. Permafrost is present on the North facing slopes and higher elevations of the surrounding hills. South facing slopes thaw to shallow depth during summer. The exploration program operates year around.

## **5.4 Infrastructure**

### **5.4.1 Surface Rights, Power and Water**

Figure 4.2 displays the sufficiency of surface rights for a mining operation. A diesel generator with a capacity of 180 kW is the main electrical power source for the camp, installed in May 2011; two smaller generators, each 40 kW, are utilized for standby and other applications in the operation. The previous operator used water from the Wheaton River. The present camp facility uses two boreholes as a water source. Recirculated water from the settling ponds adjacent to the Skukum Creek 1300 portal and the Goddell portal is used for the underground mine rehabilitation work, the underground exploration drilling, and the surface drilling programs.

### **5.4.2 Tailings and Waste Storage**

There is an existing tailings pond near the mill with an estimated capacity of 700,000 tonnes (Figure 4.2). The topography is suitable to establish waste rock storage areas or to expand the tailings storage capacity. There is potential for a portion of the tailings to be used as mine backfill.

### **5.4.3 Processing Plant (Mill)**

There is an existing mill, left over from the previous Mt Skukum mining operation (Figure 5.1). It consists of crushing, grinding, cyanidation, and Merrill-Crowe precipitation. It is housed in a pre-engineered steel building and has a rated capacity of 270 tonnes per day. There has been some vandalism and/or removal of electrical and other fixtures of the plant infrastructure.

### **5.4.4 Underground Development**

Two adits access the Rainbow Zone on the 1300m and 1350m levels. Footwall drifts run parallel the Rainbow Zone, toward and into the Kuhn Zone. The adit and footwall drifts are potentially large enough (approximately 3x3 m) for production purposes. Numerous crosscuts access the main mineralized zone on both levels. A decline provides access to the 1275, 1250, and 1225m levels, all of which are used for diamond drilling. A raise connects the 1300 and 1350m levels in the Rainbow Zone and a vertical ventilation raise connects all levels with the surface at an elevation of approximately 1450m. Two raises connect the 1300 and 1350m levels within the Rainbow and Kuhn main mineralized zones. The latter provides the only access to the 1350m sublevel within the Kuhn Zone.

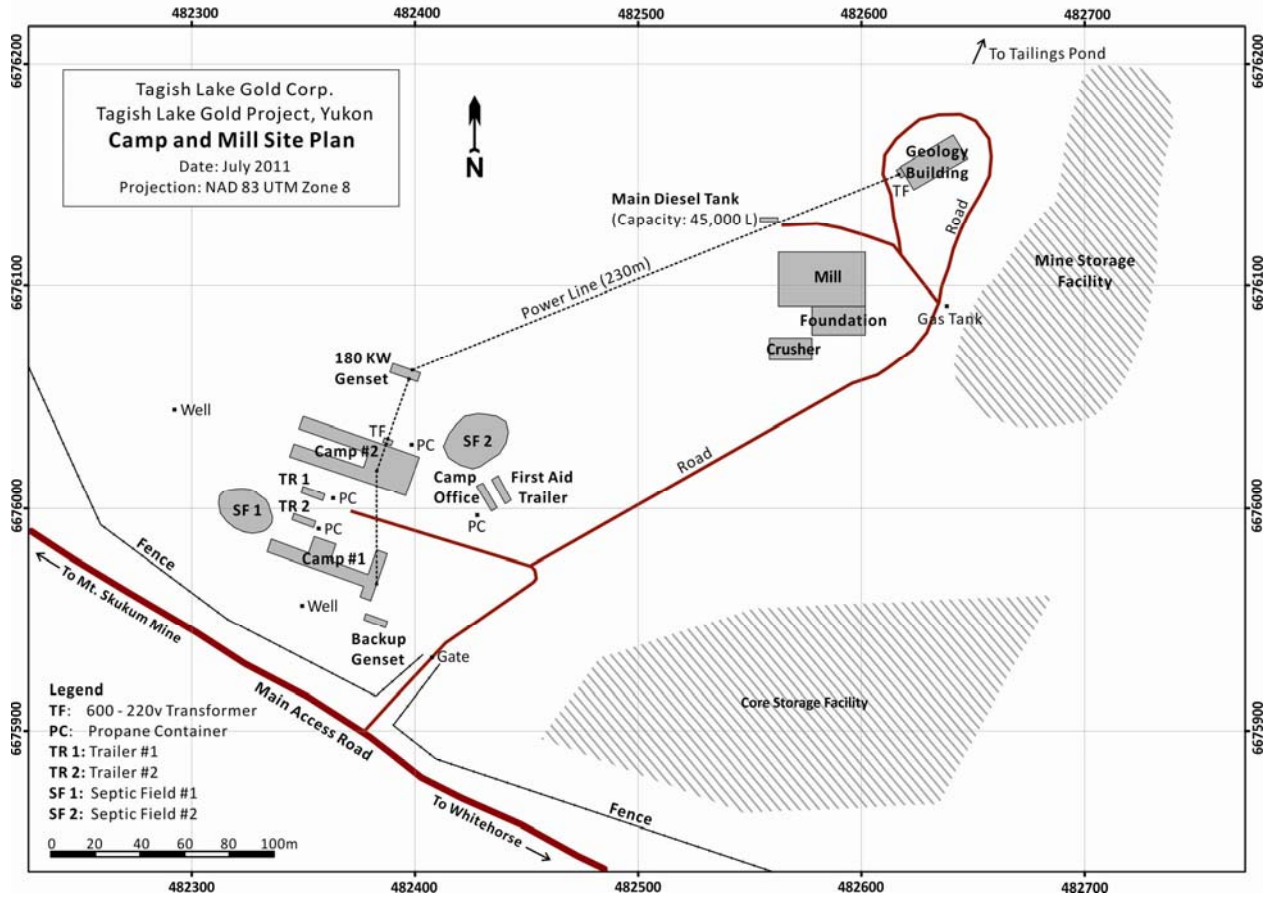
### **5.4.5 Other Structures**

There is a pre-engineered steel structure service building with 250m<sup>2</sup> of floor space used for the exploration program. Also a full-service 50 person camp facility and a six-room office trailer, both of which are heated (Figure 5.1).

### **5.4.6 Local Labour Resources**

There is skilled and unskilled mine labour available in the region.

Figure 5.1 Camp Layout on the Property Site



## **6 HISTORY**

Information in this section is primarily derived from the report "Review of the Skukum Property" prepared in 2001 by CME Consulting Ltd (CME), for TGL.

In 1981, Agip Canada Ltd (Agip) discovered gold in the Skukum area. The discovery precipitated a staking rush. The subsequent exploration resulted in the discoveries of the Skukum Creek deposit by Omni in 1985 and the Goddell Gully deposit by Berglynn Resources Inc in 1988.

### **6.1 History of Ownership**

#### **6.1.1 Mt Skukum**

Between February 1986 and August 1988, Mount Skukum Gold Mines Limited, a joint venture between Total Erickson Resources Ltd and Agip, produced 77,796 ounces of gold from 223,439 tons (or tonnes - reporting is inconsistent). Most of the mill feed came from a single vein in the oxidized Main Cirque Zone.

Wheaton River Minerals Ltd (Wheaton) purchased 820 claims in July 1991 to hold 100% interest in the property. Omni purchased the Mt Skukum claims and the mill from Wheaton in September 1994.

Omni re-staked 22 claims before 1996. During 1996-1997, Omni and Trumpeter Yukon Gold (TYG) jointly staked 135 claims (50/50 interest). During 1999, CME re-staked 25 full or fractional claims on behalf of the TYG/Omni partnership.

#### **6.1.2 Skukum Creek**

The Skukum Creek deposit, was first staked by Omni with 138 claims in 1984. Omni expanded its land position by 44 claims by reaching an agreement in 1985 with Skukum Gold Inc. Omni staked or acquired additional claims between 1986-1998, bringing its total holding to 356 claims.

Skukum Gold Inc and Omni formed a joint venture in 1988. The agreement was terminated in 1990. Ownership reverted back to Omni. Wheaton optioned the property in 1991. That option was renegotiated in 1992, Wheaton's option eventually expired. Omni and TYG amalgamated in 2000 to form TLG.

#### **6.1.3 Godell**

Omni optioned it from an Arkona/276 Taurus Ventures Ltd partnership in 1995. The TYG/Omni partnership staked an additional 69 claims north of the property, covering the camp and mill site. They were registered under BYG Natural Resources. Before TLG was formed in 2000, all claims that were not registered in either Omni's or TYG's name were transferred to Omni.

### **6.2 Historical Exploration**

The historical exploration on the claims comprising the holdings of TLG is well documented in Naas reports of 2001, 2003, 2005, and 2007. Johnson 2010, and Roy and Hannon 2003 are also sources of exploration history.

Historical exploration consisted of surface geological surveys, geochemical surveys, ground and airborne geophysical surveys, trenching, underground development, and surface and underground drilling. Approximately 121,000m was drilled in more than 910 holes, and 7,630 mm of underground drifting and crosscutting were developed for the three deposits. The following summary drilling tables are sourced from the above documents.

**Table 6.1 Drilling and drifting conducted at the Skukum Creek Resource area (1985 to 2008)**

Total Number of Drill holes completed	Total amount of drilling completed (m)	Years drilling and/or underground development completed	Amount of Drift Completed (m)	Companies Involved
23 (s)	2,322.61 (s)	1985	0	Aurum
55 (s)	8,301.47 (s)	1986	0	Aurum
69 UG and 11(s)	2,624.03 (s) 4,821.97 (UG)	1987	823; collar the 1,300 metre portal	Aurum and Omni Resources Inc.
13 UG 24 (s)	1,416 (UG) 5,165 (s)	1988	1,571; collar the 1350 m portal	Skukum Gold Inc. and Omni Resources Inc.
15 UG	1,647 UG	1996	100	Omni Resources Inc.
7 (s)	2,739 (s)	1997	ND	Omni Resources Inc.
5 (s)	1,321.9 (s)	1998	ND	Omni Resources Inc.
4 (s)15 UG	1,502.35 (s) 2,502.52 UG	2001	ND	TLGC
5 UG	248 UG	2003	586	TLGC
14 UG	913.4 UG	2005	ND	TLGC
72 UG	6,446.21 UG	2006	400	TLGC
13 UG	1,783.4 UG	2007	570	TLGC
3 UG	342.6 UG	2008	0	TLGC
TOTALS 129 (s) 219 UG	23,976.36 (s) 20,121.1 UG	1985-2008	4,050	Various

NOTES: UG = Underground; (s) = surface; TLGC = Tagish Lake Gold Corp.; ND = no data.  
 The Skukum Creek 1,300 metre portal was collared in January 1987. Source from T.W. Johnson and J.Fan, 2010.

**Table 6.2 Drilling and drifting conducted at the Goddell Resource area (1987 to 2004)**

Years drilling and/or underground development completed	Total Number of Drill holes completed	Total amount of drilling completed (m)	Amount of Drift Completed (m)	Companies Involved
1987	13 (s)	2,857.19 (s)	0	Berglynn Resources Inc. and Skukum Gold Inc.; Skukum Ventures
1988	4 (s)	1,976.33 (s)	0	Skukum Gold
1990	7 (s)	1,573.08 (s)	0	Skukum Gold
1995	5 (s)	2,855.4 (s)	0	Aurum
1996-1997	40 UG	9,242.55 (UG)	780	Trumpeter Yukon Gold and Omni Resources
2003	3 (s)	974.74 (s)	0	TLGC
2004	2(s)	~900 (s)	0	TLGC and Yukon Government
2008	3 UG	342.6 UG	0	TLGC
1987-2008	TOTALS 34 (s) 43 UG	~11,136.74 (s) 9,585.15 UG	780	Various

NOTES: UG = Underground; (s) = surface; TLGC = Tagish Lake Gold Corp.; ND = no data.

The Goddell Gully has also been referred to as the Golden Tusk Zone and the PD Zone, and the Main Zone in previous reports; the Golden Tusk Zone stratigraphically overlies the PD. Zone by about 350m. The Goddell Gully portal was collared in 1996 and is located at 1,017.86m portal elevation. The two drill holes completed in 2004, numbers GG03 and GG04, should be compiled into the Skukum drillhole database. (Johnson and Fan, 2010).

**Table 6.3 Drilling Conducted at Mt. Skukum (1982 to 1999)**

Years of Drilling	Total Number of Drill holes completed	Total amount of drilling completed (m)	Target Zones	Companies Involved
1982	29	3,325.80	Main Cirque	Agip
1983	40	4,380.52	Main Cirque, Brandy	Agip
1984	61	6,097.50	Brandy, cirque, lake	Agip
1985	6	168.42	Cirque	Ericson
1986	72	8,864.96	Brandy, Cirque, lake	Mount Skukum Gold Mining
1987	153	17,125.47	Evening, ocean, midnight, pika, falls, lake, Cirque, fox, wunder, brandy, gully	Mount Skukum Gold Mining
1988	106	12,373.45	Ocean, morning, pika, tango, lake, Cirque, fox, kiwi, brandy, sulphide	Mount Skukum Gold Mining
1989	14	3,214.73	Ocean, tango, goat	Mount Skukum Gold Mining
1991	3	576.38	Ocean	Wheaton River Mineral
1997	5	608.08	Ocean	Omni

### 6.3 Historical Exploration Results

The exploration results are primarily discussed under Historic Resource Estimates.

### 6.4 Historical Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

#### 6.4.1 General Comments

Samples were analyzed at a number of laboratories, including Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd, Bondar-Clegg Laboratories, and Chemex Labs, all located in Vancouver, British Columbia. Northern Analytical of Whitehorse, Yukon, Little Salmon Analytical of Carmacks, Yukon and Barringer-Magenta of Calgary, Alberta were also utilized. All laboratories conducted internal quality control procedures such as using standards and blanks as control samples and repeat assays. There are no documents available that describe the quality control measures taken by the previous operators. Since 1986 all results of assays are documented as printed copies in binders and are stored at the camp office. The assay results are accompanied by certified copies. The following is a description for the three deposits within the Tagish property.

#### 6.4.2 Mt. Skukum

No information was available concerning sampling or quality control procedures used for the Mt. Skukum deposit. A small analytical laboratory was set up on site during exploration and mining phases. Assaying procedures are unknown. Several external laboratory certificates were discovered, but those represent only a small portion of the number of assays that were carried out. No specific information on sample security was discovered.

### 6.4.3 Skukum Creek

Prior to 2001

The available information indicates that all Skukum Creek samples were assayed by third party laboratories. No control samples are known to have been submitted by the Property owner, though some samples of higher grade were sent for re-assay at a second laboratory. Surface samples were analyzed using multi-element ICP with higher grade samples being re-assayed by fire assay. Drill core samples were almost exclusively fire assayed, though some were assayed using unspecified geochemical analyses.

Metallic fire assays on selected samples were carried out to determine if coarse-grained gold was present. Results suggested that the gold was fine-grained. A notice regarding proper core handling procedures was found at the existing core logging facility, though no specific information on sample security was discovered.

2001 and After

Records indicate that the practices employed in sample preparation, analysis and security followed industry practices and that they were in compliance with NI 43-101 standards and regulations. Sample preparation and analysis were carried out in accredited commercial laboratories including Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd (Eco-Tech), based in Kamloops, BC and Acme Labs, based in Vancouver, BC.

In 2002, samples were analyzed by ACME Labs (ISO 9002 certified), who applied multi-element analysis by ICP-ES after acid digestion. ICP-MS analysis after aqua regia digestion was used for gold. When gold values were greater than 900 ppb or silver values were greater than 100 ppm, they were re-analyzed using fire assay techniques. Bondar Clegg Canada Ltd (ISO 9002 certified) of North Vancouver, BC carried out check analyses (Naas, 2002).

Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd (Eco-Tech), based in Kamloops, BC has carried out TLG's assaying since 2003. Samples are weighed to 30 grams and fused along with proper fluxing materials. The bead is digested in aqua regia and analyzed on an atomic absorption instrument. Over-range values for rocks are re-analyzed using fire assay and AAS finish methods. Appropriate reference materials accompany the samples through the process allowing for quality control assessment.

Security was considered during diamond drilling. When a hole was approaching the mineralized zone, an experienced CME representative was constantly present at the rig. The core was never left unsupervised and was taken by the CME representative to a locked room at the end of shift. No one could enter the room without supervision. The core was cut using a rock saw and half the sample was placed in a sample bag. The bag was then heat-sealed and placed back in the locked room. A CME representative transported the samples to a reputable courier in Whitehorse where the accredited preparation laboratory organized transportation of pulp samples to assay labs by courier.

#### **6.4.4 Goddell**

Third party laboratories appear to have analyzed all of the samples from Goddell Gully. Soil samples were analyzed for gold using unspecified geochemical methods. Silver and base metals results are also reported, but by what process those analyses were made is unknown.

Drill core samples were analyzed for gold using both fire assay and unspecified geochemical methods. Silver and base metals were also inconsistently assayed. During the late 1990s, surface samples were analyzed using multi-element ICP and unspecified geochemical methods with higher-grade samples being re-assayed using fire assay analysis. Metallic fire assays on selected higher-grade samples were carried out.

#### **6.5 Data Verification used for Historical Resource Estimate of the Skukum Creek and Goddell Deposits**

CME carried out a sample verification program in 1999 as part of a due diligence study. Six diamond drill holes were selected for re-sampling, four of which were from the Rainbow Zone of the Skukum Creek deposit and two of which were from the P.D. Zone of the Goddell Gully deposit. Forty-six samples were re-assayed using fire assay analysis and multi-element ICP. The re-assay was carried out by Chemex Labs of Vancouver, BC, while ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd, also of Vancouver carried out the original assaying. Except for three samples, the verification samples showed acceptable correlation with historical counterparts/samples. It was thought that mislabeling may have been the reason behind the three samples with poor correlation. When the entire main mineralized zone of the drill hole from which the three samples were taken was re-sampled, acceptable correlation with historical results was obtained.

In 2003, when Roy, P.Geol, of MineTech did a resource estimate, several verification samples were selected from existing drill core and channel samples to confirm the presence of mineralization. A total of five samples were selected. For the Skukum Creek deposit, one sample was selected from 1980s exploration, one from 1990s exploration, and one from underground channel sampling. From Goddell Gully, one sample was selected from 1980s exploration and one from 1990s exploration. Four additional verification channel samples were taken near historical samples in the Rainbow Zone on the 1,350, 1,300, and 1,250m levels. The results confirmed the presence of gold in all samples and silver in the Skukum Creek samples. The four core samples more accurately verified the original samples. Of those, two returned lower gold grades than the original samples, one returned a similar grade, and one returned a much higher grade. The channel samples were not taken in exactly the same locations as the original samples; however, they confirmed the presence of gold and silver in the underground workings. As such, Mr. Roy was satisfied with the data verification.

In 2007 when Roy was retained by TLG to do a resource update of the Berg Zone and Rainbow Zone of Skukum Creek, he took several measures to verify the data. The verification measures include database checks for logical errors, checking the data file provided by TLG against the original assay certificates, taking verification samples from drill cores and checking a face sample taken from the 1,300 metre level. Roy concluded the results of verification sampling were within acceptable limits.

## 6.6 Historical Resources and Reserves

There are numerous historical estimates of resources and reserves of the deposits in Tagish completed by in-house professionals of numerous companies and third party consultants since late 1980s. The most recent estimates were made by MineTech in 2003 on the Skukum Creek deposit and Goddell deposit and a 2007 resource update on the Skukum Creek deposit. The Mt. Skukum gold deposit has a historical reserve estimate dated 1988.

The following is a summary of the historical estimates. No new exploration drilling has occurred since the above mentioned estimates were published. **All of the following estimates are being treated as historical estimates by New Pacific. A Qualified Person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates in this section as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.**

**A Qualified Person should review the models that were created for the historical resources to confirm all the mineralization was outlined. The models should be rerun at current metal prices used for resource estimates. The historical resources should not be relied upon until the mineralization review is completed and the models are rerun at current metal prices.**

**The historical estimates in this section use the categories set out in sections 1.2 of the NI 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.**

### 6.6.1 Historical Resource Estimate 2003 Skukum Creek and Goddell

**For the purpose of this section the new NI 43-101 definition of historical resource is used. The historical estimate has not been verified by New Pacific as a current mineral resource and the estimate was prepared prior to New Pacific acquiring the property.**

MineTech was commissioned by TLG to complete a resource estimate for the Skukum Creek and Goddell deposits in August 2002, and this work was completed in June, 2003 with the technical report "Tagish Lake Gold Corporation Skukum Creek and Godell Gully Deposits". The historical estimate uses metal prices of \$300 Au and \$4.50 Ag. The metal prices used are significantly lower than current metal prices and the estimate may not reflect the resource at current prices. The estimate uses the category definitions of resources as per section 1.2 of the instrument.

#### Data Verification and Site Visit

MineTech reviewed all technical reports provided by TLG and by CME, and examined the QA/QC program that formed the basis for the sampling system. Roy visited Tagish in September 2002 during a diamond drilling campaign supervised by CME, collected samples and verified the presence of gold and silver mineralization through an independent assay laboratory (ALS Chemex based in Vancouver), observed the sampling system, and discussed the geological setting with the site geologists.

#### Methods of Estimation used for the Historical Mineral Resources

The resource estimate was done using MicroLynx resource estimating and mine planning software. All drilling and underground channel sampling data was checked for errors and sample statistics were examined.

For Skukum Creek, all sample data were collected as of the end of 2002, totaling 5,135 gold samples and 4,885 silver samples. For Goddell, there were 3,949 core samples in total. At Skukum Creek, specific gravity was estimated using inverse distance weighting. At Goddell, an average specific gravity value of 2.7 t/m<sup>3</sup> was used as no specific gravity sampling had been carried out.

At Skukum Creek, drilling and sampling data were translated to 475,000m west and 6,675,000m south and rotated clockwise 35°. Drilling and channel samples were downhole composited or regularized over one metre intervals. Equivalent gold grades were calculated for each composited silver sample; however, gold and silver grades were calculated separately for each block. The equivalent grade was equal to the silver grade multiplied by the ratio \$4.50/\$300 or 0.015, where \$4.50 and \$300 were the average respective silver and gold prices (in \$US per troy ounce).

Cross sections were created to show geology and the equivalent gold grades at 1:1000 scale spaced 25m apart in the Rainbow and Kuhn Zones, and 50m apart in the Ridge Zone. Shear zone geology and an outline of "higher grade" material greater than 5 g/t within the shear zone were outlined on hard copies of the sections. Both shear zone and high grade outlines were digitized and solid models were made, producing eight shear zone subzones and twelve "outline" subzones.

The high grade outline model was used to construct a block model with dimension of 2m<sup>3</sup>, sub-blocked five times across strike and twice down-dip. Concurrently, a polygonal resource estimate was carried out, consisting of calculating the average grade of all samples within each section that were within the outline. Calculating the area of each section and multiplying that by the section width and average specific gravity gave the mass of each section. Measured Resources were identified as blocks that were within 15m from two underground channel samples, Indicated Resources were identified as blocks that were within the outline and were less than 25m away from at least two samples.

At Goddell, the same procedure for outlining geology was used as for outlining geology at Skukum Creek. An outline value (not an economical cut-off value) was created using 5 g/tonne as a guide for the outline's outer limits. East-west sections were created at 1:1,000 scale using a section spacing of 50m, except for a 100m portion over which a 25m spacing was used. Two zones were outlined and a specific gravity of 2.7 t/m<sup>3</sup> was used. A block model was constructed with block dimensions of 2m<sup>3</sup>. Each block was subdivided five times across the strike dimension and twice in the vertical dimension to allow finer geology resolution. A polygonal method was used to estimate resources. Indicated Resource was defined as within 15m of sampling and Inferred Resources within 25m of sampling.

### **6.6.2 Results of Estimate**

A summary of the estimate results are shown in Tables 6.4 and 6.5 below. The total contained metal does not consider metallurgical recovery. An equivalent gold cut-off grade was calculated using \$300 and \$4.50 (\$US per ounce) for gold and silver prices, respectively. Tonnage value of each zone is individually rounded. The subtotal is the rounded sum of the non-rounded values.

**Table 6.4 2003 Summary of Skukum Creek Resources Using a 3 g/t Cut-off Grade**

Zone	Measured			Indicated			Measured+Indicated		
	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)
Ridge				60,000	5.14	145	60,000	5.14	145.00
Kuhn	51,000	10.88	95	260,000	5.19	127	310,000	6.12	122.00
Rainbow	165,000	3.79	266	550,000	6.05	198	710,000	5.53	214.00
Subtotal	220,000	5.46	226	870,000	5.73	173	1,080,000	5.68	184.00

Zone	Inferred		
	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)
Ridge	68,000	5.56	157
Kuhn	39,000	4.02	129
Rainbow	43,000	5.53	225
Subtotal	150,000	5.15	169

**Table 6.5 2003 Summary of Goddell Resources Using a 3 g/t Cut-off Grade**

Zone	Indicated			Inferred		
	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Metal (oz)	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Metal (oz)
PD	400,000	9.55	123,000	350,000	8.11	91,000

### 6.6.3 Resource Update 2007 Skukum Creek Deposit

In November 2006, TLG again retained MineTech to do an update of the resource of the Skukum Creek deposit based on drilling on the Rainbow 2 and Berg Zones between 2003 and the end of 2006. A technical report titled "A Resource Report Update for the Skukum Property" was released in August 2007.

**The 2007 historical estimate was an update to the resources on the Goddell property based on drilling in the Rainbow 2 and Berg Zones. These zones are in addition to the zones in the 2003 historical estimate.**

The metal prices used in 2007 were \$650 for Au and \$13 for Ag.

#### Data Verification and Site Visit

Roy was the principal author of the resource report. He visited the project site in May 2007, spoke with site geologists, reviewed the QA/QC procedures, inspected the site and underground workings and verified assay data by both checking data against original assay certificates and taking verification samples. He concluded that the sample preparation, assay procedures and security measures were adequate, and the results of verification sampling were within acceptable limits (Roy and Hannon, 2007).

## Methods of Mineral Resource Estimate

The resource estimate was done using Micromine Version 10.1.2. Prior to estimate, the supplied data was checked for logical errors. Gold equivalent was calculated based on metal prices of gold at US\$650 and silver at US\$13 per troy ounce to establish cut-off grade for the purpose of outlining mineralized zones and reporting resources, but block value was estimated separately for gold and silver. Top-cut values were set at 35 g/t for gold and 350 g/t for silver. Mineralized zones were interpreted on paper and then digitized in computer. A cut-off grade of 2 g/tonne of gold-equivalent over a minimum horizontal width of 1.2m was used. Inverse-distance weighting was chosen for grade estimation. Separate two-dimensional block models were created for each zone. Block dimensions were 5m x 5m (in the East and Elevation directions). Block thickness values (North direction) were calculated during the estimation process. The geometry of each zone was constrained by the geological outlines. Grade estimation was carried out using inverse distance weighting with a power of two. Horizontal thickness values were calculated for each drilling intercept and inverse distance (ID) weighting with a power of three was used to estimate block thickness values. Block specific gravity values were also estimated using inverse distance weighting with a power of two.

Indicated Resource was defined as within the outlined geology and within 20m of at least two drilling intercepts, and Inferred Resource as within the outlined geology but within 40m of at least one drilling intercept. There was no Measured Resource category since no samples were from underground channel sampling.

### 6.6.4 Results of Estimate

The resource estimate results in 2007 for Rainbow 2 and Berg zones are summarized in Table 6.6 using cut-off grades of 3 g/t and 4 g/t gold equivalent respectively (Roy and Hannon 2007, p.37 and p.41):

**Table 6.6 2007 Summary of Rainbow 2 and Berg Zones of Skukum Creek Resources**

Cut-off (g/t AuEq)	Indicated					Inferred				
	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Metal (oz)	Tonnes	Au Grade (g/t)	Ag Grade (g/t)	Au Metal (oz)	Ag Metal (oz)
3.0	126,000	8.0	101	32,408	409,000	101,000	7.2	99	23,380	321,000
4.0	110,000	8.8	108	31,000	382,000	81,000	8.4	106	21,876	276,000

### 6.7 1988 Historical Reserve Estimate of Lake Veins of Mt. Skukum Gold Deposit

There were various versions of historical mineral reserve estimates of the Mt. Skukum deposit. The most frequently cited historical reserve estimate is the one of the Lake zones in an unpublished report by Macdonald of Agip in 1988. There was inadequate supporting data for the author to validate the estimate and the author does not consider the estimate to be reliable for public disclosure. The Lake Veins are mentioned in this section for the sole reason that the prospect has high exploration potential in the Lake Veins area.

## 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell mineralization are geologically situated in a subvolcanic to volcanic caldera system which is underlain by a dome (or several dome) complexes. Subvolcanic stocks, dykes and breccias follow extensional and transtensional tectonic features of the stratovolcanic and volcanic edifices. The mineralization pulses were syn to late-tectonic and related to the Tertiary volcanism.

### 7.1 Regional Geology

The regional geological setting of the Skukum project area is described in Hart and Radloff (1990), from which the following information is summarized.

The project area is located within the Intermontane Belt of the Canadian Cordillera. The oldest rocks in the area are comprised of domains and screens of probable Paleozoic gneiss, assigned to the Nisling Terrane by Hart and Radloff (1990), and Jurassic andesitic volcanic and siliciclastic sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane and Whitehorse Trough overlap assemblage. Stratigraphic and contact relationships are commonly obscured by the many intrusions associated with the Coast Plutonic Complex. Strata of the Jurassic Whitehorse trough are affected by a series of open to tight, northwest-trending folds that probably formed in Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous time, approximately coeval with activity of the Skeena Fold Belt to the south in British Columbia. The folds are superimposed on earlier, probably pre-Triassic, metamorphic fabrics and the northwest-trending Tally-Ho shear zone, a major Late Triassic shear zone that is developed approximately 15 km to the northeast of the project area and which forms the easternmost limit of exposures of the Nisling Terrane.

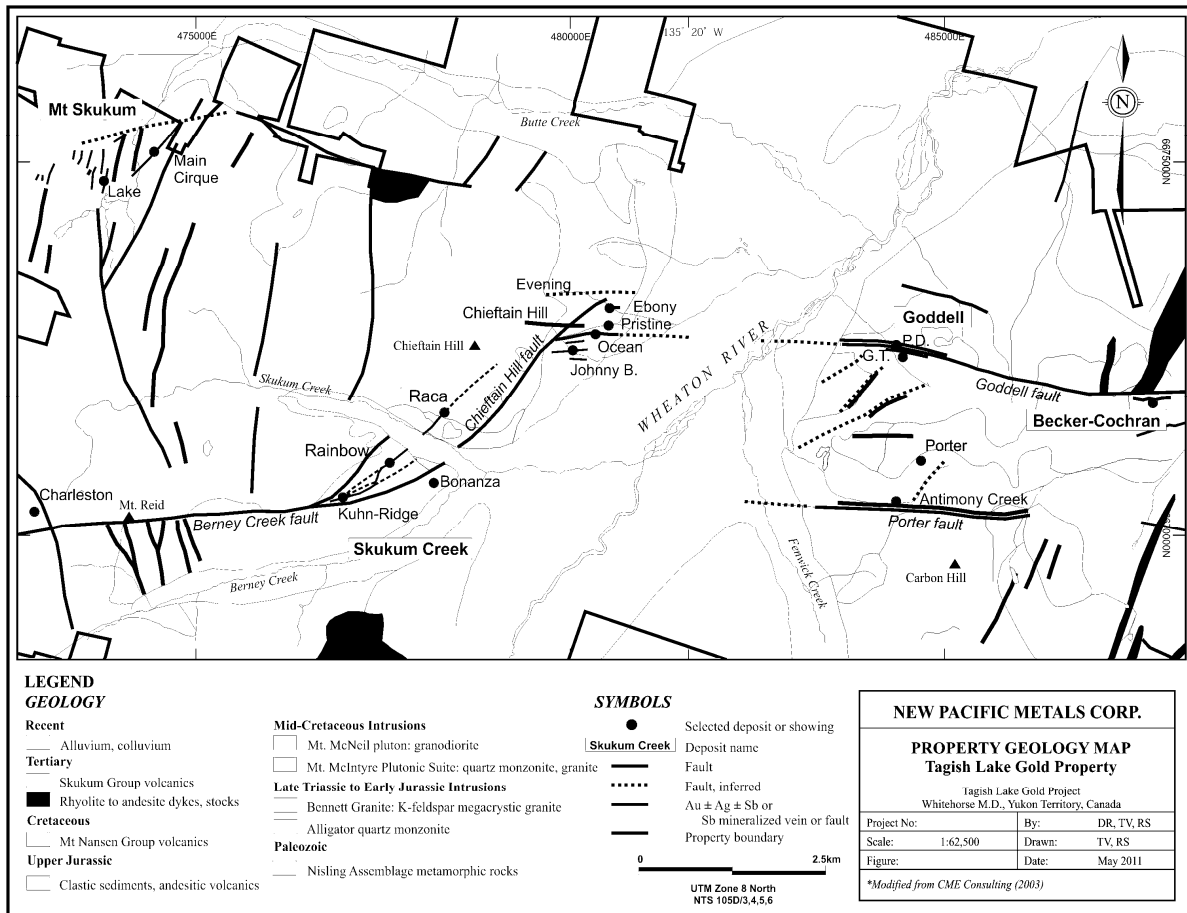
Mesozoic plutonic rocks, which underlie much of the project area, separate the Jurassic units and Nisling Assemblage into isolated domains and screens. Major intrusions include the Alligator Quartz Monzonite and the late Triassic or early Jurassic K-feldspar megacrystic Bennett Granite that are widespread east of the Wheaton River in the Skukum project area. The most abundant rock types in the region comprise metaluminous Cretaceous intrusions of the Coast Plutonic Complex, which are subdivided into several plutonic suites by Hart and Radloff (1990). The dominant Cretaceous suites in the project area include the Mt. McIntyre plutonic suite (96 to 119 Ma), comprising the Mt. Ward granite and Carbon Hill quartz monzonite, and the Whitehorse plutonic suite (116 to 119 Ma), locally represented by the Mt. McNeil granodiorite pluton. Isolated accumulations of mid- to late-Cretaceous volcanic rocks of intermediate composition of the Mt. Nansen Group are present regionally and are approximately coeval with the Coast Plutonic Complex.

At the Skukum property, these rock types occur on the eastern flanks of Carbon Hill and southeast of Goddell Gully near the Becker-Cochran prospect, where they comprise green tuff and tuff breccia that unconformably overlie the Bennett Granite and Jurassic strata.

Late Cretaceous and Early Paleocene brittle dextral displacement associated with widespread dextral displacement throughout the Cordillera is related to reactivation of the Triassic Tally-Ho shear zone. This phase of displacement formed a brittle fault system, termed the Llewellyn fault by Hart and Radloff (1990), which exploited parts of the earlier Tally-Ho structure.

Subsidiary faults generated during this tectonic episode may subsequently have been remobilized during Eocene volcanic activity to locally form caldera-bounding structures; these may also have acted as permeable structural sites for the formation of the late-volcanic vein deposits hosted by faults and shear zones in the Skukum project area.

**Figure 7.1 Simplified Geology Map of the Tagish Property**



**Table 7.1 Stratigraphy Units of the Tagish Property**

ERA	PERIOD	FORMATION	LITHOLOGY	
Cenozoic	Quaternary		Unconsolidated surface alluvium	
	Pleistocene		Glacial and glaciofluvial deposits	
	Erosional Interval			
	Late Paleocene to Early Eocene	Skukum Group (Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex)	Felsic to intermediate volcanic flows, breccias, ash to lapilli tuffs and related epiclastic rocks and pyroclastic flows, felsic dyke emplacement, quartz veining and mineralization.	
Paleocene - Unconformity (Intrusive Contact)				
Mesozoic	Middle Cretaceous	Coast Plutonic Complex (Mount McIntyre Plutonic Suite)	Carbon Hill Plug: recessive, granular weathering biotite-quartz monzonite and granophyric, hornblende and alkali-feldspar granite	
		Mid-Cretaceous dykes, plugs	Siliceous pale green, saccharoidal rhyolite and aplite	
		(Whitehorse Plutonic Suite)	Mr. Anderson Pluton: Biotite and porphyritic hornblende granodiorite.	
		Mount Nansen Group (Carbon Hill Volcanics)	Undifferentiated volcanics, andesite flows and breccias, tuffaceous andesite.	
	Lower Cretaceous - Erosional Unconformity			
	Late Jurassic	Tantalus Formation	Chert pebble conglomerate, polymictic conglomerate and related siliciclastic rocks.	
		Late Jurassic Volcanics	Andesite porphyry flows, breccia, epiclastic rocks.	
	Erosional Unconformity			
	Early Jurassic	Alligator Quartz Monzonite	Foliated hornblende-quartz monzonite to granodiorite	
		Bennett Granite	Megacrystic, potassium feldspar-hornblende granite to granodiorite to quartz monzonite.	
Erosional Unconformity				
Paleozoic and Older (?)	Late Triassic to Paleozoic	Nisling Assemblage	Rusty weathering metavolcanic schists, quartzite and marble; minor black argillite.	

(After G. L. Wesa and T. M. Elliott, 1999)

## 7.2 Local Geology

The local geology at the Skukum property is shown in Figure 4.2. The following local geology descriptions were taken from Naas (2004).

### 7.2.1 Proterozoic to Paleozoic Metamorphic Rocks

Metamorphic rocks of the Nisling Terrane underlie the western extent of the Property (Charleston area), and occur as isolated roof pendants in the Chieftain Hill and Goddell areas of the Property. The encountered metamorphic rocks comprise three units, the Nisling and Nasina assemblages as well as undifferentiated gneiss.

#### *Nisling Assemblage*

The Nisling Assemblage is comprised of rusty-brown weathering, competent non-fissile biotite, muscovite-quartz feldspar schist, quartzite and marble. A planar foliation is well developed parallel to compositional layering. Compositional layering is observed in the schists and quartzites from 1-2 cm wide and from 1-100m wide in the marbles.

#### *Nasina Assemblage*

These rocks are very similar to the Nisling Assemblage in composition but distinguishable by graphitic, commonly garnet-bearing quartz schists and lesser marble. The best exposures are seen to the west of Mt. Skukum. The rocks are also well foliated but fissile due to partings on the graphitic layers. The typical lithology is garnet-muscovite, garnet-graphite schists and carbonaceous quartzite.

#### *Undifferentiated Gneiss*

Feldspar-hornblende orthogneiss with minor biotite, epidote, and chlorite are found on Chieftain and Carbon Hills in the Wheaton River area. This unit is not in actual contact with the other two but has been included in the Nisling Terrane based on descriptions and other relationships determined by other workers.

### 7.2.2 Probable Jurassic Volcanic and Siliclastic Rocks

#### Conglomerate

Pebble conglomerate is present in several drill holes completed historically at the eastern end of the Rainbow zone, immediately southwest of Skukum Creek. The unit is composed of clast-supported conglomerate with rounded clasts of chert and quartzite in a pale green sericitic matrix. This unit probably belongs to the Jurassic Tantalus Formation (Hart and Radloff, 1990). It is present in an area of no outcrop and core is incomplete and partially lost for the holes containing this unit, so its contact relationships and orientation could not be assessed. Conglomerate that has been mapped along the southeastern flanks of Chieftain Hill by Mt. Skukum Mines (unpublished mine maps; Hart and Radloff 1990), and which is intercalated with Jurassic volcanic rocks, may also correlate with this unit.

## Intermediate Volcanic Rocks

Holes drilled in the Rainbow East zone (RACA97-1 to RACA97-3) first pass through thick, recent talus of fresh Tertiary volcanic rocks, and then intersect pale grey, sericite+pyrite±magnetite altered, locally plagioclase±pyroxene porphyritic volcanic rocks of probable intermediate composition. Main rock types include massive, grey lapilli to block tuff and tuff breccia, and massive porphyritic flows or sub-volcanic intrusive rocks. These units are distinct from the fresh Tertiary volcanic units present in talus higher on the slope. Their altered state, close spatial association with Jurassic conglomerate of the Tantalus Formation that is present immediately across Skukum Creek, and occurrence of Cretaceous intrusive rocks within them suggest that they may correlate with Jurassic pyritic andesitic volcanic rocks present on the eastern flank of Chieftain Hill 2 km to the northeast. Since these volcanic units are present in an area of poor exposure under talus, their contact relationships with adjacent rock types is unknown.

### 7.2.3 Intrusive Rocks

Ten types of intrusive rocks of widely variable composition and texture are identified underlying the Property. In general, the rocks comprise at least three larger intrusive masses and numerous dykes, including andesitic and rhyolitic dykes of Tertiary age. The dykes are most abundant within and immediately adjacent to major fault zones, which probably provided the structural control for their emplacement. In some cases, the appearance of certain types of dykes can be significantly modified by hydrothermal alteration and lead to confusion in assignment.

#### 7.2.3.1 Pre-Tertiary Intrusions

##### Biotite-hornblende granodiorite (Mt. McNeil pluton; Cretaceous)

Within the Skukum project area, the Mt. McNeil pluton underlies the valley of Berney Creek, Mt. Reid and the south side of Skukum Creek, immediately to the south of the Mt. Skukum volcanic complex. Hart and Radloff (1990) report a 111 Ma U-Pb zircon age from the pluton in the Skukum project area. This intrusion is the most common host rock to the Skukum Creek deposits. It is characterized by large, euhedral hornblende grains that locally exceed 1 cm in length but which are mostly 3 to 6 mm long. The unit is coarse-grained and equigranular to seriate. It typically contains approximately 10% hornblende, 5% biotite, 25 to 30% quartz, 30 to 35% plagioclase and 20% K-feldspar, providing an IUGS classification as biotite-hornblende granodiorite. Fresh rock contains abundant magnetite. Partially disaggregated cognate xenoliths of fine-grained diorite are common. Where fresh, it is strongly and evenly magnetic. Hornblende and biotite have been at least partially replaced by greenish chlorite in even the freshest samples. Alteration is pervasive and much stronger close to major shear zones.

##### K-Feldspar megacrystic biotite-hornblende granite (Bennett Stock; Triassic-Jurassic)

Drill holes completed in the Rainbow East zone on the northeast side of Skukum Creek (holes RACA97-1 to 3) intersected a foliated K-feldspar megacrystic granite, which based on textural and mineralogical similarities is interpreted to be the Bennett granite which is widespread in the region. Doherty and Hart (1988) report a U-Pb zircon age for the Bennett granite of about 220 Ma, although other U-Pb dates in the region return approximately 175 Ma (J. K. Mortensen, pers. comm. 2002).

This unit is broadly similar to the biotite-hornblende Mt. McNeil granodiorite at Skukum Creek, but is distinguished by (i) the presence of megacrysts of euhedral K-feldspar up to several centim in size in a coarse-grained, equigranular matrix; and (ii) a higher K-feldspar/plagioclase ratio. It is properly called granite. This unit is invariably altered near veins and shear zones.

#### Porphyritic hornblende monzonite to quartz monzonite

This unit is present as irregular bodies and dark dykes within the Mt. McNeil pluton in the vicinity of the Skukum Creek deposits. It commonly contains inclusions of the Mt. McNeil granodiorite. The unit typically has a salt and pepper texture that reflects subequal concentrations of euhedral hornblende prisms and equant, white plagioclase phenocrysts. The groundmass is dark and fine-grained. Some variations on this rock type contain minor quartz. Plagioclase phenocrysts typically form approximately 40% of the rock, but locally exceed 50% requiring it to be called a porphyry. The moderate response to K-feldspar staining is consistent with monzonite. This rock type is common in the Skukum Creek area, but it was not observed at Goddell Gully or Chieftain Hill. Where present within or near mineralized shear zones, this unit is invariably altered. The rock locally contains minor cognate diorite xenoliths, but their concentration is markedly less than in the Mt. McNeil granodiorite.

#### Biotite-pyroxene monzodiorite

This rock type was observed only in the Skukum Creek area within the Taxi zone, and in DDH 98GE-1 located southeast of the Rainbow and Kuhn zones. In the Taxi zone, a diorite cross cuts the Mt. McNeil granodiorite, whereas at Golden Eagle an opposite relationship was observed. The intrusions in each example are medium-grained and equigranular. Quartz is locally present in minor (<5%) concentrations, and the rock is moderately magnetic. Biotite and pyroxene together make up 30 to 35% of the rock. Kfeldspar staining indicates that this rock type is most appropriately described as a biotite-pyroxene monzodiorite or quartz monzodiorite. Both dioritic bodies that were encountered have a weak foliation and are cut by chloritic and/or sericitic veinlets.

#### Biotite granite

This is a medium-grained, equigranular intrusive rock that occurs locally in the Taxi zone and in drill holes south of the Kuhn Fault. It typically has no or only minor alteration or fabric. Dykes of this rock type cross cut the Mt. McNeil granodiorite, but were not observed in contact with other intrusions. The rock is moderately magnetic and the only ferromagnesian phase is biotite. It is cut locally by chlorite or sericite veinlets.

#### Hornblende-biotite quartz monzonite (Carbon Hill pluton of Mt. McIntyre Plutonic Suite)

This is the main host rock to the Goddell Gully and Porter fault zones on the east side of the Wheaton River valley. Hart and Radloff (1990) report a poorly constrained K-Ar date of  $96 \pm 15$  Ma for this intrusion, which is broadly consistent with 107 to 110 Ma U-Pb zircon results obtained from other plutons of the same plutonic suite in the area. It is a medium-grained, equigranular rock with subequal K-feldspar and plagioclase and about 20% combined hornblende and biotite. It is moderately magnetic, but less so than the Mt. McNeil stock. It has invariably been affected by strong alteration where close to the Goddell Gully and Porter fault zones. No temporal relationships were observed with other intrusions except for cross-cutting Tertiary rhyolite and andesite dykes.

## Pegmatites and aplites

These were observed mainly in the Mt. McNeil granodiorite in the Skukum Creek area. They are most abundant in areas that are also cut by biotite granite dykes, to which they might be related. They are late magmatic features that are cut by minor shear zones and altered. None of these dykes observed during this study exceed 0.5m in width (most are <5 cm wide), and they are widely dispersed through the host intrusions. One small aplite graded to a core of clear quartz, a pattern common to aplites in many systems.

### **7.2.3.2 Pre-Tertiary Volcanics (Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex)**

The complex is an early Eocene, bimodal sequence of sub-aerial volcanic and volcanoclastic rocks that have been deposited over approximately 140 km<sup>2</sup>. The complex trends northeast in a 20 by 11 km ellipsoid, bounded by faults to the south and east, and divided into two parts by two north-south trending faults. The eastern part has been down dropped by as much as 300m relative to the western block (Pride, 1986). The eastern portion of the complex is comprised of mainly felsic pyroclastic rocks intercalated with brecciated flow-banded and spherulitic rhyolite lava flows. These felsic units are particularly thick in the northeastern and southeastern parts of the complex where prominent large-scale arcuate fracture systems, large slump blocks, vent facies pyroclastic rocks and other features indicate centres of volcanism and associated margins of nested caldera subsidence. The western block is underlain by at least 850m of andesite, which hosts the Mt. Skukum gold deposit. The andesite unconformably overlies the basement of metamorphic Nisling Terrane and intrusive Coast Plutonic Complex on a highly irregular erosional surface (Jago, 1991).

The understanding of the stratigraphy of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex has evolved over time by the various workers. The following terminology is based on the work of Hart and Radloff (1990):

**Ibex Formation:** dark, vitreous, flow-banded rhyodacite flows with sparse feldspar phenocrysts and welded tuff and common granitic fragments. This unit may or may not be part of the Skukum Group but is found overlain by Butte Creek Formation.

**Mount Reid Formation:** Massive, hematitic, clast-supported, cobble and boulder conglomerate with locally derived basement fragments.

**Butte Creek Formation:** consists of three sub-units of well-bedded, pastel coloured felsic and altered felsic pyroclastic rocks with layers of grey, green and purple layers interlayered epiclastic sediments and tuffs, and undivided tuff and epiclastics.

**Watson River Formation:** massive to poorly-bedded, dark-brown and purple to pale green columnar-jointed andesite and andesite porphyry flows, as well as pale green dacitic to andesitic lithic tuff.

**Vesuvius Formation:** consists of a variety of rhyolite tuffs and flows, lithic tuffs, and a collapse breccia of large blocks of flow-banded rhyolite. The various sub-units range in colour from dark reddish-brown to green and tan to grey.

### 7.2.3.3 Tertiary Dykes and Stocks

#### Andesite dykes

These intrusions are widespread throughout the project area, but are generally most common within or adjacent to major fault zones (rhyolite dykes below). The most common types are either aphanitic and dark grey, or have a porphyritic texture defined by hornblende and plagioclase. Both types of dyke may be altered and locally mineralized. Some of the aphanitic dykes may be narrow equivalents of the porphyritic monzonite phase described above. The porphyritic examples are relatively more common at Goddell Gully. Staining indicates that the dykes are actually monzonite and porphyritic hornblende monzonite, with lesser andesite. The andesite was observed to cut most of the pre-Tertiary phaneritic intrusive rocks. Some andesite dykes are older than some rhyolite dykes. Several types of andesite dyke are probably present in the area, but additional work needs to be done. Andesite dykes that intrude pre-Tertiary rocks in the region may represent subvolcanic feeders to the Mt. Skukum volcanic complex.

#### Rhyolite dykes

These intrusions comprise a diverse group of felsic dykes that are variable in mineralogy, texture, and their spatial and temporal relationships to hydrothermal alteration and mineralization. Rhyolite dykes were observed to cut most intrusions on the Property, but have variable timing relative to andesites as noted above, suggesting multiple pulses of both intrusive types. Like the andesite dykes, rhyolite dykes commonly have a spatial association with, or are developed within, major east- and northeast-trending fault systems. In the Skukum Creek and Chieftain Hill areas, typical rhyolite characteristics include a buff to light grey colour, and an aphanitic texture with up to 10% clear, rounded to square and locally resorbed quartz phenocrysts (mostly <3 to 4 mm in size). Prominent flow banding is well developed near the contacts of many of the larger dykes.

Three distinctive quartz±K-feldspar porphyritic dykes that are present in the Goddell Gully area along the Goddell fault belong to the rhyolite dyke group. These have been termed the North, Central and South marker dykes in old drill logs, based on a consistent and predictable distribution along strike. The North and South Marker dykes lack flow banding and have a higher concentration of K-feldspar phenocrysts and more variable concentrations of quartz phenocrysts than the Central Marker dyke. The Central Marker dyke has well-developed flow banding, overall texture, equant quartz phenocrysts, and alteration and disseminated pyrite that makes it much more similar to the mineralized rhyolite dykes at Skukum Creek. The relative age of the three rhyolite dykes at Goddell was not established.

A single, narrow spherulitic rhyolite dyke was observed in the Ridge Zone. It is characterized by spherules <4 mm in size and several percent disseminated pyrite; the age of this intrusion relative to other types of rhyolite dyke is unknown but similar intrusions at Mount Skukum were considered by McDonald et al. (1990) to be among the youngest rock types in the area.

#### Post-hydrothermal amygdaloidal andesite dykes

These occur in several places at Skukum Creek. They are invariably fresh and undeformed, even where located close to known mineralization, and are consequently interpreted as post-hydrothermal. These dykes range up to several metres in width. They have a fine-grained to aphanitic, dark-colored groundmass, and are distinguished by white to clear amygdules infilled

by quartz and/or calcite. Similar dykes were interpreted to be the latest stage of intrusive activity in the vicinity of the Mount Skukum mine (McDonald et al., 1990).

#### Alteration

Zones of strong porphyry type alteration can be observed across the entire Property. Stronger alterations occur along the fault controlled and affected outcrops. The dominating secondary (alteration) mineral besides the classic iron oxide (hematite) and iron hydroxide minerals (goethite, limonite) is sericite. Its occurrence is widely spread indicating hydrothermal fluids penetrated the various igneous host rocks.

## 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

There are three known precious metal deposits on the Tagish Lake Property. They can be divided into three deposit types: epithermal auriferous quartz-calcite vein type, mesothermal gold-silver quartz sulphide vein type and the third one is an epithermal shear zone hosted disseminated sulphide associated gold deposit.

### Epithermal auriferous quartz-calcite vein type

This type includes the zones of Lake, Main Cirque, Brandy and others at Mt. Skukum. Low temperature auriferous quartz-calcite veins emplaced along open space of fractures and faults formed at shallow level of Tertiary volcanic rocks of the Mt. Skukum volcanic caldera complex. Both gold grade and zone thickness change dramatically along strike and down-dip directions with frequent swelling and pinch-out. Free gold has been identified in the rocks and the mineralized veins contain little sulphides.

### Mesothermal gold-silver quartz sulphide vein type

This type includes the zones at Skukum Creek, such the Rainbow Zone, Kuhn Zone, Raca Zone and other zones at the deposit. The mineralized vein at Charleston is also of this type. Mineralized quartz sulphide vein are emplaced along the contact of rhyolite dikes with surrounding intermediate to felsic intrusive rocks of Mesozoic age. The rhyolite dykes and mineralized veins are usually associated with shear zones and faults. The veins contain high grade gold and silver as well as varying amounts of base metals.

### Shear zone hosted disseminated sulphide associated gold deposit

Goddell is typical for this deposit type. Mineralization is hosted and controlled by shear zones. Strongly altered intermediate-felsic dykes and fractured intrusive rocks contain densely disseminated arsenopyrite and pyrite with which gold is closely associated.

The Becker-Cochran antimony deposit is of the epithermal quartz-sulphide, with stibnite as the dominating sulphide mineral, vein-type hosted in shear zones. Mineralized veins swell and pinch out frequently along strike and down-dip. The sheared host rock is strongly altered.

## 9 MINERALIZATION

### 9.1 Skukum Creek Deposit

Skukum Creek is a structurally controlled, quartz-sulphide vein type, mesothermal polymetallic gold-silver deposit hosted in Mid-Cretaceous biotite-hornblende granodiorite of the Mt. McNeil pluton.

The Skukum Creek deposit comprises two principal mineralization zones which are the Rainbow Zone and the Kuhn-Ridge Zone. Two minor zones are situated between them. They are the Sterling Zone and the Berg Zone. An additional small zone, called Rainbow-North Zone, is located close to the north footwall of the Rainbow Zone. The western section of the Rainbow Zone was historically called Rainbow Two Zone. A separate zone called Raca Zone is located to the north of the Skukum Creek. Raca has similar mineralization to that of all other zones of the Skukum Creek deposit, and might be the northeast extension of the Rainbow Zone.

At Skukum Creek, all mineralized zones display similar mineralization and alteration. Gold-silver mineralization is associated with quartz sulphide veins and vein breccias. Sulphide minerals include pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, stibnite, tetrahedrite, argentite, electrum and native gold (Baril and Lang 1989), suggesting a gold-silver dominated polymetal nature of mineralization. The mineralized veins are mostly associated with rhyolite and andesite dykes and emplaced along the contacts between dykes and granodiorite wallrock. The veins, breccias, dykes and anastomosing shears form an integrated package which emplaced along northeast trending dilational splay faults off the regional Bernie Creek fault-Wheaton River lineament.

#### Rainbow Zone

The Rainbow Zone strikes 50°-55°, generally dipping south at more than 70°-80° and locally of subvertical dip angles. The drill defined strike length is about one kilometer, but the east section of about 260m long (previously called Rainbow and Road zones) has been most intensely drilled and is of the most significant importance. Measured plus indicated resources have been obtained to the elevation of 1050m level (360m below surface). The zone bounds by a rhyodacite dyke (called Portal Dyke) to the East and is open at depth and to the West. Beyond the Portal Dyke the continuity of the Rainbow Zone is unknown due to thick overburden and lack of drilling. The west section of 700m long is not well exposed on surface due to talus covers, and was discovered and drill defined during the underground exploration campaigns implemented by CME Consulting from 2003 to 2007. Underground drilling incurred mostly about 100m up and down dip from the 1,300m level. The western section of the zone was also called the Rainbow 2 Zone in CME's exploration documents (Naas et al. 2003, 2004, 2005, 2007)

#### Kuhn-Ridge Zone

The Kuhn-Ridge Zone is located to the south of the Rainbow Zone. It is sub-parallel to the Rainbow Zone with similar dip angle and direction. The total strike length is about one kilometer, but only the west 600m portion has been drilled. The best drilled part is the middle 200m long part where it intersects the Sterling and Berg zones where mineralization exhibits zoned intensity or plunging. The Kuhn-Ridge Zone is open along strike and down dip, but the east portion has never been sufficiently drill tested and the Kuhn gully is probably its surface expression. Similar to the Rainbow Zone, it may be cut off by the portal dike to the east.

### Sterling Zone

The Sterling Zone is a structural step-over connection between the Rainbow Zone and the Kuhn-Ridge Zone. It strikes NNE and dips east at a steep angle. Its surface expression is a small gully between the Rainbow Zone and the Kuhn-Ridge zone. The strike length is about 300m, and it merges into the Rainbow Zone and Kuhn-Ridge Zone on either end. Although it has not been sufficiently drilled at depth, the most highly mineralized portion appears to be located near surface and close to the intersections with the Rainbow and Kuhn-Ridge Zones.

### Berg Zone

The Berg Zone is a new discovery from a 2006 underground exploration drill program and was further explored in 2007 from the 1,300m level drift. It is also a step-over link between the Rainbow Zone and Kuhn-Ridge Zone. It strikes ENE, near sub-vertically but dips slightly south. Along its strike close to the west end intersection with the Rainbow Zone, mineralization increases.

### Rainbow-North Zone

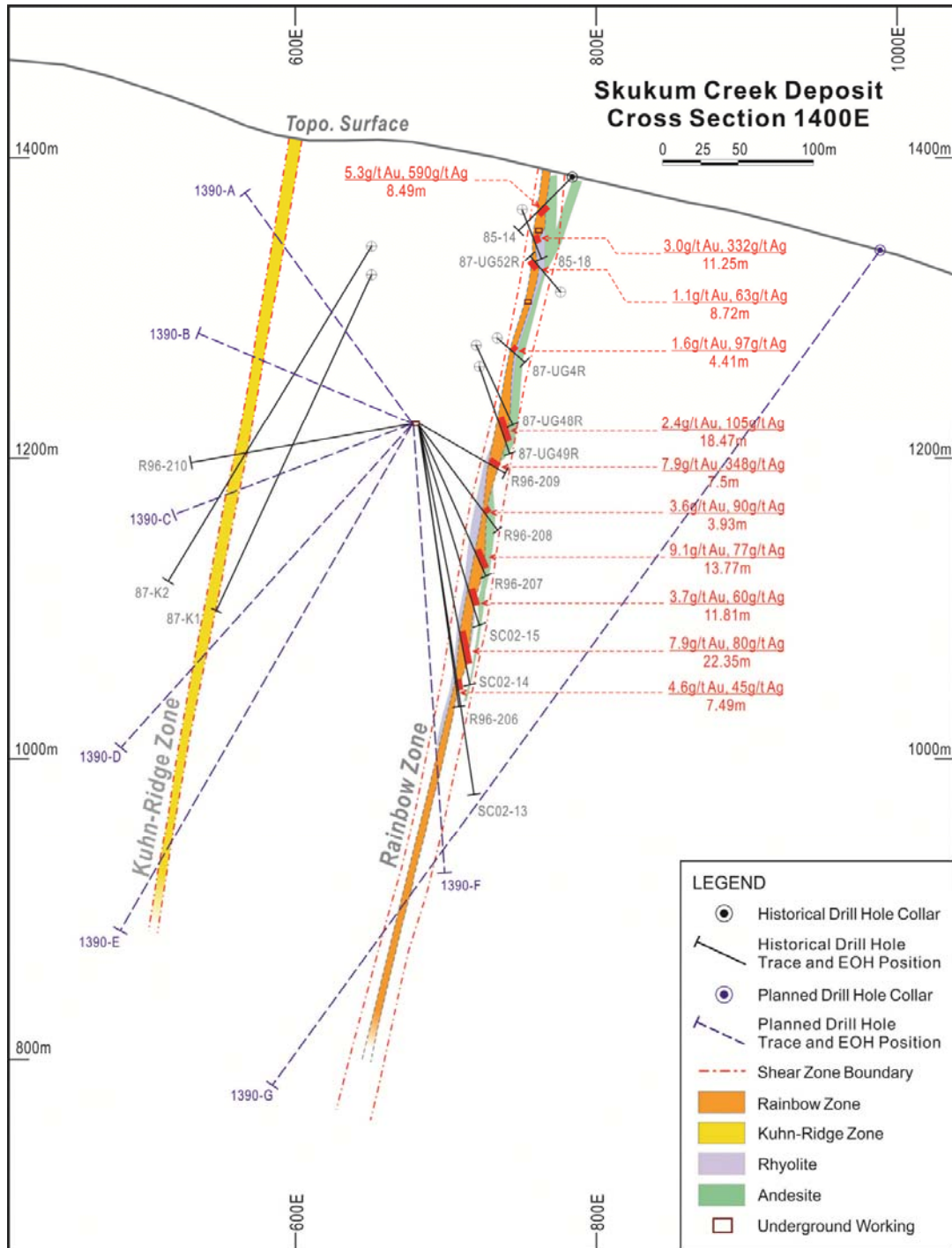
The Rainbow-North Zone is also a newly discovered zone by CME's underground drill programs. However, it is not separately named in CME's exploration reports. The zone is in the north footwall of and parallel to the Rainbow Zone. The sporadically drilled strike length is about 600m. To the east, it may follow a small gully on surface to the north of the Rainbow Zone however it has not yet been drill tested. Along its strike, mineralization increases near the west end intersection with the Rainbow Zone.

### Raca Zone

The Raca Zone is a separate mineralization zone to the north of the Skukum Creek and it might be the east extension of the Rainbow Zone as it is roughly on Rainbow's strike extension and displays very similar mineralization. The strike length is unknown as the outcrop is covered by surface talus and it has not been sufficiently drilled yet. From the information obtained from limited drilling it is obvious the zone is dipping south at a steep angle.

Although the zone's resource potential is unknown due to limited drilling, the discovery of the zone does provide direction to explore for new mineralized zones to the northeast extension corridor of the Rainbow and Kuhn zones. This corridor covers a strike length of about 2 km, located to the east limit of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex, and extending from the Skukum Creek in the south to Chieftain Hill to the north.

Figure 9.1 Section 1400E of Skukum Creek



## 9.2 Goddell Deposit

The Goddell deposit is a structurally-controlled, disseminated sulphides-associated gold deposit hosted in the near east-west trending Goddell Fault Zone.

There are two mineralized zones that were recognized based on completed exploration work up to this point: the Goddell Gully Zone (GG Zone) and the PD Zone. The GG Zone is sporadically exposed on surface in the Goddell Gully area with limited amounts of surface drilling intersecting the zone above the elevation of approximately 1,150m. The PD Zone is mainly intersected by underground drilling below the elevation of 870m. There is a gap of approximately 300 vertical metres between the two zones, but they are generally assumed to be two splays of a single mineralized zone, rather than two separate zones. However, based upon data review and section re-interpretation, it is recognized that the GG Zone and the PD Zone may be two separate zones. The two zones strike in roughly the same direction but have different dip angles. The merge (MG) of the two zones might explain the high grade and several metre wide intercepts intersected in the PD Zone by underground drilling. The outcrop of the PD Zone at surface seems to be obscured by thick surface talus and has not been located on surface.

The mineralization at Goddell is mainly characterized by abundant disseminated sulphides contained in intermediate to felsic dykes and breccias within the Goddell fault zone. Rich, fine, acicular arsenopyrite is the indication of high grade gold. Other sulphides include pyrite, stibnite, sphalerite and jamesonite. Compared to the PD Zone at greater depths the near surface GG Zone contains an higher abundance of stibnite pods. Besides the sulphide associated mineralization, that the gold mineralization is commonly associated with intensely micro-fractured and argillically altered quartz monzonite with no visible sulphides between multiple felsic dykes.

### Goddell Gully Zone

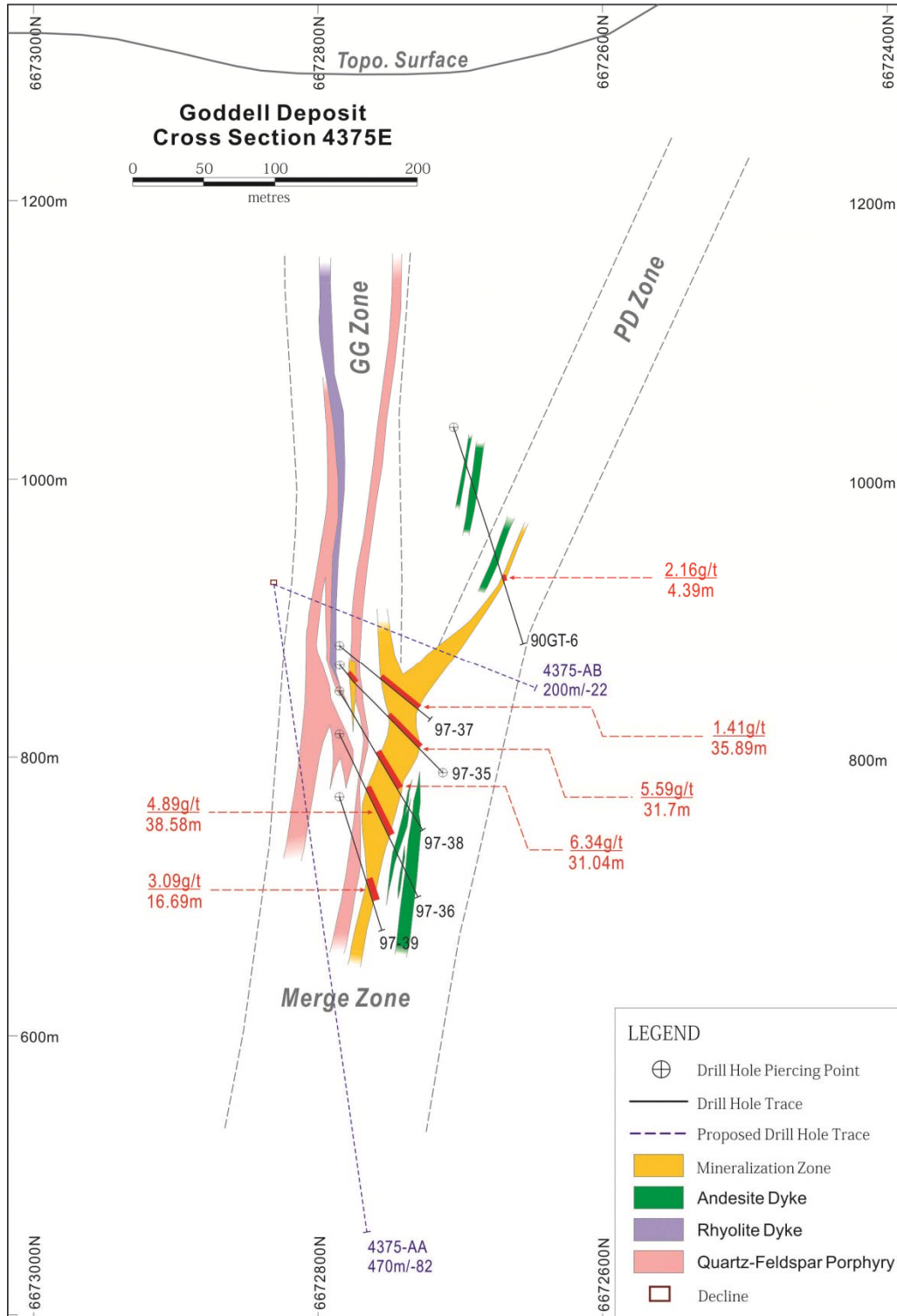
The zone is also referred to as GG Zone (historically called Black Breccia zone or BB zone). It is sporadically exposed in the Goddell Gully area. Surface mapping in the Gully area indicates that mineralization is associated with east-west trending rhyolite dykes hosted in the Goddell fault and shear system, consisting of sulphides within quartz, barite, calcite and clay gouge. Close to surface, stibnite pods form the dominant mineralization of the zone (Roger, 1997). Shear comminuted pyrite imparted a black color to the zone. The zone strikes in a roughly east-west direction and is sub-vertical, consisting of multiple, discontinuous subparallel veins within a 50-75m wide zone of intense shearing, brecciation and alteration cutting quartz monzonite. The total strike length is unknown due to a limited amount of drilling and poor surface exposure along strike, but the sporadically exposed portion in the gully area is about 500m. To the West, the zone is hidden beneath the Wheaton River valley sediments, and to the East up on top of the plateau it is covered by thick surface talus.

### PD Zone

The PD Zone is defined by underground drilling. Historically the surface Golden Task zone (GT zone) was thought to be the surface extension of the PD zone. However a desk study by NEW PACIFIC of old data indicates the PD zone is likely a separate zone from the GG zone. The projected surface outcrop is about 200m to the south of the Goddell fault. It strikes nearly east-west and is sub-vertical but generally dipping north. The drilled strike length is about 400m. The

intersection with the GG zone produced a wide high grade zone (Merge Zone) evidenced by underground drilling.

**Figure 9.2 4375E Section of Goddell**



### 9.3 Mt. Skukum Deposit

The Mt. Skukum deposit is a structurally-controlled, high level epithermal quartz-calcite gold vein deposit, hosted in andesite flows and tuffs of the Mt. Skukum Volcanic Complex of Tertiary age.

The auriferous quartz calcite veins occur in shears and fault zones along caldera margin and are associated with collapse of nested calderas (Jago, 1991). The most common gold-bearing mineral is electrum. The veins contain small amounts of sulphides. Three veins, the Main Cirque Zone, Lake Zone and Brandy zone were systematically explored with drilling. Mining was only conducted at the Main Cirque Zone from February 1986 to August 1988. Additionally, there are a few satellite auriferous veins with insufficient drill exploration near the three veins.

#### Main Cirque Zone

The Main Cirque Zone strikes 030° to 040° across the valley floor area of the Main Cirque. It is hosted in an east-dipping, high angle fault zone called the Main Cirque Fault, which is an average of 10m wide, striking 030° to 040° and dipping 80° east. The ore zone comprises multiple emplacement, electrum- and native silver-bearing quartz-calcite-sericite veins with marginal stockwork and gouge zones (Doherty, 1984; McDonald, 1987). The ore zone has strike length of about 200m and average width of 5m, and was mined over a vertical distance of 80m from an elevation of 1,650m to surface at 1,730m (McDonald et. al., 1988).

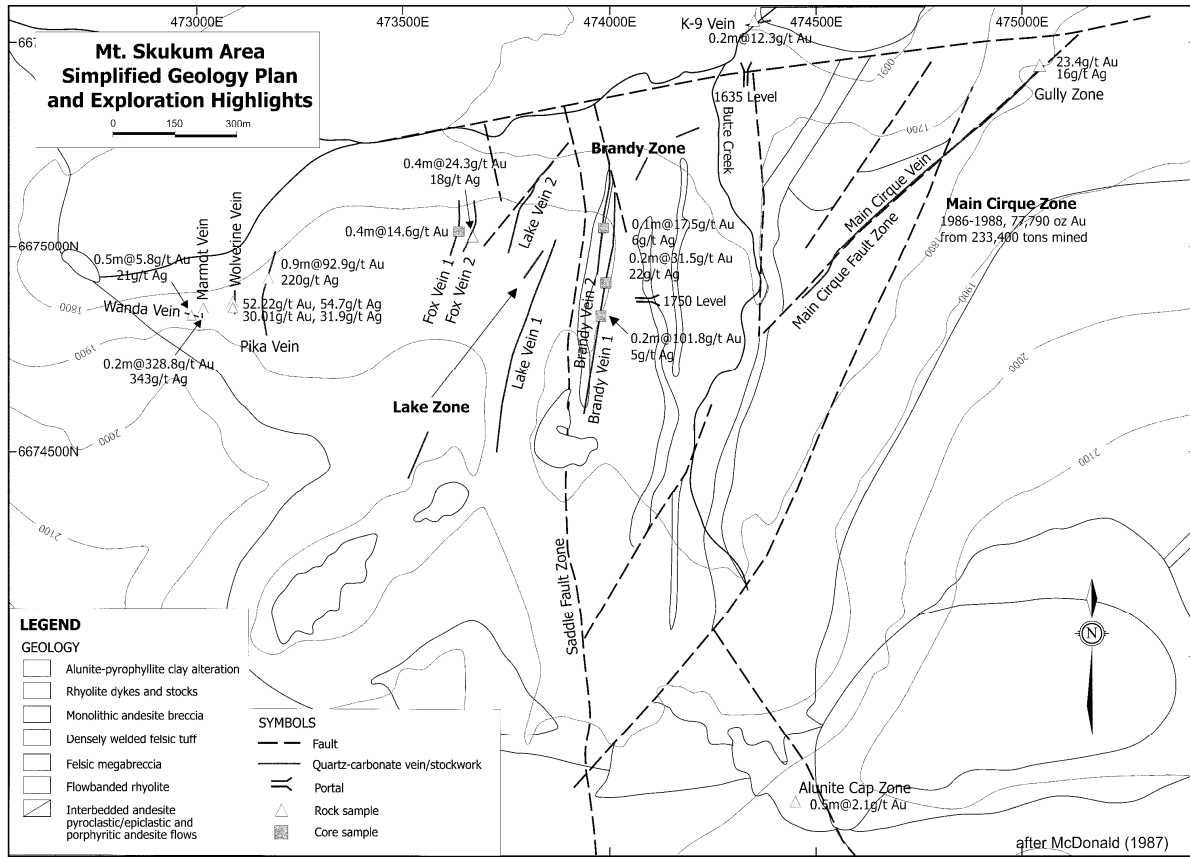
#### Lake Zone

The Lake Zone is located 520m west of the Main Cirque Zone in the west cliff of Main Cirque. The zone comprises two interconnected veins hosted in gently westwards dipping, propylitic - altered, porphyritic andesite and andesitic pyroclastic rocks (McDonald et. al., 1988). The veins occur as massive, fine-to-coarse grained quartz-calcite-sericite veins, breccias and stockwork. Drilling indicated two subparallel veins, LV1 and LV2, striking 014° and dipping west, and a vertical vein trending 020° called LV2-45 (McDonald et. al., 1988). These veins average less than one m wide but locally are up to a few metres wide and more than 600m along strike.

#### Brandy Zone

The Brandy Zone is about 360m to the west of the Main Cirque Zone. It comprises a series of up to six subparallel auriferous quartz-calcite veins striking 014° and dipping to the west at 55° to 70°. These veins occur across a width of 150m and over a strike length of 650m (McDonald et. al., 1988). The vein minerals consist of quartz, calcite, sericite and visible electrum. Veins range in width from 0.08m to 2.0m and average 0.2m wide.

Figure 9.3 Simplified Geology Plan of the Mt. Skukum Deposit



## **10 EXPLORATION**

The present operator, New Pacific, has not completed sufficient exploration work to warrant discussion in this section. The exploration program of previous operators is discussed in the history section of this report. A budgeted exploration program is discussed in the recommendation section of this report.

## 11 DRILLING

There are no current resource or reserve estimates included in this report in which drilling by New Pacific would be a factor. Below is a historical reference of past operators at Tagish.

### 11.1 Historical Drilling

Tagish has had exploration drilling activity since the early 1980s. A total of approximately 121,500m of core drilling has been completed from both surface and underground. Most of the drilling is for exploration and resource definition at Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell.

Detailed descriptions of the underground drill programs at Skukum Creek after 2001 are included in the annual technical reports prepared for TLG.

Historical drilling prior to 2002 was described in various annual exploration and assessment reports prepared at different stages by different property owners such as Agip Canada Ltd, Trumpeter Yukon Gold Ltd (TYG), Omni Resources Inc. (Omni), Mount Skukum Gold Mines Limited, Total Energold Corp. and Total Erickson Resources Ltd.

On site at the mill and camp, over 20,000m of diamond drill core is stored from previous drilling programs starting in 1984 at Skukum Creek, Goddell, Chieftain Hill and Mt. Skukum. Some core is stored near the confluence of Berney Creek and Skukum Creek. Some of the core racks collapsed due to heavy snow loads during the winters.

## **12 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH**

The present operator, New Pacific, has not completed sufficient work on the property to warrant comment in this section. AMC is aware that a documented protocol is in place for future exploration programs.

### **13 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY**

The present operator, New Pacific, has not completed sufficient exploration work to warrant discussion of this section. AMC is aware that a documented protocol is in place for future exploration programs.

## **14 DATA VERIFICATION**

The present operator, New Pacific, has not completed sufficient work on the property to warrant data verification. Summaries of previous operator's data verification can be found in the history section of this report.

## **15 ADJACENT PROPERTIES**

There are no adjacent properties that have not been discussed in previous sections of this report.

## 16 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

From 1988 to 2006, various types of mineral processing and metallurgical test work have been completed on the ore of the Skukum Creek gold-silver deposit. A summary appears below of the results of historical tests prior to the year 2000 (Table 16.1).

The most recent metallurgical test program was completed by Doug Warkentin, P.Eng. (Metallurgy) of Cantest Ltd., based in Burnaby, British Columbia (Warkentin, 2006). Tests included grinding and flotation to produce bulk sulphide concentrates, as well as cyanidation of the flotation concentrates to determine gold and silver recovery. Additional tests included cleaner flotation to evaluate possible concentrate quality, and ore characterization tests, including head assays, acid base accounting for environmental issues, specific gravity and bond work index determination. Settling tests were also conducted on flotation tailings. Test results are summarized below:

- Flotation Recovery: gold 96%, silver and lead 88%, zinc 84%
- Grade of concentrate: 75g/t Au, 3000 g/t Ag, 7% Pb and 5% Zn.
- Cyanidation of concentrate: up to 90% for gold and 87% for silver from concentrate.

Although the best results were achieved with the cyanidation of the concentrates, New Pacific is investigating the economic feasibility of simply producing and shipping flotation concentrate to smelters.

**Table 16.1 Results of Historical Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Tests Prior to 2000**

Year	Company	Tested by	Types of Tests	Results
1988	Omni	Bacon, Donaldson and Associates under the direction of Orocon Inc. and Melis Engineering Ltd.	Grinding, cyanidation, and flotation of a bulk sulphide concentrate.	Gold recovery 90-98% Silver recovery 93-98%
1993	Wheaton	Melis Engineering	Bioleaching	gold recovery 92%, silver recovery 95%
1997	BYG	Process Research Associates Ltd.	Flotation/cyanide leaching	gold recovery 92%, silver recovery 95%
1999	CME	Laurion Consulting Inc.	Flotation, cyanidation and pressure oxidation	Flotation recovery 95% of gold and silver, total recovery after cyanidation 75% for gold and 72% for silver, increase to 92% for gold and silver by pressure oxidation increases

## **17 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**

There are no current mineral resources or reserves for Tagish. Historical resources and reserves are discussed in the history section of this report. New Pacific is not treating the historical resources and reserves as current.

## **18 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

Dewatering is underway at the Goddell portal. Drill stations have been constructed for underground drilling and a drill program is underway. A surface drill program is underway.

Access roads and drill pads were built to commence surface drilling at Skukum Creek. Underground drilling is underway at Skukum Creek underground.

New Pacific initiated an Environmental Assessment Study for Tagish.

## 19 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Exploration activities on Tagish were executed by numerous operators since the early 1980s. The activities were mostly focused on the three deposits: Mt. Skukum, Skukum Creek and Goddell. A large amount of exploration information has been generated. The author reviewed the available reports on the historical work in the preparation of this report. In the author's opinion, there is no current resource estimate for Tagish. More exploration work is justifiable given that the project is at an advanced exploration to pre-development stage. Based on the results of reviewing historical exploration data, the author reasonably believes Tagish has further upside potential as an exploration property.

With respect to each known deposit and important mineral showing on the Property, the following interpretations and conclusions are made by the author of this report.

### 19.1 Goddell

Goddell is an altered and mineralized shear structure striking roughly E-W from Wheaton River Valley to Becker Cochran antimony deposit for a strike length of about 6 km. Historical exploration mostly focused on the Goddell Gully portion which is about 1,000m long on strike. Old drilling only focused on the PD zone at an area of 400m along strike from section 4200E to section 4600E and in a vertical extent of 170m from 870m level to 700m level.

Results of data review and sectional study indicate the drill defined area is likely the merge of the two zones (PD and GG). The merge zone extends down dip and on strike. The merge could result in increase of both width and intensity (grade) of mineralization and provide prospective drill targets. The existing decline is about 780m long, providing drill access for underground drilling for a same strike extent. This area could be the immediate drill target for 2011 drill campaign.

The entire Goddell structure is of a large, almost of regional scale, size and the Goddell Gully area is only a small portion. Throughout the whole structure along strike, results of historical surface geological surveying including chip sampling, soil sampling, mapping and trenching indicate that epithermal mineralization exists along the structure. The Becker Cochran antimony occurrence and the gold and mercury soil anomalies in the Horseshoe area which is located between the Goddell Gully and Becker Cochran, are good indications for epithermal gold mineralization. However, no sizable ore grade mineralization was located in past exploration.

It is likely that sizable mineralization has not been discovered due to extensive thick talus covering, or the gold mineralization is controlled by elevation as the case at Goddell, which means gold mineralization occurs at the elevation of below 900m level. If this is the case, the Goddell decline should be extended to the East to provide more access for underground drill testing of the target area below the 900m level, where the "Merge zone" of PD and GG zones could exist.

In conclusion, the Goddell structure is a very prospective target for exploration as historical exploration results warrant further work.

## 19.2 Skukum Creek

Skukum Creek is a mesothermal, quartz sulphide, vein-type, gold-silver polymetallic deposit. Historical exploration focused on the Rainbow-Kuhn zone area to the south of Skukum Creek. Most drilling was done from the 1,300m level drift on a strike extent of 1,000m by vertical extent of 700m. Besides the major Rainbow and Kuhn-Ridge zones, there are minor zones such as Berg Zone, Sterling Zone and Rainbow North Zone. Historical NI 43-101 resource estimates completed by Roy and Hannon in 2003 and 2007 reported a total of Measured and Indicated Resources. However, New Pacific is not treating these estimates as current.

Although a total of about 44,000m of drilling had been done in the past, there are still substantial open areas of each zone to be tested. The down dip extension of all zones beyond 1,000m level remains untested. The high grade shoots appear to rake to the east. eastwards. Future drilling should target the “high grade” shoots.

## 19.3 Raca

Raca Zone stays to the north of the Skukum Creek and on the north east extension of the Rainbow zone. Mineralization style is identical to that of Rainbow zone. The gold-silver polymetallic quartz sulphide vein emplaced along the contact of rhyolite dykes with megacrystic granite.

Only four holes were drilled and all hit the mineralization. The four holes only cover an area of 80m on strike extent by vertical extent of 140m. The drilled area is a very small portion of the potential Raca mineralized trend which is at least 1.5 km long as indicated by results of surface rock chip and soil sampling. In addition there are multiple potential mineralized zones associated with north east trending rhyolite dykes. Chip sample results of Westmont Resources indicate gold mineralization exists along the dykes but was never drill tested.

It is the author’s conclusion that the Raca trend has the potential of host multiple Rainbow style mineralization zones.

## 19.4 Charleston

The mineralization style of the Charleston vein is very similar to that of the mineralized zones at Skukum Creek. Quartz sulphide veins contain some high grade gold and silver as well as base metals. Chip sampling along surface outcrop and at underground faces generated very good values of gold and silver. However the vein was never drill tested due to access difficulty. The author believes Charleston is a good drill target for future exploration.

## 19.5 Mt. Skukum

Mt. Skukum witnessed extensive exploration in the 1980s and had two years of commercial gold production at the Main Cirque vein from 1986 to 1988. Mineralization at Mt. Skukum is high level epithermal auriferous quartz calcite veins and stockworks hosted in open fractures in Tertiary andesitic volcanic rocks. Both grade and width of individual veins change dramatically in short distance of both strike and down dip.

The author's opinion is that Mt. Skukum deserves more exploration and definition drilling. The current high commodity price will justify more efforts in the area; however, it may not be the top priority due to access difficulty and erratic nature of mineralization.

### **19.6 Porter Structure**

The Porter structure is about 2 km to the south of and roughly parallel to the Goddell mineralized zone. It is a strongly altered fault zone of over 100m of width, disturbed by the emplacement of intermediate to felsic volcanic dykes. Historical exploration focused on the valley bottom and the north side, including surface soil and rock chip sampling, mapping, a small amount of aditing and drilling, and generated very promising results of silver and base metals. To the north of the structure, mineralization is mostly narrow quartz sulphide vein type, and the existing results are not considered sufficient to warrant any drill testing work. There may exist a sizable vein type and other types of mineralization under the extensive thick talus covering, and more geology surveying should be done to define drill test targets.

More interesting is the south side of the valley. A very limited amount of historical soil and rock chip sampling generated elevated to anomalous values of copper (hundreds ppm up to 1,300 ppm) and molybdenum (tens of ppm up to 300 ppm). A pyritic halo in felsic intrusive rocks covers an area of 200m by 200m.

In general the author believes there may be potential for porphyry style mineralization in the area and anticipates that it may occur at depths below the 800m underground levels. This possibility could be tested and drill targets defined using geophysical surveys.

## **20 RECOMMENDATIONS**

The technical team of New Pacific conducted an extensive review and study of the historical exploration results on Tagish. Based on the results of the review, New Pacific reasonably believes that there is potential for new mineral resource discoveries on Tagish with further exploration, and as such has generated a series of priority exploration targets. To test these targets, various exploration methods will be employed including geological surveying, geochemical and geophysical surveying as well as diamond drilling. The total budget for these exploration programs is \$16.5 million and was approved by the New Pacific board of directors on 20 May 2011. The author has reviewed and concurs with the proposed program.

### **20.1 Geological Surveys**

#### **20.1.1 Mapping and Sampling**

Although the Skukum project is in a highly advanced stage, there are remaining areas within the claim boundaries which require further geological investigation. These areas include Carbon Hill, Charleston Vein/Trend, Skukum Creek deposit-Chieftain Hill corridor, headwater area of the Skukum Creek, the south extension into the Alunite Cap area of the Lake and Main Cirque zones as well as their northern extension into the Middle Cirque area.

At Carbon Hill, anomalous results were generated from past prospecting activities in the gully area where bedrock is well exposed. The results from different historical stages should be compiled, reviewed and verified by the new programs to generate additional drill targets in combination and correlation with other exploratory surveys. The Goddell Gully and the Antimony Creek are areas of high interest.

Rock sampling includes continuous outcrop chip samples, grab samples and float samples as well as soil sampling.

#### **20.1.2 Trenching**

Trenching will be applied where results of former rock and chip sampling and geochemical anomalies indicate near surface mineralization. Initial machinery-supported trenching will be perpendicular to the anticipated strike of the mineralization. If a mineralized trend is identified, excavations will follow the mineralization along strike. The following areas for trenching are: Charleston vein, Goddell fault, Porter fault, Skukum Creek Deposit-Chieftain Hill corridor and other areas indicated by geochemical anomalies.

Total material being excavated for trenching over a five-year period is estimated at 10,000m<sup>3</sup>.

#### **20.1.3 Geochemical Surveys**

Geochemical surveys of soil and talus fines will be carried out with special emphasis on (but not limited to) the Carbon Hill area as the Tertiary Mt. Skukum volcanic rock area was surveyed by Mt. Skukum Gold Mining during the 1980s. The purpose of the survey is to identify the strike extent of known mineralized zones such as the Goddell and Porter faults and to locate new mineralization in areas between them where the geomorphology results in cover of bedrock by talus and scree.

Sampling will be done on 200m spacing grid lines with 20m station intervals. Contour sampling will be implemented where grid sampling is impeded by steep slopes. The survey grid will be consistent with geophysical grids. Geochemical surveys will likely be completed following an airborne geophysical survey as the airborne survey may provide preferential locations for geochemical surveys. If both geophysical and geochemical surveys produce anomalous results, drill targets will be determined.

The area immediately south of the Porter structure should be surveyed by contour and grid soil sampling in due course to confirm if the gossanous area in felsic intrusions has economic mineralization potential.

## 20.2 Exploration Program and Budget

For the 2011-2012 period, the following exploration program is recommended, which includes 24,000m of surface drilling and 36,000m of underground drilling (60,000m in total) with a total estimated expenditures of \$16.5 million. The planned expenditures are broken down with the estimated costs, as follows:

1. Surface infrastructure (\$678,000) -- The sum includes expansion of the camp from 25 persons to 50 persons by refurbishing an 11,000 ft<sup>2</sup> camp facility already on site, refurbishing a 5,000 ft<sup>2</sup> geological office, core logging facility and repairing some access roads.
2. Equipment (\$1.39-million) -- This sum includes the purchase of generators, pumps, ventilation, electronic, communication and camp office equipment.
3. Surface drilling and geophysics (\$4.61 million) -- A total of 24,000m of surface drilling is planned, of which 5,500m will be at the Raca site. The surface drilling is planned to test in areas of historical drilling and surface gold anomalies. In addition, several regional gold-silver targets have been planned for about 18,500m of surface drilling, including the Charleston gold-silver showing, and a copper-molybdenum anomaly at the Porter alteration structure zone. Concurrent with this surface drilling, an airborne geophysical survey of 1,000 line kilometres and ground survey of 40 line kilometres.
4. Underground drilling at Goddell (\$4.39 million) -- Dewatering, rehabilitation and new drill station preparation at Goddell portal. Two underground drill rigs are planned to be utilized to carry out about 23,000m of underground drilling in approximately 60 holes. The underground drilling will focus on the area of 1,000m long and 600m down or up dip of the PD zone and the Merged zone.
5. Skukum Creek underground drilling (\$3.12 million) -- At the Skukum Creek site, located at about 6 km southwest from the Goddell Portal, 13,000m of underground drilling (in about 50 holes) is planned to target depth extensions of four mineralized zones where historical drilling has only focused on portions of the four mineralized zones and only to about 300m from the surface.
6. Permitting (\$840,000) -- New Pacific plans to initiate the environmental assessment study for the Property, which is required to apply for the Quartz mining licence. It will also carry out a feasibility study, using an in-house technical team combined with outside consulting firms.

7. General operations (\$1.44 million) -- These costs are for general operations such as camp operations, safety measures, and salaries and administration.

Based on the review of the exploration reports, past operator status and existing infrastructure, the author is of the belief that further exploration on Tagish is warranted. The author agrees with the exploration budget for Phase 1 presented in Table 1.1 which would collect additional information on Tagish.

**Table 20.1 Summary of the Property Exploration Budget for 2011-2012**

Exploration Project Description	Budgeted Amount \$	Measurement	Unit of Measure	Unit Cost \$
<b>Surface construction</b>				
New Camp	284,900	10,908	SQFT	26.12
Geology building	262,200	5,200	SQFT	50.42
Dry room expansion	11,500	900	SQFT	12.81
Road regrading & rebuilding	120,000	24	km	5,000
Subtotal	678,600			
<b>Equipment</b>				
Mining, Ventilation, Power generators - Goddell	614,800			
Mining, Ventilation, Power generators - Skukum	385,300			
Office and computer equipment - Geology	86,400			
Environmental equipment	5,000			
Equipment for general operation	305,900			
Subtotal	1,397,400			
<b>Surface exploration</b>				
Reporting & assessment	387,400			
Staking & mapping	224,800	551	claim	408
Sampling	37,900	1,500	ea	25
Geophysics	456,800			
Surface drilling	3,508,400	24,000	metre	146.2
Subtotal	4,615,300			
<b>Goddell Underground Exploration</b>				
Site preparation	446,500			
Dewatering	128,100	16,200,000	litre	0.01
Underground drilling	3,729,400	23,000	metre	162.1
Equipment repair & maintenance	91,100			
Subtotal	4,395,100			
<b>Skukum Underground Exploration</b>				
Site preparation	583,000			
Dewatering	134,300	19,160,352	litre	0.01
Underground drilling	2,350,400	13,000	metre	180.8
Equipment repair & maintenance	59,800			
Subtotal	3,127,500			
<b>Studies</b>				
Environmental Study	266,700			
Subtotal	266,700			
<b>General operation</b>				

<b>Exploration Project Description</b>	<b>Budgeted Amount \$</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Unit Cost \$</b>
General operation	1,399,500	8	month	174,938
Equipment repair & maintenance	46,300			
Subtotal	1,445,800			
Total	15,926,400			

## **Phase 2**

Contingent on the program as tabled for Phase 1 being successful in gathering a suitable level of information on the geology (sufficient to estimate an Indicated Resource), as well as engineering, legal, operating, economic, social, and environmental factors involved with Tagish. The author would agree New Pacific's budget amount for a Feasibility study budget as presented in Table 1.2.

**Table 1.2 Summary of the Phase 2 Property Exploration**

<b>Exploration Project Description</b>	<b>Budgeted Amount \$</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Unit of Measure</b>	<b>Unit Cost \$</b>
Feasibility Study	575,900			

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## 22 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

### CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

**Tagish Lake Gold Property Whitehorse Mining District NI 43 101 Report  
for New Pacific Metals Corp.  
Date 2 September 2011**

**Brian F. J. O'Connor, P.Geo.**

I, Brian F J O'Connor, P.Geo. as an author of this report entitled "Tagish Lake Gold Property Whitehorse Mining District NI 43 101 Report", prepared for New Pacific Metals Corp., dated September 2, 2011, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Consulting Geologist with AMC Mining Consultants (Canada) Ltd. My office address is Suite 1330, 200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 1S4.
2. I am a graduate of the University of New Brunswick in 1985 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.
3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC. I have continually worked as a geologist for a total of 26 years. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is:
  - Twenty-three years of experience as a geologist in mining and exploration environments.
  - Preparation of numerous reviews and reports on exploration and mining projects in Canada and around the world.
  - Chief Geologist with two mining companies in the province of British Columbia.
  - Senior Geologist with mining and exploration companies in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.
  - Over 6 years experience specific to the exploration, evaluation and the mining of narrow vein deposits.
4. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI43-101.
5. I visited the Tagish Lake Gold Property 25 July through 28 July 2011.
6. I am responsible for the preparation of this report, dated 2 September 2011.
7. I am independent of the Issuer applying the test set out in Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.
9. I have read National Instrument 43-101, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1.
10. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated this 2nd day of September, 2011

*Signed and Sealed, Brian F J O'Connor*

Brian F J O'Connor P. Geo.  
Principal Geologist

**APPENDIX A**  
**MINERAL TENURE**











Grant Number	Reg Type	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Status	Grant Number	Reg Type	Claim Name	Claim Number	Claim Owner	Status
YB67002	Quartz	DG	21	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86217	Quartz	POP	94	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YB67003	Quartz	DG	22	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86218	Quartz	POP	95	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81543	Quartz	ERN	1	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86219	Quartz	POP	96	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81544	Quartz	ERN	2	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86220	Quartz	POP	97	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81545	Quartz	ERN	3	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86221	Quartz	POP	98	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81546	Quartz	ERN	4	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86222	Quartz	POP	99	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81547	Quartz	ERN	5	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86223	Quartz	POP	100	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81548	Quartz	ERN	6	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93378	Quartz	POP	101	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81549	Quartz	ERN	7	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86224	Quartz	POP	101	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81550	Quartz	ERN	8	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93379	Quartz	POP	102	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81551	Quartz	ERN	9	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86225	Quartz	POP	102	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81552	Quartz	ERN	10	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86226	Quartz	POP	103	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81553	Quartz	ERN	11	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93382	Quartz	POP	103	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81554	Quartz	ERN	12	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA86227	Quartz	POP	104	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81555	Quartz	ERN	13	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93383	Quartz	POP	104	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81556	Quartz	ERN	14	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93384	Quartz	POP	105	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA81557	Quartz	ERN	15	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93385	Quartz	POP	106	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85503	Quartz	ERN	16	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93386	Quartz	POP	107	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85504	Quartz	ERN	17	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93387	Quartz	POP	108	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85505	Quartz	ERN	18	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93388	Quartz	POP	109	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85506	Quartz	ERN	19	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93389	Quartz	POP	110	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85507	Quartz	ERN	20	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93390	Quartz	POP	111	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85508	Quartz	ERN	21	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93391	Quartz	POP	112	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85509	Quartz	ERN	22	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93392	Quartz	POP	113	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85511	Quartz	ERN	24	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93393	Quartz	POP	114	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85512	Quartz	ERN	25	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93394	Quartz	POP	115	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85513	Quartz	ERN	26	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA93395	Quartz	POP	116	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85514	Quartz	ERN	27	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA94672	Quartz	POP	117	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85515	Quartz	ERN	30	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA94673	Quartz	POP	118	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85516	Quartz	ERN	31	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA94674	Quartz	POP	119	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85517	Quartz	ERN	32	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA94675	Quartz	POP	120	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA85518	Quartz	ERN	33	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA94676	Quartz	POP	121	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93875	Quartz	GLEE	1	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA94677	Quartz	POP	122	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93876	Quartz	GLEE	2	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YB97801	Quartz	PUP	29	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93877	Quartz	GLEE	3	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YB97802	Quartz	PUP	30	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93878	Quartz	GLEE	4	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA78390	Quartz	PUP	85	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93879	Quartz	GLEE	5	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	Y 60275	Quartz	RAC A	8	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93880	Quartz	GLEE	6	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	Y 60276	Quartz	RAC A	9	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93881	Quartz	GLEE	7	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	Y 60277	Quartz	RAC A	10	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93882	Quartz	GLEE	8	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	Y 60278	Quartz	RAC A	11	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active
YA93883	Quartz	GLEE	9	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active	YA92922	Quartz	STEN	1	Tagish Lake Gold Corp. - 100%	Active











