

TINTA HILL PROPERTY

Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.

Chief Executive Officer: Bill Harris

Corporate headquarters

Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.
900-475 Howe Street
Vancouver British Columbia V6C 2B3

Phone (604) 893-8757
Fax (604) 893-8758
Toll free 1-877-893-8757
Website www.northernfreegold.com

Stock symbol: NFR (Toronto Venture Exchange)

PROJECT STATUS

Active exploration



Location

38 km northwest of Carmacks

Ownership

Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.

Commodities

Copper, gold, lead, zinc, silver

Ore type

Sulphide

Mineral resource*

0.843 million tonnes grading 183.2 g/t Ag,
2.57 g/t Au, 4.71% Pb, 6% Zn and 0.35% Cu

*Historical resource; not NI 43-101 compliant

HISTORY

The Tinta Hill property was first discovered and staked as a gold showing in 1931 by George McDade. Trenching and shallow shafts were excavated on a 4000-foot (1200-m) vein. The property was restaked by Conwest Exploration Company Limited in 1959. A program of bulldozer trenching indicated a strong mineralized shear zone over 3000 feet (900 m) long. Five BX-sized diamond drill holes totaling 1345 feet (410 m) were drilled in 1960. Old trenches and shafts were remapped and a profile was run across the hill for adit purposes. Canex Aerial Explorations Ltd. acquired the property in 1966 and carried out geochemical and electromagnetic surveys. In 1968, Silgold Mines Ltd. optioned the property from Canex, and cleaned out and sampled the existing trenches. Exeter Mines Ltd. drilled 1126 feet (343.2 m) in four BQ holes in 1973. Exeter also relogged core that could be found from the 1960 drill holes and calculated drill-indicated and inferred ore reserves. Exeter remapped trenches on the property, as well as carrying out a soil-sample grid program over a 7000- by 2000-foot (2000-

by 600-m) area. A total of 271 soil samples, collected and assayed for silver, lead, copper and gold, indicated anomalous values centred on the Tinta 2 and 4 claims.

In 1974, Exeter Mines Ltd. changed its name to Tinta Hill Mines. VLF-EM surveys carried out in 1973 and 1974 indicated conductors parallel to the mineralized shear zone. A total of 4041 feet (1232 m) of BQ diamond drilling was completed in 21 holes for the purpose of testing the vertical and horizontal extensions of the main Tinta vein zone. In 1975, metallurgical testwork, involving a series of flotation tests on core reject samples, was undertaken in order to determine concentrate grades and recoveries. Tinta Hill drilled one hole in 1976 to a depth of 417 feet (127 m), and recalculated the drill-indicated reserves.

The claims reverted to Placer Development Ltd. and were optioned in 1979 by a joint venture between Silver Tusk Mines Ltd. and Panther Mines Ltd. In 1980, a total of 516 m of drifting and crosscutting in the No. 1 adit was completed. In 1982, another 457 m in the No. 2 adit was completed. The No. 2 adit is 366 m west and 45.7 m

lower in elevation than No. 1. In 1982, three holes were drilled on the main zone, totaling 969 feet (295 m). Three additional holes were drilled to test other anomalies.

International Consolidated Platinum performed trenching in 1987 under a joint venture agreement. Mill City Gold then optioned the property in 1988 and completed an 8-hole, 3752-foot (1144-m) diamond drill program on the Tinta 1 and 2 claims, along with prospecting, and soil and stream sampling.

Silver Tusk performed road work in 1989 and trenching in 1991, 1992 and 1994. Silver Tusk allowed all of the claims except Tinta 1 and 2 to lapse. Midnight Mines Limited staked the Tinta 3-10 and Hill claims in 2000, and the Tinta 1 and 2 claims in 2002.

B. Harris restaked the Tinta claims between 2000 and 2004 and performed geochemical sampling, evaluation and reclamation.

In an option agreement between Northern Freegold Resources and B. Harris (March 15, 2006), Harris agreed to grant Northern Freegold an option to the claims comprising the Tinta Hill property. Northern Freegold has assembled a large land package at Freegold Mountain (including Tinta Hill, Golden Revenue and other properties) to allow for an integrated approach in focussing exploration and concentrating on expanding known resources.

An extensive 2006 work program at Freegold Mountain initiated in the spring included strategic land acquisitions, data compilation, prospecting and sampling, geological mapping, differential GPS mapping, airborne geophysics, exploratory drilling (RAB) and diamond drilling.

The focus of Northern Freegold's 2007 drill program at the Tinta Zone was to test the extension of the Tinta vein system in an effort to determine potential for expanding resources in the zone. Drilling confirmed the extension of the Tinta vein at depth, and along the structure as well. In 2008 the company completed 17 diamond drill holes totalling 3 807 m on the high grade gold-silver-copper polymetallic vein system. The company hopes to use the results to calculate a NI 43-101 compliant resource for the Tinta Zone.

PROJECT SUMMARY

The Tinta Hill property is part of a district-scale package of properties in the Freegold Mountain region 100% owned by Northern Freegold Resources Ltd. The entire

project area covers approximately 45 km by 10 km within the Dawson Range. Development of the district has been hampered by fragmented ownership, resulting in a limited understanding of the overall district geology, structure and controls on mineralization. The consolidation of the properties into one block will allow for an integrated approach to exploration and development.

The Tinta Hill property itself consists of 48 mineral claims located approximately 38 km northwest of Carmacks on NTS map sheet 115 I/6 and I/7 in central Yukon. Tinta Hill is a smaller hill on the southern flanks of Granite Mountain. The Tinta claims are accessible via the Freegold road, a government-maintained 54-km gravel road. Upgrades to the access road are anticipated due to development of the Carmacks Copper deposit of Western Copper Corporation, which shares part of the same access route. In addition, the Yukon Government expanded the hydroelectric grid from Carmacks to Pelly Crossing in 2008 and entered into negotiations with Western Copper Corp. to provide power to its Carmacks Copper deposit. The expansion of the grid to this deposit will bring the power line to within about 18 km of the Tinta Hill property.

Geology and mineralogy

The Northern Freegold district is located within the Yukon-Tanana Terrane, which consists of metamorphosed Paleozoic basement rocks with continental arc affinity that have been intruded by Jurassic to Cretaceous plutonic rocks. The Tinta Hill property itself is underlain by granodiorite to quartz diorite of the early Jurassic Klotassin Meta-plutonic Suite, which is intruded by late Cretaceous dacite porphyry stocks and rhyolite quartz-feldspar porphyry dykes and/or sills. The Big Creek fault is a major structural feature which trends west-northwest along Big Creek and is thought to have provided structural controls on mineralization.

The Tinta Hill deposit is classified as an intrusion-hosted copper-gold enriched polymetallic vein deposit. Mineralization on the property is confined to several shear zones. Quartz-carbonate veins within and outside the main shear contain auriferous pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and argentiferous tetrahedrite. Locally, veins have been altered to clay minerals. Pyrite, sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite also occur as veinlets and disseminations in both hanging wall and footwall altered host rocks.

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The main mineralized shear zone (Tinta vein system) has been identified as a pinch-and-swell structure over a length of some 11,500 feet (3510 m), which is open at both ends. The Tinta vein system has experienced more than one phase of mineral deposition. Post-ore-deposition faulting along the Tinta vein created a brecciated zone where later pulses of mineralizing fluids are thought to be responsible for the high-grade gold values. Whether the mineralizing fluids responsible for this second-phase gold deposition are restricted to the Tinta vein is being investigated further.

A second major vein system appears to parallel the main vein, approximately 150 m to the north.

The potential to expand the reserves on the property is excellent as the zone is open to the northwest, the southeast and to depth. Additional subparallel and parallel zones located by the VLF-EM survey have been partially tested. The potential for bulk-tonnage targets on the property has never been assessed.