

**ATAC RESOURCES' RACKLA GOLD PROJECT
CARLIN GOLD IN CENTRAL YUKON**

Presented by

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The Rackla Gold Project encompasses over 1700 square kilometres in east central Yukon. The property was acquired by staking and is 100% owned by ATAC Resources Ltd., with exploration programs conceived and conducted by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited.

The 185 km long property covers Neoproterozoic to Mississippian marine clastic, carbonate and volcanic rocks deposited along the fault-controlled North American paleo-continental margin. ATAC made a grass roots discovery of carbonate-replacement style gold mineralization in the west part of the current property in 2006, based on research that targeted gold pathfinder element stream sediment anomalies in a structural and stratigraphic setting that bears remarkable similarity to north central Nevada. During 2008 to 2010, 25,900

metres of drilling in 132 holes delineated an initial NI 43-101 compliant indicated resource of 508,000 ounces of gold with an average grade of 2.21 g/t Au and an inferred resource of 290,200 ounces gold at an average grade of 1.09 g/t Au at the Tiger deposit. ATAC is examining options for advancing an oxide-only indicated resource of 337,500 ounces of gold (2,470,000 tonnes with an average grade of 4.25 g/t gold) and inferred resource of 17,400 ounces of gold (180,000 tonnes with an average grade of 3.00 g/t gold). The oxide gold resource within the Tiger Deposit remains a significant asset to the Company because it is high grade, at surface and only 12 km from the fully permitted Wind River Winter Trail.

The primary focus of exploration in late 2010 moved 100 km to the east along the continental margin corridor, where 16 areas of gold mineralization have subsequently been outlined by surface sampling and 73,029 m of diamond drilling in 240 holes along a 50 km long segment of the Nadaleen Trend.

Nadaleen Trend gold mineralization occurs within many lithologies ranging in age from NeoProterozoic to Mississippian, but it is best developed within silty limestone sequences where alteration is characterized by decalcification, silicification and solution collapse breccias that are accompanied by peripheral secondary calcite flooding. Apart from primary fluid conduits such as fault and shear zones, features controlling gold distribution in calcareous rocks are primarily stylolitic dissolution structures and fold hinge zones. Gold mineralization occurs as micron-sized particles within arsenic-rich hydrothermal pyrite. Significant late stage realgar, orpiment, fluorite and trace stibnite are found as associated open space fillings. The setting, mineralization and alteration of the Nadaleen Trend showings are completely consistent with their classification as Carlin-Type gold deposits.

An intriguing aspect of the Rackla belt is the juxtaposition of carbonate replacement and vein silver-lead-zinc mineralization, likely related to 90 Ma Tombstone Suite granitic intrusions, with younger carbonate replacement and Carlin type gold mineralization. Both episodes of precious metal mineralization appear to be localized along the same deep seated fault corridors that controlled deposition of host shelf to basin facies sedimentary-volcanic sequences along the paleo-continental margin.