



ATAC RESOURCES LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
for the Three Months and Twelve Months ended December 31, 2012
(including any Significant Subsequent Events to February 28, 2013)

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of ATAC Resources Ltd. ("ATAC") for the three months and twelve months ended December 31, 2012 should be read in conjunction with ATAC's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, which are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). The new standards became effective January 1, 2011 and replace the previous Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible for ensuring that information disclosed externally, including the financial statements and Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), is complete and reliable.

The ATAC financial statements, MD&A and all other continuous disclosure documents are filed with Canadian securities regulators and are available for review under the ATAC Resources Ltd. profile at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for statements of historical fact, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are usually identified by ATAC's use of certain terminology, including "will", "may", "expects", "should", "anticipates" or "intends" or by discussions of strategy or intentions. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause ATAC's actual results or achievements to be materially different from any future results or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and include but are not limited to: estimates and their underlying assumptions; statements regarding plans; objectives and expectations with respect to the effectiveness of ATAC's business model; future operations; products and services; the impact of regulatory initiatives on ATAC's operations; the size of and opportunities related to the market for ATAC's products; general industry and macroeconomic

growth rates; expectations related to possible joint or strategic ventures; and statements regarding future performance.

Forward-looking statements used in this MD&A are subject to various risks and uncertainties, most of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of ATAC. If risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, the actual results may vary materially from those expected, estimated or projected. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A are not a prediction of future events or circumstances and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Given these uncertainties, the reader of the information included herein is cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

ATAC is in the business of exploring for metals and minerals with a particular emphasis on gold. It does not own interests in any producing operations. At present, management is concentrating most of its efforts on a highly prospective discovery at its wholly owned Rackla Gold project in central Yukon. In order to stay focussed on exploration and development at the Rackla Gold project, ATAC has optioned or sold most of its non-core project interests to other exploration companies. See “Research, Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

As of February 28, ATAC had no debt and had working capital in excess of its anticipated operating expenses for 2013. Such expenses include costs related to administrative overhead and future exploration programs. See “Risks and Uncertainties” for additional information.

ATAC is concentrating as much effort as possible on the Rackla Gold project and the included geological trends (the “Rau Trend” and the “Nadaleen Trend”). See “Research, Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	December 31, 2012 IFRS	December 31, 2011 IFRS	December 31, 2010 IFRS
Revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil
Net (Loss)	(\$7,468,607)	(\$24,828,755)	(\$2,152,947)
Net (Loss) per Share - Basic and Diluted	(\$0.08)	(\$0.26)	(\$0.03)
Total Assets	\$92,913,743	\$75,935,416	\$52,483,326
Total Long-term Financial Liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash Dividends Declared per Share	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total assets have increased year over year mainly due to proceeds received from private placements which have, for the most part, been spent on property acquisition and exploration, which are capitalized. The large increase in the 2011 loss compared to other years is mainly due to an increase in the share-based payments in 2011.

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION (for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2012)

The following table shows the results for the last quarter compared to those from the previous seven quarters.

Period Ending	Revenues	Net Income (Loss)	Net Income (Loss) per Share
December 31, 2012	Nil	(\$1,804,332)	(\$0.02)
September 30, 2012	Nil	(\$240,701)	(\$0.00)
June 30, 2012	Nil	(\$472,131)	(\$0.00)
March 31, 2012	Nil	(\$4,951,443)	(\$0.05)
December 31, 2011	Nil	(\$5,055,326)	(\$0.05)
September 30, 2011	Nil	(\$1,126,684)	(\$0.01)
June 30, 2011	Nil	(\$462,149)	(\$0.00)
March 31, 2011	Nil	(\$18,184,596)	(\$0.19)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ATAC is an exploration stage company and has no operating revenues from mines. Most of its expenditures are exploration related and are capitalized (not accounted as operating expenses). The variations in losses from quarter to quarter over the previous eight financial quarters are largely attributable to variations in share-based payments, gains or losses on sale or option of mineral properties and gains or losses on the sale of marketable securities.

Net loss decreased in the quarter ended December 31, 2012 compared to that in the quarter ended December 31, 2011 due mainly to a decrease in the provision for deferred income taxes on flow-through exploration renounced.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of December 31, 2012, working capital totalled \$14,456,164 compared to \$20,369,431 at December 31, 2011.

On July 5, 2012, ATAC closed a private placement through a syndicate of underwriters led by Macquarie Capital Markets Canada Ltd., and including Raymond James Ltd., Scotia Capital Inc., RBC Dominion Securities Inc. and GMP Securities L.P. The private placement consisted of the sale of 3,980,100 flow-through units at a price of \$3.30 per flow-through unit and 886,900 non-flow-through units at a price of \$2.85 per non-flow-through unit, for aggregate gross subscription proceeds of \$15,661,995. Commissions totalling \$936,117 were paid to the underwriting syndicate in connection with the private placement.

Each flow-through unit consisted of one flow-through share and one-half of one flow-through share purchase warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional flow-through share of ATAC at a price of \$4.50 until January 5, 2013. Each non-flow-through unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of ATAC at a price of \$4.50 until January 5, 2013. All the warrants expired unexercised.

The net proceeds from the private placement were used by ATAC to continue exploration at the Rackla Gold Project and for working capital purposes.

On November 27, 2012, ATAC closed a private placement with Strategic Metals Ltd. (“Strategic”) for 1,000,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$2.05 per share. Strategic is one of ATAC’s largest shareholders. The net proceeds from this placement will be used by ATAC to fund additional exploration at the Rackla Gold Project.

On December 14, 2012, ATAC granted incentive stock options to a consultant entitling that individual to purchase up to 20,000 shares at a price of \$1.70 per share prior to December 14, 2017. The options will vest on a quarterly basis commencing three months from the date of granting.

On January 29, 2013, ATAC granted incentive stock options to certain directors, officers and related company employees entitling them to purchase up to a total of 2,030,000 shares at a price of \$1.80 per share prior to January 29, 2018. The options will vest on a quarterly basis commencing three months from the date of granting. ATAC also reduced the exercise price of 1,375,000 options previously granted to certain related company employees and consultants from \$7.00 to \$1.80. No options currently held by ATAC officers or directors were re-priced.

On February 1, 2013, certain ATAC directors, officers and related company employees surrendered 1,850,000 stock options with an exercise price of \$7.00 per share.

As of February 28, 2013, ATAC owned marketable securities of other publicly traded junior resource companies with a total market value of approximately \$160,000. These securities were acquired by ATAC pursuant to various property option or sales agreements. See “Risks and Uncertainties” and “Forward Looking Statements” for additional information

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, \$522,814 in property location, acquisition, exploration, management, office rent and administration costs were billed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited (“Archer Cathro”), compared to \$1,072,615 billed by Archer Cathro

for the quarter ended December 31, 2011. Archer Cathro is a geological consulting firm with offices in Vancouver and Whitehorse. Archer Cathro is a related party based on its management contracts through which it may influence the operations of ATAC. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, \$7,241,242 in property location, acquisition, exploration, management, office rent and administration costs were billed by Archer Cathro compared to \$9,417,707 billed during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, legal fees and disbursements totalling \$19,511 were incurred with a personal law corporation controlled by Glenn R. Yeadon ("Yeadon"), a director and Secretary of ATAC, compared to \$5,957 incurred by Yeadon in the quarter ended December 31, 2011. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, legal fees and disbursements totalling \$100,465 were incurred with Yeadon compared to \$39,460 incurred during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, accounting fees and disbursements totalling \$13,150 were incurred with Donaldson Grassi, Chartered Accountants, a firm in which ATAC's Chief Financial Officer Larry Donaldson is a partner, compared to \$14,000 incurred with Donaldson Grassi in the quarter ended December 31, 2011. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, accounting fees and disbursements totalling \$50,475 were incurred with Donaldson Grassi compared to \$38,325 during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, consulting fees totalling \$15,000 were paid to Douglas O. Goss Professional Corporation ("Goss P.C."), a private company controlled by Douglas O. Goss, a director and Chairman of ATAC, compared to \$7,500 paid during the quarter ended December 31, 2011. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, consulting fees totalling \$52,500 were paid to Goss P.C. compared to \$30,000 paid during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, consulting fees totalling \$10,062 were paid to Ian Talbot ("Talbot"), ATAC's Chief Operating Officer. No consulting fees were paid directly to Talbot during the quarter ended December 31, 2011. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2012, consulting fees totalling \$28,962 were paid to Talbot. No consulting fees were paid directly to Talbot during the twelve months ended December 31, 2011.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

In conducting its business, ATAC faces a number of risks and uncertainties related to the mineral exploration industry. Some of these risk factors include risks associated with land title, exploration and development, government and environmental regulations, permits and licenses, competition, fluctuating metal prices, the requirement and ability to raise additional capital through future financings and price volatility of publicly traded securities.

(a) Title Risks

Although ATAC has exercised due diligence with respect to determining title to the properties in which it has a material interest, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. Third parties may have valid claims underlying portions of ATAC's interests. Its claims, permits or tenures may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or

transfers or to native land claims. Title to the claims, permits or tenures comprising ATAC's properties may also be affected by undetected defects. If a title defect exists, it is possible that ATAC may lose all or part of its interest in the property to which such defect relates.

(b) Exploration and Development

Resource exploration and development is a highly speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, but not limited to, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but also from finding mineral deposits that, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production.

(c) Environmental Regulations, Permits and Licenses

ATAC's operations may be subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas that would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that means standards are stricter, and enforcement, fines and penalties for noncompliance are more stringent.

(d) Competition

The mineral exploration industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and ATAC competes with other companies that have greater financial and technical resources. Competition could adversely affect ATAC's ability to acquire suitable properties or prospects in the future.

(e) Fluctuating Metal Prices

Factors beyond the control of ATAC have a direct effect on global metal prices, which have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years. Consequently, the economic viability of any of ATAC's exploration projects and ATAC's ability to finance the development of its projects cannot be accurately predicted and may be adversely affected by fluctuations in metal prices.

(f) Future Financings

ATAC's continued operation will be dependent in part upon its ability to generate operating revenues and to procure additional financing. To date, ATAC has done so through equity financing.

Fluctuations of global equity markets can have a direct effect on the ability of exploration companies, including ATAC, to finance project acquisition and development through the equity markets. There can be no assurance that funds from ATAC's current income sources can be generated or that other forms of financing can be obtained at a future date. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis may cause ATAC to postpone exploration or development

plans, forfeit rights in some or all of the properties or joint ventures, or reduce or terminate some or all of the operations.

(g) Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

During recent years, global equity markets have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price that have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

ATAC prepares its financial statements in conformity with IFRS. ATAC lists its significant and future accounting policies in Note 2 to the annual audited consolidated financial statements for the twelve months ended December 31, 2012. Of these accounting policies, ATAC considers the following policy to be the most critical to the reader's full understanding and evaluation of ATAC's reported financial results.

Deferred Exploration Costs

ATAC is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in natural resource properties and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs related to each exploration project, until such time as the project is put into commercial production, sold or abandoned. Management reviews capitalized costs on its mineral properties at least annually and will recognize impairment in value based upon current exploration results and upon management's assessment of the future probability of profitable revenues from production on the property or proceeds from the sale or option of the property.

MANAGEMENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

There were no changes to the ATAC board of directors or management during the quarter or the year ended December 31, 2012.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

All investor relations functions are performed by senior management. Vanessa Pickering is the Manager of Corporate Communications. Ms. Pickering's direct remuneration from ATAC is by way of stock options. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for additional information.

RESEARCH, EXPLORATION AND PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

The primary focus of ATAC is the exploration and development of the Rackla Gold project. Although no longer considered core business assets, ATAC continues to hold interests in a number of other mineral properties outside of the Rackla Gold project area.

1. Wholly-owned Properties

(a) **Rackla Gold Project**

ATAC's wholly-owned Rackla Gold project is located in the Mayo Mining District of central Yukon. The approximate centre of the project area is 100 km northeast of Keno City. The Rackla Gold project area is comprised of over 8,000 mineral claims and covers an east-west extending land package approximately 185 km long by 15 km wide. With the addition of 499 additional claims staked in 2012, the property covers an area of approximately 1,700 km². ATAC has acquired the claims through its own staking for the purpose of covering the projected extensions of the favourable geology in what is now referred to as the "Rackla Gold Belt".

The Rackla Gold Belt lies within a zone of regional-scale thrust faults, which imbricate basinal sediments and platform carbonate rocks. The thrust panel that contains the Rackla Gold property approximately straddles the boundary between Selwyn Basin and Mackenzie Platform and contains units belonging to both tectonic elements. ATAC has carried out an aggressive geochemical sampling and prospecting program over most of the property to evaluate areas of future exploration focus.

Within the Rackla Gold Belt, ATAC has identified what are referred to as: (i) the Rau Trend; and (ii) the Nadaleen Trend. Each is described in more detail below.

(i) **Rau Trend**

The Rau Trend consists of a 22 km long geophysically and geochemically anomalous trend extending northwesterly from a high-level intrusive centre. The Tiger Zone and the Ocelot Zone, each described in more detail below are both located within the Rau Trend.

In 2006 ATAC staked its initial Rau claims to cover a strong gold and tungsten stream sediment anomaly. Follow-up prospecting identified showings containing several metals, including gold and tungsten, within a broad thermal aureole developed around a high-level granitic intrusive complex of Early Tertiary age. During 2007, soil geochemical surveys, prospecting, mapping, and helicopter-borne VTEM and magnetic surveys were conducted. The highlight from that program was the discovery of a 600 m long by 150 to 300 m wide, gold-arsenic soil geochemical anomaly that contains values ranging from 100 to 11,700 ppb gold over backgrounds of less than 10 ppb. Drilling of that anomaly in 2008 resulted in the discovery of the Tiger Deposit.

Tiger Deposit

At the Tiger Deposit, gold occurs with pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, bismuthinite and scheelite, which wholly or partially replace dolomitized limestone. Exploration in 2009 and 2010 focussed on the northwest half of the Tiger Deposit where complete oxidation of sulphide minerals is present to depths exceeding 285 m from surface. Drilling prior to 2010 identified three mineralized units that are stacked about 60 m apart. The middle unit, known as the "Discovery Horizon", was the principal focus of exploration activity from 2008 to 2010.

The Discovery Horizon has been traced about 650 m along strike, ranging from about 15 to 96 m thick. Typically it contains sections that grade in excess of 3 g/t gold, which are surrounded by lower grade material. The mineralization exhibits excellent lateral continuity. The best oxide intercept to date averaged 24.07 g/t gold over 28.04 m, while the best sulphide interval graded

4.04 g/t gold over 96.01 m. The Discovery Horizon remains open along strike in both directions and down dip to the northeast. The potential of other stacked horizons has only been partially assessed.

Drilling from 2008 to 2010 consisted of 133 holes totalling 26,166 m. No diamond drilling was carried out in the 2011 and 2012 field seasons. Preliminary cyanide tests of oxide mineralization from the Discovery Zone have been completed and systematic metallurgical testing of oxide mineralization is on-going.

On October 20, 2011 ATAC announced the completion of a NI 43-101 compliant resource estimation for the Tiger Deposit. At a cut-off grade of 0.30 g/t gold, the estimated Tiger Deposit oxide plus sulphide resources are:

- Indicated: 508,000 ounces gold (7,150,000 tonnes at an average grade of 2.21 g/t)
- Inferred: 290,200 ounces gold (8,280,000 tonnes at an average grade of 1.09 g/t)

Of particular significance is the near surface high-grade oxide mineralization. At a cut-off grade of 1.60 g/t gold, the estimated Tiger Deposit oxide resources are:

- Indicated: 337,500 ounces gold (2,470,000 tonnes at an average grade of 4.25 g/t)
- Inferred: 17,400 ounces gold (180,000 tonnes at an average grade of 3.00 g/t)

Ocelot Zone

In 2010 ATAC made a significant silver-lead-zinc-indium discovery at the Ocelot target located in the western portion of the Rau Trend. It is situated in lowlands 1.5 km west of the Wind River Winter Road and 15 km northwest of the Tiger Deposit. It is identified by a natural spring gossan and vegetation kill zone measuring approximately 300 by 150 m. ATAC staked the gossan in 2008 as part of its district-wide land acquisition program to secure the on-strike continuation of favorable host rocks of the Rau Trend.

A total of 3,785 m in 19 holes was drilled in 2011 at Ocelot. Mineralization consists of medium to coarse grained pyrite and varying concentrations of low iron sphalerite and medium to coarse grained galena. Sulphide mineralization occurs within a steeply dipping northeast trending fault that cuts an extensive dolomite sequence locally exhibiting structural and fluidized breccias. Drilling to date has identified mineralization over a 230 m strike length and to a depth of 150 m. Mineralization remains open down dip and possibly along strike to the northeast. In 2012, ATAC completed geophysical and geochemical surveys on the Ocelot target. A summary of assays from drilling at the Ocelot Zone are listed below:

OCELOT DRILL INTERSECTIONS

Hole #	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Lead + Zinc (%)
OC-11-06	-50	154.82	160.83	6.01	23.86	0.08	8.83	8.91
OC-11-07	-70	192.02	203.90	11.88	58.03	2.01	12.41	14.42
OC-11-09	-70	109.73	151.45	41.72	145.43	3.36	11.65	15.01

OC-11-10	-50	56.96	120.40	63.44	73.81	2.44	8.18	10.62
OC-11-11	-50	32.19	70.10	37.91	188.07	8.69	6.06	14.75
OC-11-12	-70	58.40	85.23	26.83	71.66	2.22	13.61	15.83
OC-11-13	-65	169.16	182.88	13.72	174.18	6.39	8.55	14.94
OC-11-14	-50	46.05	81.69	35.64	46.43	1.36	8.12	9.48
OC-11-16	-50	48.38	83.95	35.57	56.53	1.63	9.73	11.36
OC-11-17	-70	83.40	96.01	12.61	34.13	1.02	12.48	13.50
OC-11-18	-50	77.72	106.75	29.03	121.12	0.51	1.28	1.79

* Reported intersections are drilled thicknesses. True widths are estimated to be 60 to 70% of the reported intervals.

Cheetah Target

Five satellite oxide gold targets have been discovered by prospecting and geochemical sampling within a five km distance of the Tiger Deposit. In 2010, reconnaissance drilling on one of these targets (Cheetah) averaged 1.29 g/t gold over 16.90 m, starting at 104.90 m in hole CH-10-04. The true width of the mineralization in hole CH-10-04 is believed to represent approximately 60% of the reported interval. The three other holes drilled in 2010 to test the Cheetah Target did not intersect significant gold mineralization.

During July and August 2011, ATAC was active at the Cheetah Zone as well as two other exploration targets in the Tiger Zone area. Three holes totalling 483 m were drilled on the Cheetah Zone. Two holes totalling 342 m were drilled on the nearby and similar Puma Target. The Now gold soil geochemical anomaly was tested with 3 holes totalling 796 m. Low-grade gold intersections in most of the holes satisfactorily explain the targeted anomalies. No drilling was carried out on the Cheetah or other nearby gold exploration targets in 2012.

(ii) **Nadaleen Trend**

In July of 2010, the Osiris gold showing was discovered approximately 100 km to the east of the Tiger Deposit (the “Osiris Showing”). This eastern portion of the Rackla Gold Belt is now referred to as the “Nadaleen Trend”.

The Osiris Showing area was initially staked in 2009 to cover a 17 km long mountain range where five of six stream sediment samples in the federal government stream sediment database were highly anomalous for arsenic. Follow up reconnaissance-scale stream sediment sampling in 2009 identified several areas that warranted additional exploration, in particular one 2 km long tributary of one of the anomalous drainages that is characterized by stream sediment gold values ranging from trace to 2 g/t gold. Prospecting in the headwaters of this creek revealed gold mineralization over a wide area.

The Nadaleen Trend mineralization is distinctly different in character from the Tiger Deposit mineralization in that fine-grained pyrite, realgar and orpiment appear to be the primary minerals associated with gold, rather than coarse-grained pyrite and arsenopyrite. The mineralization occurs in limestone debris flows and turbidite deposits characteristic of an offshore sedimentary environment, whereas the Tiger Zone is hosted by shallow water dolomitized limestone. The mineralogy, chemistry and geological setting of the Nadaleen Trend Showings are characteristic

of Carlin-type mineralization in contrast to the Tiger Zone, which has characteristics of intrusive-related gold deposits.

Osiris Zone

Mineralization is hosted by carbonate rocks of uncertain age that are folded into a southerly plunging anticline and occurs in the form of narrow veins, veinlets, stockworks and disseminations of realgar and orpiment (both are arsenic sulphide minerals) accompanied by decarbonization, silicification and peripheral calcite flooding. The discovery has been traced for an 850 m strike length on both limbs of the fold. The strongest mineralization occurs within a 40 m wide breccia zone that lies along the fold axis near the crest of the anticline.

The 2010-2012 drill holes at the Osiris Zone have tested two distinct structural settings for Carlin-type gold mineralization, the steeply dipping west limb of the anticline and near surface mineralization in the south-dipping east limb. Significant assays from the Osiris Zone drilling are tabulated below:

SELECTED OSIRIS ZONE ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
OS-10-001	56.08	121.28	65.20	4.65
OS-11-023	15.24	56.39	41.15	2.48
OS-11-031	39.62	71.63	32.01	4.25
OS-11-055	1.42	27.54	26.12	6.08
OS-11-057	1.75	23.77	22.02	4.14
<i>including</i>	3.96	14.63	10.67	7.18
and	179.22	183.79	4.57	3.73
and	226.70	233.05	6.35	3.85
OS-11-080	24.39	44.20	19.81	5.07
OS-11-082	134.11	178.31	44.20	4.41

- *Based on the character of the mineralization and the limited drilling, it is not possible to determine the true width of the intersections at this time.*

The 50 to 100 m wide zone of Osiris gold mineralization parallels bedding along the west limb of the Osiris anticline, near the contact between reactive silty limestone beds and an overlying dolostone unit. Drilling traced gold mineralization on the west limb of the fold for a total of 700 m and for a total of 500 m vertically.

Near surface stratabound mineralization has been traced by drilling over a 50 by 150 m area in the moderately south dipping eastern limb of the Osiris anticline where silty limestone and limestone debris flow units are partially replaced by silica sinter and realgar. The mineralized zone is open to expansion along strike to the east and down the dip to the south. Previously reported intersections of this style of mineralization include 35.08 m of 2.31 g/t gold in hole OS-10-002 (see news release dated November 30, 2010).

Partial to complete oxidation is present up to 90 m vertically from surface at Osiris ridge on both limbs of the fold.

Maps showing the drilling locations for the Osiris Zone can be found on ATAC's web site www.atacresources.com.

Isis East Zone

The Isis East Zone is located about 500 m southwest of the Osiris Zone. Gold mineralization here is stratabound and is localized in the same southerly plunging anticline that hosts the Osiris Zone. Style of mineralization in the two zones is very similar, with best gold grades occurring at, or near, the contact between silty limestone and overlying dolostone. The axial crest of the anticline contains the widest and best mineralized intervals. Significant results of relatively shallow first and second tier drilling at the Isis East Zone are tabulated below.

ISIS EAST ZONE ASSAY RESULTS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
<i>OS-11-038</i>	39.01	48.16	9.15	2.76
<i>OS-11-040</i>	95.40	133.50	38.10	3.33
<i>including</i>	110.64	125.88	15.24	6.77
<i>OS-11-046</i>	12.80	20.00	7.20	1.79
<i>OS-11-073</i>	17.37	69.19	51.82	3.13
<i>including</i>	57.00	67.76	10.76	12.52
<i>OS-12-091</i>	198.73	212.45	13.72	5.14
<i>OS-12-097</i>	31.39	55.78	24.39	5.58
<i>including</i>	42.06	54.25	12.19	9.96
<i>OS-12-125</i>	92.35	125.88	33.53	3.68

- *Based on the character of the mineralization and the limited drilling, it is not possible to determine the true width of the intersections at this time.*

Mineralization has been intersected over an unfolded strike length of 250 m to the current maximum depth of 225 m below surface. The mineralized band remains open to expansion to the east and to depth.

Conrad Zone

The Conrad Zone lies 1 km east-northeast of the Osiris Zone. Mineralization at the Conrad Zone is contained within several structural and stratigraphic settings. Characteristic Carlin-type hydrothermal alteration, consisting of decalcification and silicification accompanied by the arsenic sulphide mineral realgar, is focused near the contact of limestone with an overlying pyritic siltstone cap unit, with the thickest and best mineralized areas in or along the crest of an anticline fold. Drilling has outlined at or near-surface mineralization along this 200 m wide, 350 m long core zone with consistently greater thickness and higher gold grades than encountered in previous widely spaced holes that had largely tested the anticline limbs. The Conrad Zone was the primary focus of Rackla Gold Project drilling in 2012.

SIGNIFICANT CONRAD ZONE DRILL RESULTS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
<i>OS-11-010</i>	176.15	291.08	114.93	3.15
<i>including</i>	181.36	263.65	82.29	4.08
<i>and</i>	181.36	214.88	33.52	6.25
<i>OS-11-014</i>	86.87	99.06	12.19	10.54
<i>including</i>	89.92	96.01	6.09	20.55
<i>OS-11-030</i>	179.83	252.98	73.15	3.05
<i>OS-11-051</i>	259.99	275.23	15.24	6.92
<i>OS-11-058</i>	147.22	188.37	41.15	7.33
<i>including</i>	163.98	177.70	13.72	16.23
<i>OS-11-060</i>	207.26	222.50	15.24	5.55
<i>including</i>	213.36	219.46	6.10	10.48
<i>OS-11-062</i>	83.21	142.65	59.44	4.32
<i>including</i>	115.49	135.03	19.54	8.75
<i>OS-12-098</i>	90.76	131.06	40.30	10.10
<i>including</i>	91.86	109.45	17.59	21.24
<i>OS-12-103</i>	34.44	80.50	46.06	11.24
<i>including</i>	71.19	80.50	9.31	25.93
<i>including</i>	147.07	162.46	15.39	3.46
<i>including</i>	147.07	155.45	8.38	5.12
<i>OS-12-105</i>	253.45	278.89	25.44	4.45
<i>including</i>	259.45	275.84	16.39	6.20
<i>OS-12-114</i>	66.19	109.12	42.93	18.44
<i>including</i>	84.73	101.46	16.73	30.85
<i>OS-12-116</i>	256.95	313.88	56.93	4.68
<i>and</i>	324.00	351.43	27.43	4.09
<i>OS-12-117</i>	315.97	338.63	22.66	5.98
<i>OS-12-130</i>	60.53	115.21	54.86	4.32
<i>and</i>	216.30	224.10	7.80	10.21

<u>and</u>	243.43	261.52	18.09	4.60
<i>OS-12-141</i>	40.54	56.84	16.30	15.73
<i>OS-12-148</i>	18.29	33.53	15.24	8.68
<u>and</u>	66.00	83.82	17.82	4.88
<i>OS-12-149</i>	291.00	304.19	13.19	7.02
<u>and</u>	409.84	438.30	28.46	5.20
<u>and</u>	526.69	551.08	24.39	4.38
<u>and</u>	602.89	612.04	9.15	4.54
<i>OS-12-163</i>	9.14	28.15	19.01	6.60
<i>OS-12-165</i>	13.72	79.25	65.53	2.53
<u>and</u>	86.99	90.26	3.27	11.56
<i>OS-12-168</i>	18.29	92.96	74.67	3.08
<i>OS-12-169</i>	14.69	44.81	30.12	8.38
<i>including</i>	18.09	25.39	7.30	16.72
<i>OS-12-170</i>	340.76	383.44	42.68	6.19
<i>OS-12-183</i>	92.35	122.83	30.48	8.60
<i>including</i>	101.50	113.69	12.19	12.90
<u>and</u>	131.98	156.36	24.38	9.08
<i>including</i>	138.07	147.22	9.15	15.17

Sunrise Zone

The Sunrise Zone is a new area located 300 m east of the main Osiris anticline zone and upslope of a strong gold-in-soil geochemical anomaly that had not previously been drill-tested. Mineralization in the Sunrise Zone occurs as two apparently sub-parallel zones that dip moderately south-southeast. The lower and northernmost zone of stratabound mineralization was intersected in holes OS-12-171 and OS-12-173 (see table below). The best mineralized interval from the three holes was intersected at the top of hole OS-12-173 where intensely decalcified limestone is adjacent to a steeply dipping fault that separates the Osiris carbonate sequence from overlying shale. The hole was collared directly within mineralization and returned 14.86 m of 10.54 g/t gold.

SIGNIFICANT SUNRISE ZONE DRILL RESULTS

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)
OS-12-171	3.66	14.33	10.67	3.19
<i>and</i>	30.50	36.00	5.50	10.17
OS-12-173	0.99	15.85	14.86	10.54
<i>and</i>	72.24	85.95	13.71	4.47

The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses and are believed to represent approximately 70 to 100% true widths.

Bulldozer trail construction down slope of drill hole OS-12-173 and 16 m along the strike of the structure to the east exposed alteration similar to that intersected at the top of the hole. The altered bedrock was further exposed by excavator trenching for a 10 m distance and it is open to extension at both ends of the trench and at depth. Systematic channel sampling along the length of the trench and across the vertical face of the back wall at 2 m intervals returned a weighted average of 24.60 g/t gold. See www.atacresources.com for detailed figures and photographs that illustrate sampling of the Sunrise Zone.

The Sunrise Zone remains open along strike and downdip and warrants additional drilling.

Anubis Zone

On September 17, 2012, ATAC announced that it had made a major new discovery of Carlin-type mineralization in the Nadaleen Trend. The new zone, named Anubis, was discovered by prospecting follow-up of reconnaissance soil geochemical sampling anomalies about 10 km west of the Osiris area.

The Anubis target area is underlain by a sequence of mid-Paleozoic carbonate rocks with interbedded calcareous siltstone and shale. Systematic grid soil sampling identified a 1 km long, northwest trending linear gold-in-soil anomaly with intermittently coincident arsenic, antimony and mercury soil responses within a well-defined recessive regional-scale lineament.

The Anubis discovery outcrop consists of a partially exposed outcrop of highly fractured, strongly folded, silicified and decarbonatized sanded limestone breccia. The breccia occurs within calcareous siltstone and shale units along a regional fault zone. Four samples collected along the one metre long exposure returned 139 g/t gold, 125 g/t gold, 122 g/t gold and 84.2 g/t gold.

Diamond drill holes AN-12-002 and 003 targeted the on-section, downdip potential of the Anubis discovery hole AN-12-001 that intersected 19.85 g/t gold over 8.51 m. Hole AN-12-002 intersected anomalous gold sporadically/intermittently throughout the hole while hole AN-12-003 intersected a broad zone of high-grade gold mineralization that yielded 9.08 g/t gold over 16.76 m (69.19 m to 85.95 m) and bottomed in 4.54 g/t gold over 1.52 m (153.01 m to 154.53 m). Although the geometries and controls of gold mineralization at Anubis are not fully understood due to limited drilling, the zone remains open in all directions and results warrant

additional drilling. The reported intersections in AN-12-003 are drilled thickness and are believed to represent approximately 50 to 85% true width.

Pharaoh Area

On October 3, 2012, ATAC announced the discovery of a third area of Carlin-type mineralization was made at its Pharaoh target, located 13 km northeast of the Osiris area.

Pharaoh was initially identified in 2011 as a mercury stream sediment anomaly. Follow up prospecting in 2012 resulted in the discovery of mineralization in several areas within the anomalous drainage basin. The area is underlain by carbonate and calcareous clastic stratigraphy which is overlain by siliciclastic rocks. This particular lithological sequence is similar to the geological setting at the Conrad Zone.

Detailed contour soil sampling within a broad drainage basin at Pharaoh has identified intermittent anomalous clusters of antimony, arsenic and gold responses along a 6 km trend. Prospecting near the head of the main drainage system within the eastern part of the target identified two distinct structural systems. The first is comprised dominantly of northwest trending quartz veins. The second consists of northerly trending breccia/vein zones mineralized with varying amounts of Carlin-style indicator minerals that include stibnite (antimony), cinnabar (mercury) and realgar (arsenic).

Initial prospecting and vein sampling along a 900 m section of ridgeline in the eastern part of the Pharaoh target identified a number of significant gold-bearing subcrop and talus occurrences. The following table highlights prospecting results and grab samples collected from three of the vein zones clustered in the southern part of the ridge system.

PHARAOH PROSPECTING AND SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample Type	Sample #	Au g/t
Prospecting grab	L843833 ⁽¹⁾	49.60
Prospecting grab	L843851 ⁽¹⁾	1.41
Prospecting grab	L843551 ⁽¹⁾	1.33
Prospecting grab	N831951 ⁽¹⁾	1.17
Vein #1*	L843967 ⁽²⁾	76.40
	I383988 ⁽²⁾	21.50
Vein #2**	I383989 ⁽²⁾	79.40
	L843982 ⁽²⁾	11.30
	L843980 ⁽²⁾	4.56
	L843981 ⁽²⁾	4.29
Vein #3***	L843903 ⁽²⁾	3.37

(1) Au g/t FA-AAS assay technique

(2) Au g/t SCR-21 (+)(-) fraction assay technique

* 5.41 kg spot sample from Vein #1 returned 0.10 g/t Au⁽²⁾

** 4.80 kg spot sample from Vein #2 returned 1.12 g/t Au⁽²⁾

*** 5.78 kg spot sample from Vein #3 returned 0.16 g/t Au⁽²⁾

Quartz-bearing structures range in width from 30 to 50 cm and are distinctly hydrothermal in origin. Quartz vein material is commonly pitted and fractured, often with limonite and/or moderate oxidation indicating the presence of pre-existing sulphide. Black stylolitic fractures occur in some specimens and these particular samples have been noted to contain varying amounts of visible gold. Gold values from quartz vein material ranged from below detection limit to 79.40 g/t. A location map of the Pharaoh target and a photo of quartz vein material hosting visible gold can be viewed on ATAC's website - www.atacresources.com.

Carlin-style mineralization occurs in north trending shear and breccia zones 500 to 1,000 m north of the gold-bearing quartz veins. Where exposed, shear and breccia zones range in width from 10 to 50 cm and are commonly silicified. Mineralization consists of variable concentrations of blebby to disseminated stibnite, realgar, cinnabar and/or associated oxides and sulphates. Limited sampling in the area returned extremely elevated antimony, mercury and arsenic with gold values ranging from below detection limit to 0.28 g/t.

Based on the exploration success at the Pharaoh target, an aggressive first pass reconnaissance program was undertaken on unstaked ground to the northwest. Over 20 drainage basins were assessed in that program, which revealed a number of drainages anomalous for gold. A total of 206 claims were subsequently staked to cover all of the anomalous areas identified.

Anubis Area

An aggressive program of soil sampling was carried out over the western part of the Nadaleen Trend in August and September 2012 to follow up anomalous drainages in the area of the Anubis discovery. This area was mostly delineated by first pass transect grid lines spaced 250 m apart. Ten newly identified and untested Tier 1 targets were identified as a result of this work. Nine of them occur within a 12 by 8.5 km area of anomalous multi-element geochemical response centred on the Anubis Zone (updated regional-scale geochemical maps can be viewed on ATAC's website at www.atacresources.com). These anomalies strongly coincide with well-defined regional structural trends, indicative of district-scale systems.

The Anubis Zone and surrounding Tier 1 targets are considerably lower in elevation than the Osiris Zone where soil sampling of thin overburden delineated extremely robust gold-in-soil responses. In contrast, the thicker overburden cover and lack of outcrop at Anubis results in a more subdued geochemical expression, similar to the geochemical signature of the Conrad Zone near Osiris. The Anubis area will receive follow-up exploration.

Analytical Procedures

Drill core samples were forwarded to ALS Minerals in Whitehorse, Y.T. or North Vancouver, B.C. where they were fine crushed before a 250 gram split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. The pulverizing circuit was cleaned with quartz sand twice between samples. Pulps were then analysed at ALS Minerals in North Vancouver where splits of the pulverized fraction were routinely dissolved in aqua regia and analyzed for 49 elements using inductively coupled plasma (ICP) together with mass spectrometry (MS) or atomic emission spectroscopy (AES). Gold analyses were by the Au-AA26 procedure that involves fire assay preparation using a 50 gram charge with an atomic absorption spectroscopy finish. Mercury analyses were performed using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS).

Ocelot Zone core samples were initially analyzed for gold by fire assay followed by atomic absorption (Au-AA26) and 48 other elements by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry (ME-MS61). Samples in mineralized intervals were assayed for silver, lead and zinc by inductively coupled plasma – atomic emission spectroscopy (Ag/Pb/Zn-OG62).

Rigorous procedures are in place regarding sample collection, chain of custody and data entry. Certified assay standards, duplicate samples and blanks are routinely inserted into the sample stream to ensure integrity of the assay process.

(b) Rosy Property

The Rosy property covers a large system of gold-silver veins located in the Whitehorse Mining District of southern Yukon. Property-wide, helicopter-borne VTEM and magnetic surveys were flown during 2007 and soil geochemical surveys, prospecting and geological mapping were conducted in July 2008. This work identified two main areas of vein mineralization and a number of gold-in-soil anomalies.

ATAC carried out further soil sampling and prospecting in 2009 and identified additional weakly mineralized veins. In July 2010 Bonaparte Capital Corp. (“Bonaparte”) conducted a two hole, 263 m diamond drill program. Results were disappointing and Bonaparte terminated its option on the property in December 2010. No exploration was carried out in 2011 or 2012 on the Rosy property.

(c) Connaught Property

The Connaught property is located in the Dawson Mining District in west-central Yukon. It lies immediately south of the Sixtymile placer gold camp, approximately 65 km west of Dawson City. It was formerly a 50/50 joint venture between ATAC and Klondike Silver Corp. (“Klondike Silver”) until May 28, 2012 when ATAC acquired Klondike Silver’s 50% interest in the property bringing ATAC’s total interest in Connaught to 100%. There are no outstanding royalties on the Connaught Property. ATAC carried out a modest program of reclamation on the Connaught property in 2012.

The Connaught property hosts a number of silver-lead-gold veins within a 13 by 5 km area of anomalous soil geochemical response which approximately coincides with a pronounced magnetic high. Although the area has good road access, follow up work has been limited to trenching and a few drill holes along lightly vegetated ridge tops. Where exposed, the veins are typically 0.3 to 2 m wide and grade 100 to 2,000 g/t silver with 0.3 to 2 g/t gold and 3 to 60% lead. A 218 tonne bulk sample test completed by a previous operator averaged 2,228.5 g/t silver and 60% lead.

2. Dawson Gold Joint Venture

ATAC holds a 50% interest in four claim blocks located in the Whitehorse and Dawson Mining Districts of west-central Yukon, adjacent to or near the White Gold and Black Fox properties of Kinross Gold Corporation (“Kinross”) and the Coffee property of Kaminak Gold Corporation (“Kaminak”). Under the terms of a June 9, 2009 option agreement as amended, Arcus

Development Group Inc. (“Arcus”) earned a 50% interest in each of the Dan Man, Green Gulch, Shamrock and Touleary properties on February 21, 2012 by completing cash payments totalling \$185,000, issuing a total of 1,000,000 Arcus shares to ATAC and incurring a total of \$3,500,000 in work expenditures in the project area. Effective February 21, 2012, the parties formed a joint venture to explore the project.

Through work programs in 2009, 2010 and 2011, Arcus identified multiple geochemical anomalies on the Dawson Gold Project properties. The 2009 program consisted of deep auger soil sampling, prospecting and geological mapping. In 2010, Arcus partially completed an excavator trenching program at each of the Green Gulch, Touleary and Dan Man properties. The trenching was intended to follow-up soil and rock geochemical anomalies identified in 2009. Due to frozen ground conditions, the trenching of many of the geochemical anomalies was incomplete.

During the early spring of 2011, Arcus completed a 7,800 line kilometre airborne magnetometer survey over each of the Dan Man, Green Gulch, Shamrock and Touleary properties. During the summer of 2011, Arcus drill tested a number of the coincident geophysical and geochemical anomalies at each of the Dan Man and Touleary properties.

The 2012 work program consisted of hand pit testing and expanded soil grids at Touleary and ridge crest soil sampling at Shamrock. The budget was approximately \$100,000 and funded jointly by ATAC and Arcus.

The results of all work completed by Arcus during 2009 through 2011 can be viewed on the Arcus website (www.arcusdevelopmentgroup.com). Results from the 2012 joint venture program are being compiled and will be available on the Arcus website by early spring 2013.

3. Property Interests under Option

(a) Idaho Creek Property

In 2006 ATAC staked the 58 claims comprising the Idaho Creek property in the Whitehorse Mining District in west-central Yukon. The property hosts gold and silver mineralization, geophysical anomalies and extensive soil geochemical anomalies, some of which were drill tested in 2006 and 2007 under the terms of an option agreement that was terminated in November 2007. Drill results were generally disappointing. No field work was carried out on the property in 2008 or 2009.

ATAC had no future exploration plans for the Idaho Creek property and accumulated costs were written-off.

By Agreement dated January 19, 2010, ATAC granted Golden Predator Canada Corp. (“GPCC”) (formerly, True North Mining Corp.) and its parent company Golden Predator Corp. (“Golden Predator”), the option to acquire a 100% interest in the Idaho project, in consideration of aggregate staged payments totalling \$120,000 and 150,000 Golden Predator common shares, by January 19, 2016. Should GPCC exercise the option and acquire a 100% interest in the property, ATAC will retain a 2% net smelter return royalty interest in the proceeds from any commercial production (the “Idaho NSR”). GPCC would have the right at any time to purchase one-half of

the Idaho NSR for \$500,000. \$100,000 of the total cash option payments made by GPCC to ATAC shall represent an advance Idaho NSR payment. On the commencement of commercial production from the Idaho property, GPCC shall be entitled to reimbursement of the advance Idaho NSR payment prior to being obligated to make Idaho NSR payments to ATAC.

GPCC is not required to incur any exploration expenditures on the property in order to exercise its option under the January 19, 2010 agreement. ATAC is not aware of any work completed in 2010, 2011 or 2012.

(b) Panorama Property

The Panorama property consists of 36 mineral claims located in Dawson Mining District of west-central Yukon. The property is a bulk-tonnage gold prospect modelled on the former Brewery Creek Mine, 15 km to the west.

By agreement dated January 19, 2010, ATAC granted GPCC and its parent company Golden Predator an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Panorama project, in consideration of aggregate staged cash payments of \$480,000 and 600,000 Golden Predator common shares, by January 19, 2016. GPCC terminated the option on January 3, 2013.

(c) Rusty Property (T claims)

The 73 mineral claims comprising the Rusty property are located 125 km northeast of the community of Mayo, Yukon. The claims are a silver-lead-zinc exploration target.

By agreement dated April 12, 2011, ATAC granted Silver Predator Canada Corp. (“SPCC”) and its parent company Silver Predator Corp. (“Silver Predator”), an option to acquire a 100% interest in 73 mineral claims in consideration of aggregate staged cash payments of \$620,000 and an aggregate 800,000 Silver Predator Corp. shares by April 12, 2017. SPCC terminated the option on February 18, 2013.

TECHNICAL REVIEW

Technical information disclosed in this MD&A and related to the Rackla Gold Project has been reviewed Robert C. Carne, M.Sc., P. Geo., a qualified person for the purpose for the National Instrument 43-101.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 3, 2013, GPCC and its parent company Golden Predator terminated the Panorama property option agreement. See “Research, Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

By news release dated January 23, 2013 ATAC summarized regional exploration results. See “Research, Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

On January 29, 2013, ATAC granted and re-priced certain stock options. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources” for additional information.

On February 1, 2013, certain stock options were surrendered. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources” for additional information.

On February 18, 2013 SPCC and its parent company Silver Predator tendered notice of termination of the Rusty property option agreement. See “Research, Exploration and Property Transactions” for additional information.

SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION

Shares

The authorized share capital of ATAC consists of the following classes of shares:

- (a) an unlimited number of common shares without par value; and,
- (b) an unlimited number of Class A preferred shares with a par value of \$1.00 each.

As of December 31, 2012, there were 103,553,136 common shares issued and outstanding and as of February 28, 2013, there were 103,553,136 common shares issued and outstanding

Stock Options

As of February 28, 2013 ATAC had outstanding stock options to acquire 8,083,000 common shares as follows:

Number of Options Outstanding	Price	Expiry Date
730,000	\$0.25	May 1, 2014
100,000	\$0.43	June 29, 2014
1,100,000	\$1.40	January 12, 2015
100,000	\$1.49	June 16, 2015
1,375,000	\$1.80	March 11, 2016
40,000	\$7.00	March 11, 2016
100,000	\$2.60	January 20, 2017
2,488,000	\$3.00	March 23, 2017
20,000	\$1.70	December 14, 2017
2,030,000	\$1.80	January 29, 2018
8,083,000		

Warrants

As of February 28, 2013, ATAC had outstanding warrants to acquire 39,000 common shares as follows:

Number of Warrants Outstanding	Price	Expiry Date
39,000	\$6.00	November 8, 2013

ATAC RESOURCES LTD.
 1016 - 510 West Hastings Street
 Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1L8
 Tel: 604-688-2568 Fax: 604-688-2578
 E-mail: info@nordacres.com
 Trading Symbol: TSX-V: ATC
 Web site: www.atacresources.com

CORPORATE INFORMATION

Douglas O. Goss, Q.C., Edmonton, Alberta	Chairman of the Board and Director
Robert C. Carne, Burnaby, B.C.	President and Director
Graham N. Downs, Squamish, B.C.	Chief Executive Officer
Ian J. Talbot, North Vancouver, B.C.	Chief Operating Officer
Larry B. Donaldson, Port Moody, B.C.	Chief Financial Officer
Glenn R. Yeadon, Vancouver, B.C.	Secretary and Director
Bruce J. Kenway, Calgary, Alberta	Independent Director
Helmut W. Wober, Port Moody, B.C.	Independent Director
Bruce A. Youngman, Surrey, B.C.	Independent Director

Registered Office
 1710 - 1177 West Hastings Street
 Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2L3

Transfer Agent
 Computershare Investor Services Inc.
 2nd Floor - 510 Burrard Street
 Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3B9

Auditors
 Davidson & Company LLP
 1200 - 609 Granville Street
 Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1G6