



ATAC RESOURCES LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2013
(including any Significant Subsequent Events to November 15, 2013)

The following discussion and analysis of the results of operations and financial condition of ATAC Resources Ltd. (“ATAC”) for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2013 should be read in conjunction with ATAC’s unaudited interim consolidated financial statements and related notes for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and the 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”).

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 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 November 15, 2013, ATAC had no debt and had working capital in excess of its anticipated expenditures for 2013. Such expenditures include costs related to administrative overhead and future exploration programs. See “Risks and Uncertainties” for additional information.

The focus of most of ATAC’s human and financial resources is 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	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
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 equity financings. For the most part, funds from such financings have 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 September 30, 2013)

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
September 30, 2013	Nil	(\$869,020)	(\$0.01)
June 30, 2013	Nil	(\$1,286,611)	(\$0.01)
March 31, 2013	Nil	(\$323,787)	(\$0.00)
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)

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 increased in the quarter ended September 30, 2013 compared to that in the quarter ended September 30, 2012 due mainly to an increase in share-based payments and an increase in deferred income taxes.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of September 30, 2013, working capital totalled \$19,953,635 compared to \$14,456,164 at December 31, 2012.

On March 22, 2013 ATAC closed a 9,600,000 unit private placement with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle"). The price per unit was \$1.35. Each unit consisted of one common

share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles Agnico Eagle to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$2.10 until September 22, 2014. In the event the weighted average price of ATAC's shares as traded on the TSX Venture Exchange exceeds \$3.00 for a period of 10 consecutive trading days subsequent to July 23, 2013, ATAC may give notice of an earlier expiry of the warrants, in which case the warrants would expire 30 calendar days from the date Agnico Eagle receives such notice.

Following the completion of the 9,600,000 unit placement, Agnico Eagle held 8.48% of ATAC's issued and outstanding share capital on an undiluted basis (12.21% on a partially diluted basis if all warrants are exercised). Agnico Eagle also has a participation right pursuant to which, during the two-year period following the closing of the private placement, and provided it owns more than five percent of the then issued and outstanding common shares of ATAC (taking into account convertible securities owned by Agnico Eagle), it has the right to participate in certain subsequent equity offerings by ATAC on the same terms as other participants in such offerings in order to maintain its pro-rata investment in ATAC. The statutory hold period applicable to all of the securities issued pursuant to the 9,600,000 unit placement expired on July 23, 2013.

As of November 15, 2013, ATAC owned marketable securities of other publicly traded junior resource companies with a total market value of approximately \$120,000. 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 September 30, 2013, \$1,304,126 in property location, acquisition, exploration, management, office rent and administration costs were billed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited ("Archer Cathro"), compared to \$3,694,919 billed by Archer Cathro for the quarter ended September 30, 2012. Archer Cathro is a geological consulting firm with offices in Vancouver and Squamish, British Columbia and Whitehorse, Yukon. Archer Cathro is a related party based on its management contracts through which it may influence the operations of ATAC. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, \$2,657,526 in property location, acquisition, exploration, management, office rent and administration costs were billed by Archer Cathro compared to \$6,718,428 billed by Archer Cathro for the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, legal fees and disbursements totalling \$3,755 were incurred with a personal law corporation controlled by Glenn R. Yeadon ("Yeadon"), a director and Secretary of ATAC, compared to \$12,179 incurred by Yeadon in the quarter ended September 30, 2012. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, legal fees and disbursements totalling \$52,088 were incurred with Yeadon compared to \$80,954 incurred by Yeadon in the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, accounting fees and disbursements totalling \$8,500 were incurred with Donaldson Grassi, Chartered Accountants ("Donaldson Grassi"), a firm in which ATAC's Chief Financial Officer Larry Donaldson is a partner, compared to \$15,000 incurred with Donaldson Grassi in the quarter ended September 30, 2012. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, accounting fees and disbursements totalling \$31,750

were incurred with Donaldson Grassi compared to \$37,325 incurred with Donaldson Grassi in the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, 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 \$15,000 paid to Goss P.C. during the quarter ended September 30, 2012. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, consulting fees totalling \$45,000 were paid to Goss P.C. compared to \$37,500 paid to Goss P.C. during the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, consulting fees totalling \$9,625 were paid to Ian Talbot ("Talbot"), ATAC's Chief Operating Officer compared to \$10,063 paid to Talbot in the quarter ended September 30, 2012. During the nine months ended September 30, 2013, consulting fees totalling \$28,656 were paid to Talbot, compared to \$18,900 paid to Talbot in the nine months ended September 30, 2012.

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 ended September 30, 2013.

Effective May 31, 2013, the ATAC board of directors adopted an advance notice policy (the "Policy"), which requires advance notice to ATAC in circumstances where nominations of persons for election to the board of directors are made by shareholders of ATAC other than pursuant to: (i) a requisition of a meeting made pursuant to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "Act"); or (ii) a shareholder proposal made pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

Among other things, the Policy fixes a deadline by which holders of record of common shares of ATAC must submit director nominations to ATAC prior to any annual or special meeting of shareholders and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in the notice to ATAC for the notice to be in proper written form.

In the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, notice to ATAC must be made not less than 30 days and not more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting. If the annual meeting is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice may be made not later than the close of business on the 10th day following such public announcement.

In the case of a special meeting of shareholders (which is not also an annual meeting), notice to ATAC must be made not later than the close of business on the 15th day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting was made.

The Policy became effective on May 31, 2013. The full text of the Policy is available under the ATAC profile at www.sedar.com or upon request by contacting ATAC.

On July 16, 2013, ATAC's classification on the Exchange was upgraded to Tier 1 from Tier 2. Tier 1 is reserved for those Exchange listed companies with significant financial resources and advanced projects.

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 north westerly from a high-level intrusive centre. The Tiger Deposit 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, 2012 and 2013 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 material collected by auger drilling in 2013.

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 downdip 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:

OCLOT 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

- *The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses. True thicknesses are believed be approximately 75 to 100% of the intersected widths.*

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 or 2013.

(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 Deposit 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 Deposit, 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 decarbonitization, silicification and peripheral calcite flooding. The discovery has been traced for an 800 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)
<i>OS-10-001</i>	56.08	121.28	65.20	4.65
<i>OS-11-023</i>	15.24	56.39	41.15	2.48
<i>OS-11-031</i>	39.62	71.63	32.01	4.25
<i>OS-11-055</i>	1.42	27.54	26.12	6.08
<i>OS-11-057</i>	1.75	23.77	22.02	4.14
<i>including</i>	3.96	14.63	10.67	7.18
<i>and</i>	179.22	183.79	4.57	3.73
<i>and</i>	226.70	233.05	6.35	3.85
<i>OS-11-080</i>	24.39	44.20	19.81	5.07
<i>OS-11-082</i>	134.11	178.31	44.20	4.41

- *The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses. True thicknesses are believed to be approximately 75 to 100% of the intersected widths.*

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 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.

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

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 2011, 2012 and 2013 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)
OS-11-038	39.01	48.16	9.15	2.76
OS-11-040	95.40	133.50	38.10	3.33
<i>including</i>	110.64	125.88	15.24	6.77
OS-11-046	12.80	20.00	7.20	1.79
OS-11-073	17.37	69.19	51.82	3.13
<i>including</i>	57.00	67.76	10.76	12.52
OS-12-091	198.73	212.45	13.72	5.14
OS-12-097	31.39	55.78	24.39	5.58
<i>including</i>	42.06	54.25	12.19	9.96
OS-12-125	92.35	125.88	33.53	3.68
OS-13-207	217.93	239.80	21.87	2.62

- *The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses. True thicknesses are believed to be approximately 75 to 100% of the intersected widths.*

Mineralization has been intersected over an unfolded strike length of 200 m to the current maximum depth of 350 m below surface. The mineralized area remains open to expansion to depth.

Conrad Zone

The Conrad Zone lies 1 km east-northeast of the Osiris Zone. Carlin-type mineralization at the Conrad Zone is contained within several structural and stratigraphic settings. In the Upper Conrad Zone, gold mineralization occurs along the stratigraphic contact between limestone and an overlying pyritic siltstone cap unit. The Upper Zone has been continuously traced by shallow drilling over a strike length of 800 m between Sections C100E and C900 E. The thickest and best mineralized parts of the Upper Zone occur along the crest of an anticlinal fold where OS-13-219 intersected 68.58 m of 4.23 g/t gold (from 7.62 m to 76.20 m) on Section C600E.

Mineralization at the Lower Conrad Zone has been traced by wide-spaced drill holes for 300 m. It is characterized by alteration and mineralization within and adjacent to a relatively flat-lying fault. On Section C650E, two 2012 drill holes discovered a solution collapse breccia body located at and above the intersection of the flat-lying fault with a near-vertical, east-west trending fracture system. One of these holes (OS-12-116) intersected two intervals in this zone which returned 56.93 m of 4.68 g/t gold and 27.43 m of 4.09 g/t gold.

Hole OS-13-219, which was collared 50 m west of C650E, is the only hole that has tested the strike extension of the solution collapse breccia zone and it returned 33.86 m of 5.40 g/t gold. Limited drilling further west has intersected the mineralized flat-lying fault for a total 300 m strike length; however, the potential strike extension of the breccia body has not been tested along the full length of the Lower Zone. Both Upper and Lower Conrad Zones remain open along strike and at depth.

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>OS-11-014</i>	86.87	99.06	12.19	10.54
<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>OS-11-062</i>	83.21	142.65	59.44	4.32
<i>OS-12-098</i>	90.76	131.06	40.30	10.10
<i>OS-12-103</i>	34.44	80.50	46.06	11.24
<i>OS-12-105</i>	253.45	278.89	25.44	4.45
<i>OS-12-114</i>	66.19	109.12	42.93	18.44
<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>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
<i>OS-12-149</i>	291.00	304.19	13.19	7.02
<i>and</i>	409.84	438.30	28.46	5.20
<i>and</i>	526.69	551.08	24.39	4.38
<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
<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>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>and</i>	131.98	156.36	24.38	9.08

- *The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses. True thicknesses are believed to be approximately 75 to 100% of the intersected widths.*

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 been drill-tested until late in the 2012 drill season. 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
OS-13-200	148.18	151.18	3.00	5.28
<i>and</i>	175.73	176.78	1.05	11.95
OS-13-201	197.59	210.31	12.72	9.49
OS-13-206	120.70	135.94	15.24	9.83
OS-13-208	90.98	103.75	12.77	6.29

- *The reported intersections are drilled thicknesses. True thicknesses are believed to be approximately 75 to 100% of the intersected widths.*

On August 14, 2013 ATAC reported the results from the first seven 2013 diamond drill holes completed at the Sunrise Zone. The 2013 drilling to the east and west of the 2012 discovery hole (OS-12-173) has extended the strike length of mineralization to 200 m and to a depth of 250 m from surface.

Anubis Area

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.

Exploration in the Anubis area in 2013 focussed on prospecting and test pitting by hand and excavator of numerous gold and pathfinder element geochemical anomalies in the Anubis area. Results of that work were announced on November 12, 2013 and highlights are summarized below. A detailed Anubis map showing locations of the various showings is available on ATAC's website.

- Soil geochemistry, prospecting, excavator pitting and mapping have outlined a highly prospective 12 sq/km area centred within a major fault network;
- Six new Carlin-type gold drill targets have been identified; Corona, Columba, Dorado, Draco, Zodiac and Lyra;
- Preliminary sampling at the Dorado gold target, located 2 km northwest of the Anubis 2012 drill discovery has returned assays of 4.64, 3.98, 3.54, 2.63 and 2.62 g/t gold from hand pit grab samples;
- Assay results returned greater than 1 g/t gold from initial grab samples taken from test pits at the Zodiac, Corona and Draco gold targets. In addition, highlight silver values from Zodiac and Corona include 900 g/t (26.25 oz/ton) silver and 2,910 g/t (84.88 oz/ton) silver, respectively; and,
- Anubis and Ana gold targets have been advanced through detailed mapping. Proposed 2014 drilling will initially step out from the Anubis discovery, where hole OS-12-001 intersected 8.51 of 19.85 g/t gold, and the Ana target where 2012 hand pit grab samples returned 5.59, 3.54, 2.45 and 2.01 g/t gold.

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. Pulpes 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 on the Rosy property in 2011, 2012 or 2013. ATAC holds a 100% interest in the property.

(c) Connaught Property

The Connaught property is owned 100% by ATAC and 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.

The 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 in 2011 averaged 2,228.5 g/t silver and 60% lead.

The only work done on the Connaught property since 2011 was a modest program of reclamation completed by ATAC in 2012.

(d) 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. No work was carried out on the property in 2013. ATAC holds a 100% interest in the property.

(e) Rusty Property (T claims)

ATAC holds a 100% interest in the 73 mineral claims comprising the Rusty property, located 125 km northeast of the community of Mayo, Yukon. The claims are a silver-lead-zinc exploration target. No work was completed on the property in 2013.

2. Dawson Gold Joint Venture

ATAC and Arcus Development Group Inc. (“Arcus”) each hold a 50% interest in the Dawson Gold joint venture. The joint venture was established on February 21, 2012 following the exercise of a property option by Arcus and its acquisition of a 50% interest in the Dawson Gold mineral properties.

The Dawson Gold joint venture land package consists of 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”).

Work programs in 2009, 2010 and 2011 by Arcus under the option phase of its agreement with ATAC resulted in the identification of multiple geochemical anomalies on the Dawson Gold Project 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.

Small work programs in 2012 and 2013 consisted of hand pit testing and expanded soil grids at Touleary and ridge crest soil sampling at Shamrock. The budget for the 2012 and 2013 programs were approximately \$100,000 each and were funded jointly by ATAC and Arcus. The results of work completed to date on the Dawson Gold project can be viewed on the Arcus website (www.arcusdevelopmentgroup.com).

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 Americas Bullion Royalty Corp. (“Americas Bullion”), an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Idaho project, in consideration of aggregate staged payments totalling \$120,000 and 150,000 Americas Bullion 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. To date, ATAC has received aggregate cash payments of \$52,500 and an aggregate 112,500 Americas Bullion shares.

TECHNICAL REVIEW

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

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On October 9, 2013, ATAC announced drill results from the Conrad Zone. On November 12, 2013, ATAC announced results of prospecting and test pitting in the Anubis Zone. 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 September 30, 2013 there were 113,153,136 common shares issued and outstanding and as of November 15, 2013, there were 113,153,136 common shares issued and outstanding

Stock Options

As of November 15, 2013 ATAC had outstanding stock options to acquire 7,819,000 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
1,315,000	\$1.80	March 11, 2016
100,000	\$2.60	January 20, 2017
2,344,000	\$3.00	March 23, 2017
20,000	\$1.70	December 14, 2017
2,010,000	\$1.80	January 29, 2018
7,819,000		

Warrants

As of November 15, 2013, ATAC had the following outstanding warrants to acquire 4,800,000 common shares:

Number of Warrants Outstanding	Price	Expiry Date
4,800,000	\$2.10	September 22, 2014
4,800,000		

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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

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