

2009 Diamond Drilling Report
For the Wolverine Project Claims
in the Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, Canada

May – October, 2009

Arch 1-10,Cup 1 - 24,Foot 1 - 10,Foot 11-12,Foot 13-20,
Foot 180-188,Foot 215-216,Foot 217-231,Foot 233-468,
Foot 37-94,Foot 549-550,Foot 575,Foot 579-586,
Foot 605-607,Foot 608-609,Foot 95-174,Foot A 11-12,
Foot FRA 603,Goalie 193-272,Goalie 21-107,Goalie 289-292,
Goalie 303-306,Goalie 309-310,Kink 3,Puck 1-80,Puck 81-84

NTS:	105G/ 05	
	Central UTM Easting	Central UTM Northing
Wolverine Coordinates	440 025.10	6 811 056.17

December 15th, 2009
Yukon Zinc Corporation
701-475 Howe St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2B3

By:P.Mulholland, B.Sc., CPG
J.Moore, M.Sc. Geology

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1. WOLVERINE PROJECT OVERVIEW

1.1 LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Wolverine Camp is located 275.5 kilometres north east of Whitehorse in the Yukon Territory. It is located about 25 kilometres west of kilometre 198 on Robert Campbell Highway, which is between Ross River and Watson Lake (Figure 1). Geographically, the project is located in the Campbell Range of the Pelly Mountains. Access to the Wolverine Project is via either two lane gravel road or by charter aircraft to the airstrip.

1.2 CLAIMS

The Wolverine property consists of 733 contiguous claims (Figure 2). Appendix A details the claims grouping which this report is based upon. The diamond drilling was conducted on claims: Foot A-12, YB71275; Kink 3, YA69009; Foot 10, YB45963; and Foot 12, YB51609. Drill core is stored in racks and also cross-stacked on claim FOOT 182, YB59984.

1.3 DEPOSIT

Yukon Zinc Corporation (formerly Expatriate Resources Limited) holds a 100% interest in a group of 733 contiguous claims covering approximately 20 kilometres of strike length in Devonian-Carboniferous argillitic sediments, and rhyolitic volcanoclastic rocks. These host the Wolverine Zn-Ag-Pb-Cu-Au volcanic hosted massive sulfide deposit (VHMS) (Figure 2). The current resource of the Wolverine deposit lies within 4 claims. Based on continuous ore lenses, mineralization and thickness the deposit is divided into can be divided into three geographical zones called the Wolverine, Saddle, and Lynx zones. Wolverine and Lynx zones are thick massive sulfide lenses generally ranging from 3 metres to 10 metres in true thickness. They are separated by the Saddle zone with thinner massive sulfide, generally ranging from 1 to 4 metres true thickness.

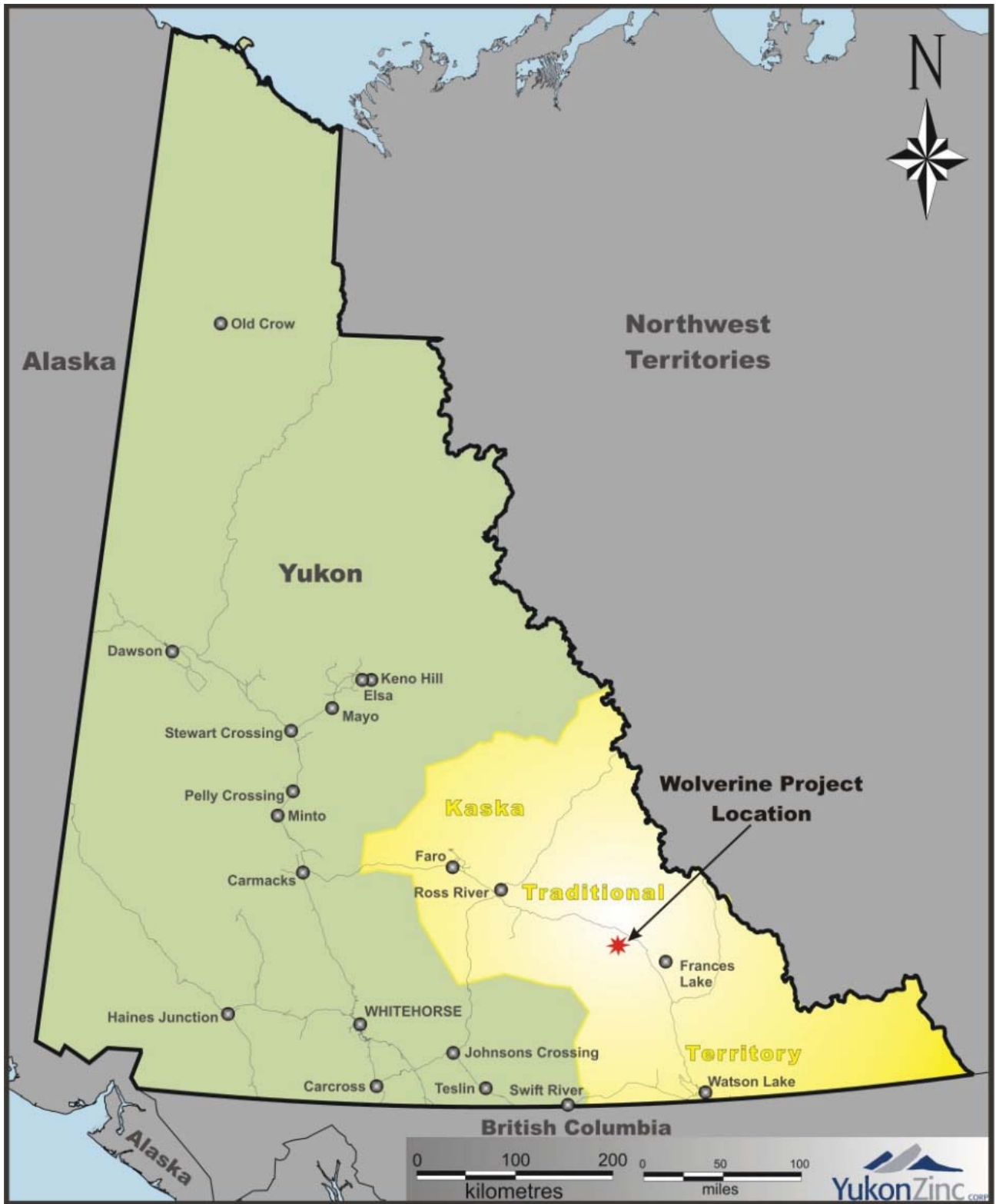


Figure 1: Wolverine Project location.

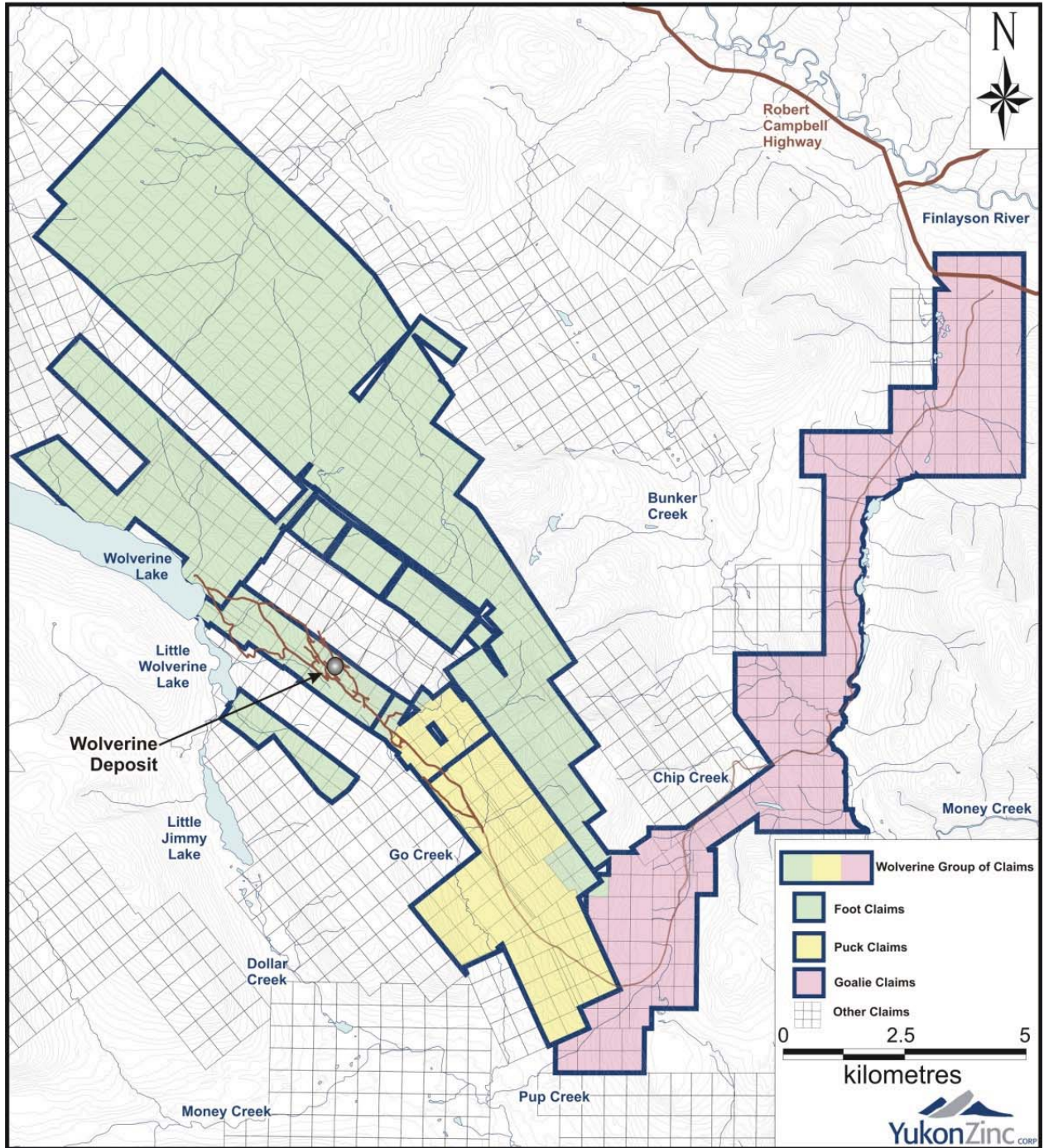


Figure 2: Wolverine group claims, road access and deposit location.

1.4 HISTORY

The area hosting the Wolverine deposit was first explored during the 1970's and early 1980's by the Finlayson Joint Venture exploration syndicate, managed by Archer, Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Numerous strong multi-element soil geochemical anomalies centered on a gossanous area devoid of vegetation (Fetish showing) were identified (Tucker, 1999). Two small diameter core holes were drilled in 1974 to test this geochemical anomaly and both intersected low-grade copper and zinc sulphide mineralization updip of the Wolverine deposit. Despite the mineralization, the claims were subsequently allowed to lapse.

In 1993, Equity Engineering Limited (Equity) concluded that the area held promise for VHMS mineralization, based on favourable stratigraphy and the presence of surficial geochemical anomalies. On behalf of Atna Resources Ltd. (Atna), Equity staked claims over the deposit area and carried out a field exploration program consisting of geological mapping, prospecting, and sampling. In 1995, Westmin Resources Limited (Westmin) optioned the property from Atna and commenced a vigorous exploration program designed to evaluate the mineral potential of the more than 10 kilometres of strike length of favourable volcanic stratigraphy. Exploration consisted of detailed geologic mapping and systematic grid soil sampling, which led to the definition of several multi-element geochemical anomalies. The strongest anomaly occurred in the area of the original Fetish showing, subsequently termed the "Wolverine zone".

Drilling commenced in August 1995 and the first hole into the Wolverine zone intersected massive sulphide mineralization. The first follow-up drill hole was completed in early September of 1995 and intersected 8.4 m of massive sulphide grading 7.63 g/t gold, 1358.3 g/t silver, 0.56% copper, 3.45% lead and 14.22% zinc. The discovery merited extensive drilling in the fall of 1995 and in the following summers of 1996 and 1997. After the 1997 program, 71 drill holes had intersected the deposit and Westmin calculated a resource of 6,237,000 tonnes grading 12.66% zinc, 1.33% copper, 1.55% lead, 370.9 g/t silver and 1.76 g/t gold in January of 1998. The deposit was defined over a strike length of approximately 750 meters and remained open downdip to the northeast where it crossed onto claims owned by Cominco Limited (Cominco).

By the end of 1997 Westmin had conducted numerous metallurgical studies and concluded that the Wolverine deposit contained unusually high levels of selenium, which, due to high smelter penalties for selenium at the time, significantly affected the marketability of the Wolverine concentrates. The development of Wolverine was abruptly halted in 1998 when Boliden Limited took over Westmin. In 1999, Expatriate Resources Limited (Expatriate) entered a letter of agreement to purchase Boliden's 60% interest of the Wolverine deposit, which began the Wolverine Joint Venture between Expatriate and Atna.

A small exploration program was conducted during the summer of 2000. This program was part of the feasibility study Expatriate conducted as a joint venture with Cominco for the combined development of the Wolverine deposit and Cominco's ABM deposit which is located on the Kudz Ze Kayah property. The agreement between Expatriate and Cominco was terminated in October and the program was stopped.

The Wolverine deposit lay dormant until the summer of 2004, when Expatriate began a large diameter drill program to acquire material to conduct metallurgical tests. In total, 1758.4m were cored with 1/4 of the massive sulphide drill core sampled for assay analysis at ALS Chemex Laboratories in North Vancouver, British Columbia and the remaining 3/4 of the massive sulphide drill core metallurgically tested at SGS Lakefield in Lakefield, Ontario. In October 2004, Expatriate announced the purchase Atna's 40% interest in Wolverine and with the final payment consolidated Expatriate 100% interest in the Wolverine deposit.

In 2005, Expatriate changed its name to Yukon Zinc Corporation (Yukon Zinc). A drilling program was completed finishing 59 drillholes totaling 11,712.5 metres. These and previous drillholes were used to calculate a reserve and submitted as part of a NI 43-101 report(s) in 2006 and 2007. Underground development commenced, and totalled 450 metres of underground advancement. This included 110 metres of development within the massive sulfide mineralization. A bulk sample was submitted for metallurgical test work. Yukon Zinc signed a Socio-economic Participation Agreement for Wolverine Project with Kaska First Nation which included benefits such as employment, scholarships, training in all project phases and business opportunities.

Yukon Zinc had applied for a Quartz Mining License with the Yukon Territorial government and in 2006, the Quartz Mining License QML-006 was received for Wolverine mine construction

In 2007, Yukon Zinc completed the optimized feasibility study with Wardrop Engineering. An access road from the Robert Campbell Highway to the airstrip and portal area was completed. Environmental baseline studies were finalized and major permitting was completed, the project acquired the Type A Water License and completed all major permit requirements for mine operations.

In 2008, Jinduicheng Molybdenum Group Ltd. and Northwest Non Ferrous International Investment Company Ltd. acquired all shares of Yukon Zinc, and made Yukon Zinc into a private mining company.

2. GEOLOGY

2.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Yukon-Tanana Terrane is a large autochthonous geological province extending from Alaska, through The Yukon Territory and into north-central British Columbia. It consists of mid-late Paleozoic volcanic, plutonic, and sedimentary rocks. The volcanic-hosted massive sulphide deposits of the Finlayson Lake District are located in the eastern most section of the Yukon Tanana Terrane, which has been displaced to the south-east by the Tintina Fault Zone (Figure 3).

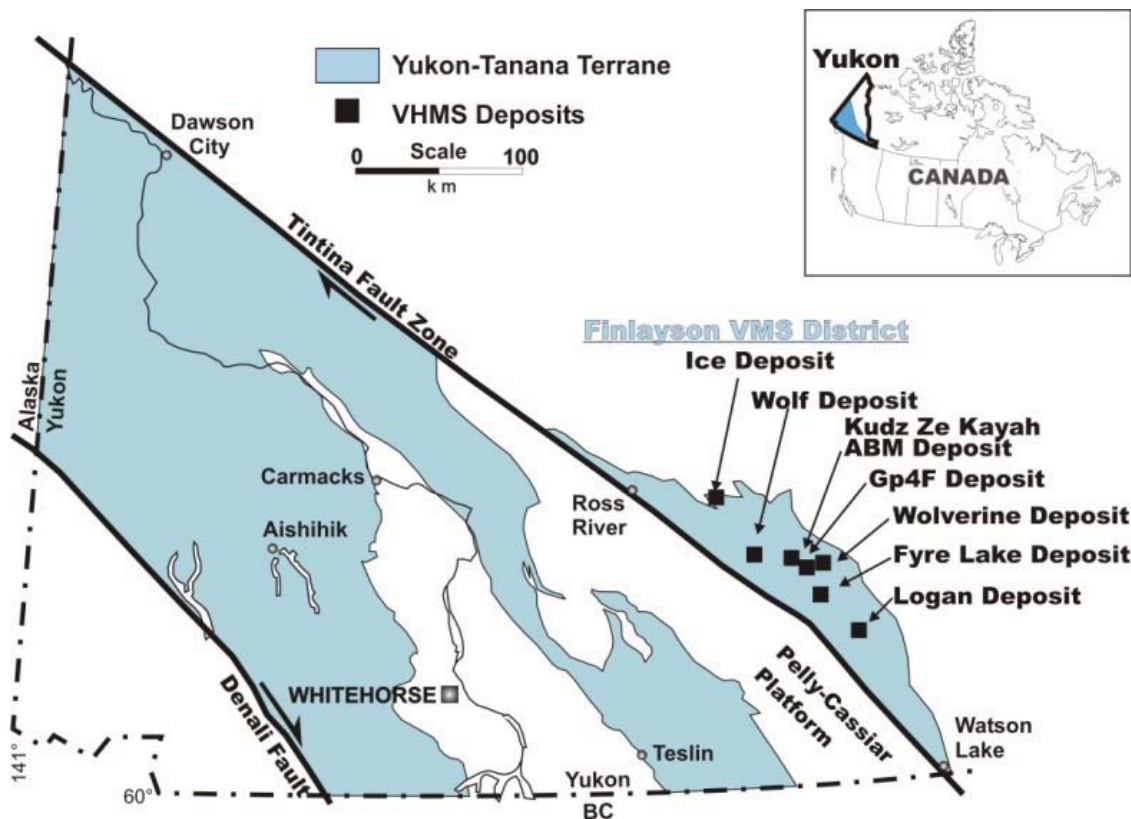


Figure 3: Yukon Tanana Terrane and locations of the major VHMS deposits in the Finlayson district (Piercey, Murphy and others).

The Finlayson Lake District has been divided into 3 distinct successions separated by regional unconformities (Murphy, 1998; Piercey and Murphy, 2000). The lower most unit, called the Grass Lakes Succession is comprised of mafic and felsic metavolcanic rocks, carbonaceous metaclastic rocks, marbles, and granitic orthogneiss. The Fyre Lake deposit is hosted in the lower portion of this succession. The ABM and GP4F deposits on the Kudze Kayah property are located within the upper portion of this succession. The middle unit, called the Wolverine Succession, consists of carbonaceous argillite, felsic volcanics and high level intrusions, and as well as exhalative carbonate and/or iron oxides. The Wolverine polymetallic VHMS deposit occurs near the base of Wolverine Succession. The upper most unit, called the Campbell Range Succession, is comprised of mafic metavolcanic rocks and wackes. The Campbell Range Succession hosts the Ice VHMS deposit (Figure 4).

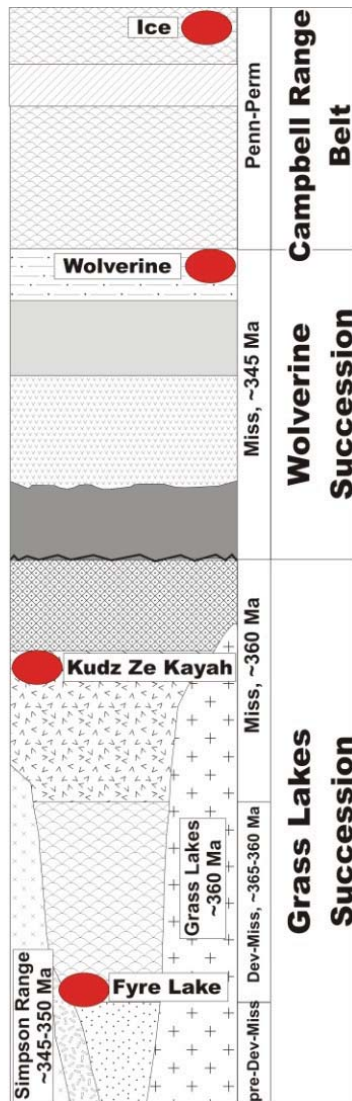


Figure 4: Regional stratigraphy (after Piercey, 2001).

2.2 WOLVERINE SUCCESSION GEOLOGY

The Wolverine Stratigraphy into 5 units as described below.(adapted from Bradshaw et al. 2001 and Piercy, 2001)

Unit 1: The lowermost footwall to mineralization is comprised of footwall volcanoclastic, carbonaceous sedimentary and porphyritic intrusive rocks. The footwall contains a green to grey quartz- and feldspar- crystal bearing rhyolite volcanoclastic rock with variable amounts of interbedded carbonaceous argillite. There is also a grey, weakly foliated, K-feldspar-phyric rhyolite porphyry. The third predominant lithology is a black to grey, aphanitic to fine-grained, carbonaceous tuffaceous argillite.

Unit 2: The Wolverine deposit has two areas of thicker mineralization known as the western Lynx and eastern Wolverine zones separated by a zone of relatively thin sulphide mineralization called the Saddle zone. Previous interpretation suggested that the saddle zone is structurally controlled and bound by a sub vertical fault zone on either side. The Wolverine and Lynx zone are very similar in terms of their mineralization. They both contain four distinct styles of mineralization: 1) fine-grained, non-laminated pyrite-rich massive sulphide, 2) fine-grained, laminated, sphalerite+pyrite+galena-rich massive sulphide, 3) fine-grained, sphalerite+pyrite-rich replacement style massive sulphide, and 4) chalcopyrite-rich stringer and disseminated semi-massive sulphide. Volumetrically the laminated, sphalerite+pyrite-rich massive sulphide is the most abundant style sulphide mineralization and occupies the lower portion of the ore body, while the pyrite-rich massive sulphide generally occurs in the upper portion and flanks of the ore lenses. The replacement style mineralization and stringer zone occur below the ore zone and extend into the strongly chlorite altered footwall.

Unit 3: Immediately above mineralization and sometimes extending into the footwall is a fragmental rhyolite with variable amounts of carbonate and silica. This is described as a Grey rhyolite with a distinctive fragmental texture. There is also a grey to black, felsic volcanic rock with abundant (50 to 90 volume percent) siliceous lenses or clasts in a matrix of black carbonaceous argillite, this could also be termed as a lapilli tuff with an ash matrix.

Unit 4: The hanging wall of the mineralized unit contains interbedded argillite, rhyolite, and magnetite-carbonate-pyrite exhalites. The immediate hangingwall to the massive sulphide is most commonly black, strongly graphitic argillite. Rhyolites in the sequence are dominated by a grey, massive to flow-banded, aphanitic to very fine-grained, aphyric rhyolite. This is interbedded with a black, finely laminated, aphanitic, carbonaceous to strongly graphitic, argillite or ash tuff. Interbedded between the rhyolites and black argillites or ash tuff is a grey to white carbonate exhalite. In the upper portion of the sequence there is a grey to black, magnetite-rich exhalite (iron formation).

Unit 5: The uppermost unit is comprised of interbedded carbonaceous argillite and greywacke, with lesser basalt and rhyolite. These rocks are commonly green, massively fine-grained basalt with biotite and minor epidote on partings. There is also a more clastic unit of interbedded black aphanitic argillite and grey to black, slightly coarser-grained greywacke. This uppermost sequence probably represents the transition from the Wolverine stratigraphy to the overlying Campbell Range basalts.

3. 2009 WORK PROGRAM

3.1 INTRODUCTION

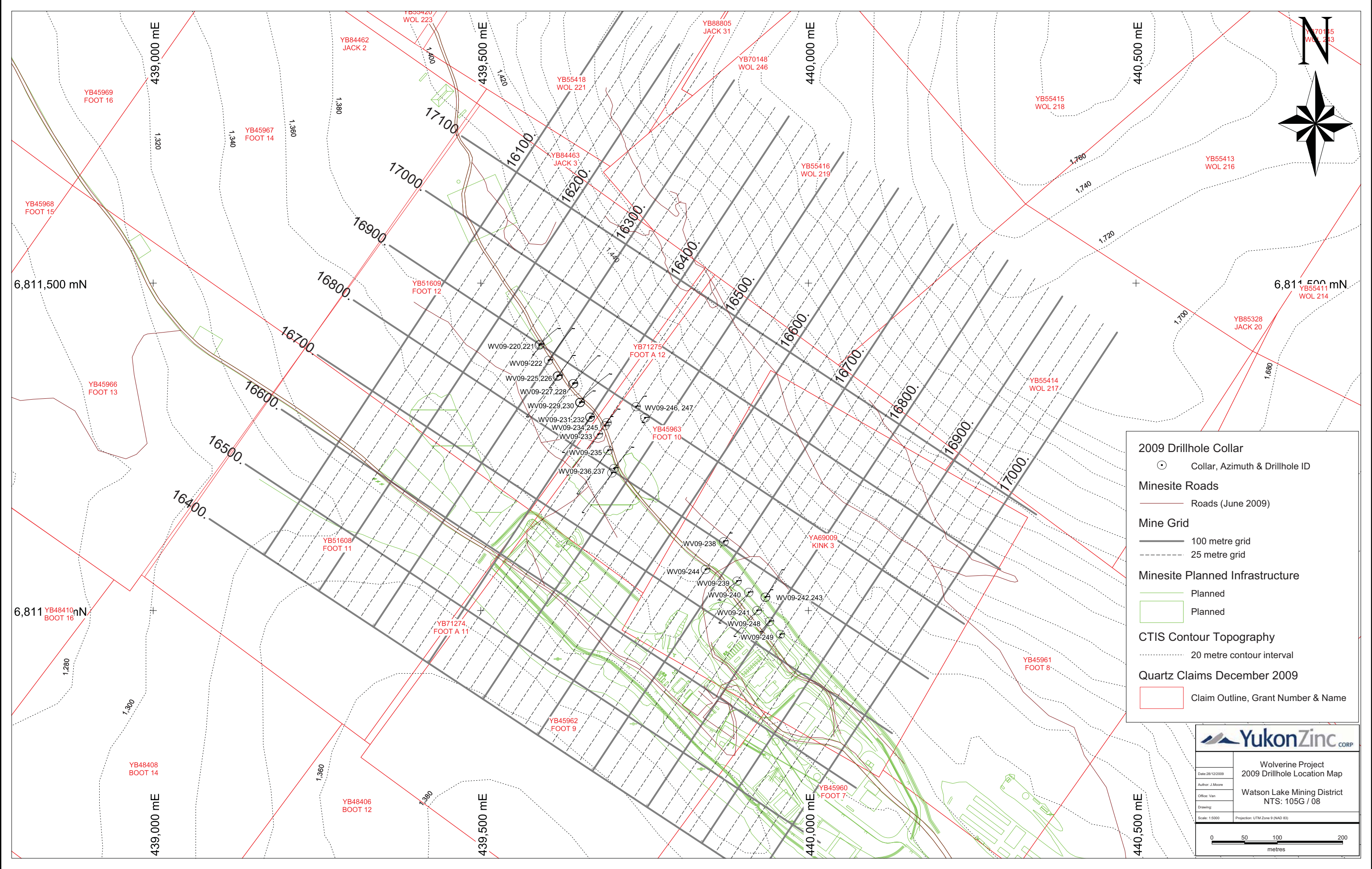
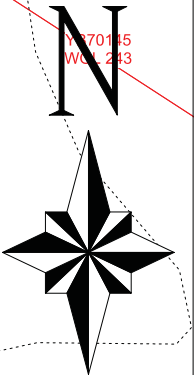
The Wolverine property consists of 733 contiguous claims (Figure 2). Figure 1 illustrates the claim location area in the Yukon, Canada. Appendix A details the Wolverine claims information.

3.2 2009 WORK PROGRAM

Yukon Zinc contracted Kluane Drilling Company to diamond drill WV09-221 to WV09-249 drillholes. The drillholes were focused in the Wolverine deposit area, in the Lynx and Wolverine zones. The drillholes, collar locations, elevations are listed below in Table 1. Claim names, grant numbers and drillhole collars are located on Figure 3. The diamond drilling was conducted on claims: Foot A-12, YB71275; Kink 3, YA69009; Foot 10, YB45963; and Foot 12, YB51609.

Hole Id	North	East	Elev	EOH (m)	Core Size	Zone
WV09-220	6811405.12	439589.25	1399.71	187.00	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-221	6811406.26	439590.20	1399.65	175.26	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-222	6811381.61	439603.64	1398.58	188.48	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-223b	6811317.08	439651.46	1395.70	131.09	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-224	6811357.52	439617.03	1397.40	134.14	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-225	6811357.50	439617.04	1397.36	124.97	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-226	6811358.20	439618.40	1397.10	166.12	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-227	6811345.62	439641.40	1396.45	152.40	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-228	6811346.25	439640.85	1396.37	205.74	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-229	6811317.65	439651.49	1395.54	179.22	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-230	6811317.78	439651.67	1395.62	202.69	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-231	6811294.42	439666.68	1394.33	120.09	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-232	6811295.07	439667.04	1394.21	149.35	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-233	6811268.45	439679.35	1392.06	109.73	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-234	6811281.86	439689.56	1394.62	149.35	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-235	6811244.36	439694.31	1391.54	120.40	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-236	6811216.64	439703.56	1391.68	150.88	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-237	6811209.51	439699.97	1391.63	108.20	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-238	6811104.90	439870.92	1382.30	153.92	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-239	6811044.27	439891.17	1382.03	128.02	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-240	6811026.96	439909.06	1380.61	150.88	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-241	6810999.24	439921.86	1377.71	146.34	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-242	6811019.87	439934.42	1377.17	166.12	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-243	6811020.08	439934.48	1377.24	191.42	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-244	6811062.31	439843.09	1385.36	118.87	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-245	6811286.63	439692.39	1394.69	217.93	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-246	6811311.00	439737.07	1394.09	190.50	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-247	6811293.61	439750.61	1395.38	179.83	NTQ	Lynx
WV09-248	6810983.20	439940.71	1374.47	150.88	NTQ	Wolverine
WV09-249	6810963.12	439957.39	1372.64	167.64	NTQ	Wolverine

Table 1 Drillhole Coordinates



2009 Drillhole Collar
 ○ Collar, Azimuth & Drillhole ID

Minesite Roads
 — Roads (June 2009)

Mine Grid
 — 100 metre grid
 - - - 25 metre grid

Minesite Planned Infrastructure
 — Planned
 □ Planned

CTIS Contour Topography
 - - - 20 metre contour interval

Quartz Claims December 2009
 □ Claim Outline, Grant Number & Name

YukonZinc CORP

Wolverine Project
 2009 Drillhole Location Map

Watson Lake Mining District
 NTS: 105G / 08

Date: 28/12/2009
 Author: J. Moore
 Office: Van
 Drawing:
 Scale: 1:5000
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

0 50 100 200 metres

4. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

I, J. A. Moore, as agent for Yukon Zinc Corporation located at 701-475 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., do solemnly declare that a diamond drill program was conducted on the Wolverine Project from May to October, 2009 (Table 3).

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act. Declared before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 15th day of January 2010.

Category	Subcategory	Costs
Drilling Direct Costs (Kluane)	Drilling	\$ 500,119.88
	Accommodation	\$ 14,940.00
Wages and Benefits	P. Mulholland, L. Battison & J. Moore	\$ 85,800.00
	Sean Inkster & Gordon Dell	\$ 12,600.00
Workers Compensation	All Staff	\$ 7,520.12
Accommodation	P. Mulholland, L. Battison & J. Moore	\$ 7,560.00
	Sean Inkster & Gordon Dell	\$ 12,600.00
Travel Costs	P. Mulholland, L. Battison & J. Moore	\$ 3,420.00
	Sean Inkster & Gordon Dell	\$ 1,144.00
	Truck Rental & Insurance	\$ 1,238.62
	Parking and Taxi	\$ 800.00
Assays and Geochemical	CDN Labs Standards and Blanks	\$ 481.60
	Acme Laboratory	\$ 32,746.70
	Chemex Laboratory	\$ 1,266.25
Drafting	Plotter Costs	\$ 400.00
Camp costs	Camp Expense -Maintenance, First Aid, Cook & Supplies	\$ 191,000.00
Travel	Fixed Wing	\$ 6,800.00
Communications Tel	Internet and Sat phone services	\$ 7,044.41
Shipping and Receiving	Expediting Total	\$ 5,266.54
	Trucking Shipping Postage and Courier	\$ 1,360.84
	Warehouse handling	\$ 2,200.00
Fuel	Fuel - Propane	\$ 2,848.88
	Fuel Diesel	\$ 6,879.99
Site Services	Contract Labour (Procon)	\$ 10,117.80
	Linecutting and Drillpad making	\$ 2,292.00
Site Office Materials and	Printing and reproduction	\$ -
	Supplies - Core shack etc.	\$ 552.25
Recording and Assessment		\$ -
Conferences and Training		\$ 309.75
	Total	\$ 919,309.63

Table 3 Summary of expenditures by category.

J. A. Moore
Project Geologist

3.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

3.1 GENERAL DISCUSSION

Drill results for the 2009 program confirmed mineralization from previous drilling programs and infilled needed information between previously drilled holes. All apparently mineralized intersections were assayed as well as 3 to 5 metres into the hanging wall and footwall. The 2009 drilling program had satisfactory results and confirmed previous work.

Assay certificates for the program are located in Appendix B as well as a summary of the quality assurance and quality control that was performed on the assay results. Assay results are satisfactory.

The drilling results are presented in Appendix C on 1:500 cross sections. Drill logs are available in Appendix D and include collar location, elevation, inclination, azimuth, downhole survey data and core size.

4.1 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSION

The Wolverine deposit has two areas of thicker mineralization known as the Lynx and Wolverine zones which are separated by the Saddle zone which is a thinner sulphide mineralization. Previous interpretation suggested that the saddle zone is structurally controlled and bound by a sub vertical fault zone on either side. The Wolverine and Lynx zone are very similar in terms of their mineralization. The bulk of the mineralization at Wolverine occurs as tabular, homogeneous massive sulphide lenses composed of the minerals pyrite and sphalerite, with lesser amounts of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite-tennantite and arsenopyrite. Gangue minerals consist of quartz, calcite, dolomite-ankerite, and muscovite and typically compose less than 5 vol.% of the mineralized zones. They occur as very fine grains or irregular blebs interstitial to sulphides. This style of mineralization is readily apparent in drill core from the 2009 drill program.

Drilling confirms that both the Lynx and Wolverine zone contain contain four distinct styles of mineralization: 1) fine-grained, non-laminated pyrite-rich massive sulphide, 2) fine-grained, laminated, sphalerite+pyrite+galena-rich massive sulphide, 3) fine-grained, sphalerite+pyrite-rich replacement style massive sulphide, and 4) chalcopyrite-rich stringer and disseminated semi-massive sulphide. Volumetrically the laminated, sphalerite+pyrite-rich massive sulphide is the most abundant style sulphide mineralization and occupies the lower portion of the ore body, while the pyrite-rich massive sulphide generally occurs in the upper portion and flanks of the ore lenses. The replacement style mineralization and stringer zone occur below the ore zone and extend into the strongly chlorite altered footwall.

9.0 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J. A. Moore, of 39147-3695 W. 10th Ave. Vancouver, V6R 4P1, in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, do hereby certify:

I am a graduate of Prescott College in Prescott, Arizona, U.S.A, with a degree in Environmental Geology (1996). I completed a postgraduate degree at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, South Africa. I was admitted to the degree of M.Sc. in Mineral Exploration in 2002.

Since 1991, I have been involved in the exploration and exploitation of base metals, precious metals and diamonds in British Columbia, NWT, Nunavut, Central America, the eastern shields of South America, and West Africa.

The information, conclusions, and recommendation in this report are based on collaboration of other professional colleagues involved with various aspects of exploration on the property and in review of the literature stated in the bibliography. I have prepared this report on behalf of Yukon Zinc Corporation.

This report may be used for the development of the property, provided that, no portion will be used out of context in such a manner as to convey meanings different from that set out in the whole.

I am unaware of any material fact or material change with respect to the technical matter of this report that might cause the technical report to be inaccurate or misleading.

Consent is hereby given to the company for which this report was prepared to reproduce the report or any part of it for the purposes of development of the property, or facts relating to the raising of funds by way of a prospectus and/or statement of material facts.

Dated _____

Signed _____

J. A. Moore, M.Sc. Geology
Project Geologist

I, Robert A. Duncan of #301 1562 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Geologist in the employ of Expatriate Resources Limited with offices at #701-475 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I have practiced my profession with various mining companies in North West Territories, Nunavut, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon Territory, and the United States of America, for twelve years.
3. THAT I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia and hold a Honours Bachelor of Science in Geology (1996) and a Master of Science in Geology (1999).
4. THAT this report is based upon work which I supervised between July 1st to 14th, 2002.
5. THAT I have no direct interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any interest.

Dated _____

Signed _____

Robert A. Duncan, M.Sc.

I, David A. Terry of 1568 Maplehurst Circle, Burnaby, in the Province of British Columbia, DO HEREBY CERTIFY:

1. THAT I am a Project Geologist with Westmin Resources Limited with offices at #904-1055 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.
2. THAT I have practiced my profession with various mining companies in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia, Yukon, and Alaska for eight years.
3. THAT I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario (1988) and hold a Honors Bachelor of Science in Geology.
4. THAT I am a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Society of America, and the Society of Economic Geologists.
5. THAT this report is based on property work I personally supervised between June 1 and October 1, 1996.
6. THAT I have no direct interest in the property described herein, nor do I expect to receive any interest.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this ____ day of _____, 1997.

David A. Terry, Project Geologist

10.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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