# Assessment Report of

# Prospecting on the Winger Property
# Yukon Territory, Canada

## August, 2010

Claims: YB77138 Winger 8, YB77145 Winger 15; YB77146 Winger 16
Watson Lake Mining District

NTS: 105G/ 06 Mount Resistance
105G/ 07 Grass Lakes

| | Central Easting UTM NAD83 Zn 9 | Central Northing UTM-NAD83 Zn 9 |
|---|---|---|
| Winger Coordinates | 393,339.05 | 6,803,915.35 |

March 1st, 2011
Yukon Zinc Corporation
701-475 Howe St.
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6C 2B3

By
By:J.Moore, M.Sc. Geol.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

Yukon Zinc Corporation has a 100% interest in the Winger property which consists of 3 mineral claims that were acquired by an initial staking in 1995 (Figure 1 & 2). Grid soil sampling, geological mapping, and prospecting were done on the property in the 1990's. This report describes the 2010 exploration program which was comprised of geological mapping, rock sampling, prospecting and ground geophysics.

# 2. WORK PROGRAM

Yukon Zinc Corporation contracted Equity Exploration Ltd. to conduct a directed field program on the Winger property comprised of geological work by T. Branson (Equity), J. Moore (YZC), R. Wang (YZC). Field organization, camp arrangements, planning and execution logistics, and program supervision was the large responsibility of M.Jones (Equity). Additional camp setup, logistics and prospecting support was completed by Dan and Joe McCreery (Equity). Aviation support and transport was provided by Trans North Helicopters and Alkan air. Camp was located on the Blue Line property and located in a central grid location.

# 3. 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 an exploration program was conducted on the Winger property in July, August and September, 2010 (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 1st day of March 2011.

| **WAGES:** | **UNITS** | **RATE** | **SUBTOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project Geologist | 3 | $ 650.00 | $ 1,950.00 | |
| Mobilization Wages | | | $ 361.48 | |
| Drafting | 1 | $ 650.00 | $ 650.00 | |
| Report Writing | 4 | $ 650.00 | $ 2,600.00 | $ 5,561.48 |
| **RENTALS** | **UNITS** | **RATE** | **SUBTOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
| Camp (mandays) | 3 | $ 40.00 | $ 120.00 | |
| Chainsaw | 1 | $ 30.00 | $ 30.00 | |
| Field Computer | 1 | $ 40.00 | $ 40.00 | |
| Generator (6.5kvA) | 1 | $ 35.00 | $ 35.00 | |
| Satphones and Handheld Radios | | | $ 115.38 | $ 340.38 |
| **SUBCONTRACTS** | **UNITS** | **RATE** | **SUBTOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
| Fixed Wing (prorated) | | | $ 181.23 | |
| Helicopter (including fuel) | | | $ 374.94 | |
| Helicopter (prorated 500D) | | | $ 213.84 | $ 556.17 |
| **ANALYSES** | **UNITS** | **RATE** | **SUBTOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
| Soils | 0 | $ 30.30 | $ - | |
| Rock Geochem 1 | 0 | $ 26.21 | $ - | |
| Whole Rock | 0 | $ 34.18 | $ - | $ - |
| **EXPENSES** | **UNITS** | **RATE** | **SUBTOTAL** | **TOTAL** |
| Yukon food expenses and expediting | | | | |
| pro rated per person day for all projects | | | | $ 336.50 |
| **SUBTOTAL** | | | | $ 6,794.52 |
| **Equity Exploration Program Management Fees** | | | | |
| 12% on expenditures up to $200,000 | | | $ 815.34 | |
| 5% on portion of expenditures >$8,000,000 | | | $ - | $ 815.34 |
| | | | **TOTAL** | $ 7,609.87 |

Table 3: Summary of expenditures by category.

J.A. Moore
Project Geologist


Figure 1: Winger Project location.

# 4. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Winger property is located in southeastern Yukon at longitude -130° 59' 40.3494" and latitude 61° 21' 16.576164"W (Blue Line center) on NTS map sheet 105G/ 06 and 07 (Figure 1). It is comprised of Winger claims which are 3 contiguous mineral claims registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Yukon Zinc Corporation (Table 1, Figure 4).

Access points to the property can be gained from several locations. Predominantly, one can either drive or charter a small aircraft to the government maintained Finlayson airstrip located just off the Robert Campbell Hwy at km 253 or mile 157.5. At one end of the airstrip there is a cleared area with ample room for trucks, trailers and a helicopter clearing. The cleared area was used by the Yukon territorial government geologists for mapping programs in the 80's and 90's. This program utilized small aircraft chartered by Alkan and also a Bell 206B helicopter and pilot was provided by Transnorth Helicopters from the Ross River seasonal heli-base.

Camp was located on the Blue Line property at 397,941. mE and 6,803,664 mN UTM, NAD 83. There is a small creek for water and an area which can hold up to ten 8x10ft wall tents without significant brushy vegetation clearing. Despite steep surrounding terrain, line of site satellite reception is still possible. A helicopter pad was also levelled and cleared proximal to camp on a lower elevation. Helicopter transport from the Finlayson lake airstrip to the Blue Line camp is 40 km flight distance. Alternatively, mobilization could be made from the Wolverine mine site which is also 40 km in heli flight distance.

Table 1: Winger Project Claims Information

| ClaimName | # | Grant# | Ownership | DateStaked | Expiry | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WINGER | 8 | YB77138 | YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100. | 8/11/1995 | 2011/02/20 | 105G07 |
| WINGER | 15 | YB77145 | YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100. | 8/11/1995 | 2011/02/20 | 105G006/07 |
| WINGER | 16 | YB77146 | YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100. | 8/11/1995 | 2011/02/20 | 105G06 |

# 5. GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Winger property lies 10 km northeast of the Tintina Trench and is within an alpine cirque. Creeks draining the property flow westward into Grass Lakes and then north into Big Campbell Creek which forms part of the Pelly River watershed.

Elevations range from 1200 m near the valley bottom to up to 1800 m at the peak of a narrow east-trending ridge south of the property. Topographic relief is gentle to steep from valley bottoms to ridge crest ranging between 5-40 degrees with some impassable cliff. Slopes above 1400 m are generally steep to cliff forming, averaging 30 degrees. Pleistocene valley glaciers deposited till and alluvial veneers at lower elevations and produced deeply incised drainages.

Coarse talus, scree and rock glaciers are common on higher elevation slopes and cirques. Vegetation consists of stunted back spruce, alder and buckbrush at elevations below 1350 m and above at higher elevations there is predominantly mosses, lichen and alpine grass.

# 6. GEOLOGY

## 6.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Winger property is located within the Finlayson Terrane, a 380 by 60 km area comprised primarily of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane (YTT) as illustrated in Figure 3. This terrane represents the innermost of the accreted or "suspect" terranes in the Canadian Cordillera (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The northeastern margin of the block is the Finlayson Lake Fault Zone, a complex zone of steep and shallow faults related to transpressive suturing. The southwestern boundary of the block is the Tintina Fault Zone, a major strike-slip structure with at least 450 km of dextral displacement during Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary time (Tempelman-Kluit et al, 1976).

Regional mapping of the Finlayson Lake area was completed by the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) in the mid to late 1970's (Tempelman-Kluit, 1977, 1979). More recent regional studies have been published by Mortensen and Jilson (1985), Mortensen (1992), Murphy and Timmerman (1997) and Murphy and Piercey (1998, 1999). The following regional geological descriptions and property geology use the nomenclature and regional interpretations as presented by Murphy (1997), Murphy and Piercey (1998, 1999) and Murphy et al., (2001).

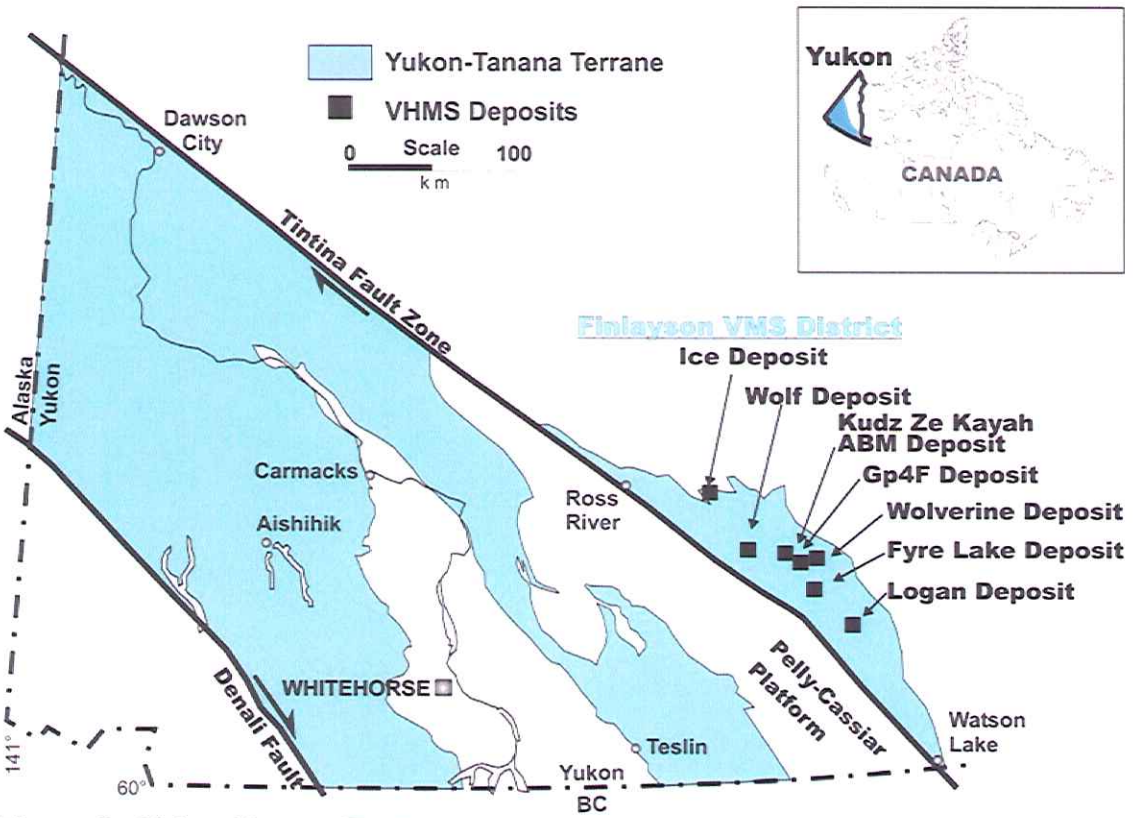


Figure 2: Yukon Tanana Terrane and locations of the major VHMS deposits in the Finlayson district (Piercey, 2001; Murphy and Piercey, 1998, 1999; Murphy et al., 2001).

YTT consists largely of Paleozoic continental margin and/or arc stratigraphy deposited on a continental basement of uncertain origin (Mortensen, 1992). In the vicinity of the Winger property YTT contains Layered Rocks which are divided into four packages. These packages are Upper Devonian to older ages and are termed the Grass Lakes Succession, Kudz Ze Kayah Felsic Metavolcanic Unit, the Fyre Lake Metavolcanic Unit and an older unnamed group of rocks. Metamorphic grades within YTT range from lower greenschist to middle amphibolite facies.

Murphy et al., (2001) describes the Grass Lakes succession in the following terms. The lowest exposed unit of the Grass Lakes succession which is labeled Upper Devonian and Older(?) is composed of grit, psammite, meta-pelite, locally important muscovite-quartz phyllite, as well as augen phyllite of probable felsic meta-volcanic protolith, minor chloritic phyllite of mafic meta-igneous protolith, and marble and calcareous schist. It is overlain by the Fire Lake unit, a mafic meta-volcanic unit composed mainly of chloritic phyllite, but also including carbonaceous phyllite and rare muscovite-quartz phyllite of probable felsic meta-volcanic protolith. The Fyre Lake massive sulphide deposit is hosted in chloritic phyllite of the Fire Lake unit. Mafic and ultramafic meta-plutonic rocks are spatially associated with the Fire Lake unit and are inferred to be comagmatic sills and dykes. The Fire Lake unit is overlain by carbonaceous phyllite, lesser quartz-feldspar grit and pebble meta-conglomerate, and feldspar-muscovite quartz phyllite and augen phyllite of the Kudz Ze Kayah unit (hosts ABM and GP4F VMS deposits). The upper unit

of the Grass Lakes succession is composed of carbonaceous phyllite, chloritic phyllite (mafic metavolcanic rocks and dykes), quartzite and quartzofeldspathic meta-conglomerate. The latter conglomerate unit was deposited on all underlying units of the Grass Lakes succession, implying an angular unconformity following a phase of deformation.

Unit DF - Fire Lake Metavolcanic Unit: Massive to subtly layered, plagioclase-chlorite phyllite or schist, locally with biotite and actinolite porphyroblasts; lesser carbonaceous phyllite, tan muscovite-quartz phyllite (felsic metavolcanic rock), grey quartzite and marble. Rare orange-brown weathering carbonate clast pebble to cobble conglomerate. This unit is associated with volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineral occurrences.

Unit DKCS - Kudz Ze Kayah Felsic Metavolcanic Unit: Discontinuous bodies of calcareous muscovite-quartz-metasandstone and grit locally with graded bedding and shale chips.

Unit DKCP - Kudz Ze Kayah Felsic Metavolcanic Unit: Carbonaceous phyllite and grey quartzite.

Unit DK - Kudz Ze Kayah Felsic Metavolcanic Unit: Undifferentiated foliated feldspar-muscovite-quartz schist or phyllite, massive pale siliceous muscovite-quartz schist or phyllite, locally with quartz amygdules; feldspar- and rarely quartz-augen schist or phyllite (meta-porphyry), and thin calcite plagioclase-biotite schist. Interbeds of carbonaceous phyllite are common. Magnetite iron formation occurs locally near the top of the unit in the carbonaceous phyllite and thin felsic schist.

In addition to the stratigraphic units a number of intrusive rocks and other units occur within YTT. In the claim block two intrusive units have been recognized. In the southern portion of the claim block an earlier Cretaceous Jurassic Granite Unit Kg, which is a biotite-muscovite fine to medium-grained equigranular granite. In the very northeastern claims an older Jurassic granite Unit Jg comprised of medium grained equigranular hornblende biotite granite. Contact hornfels occur locally around plutonic units.

Small Mississippian or younger ultramafic bodies found within YTT of the Finlayson Block are also controversial. Some geologists consider them to be thrust bounded slices while others propose they were intruded as sills.

YTT strata are locally unconformably overlain by sedimentary and volcanic units which also overlie adjacent autochthonous strata belonging to the North American miogeocline. One of the successor units is comprised of Late Triassic immature sediments containing cobbles of Campbell Range Basalt. Late Cretaceous to Tertiary felsic volcanic flows and volcaniclastic deposits are also present and are usually found in close proximity to the Tintina Fault Zone.

Low angle extensional faults of various magnitudes occur throughout the Finlayson Terrane and in some cases are believed to juxtapose differing sequences. East and northeast trending, steep normal faults are also present. These faults predate the Cretaceous intrusions. The

presence of thrust faults in the Finlayson Terrane is somewhat uncertain as there is little surficial evidence to confirm this type of structure (Murphy, 2001).

## 6.2 Regional Mineralization

Approximately 145 mineral occurrences have been reported within the Finlayson Terrane. Primarily there are many occurrences known or suspected to be volcanogenic in origin while veins, skarns and asbestos occurrences comprise most of the remainder. Although the better known volcanogenic occurrences are Kuroko-type, some Besshi-type mineralization is also present (Morin, 1981; Johnston and Mortensen, 1994) and the Ice Deposit is Cyprus-type.

The Finlayson Lake District has been divided into 3 distinct successions separated by regional unconformities (Piercey, 2001; Murphy and Piercey, 1998, 1999; Murphy et al., 2001). 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 (Figure 4). The ABM and GP4F deposits on the Kudz ze 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 VMS deposit (Figure 4).

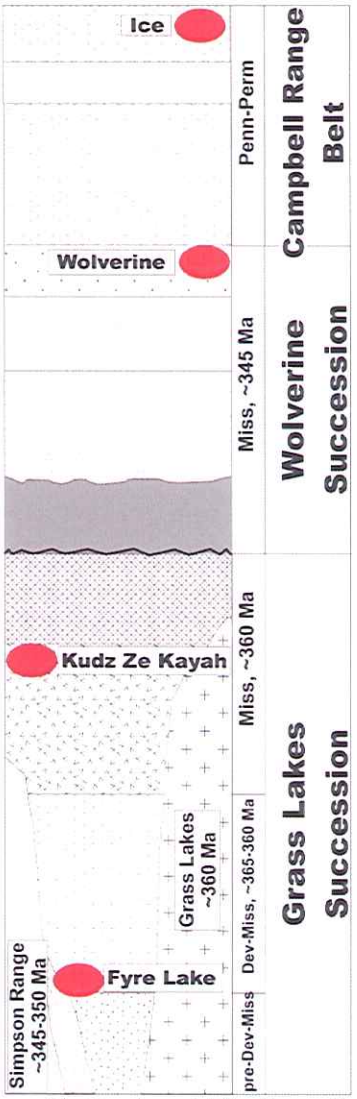

Figure 3: Regional Stratigraphy (after Piercey, 2001).

The Kudz ze Kayah property includes both the ABM and Gp4F deposit. They lie within YTT near the centre of the Finlayson Terrane. The ABM deposit hosted by an overturned assemblage of felsic pyroclastics, aphanitic massive rhyolites and metasiliciclastic rocks belonging to Unit DK of Murphy's Layered Rocks. Although both the sulphides and wallrocks are highly strained and exhibit pervasive schistosity, compositional layering in the immediate vicinity of the deposit has a relatively consistent, shallow northerly dip. Sphalerite, chalcopyrite and galena are the main economic minerals while the gangue includes various mixtures of magnetite, barite, pyrrhotite, pyrite and carbonate. The deposit averages about 18 m thick and has been traced 700 m along strike and up to 400 m downdip. The mineralization responds well to magnetic and electromagnetic surveys but geochemical response is somewhat erratic because the entire deposit is covered by 2 to 10 m of glacial till. Drilling has identified 13,720,000 tonnes grading 6.0% Zn, 1.6% Pb, 0.90% Cu, 139.2 g/t Ag, and 1.38 g/t Au. The GP4F Deposit is located some 4.5 km southeast of the ABM deposit. It consists of a massive sulphide lens that has been partially defined by drilling and reportedly contains an inferred

resource of and 1,500,000 tonnes grading 6.4% Zn, 3.1% Pb, 0.1% Cu, 90.0 g/t Ag, and 2.0 g/t Au in the Gp4F Deposit (Schultz, 2001).

The Wolverine Deposit is located 25 km southeast of Kudz ze Kayah. It consists of the Wolverine, Lynx and Sable Zones which are hosted by rhyolitic metavolcanics and argillites lying within the footwall rocks of the Money Creek Thrust. The mineralization consists primarily of semi-massive to massive pyrite and sphalerite with varying amounts of galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The surface expression of the Wolverine Zone is marked by a vegetation kill zone containing weakly malachite stained chlorite schist while the Lynx and Sable Zones are blanketed by glacial till. Based on continuous ore lenses, mineralization and thickness the deposit is 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.

A resource inventory completed by Pearson and Giroux (2006), from the previous drilling program in 1995, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2004 and 2005 expanded the deposit to the current Measured and Indicated mineral resource of 4.51 million tonnes grading 12.05% zinc, 351.86 grams per tonne silver, 1.15% copper, 1.68 grams per tonne gold and 1.57% lead and an Inferred mineral resource 1.69 million tonnes containing 12.16% zinc, 385.1 grams per tonne silver, 1.23% copper, 1.71 grams per tonne gold and 1.74% lead.

Fyre Lake property, owned by Pacific Ridge Exploration is located in southeast Yukon, and is host to a "Besshi-type" copper-cobalt-gold VMS deposit. The Fyre Lake property covers over nine kilometres of favourable host rocks with geochemical and geophysical targets indicative of VMS mineralization. During 1996 and 1997, the company focused its attention to delineating one target, the Kona deposit, through completion of 23,200 m of drilling in 115 holes (Blanchflower et al., 1997). The Kona Deposit consists of two parallel northwest trending zones of copper-cobalt-gold massive sulphide mineralization found in horizons with mineralized thicknesses varying from 8 m to 40 m over a length of 1,500 m and a width of 250 m. A NI 43-101 compliant report prepared by Minorex Consulting Ltd. in August 2002, the Kona VMS deposit is calculated to contain 15.4 Mt within which deposit 8.2 Mt grades 2.1% Cu, 0.11% Co and 0.73 g/t Au, utilizing a 1.0% Cu cutoff. Metallurgical studies prepared by Lakefield Research Limited in June 1997 indicate metal recoveries of 90% for copper and 70% for gold and cobalt. Cobalt is associated with pyrite and can be efficiently recovered as a separate product from copper-gold concentrates. Using prices of US$1.00 for copper, US$365/oz of gold and US$10/lb copper, an independently prepared scoping study by Kilborn Engineering Pacific Ltd. in August 1997, suggests economic viability for a 20 Mt reserve, with an open pit grade of 2.0% Cu, 0.7 g/t Au and 0.12% Co, and an underground grade of 3.0% Cu, 1.0 g/t Au and 0.12% Co. With a presently defined deposit of eight million tonnes, exploration potential is well demonstrated for the discovery of additional mineralization through drilling within a 20 Mt envelope. Significant exploration potential remains, over and above determining the ultimate size of the Kona massive sulphide deposit. A four km long magnetic anomaly located northeast of Kona and a three kilometre-long magnetic anomaly lying west of Kona are larger and more

intense as compared to the magnetic feature reflecting the Kona mineralization. These anomalies represent priority drill targets for discovery of additional massive sulphide deposits.

# 7. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

## 7.1 INTRODUCTION

At lower elevations the Winger property is vegetated and blanketed with glacial till. Outcrop and subcrop exposures are rare but have been observed around the periphery of some knolls. Previous property scale mapping was limited to regional mapping work.

Mapping conducted in the north-central part of the claim block in the 1990's was done primarily by inspecting outcrop which is predominant in the upper elevations at lower elevations there are sparse outcrops which usually occur near the crests of knolls. Units that were recognized, were comprised of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks while the remainder consist of intrusive rocks.

The Winger claims contain strongly hornfelsed metasediments of the Layered Metamorphic Sequence that are intruded by Cretaceous granite stock. The metasediments strike northeast and dip moderately to the southeast. The dominant planar fabric is a pervasive foliation (S 1) which is subparallel to SO bedding. This S0/S1 fabric is locally deformed into open folds with an axial plane cleavage which is essentially flatlying (S2). These folds trend northwest to southeast.

## 7.2 QUATERNARY ALLUVIUM

Valley bottoms are generally overlain by unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium, lacustrine and glacial deposits. The veneer of glacially derived sediments is estimated to be up to 10m in thickness.

## 7.3 INTRUSIVE UNITS

Granitic dykes intrude through the sequence of rocks and are generally less than 2 m thick although they locally are thicker than 10 m.

## 7.4 BIOTITE-MUSCOVITE GRANITE

The lowest exposed unit is unfoliated, megacrystic, medium crystalline biotite-muscovite granite (Figure 4). The granite generally weathers light grey to white. Euhedral megacrysts of white feldspar are up to 5 cm long and 2 cm wide. Biotite constitutes 5 to 10% and quartz about 20%

of the unit. Muscovite occurs in much lesser amounts than biotite. Locally the granite is altered to a pale tan colour. This altered variant contains only muscovite; biotite is absent. The tan colour corresponds to feldspar alteration.

## 7.5 Gneiss

Immediately overlying the granite is a mixed granite-gneiss zone consisting dominantly of biotite-quartz gneiss containing numerous granitic dykes (Figure 4). The gneisses weather grey to rusty brown; minor pyrrhotite is commonly present as disseminated grains. This unit extends for about 180 m along the ridge top, corresponding to a thickness of about 115 m

Overlying the calcareous sequence is a muscovite-biotite gneiss with lesser interbands of muscovite gneiss. Locally these gneisses become micaceous enough to be considered schists. They are thinly laminated and weather light silvery brown. Locally, especially towards the base they contain thin interbands of marble or dark green hornblende calc-silicate. Portions of the uppermost sequence within the gneiss unit are extremely rusty weathering and consist of muscovite-quartz gneiss to schist. The rusty weathering colour is caused by fine disseminated sulphides within the unit.

## 7.1 Mafic Schist

A mafic schist unit is mapped within the gneiss unit. This unit is a chlorite-biotite-carbonate schist and is interpreted as a mafic volcanic unit.

## 7.2 Metasediments

The metasediments strike northeast and dip moderately to the southeast. The dominant planar fabric is a pervasive foliation (S1) which is subparallel to S0 bedding. This S0/S1 fabric is locally deformed into open folds with an axial plane cleavage which is essentially flat-lying (S2). These folds trend northwest-southeast. Above the mixed unit is a thick sequence of calcareous metasediments including interlayered calc-silicate gneiss, silicated marble, skarn and biotite amphibolite with lesser biotite gneiss. Interbanded with the skarn are beds of dark green biotite amphibolite and calc-silicate gneiss which is interpreted to be a metamorphosed mafic flow. Locally these units weather a deep rust-brown because of pyrrhotite occurring as small disseminated grains. This unit is interpreted to be mafic volcanic flows. The silicated marbles form thick units at the top and bottom of the calcareous sequence. The marbles are medium to coarsely crystalline and weather off-white to grey. Silicate bands within the marble are up to 5 cm thick and constitute between 20 and 70% of the unit. Commonly the silicate bands consist of quartz with disseminated hornblende, garnet, and biotite. Locally the marbles contain extensive high temperature garnet-diopside skarn with pale pink garnet and pale green diopside forming individual bands. The skarns are generally devoid of sulphides. The calcareous sequence extends for 350 m along the ridge. Allowing for the elevation difference, this corresponds to an approximate thickness of 320 m.

# 8. Mineralization and Recommendations

The Winger property was staked to protect a target selected from the Archer Cathro data. Peak values from 1973 sampling at Winger were 112 ppm copper, 55 ppm lead, 305 ppm zinc and 10 ppm molybdenum (Eaton, 1997). The Winger property straddles the northwestern margin of a subtle curvilinear east-west trending aeromagnetic high (1997).

## 8.1 Cirque Gossan

A small gossan is located within the lowermost metasediment unit at the southeast head of the cirque. It forms a bright orange to rust-brown outcrop within 30 m of the granitic intrusion. The gossan extends for a vertical distance of about 15 m up the steep cirque wall; it could not be traced laterally along strike (Burget, 1997). The bottom half consists of a carbonaceous micaceous quartzite with abundant fine pyrite streaks. The upper half is a pale cream muscovite-quartz schist (felsic volcanic). A 1996 sample of finely banded sulphides collected from skarn float at the head of the cirque returned an extremely anomalous lead value of 2700 ppm, as well as 212 ppm zinc and 1.6 ppm silver. Grab rock samples of carbonaceous quartzite and rusty muscovite-quartz schist from the gossan returned moderately anomalous lead values and background values for all other metals.

## 8.2 2010 Exploration Work

Exploration work conducted on the Winger property in 2010 was comprised of a one day prospecting trip. The granite ridge in the center portion of the property on claim YB77145 was traversed as well as the westward claim YB77146 was traversed up grassy slope to the center ridge. No mineralization was encountered on this property visit, no samples were taken.

## 8.3 Recommendations

The Winger Property is largely underlain on the east by what is considered to be the lowermost portion of the Fyre Lake felsic stratigraphy (Murphy, 2001). These rocks demonstrate potential for mineralization where there are geophysical magnetic or electro magnetic anomalies and geochemistry indicative of mineralization; however, the geochemistry may be very subdued and/or erratic in the thick glacial till cover. Steep slopes can be expected to have long dispersion trains from the source. Concentrated prospecting in areas of known mineralization and also geologic mapping helps expand and also constrain mineralization potential.

## 8.4 Property Wide Exploration

Continuation of soil geochemistry on 100 m spaced lines on the property is recommended to complete the grid possibly find mineralized stratigraphy. Additional mapping and prospecting field work is required over the Winger Property. Utilizing air photos, satellite imagery, airborne geophysics and field investigation, a property wide 1:50 000 geology map should be constructed.

# 9. 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. Geology Min. Ex. 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 Feb 16, 2011 Signed J.A. Moore

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

# 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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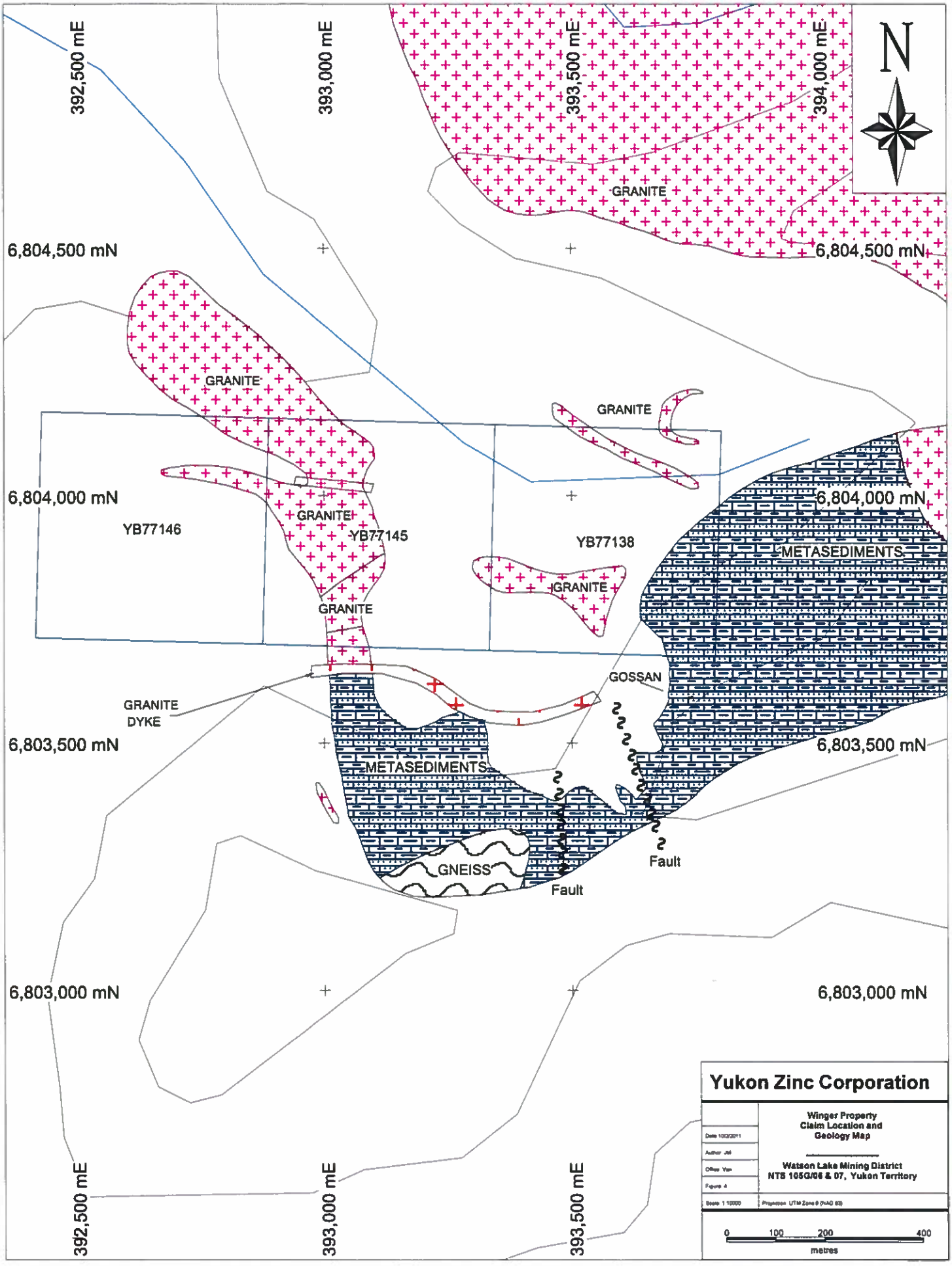
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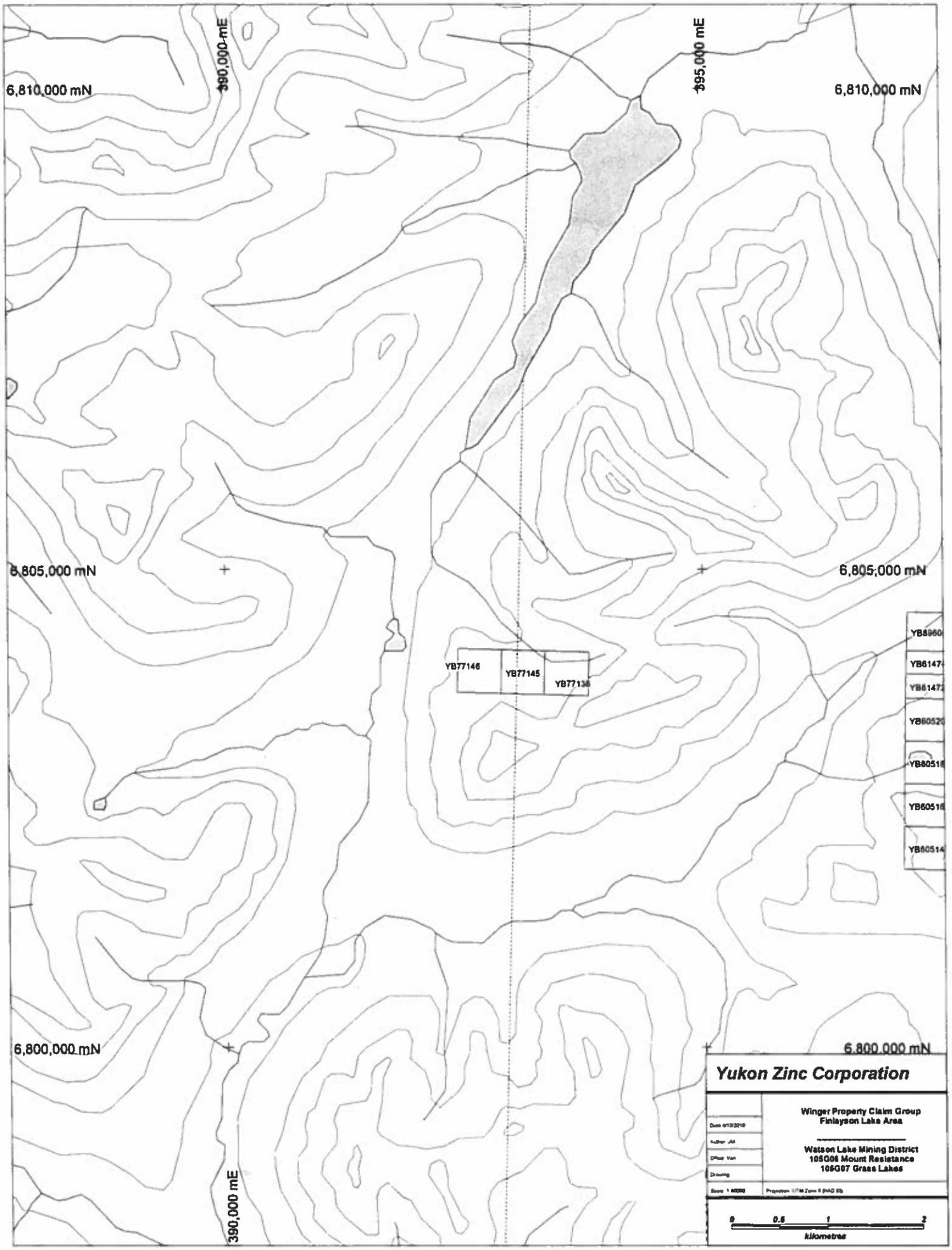
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