

Assessment Report of
Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics Work
Completed on the Hat Trick Property
Yukon Territory, Canada

July – September, 2010

Claims: YYB63718-YB63733 Hat Trick 247-262, YB63746-YB63759 Hat Trick 303-316,
YB63902-YB63917 Hat Trick 275-290, YC27924-YC27936 Hat Trick 7-19, YC27937 Hat Trick
21, YC27938 Hat Trick 29-42, YC27952-YC27959 Hat Trick 45-52, YC27960 Hat Trick
61, YC27961 Hat Trick 62, YC27962 Hat Trick 63, YC27963 Hat Trick 64, YC27964 Hat Trick
69, YC27965 Hat Trick 71, YC27966 Hat Trick 73, YC27967-YC27982 Hat Trick 103-118
Watson Lake Mining District

NTS: 105G/ 02 Fire Lake

	Central Easting UTM NAD83 Zn 9	Central Northing UTM-NAD83 Zn 9
Hat Trick Coordinates	406,321.18 (North) 412,465.64 (South)	6,789,967.64 (North) 6,785,428.86 (South)

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 Hat Trick property which consists of 135 mineral claims that were acquired by an initial staking in 1995 (Figure 1 & 2). Grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and airborne geophysical surveys were done on the properties from 1995 to 1997, only in the 1990's.

In the 1995 field program, a pyritic quartz-muscovite schist horizon was discovered, this area is called the Main Zone. The lithologic horizon forms a recessive linear zone ranging from 10 m to 30 m in thickness and extending for a strike length of approximately 2,000 m. Typically, this zone weathers to a pale yellow mud with local red gossans. The recessive zone is exposed at the head of a steep, northeast facing cirque for a 300 m strike length near its southernmost extent. Within this exposed interval, float pebbles to boulders consisting of medium to coarse grained, semi-massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopryrite, and pyrite associated with barite, quartz, and muscovite gangue were discovered weathering out of the schist. Assay values for samples collected from this zone contained peak values of 17.60% zinc, 5.68% lead, 4.00% copper, 302 grams/tonne silver, and 1.50 grams/tonne gold (Pigage, 1997).

This report describes the 2010 exploration program which was comprised of geological mapping, rock sampling, prospecting and ground geophysics. Appendix A is a separate report describing the magnetic, VLF and EM survey that were conducted on the property simultaneously and as part of the 2010 exploration program. It includes all plates of the geophysical work.

2. WORK PROGRAM

Recommendations from previous exploration efforts (1996-1999'), combined with Pigage's 1996 mapping work conjunction with the author's re-creation of the 1990's soil, rock and geophysical data in GIS format directed the exploration conducted in 2010. Yukon Zinc Corporation contracted Equity Exploration Ltd. to conduct a directed field program on the Hat Trick property comprised of geological work by primarily by M. Jones and lesser part by T.Branson (Equity), J.Moore (YZC), Rui Wang (YZC). Linecutting was completed by Courer de Bois linecutters. Geophysics was completed and reported on by SJ Geophysics from Delta, B.C. 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. Linecutters commenced work while camping at the Hat Trick property and geology/geophysics crews mobilized to Hat Trick 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 Hat Trick 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 2010.

HAT TRICK NORTH				
WAGES:	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Project Geologist	1	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00	
Prospector	1	\$ 475.00	\$ 475.00	
Mobilization Wages			\$ 1,325.41	
Drafting	1	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00	
Report Writing	4	\$ 650.00	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 5,700.41
RENTALS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Camp (mandays)	2	\$ 40.00	\$ 80.00	
Chainsaw	1	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	
Field Computer	1	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	
First Aid (Level III)	1	\$ 30.00	\$ 30.00	
Generator (1kvA)	1	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	
Generator (6.5kvA)	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	
Toughbook	1	\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	
Satphones and Handheld Radios			\$ 423.05	\$ 698.05
SUBCONTRACTS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Airborne Geophysics			\$ 6,512.50	
Fixed Wing (prorated)			\$ 664.50	
Helicopter (including fuel)			\$ 1,275.00	
Helicopter (prorated 500D)			\$ 784.07	\$ 9,236.08
ANALYSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Soils	0	\$ 30.30	\$ -	
Rock Geochem 1	9	\$ 26.21	\$ 235.89	
Whole Rock	0	\$ 34.18	\$ -	\$ 235.89
EXPENSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Yukon food expenses and expediting				\$ 1,233.85
pro rated per person day for all projects				\$ 17,104.28
Equity Exploration Program Management Fees	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
5% on portion of expenditures >\$8,000,000			\$ -	\$ 2,052.51
			TOTAL	\$ 19,156.80

HAT TRICK SOUTH

WAGES:	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Project Geologist	11	\$ 650.00	\$ 7,150.00	
Prospector	7	\$ 475.00	\$ 3,325.00	
Sampler	10	\$ 275.00	\$ 2,750.00	
Mobilization Wages			\$ 5,783.62	
Drafting	1	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00	
Report Writing	4	\$ 650.00	\$ 2,600.00	\$ 22,258.62
RENTALS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Camp (mandays)	48	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,920.00	
Chainsaw	7	\$ 30.00	\$ 210.00	
Field Computer	8	\$ 40.00	\$ 320.00	
First Aid (Level III)	6	\$ 30.00	\$ 180.00	
Generator (1kvA)	10	\$ 20.00	\$ 200.00	
Generator (6.5kvA)	10	\$ 35.00	\$ 350.00	
Toughbook	4	\$ 40.00	\$ 160.00	
Satphones and Handheld Radios			\$ 1,846.04	\$ 5,186.04
SUBCONTRACTS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Airborne Geophysics			\$ 6,512.50	
Fixed Wing (prorated)			\$ 2,899.65	
Ground Geophysics			\$17,124.08	
Ground Geophysics (field rental & processing)			\$ 3,573.40	
Helicopter (including fuel)			\$25,745.73	
Helicopter (prorated 500D)			\$ 3,421.42	
Linecutting			\$24,310.00	\$ 83,586.78
ANALYSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Soils	17	\$ 30.30	\$ 515.10	
Rock Geochem 1	15	\$ 26.21	\$ 393.15	
Whole Rock	0	\$ 34.18	\$ -	\$ 908.25
EXPENSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Yukon food expenses and expediting				
pro rated per person day for all projects				\$ 5,384.08
SUBTOTAL				\$117,323.77
PROJECT SUPERVISION CHARGE	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
12% on expenditures up to \$200,000			\$14,078.85	\$ 14,078.85
			TOTAL	\$131,402.62

Table 3: Summary of expenditures by category.



J.A. Moore
Project Geologist

4. ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. on 1020 Cordova St. East, Vancouver, BC was used for the Hat Trick Project 2010 exploration program. Acme is currently registered with ISO 9001:2000 accreditation. This is a global standardization of quality assurance for products and services. Mr. Clarence Leong, a BC Certified Assayer and Acme General Manager supervised the analytical process. Assay certificates from samples reported on in this report are VAN10005204.

4.1 PROCEDURES AND METHODS

The project geologist supervised the sample shipment procedure. Samples were shipped in doubled rice bags on pallets, which were then plastic sealed, from the Wolverine Project and received in the loading bay at Acme. R & L Expediting, Twilight Expediting and Manitoulin Trucking Limited were used as shipping agents and shipments were tracked by the project geologist and office staff. A request for analysis is submitted with each sample shipment, which outlines the analytical method that has been requested and the samples that were shipped. Analytical packages that have been requested are Group IF06 and Group 7AR.

Methods and specifications for 1F06 1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis and the overlimits method of 7AR 1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish are included in Appendix A with the assay certificates.

For all analytical methods standard reference materials are used, analysis are repeated and duplicate analysis of sample pulps are analyzed. The analytical resultant values are used to estimate analytical accuracy and precision.

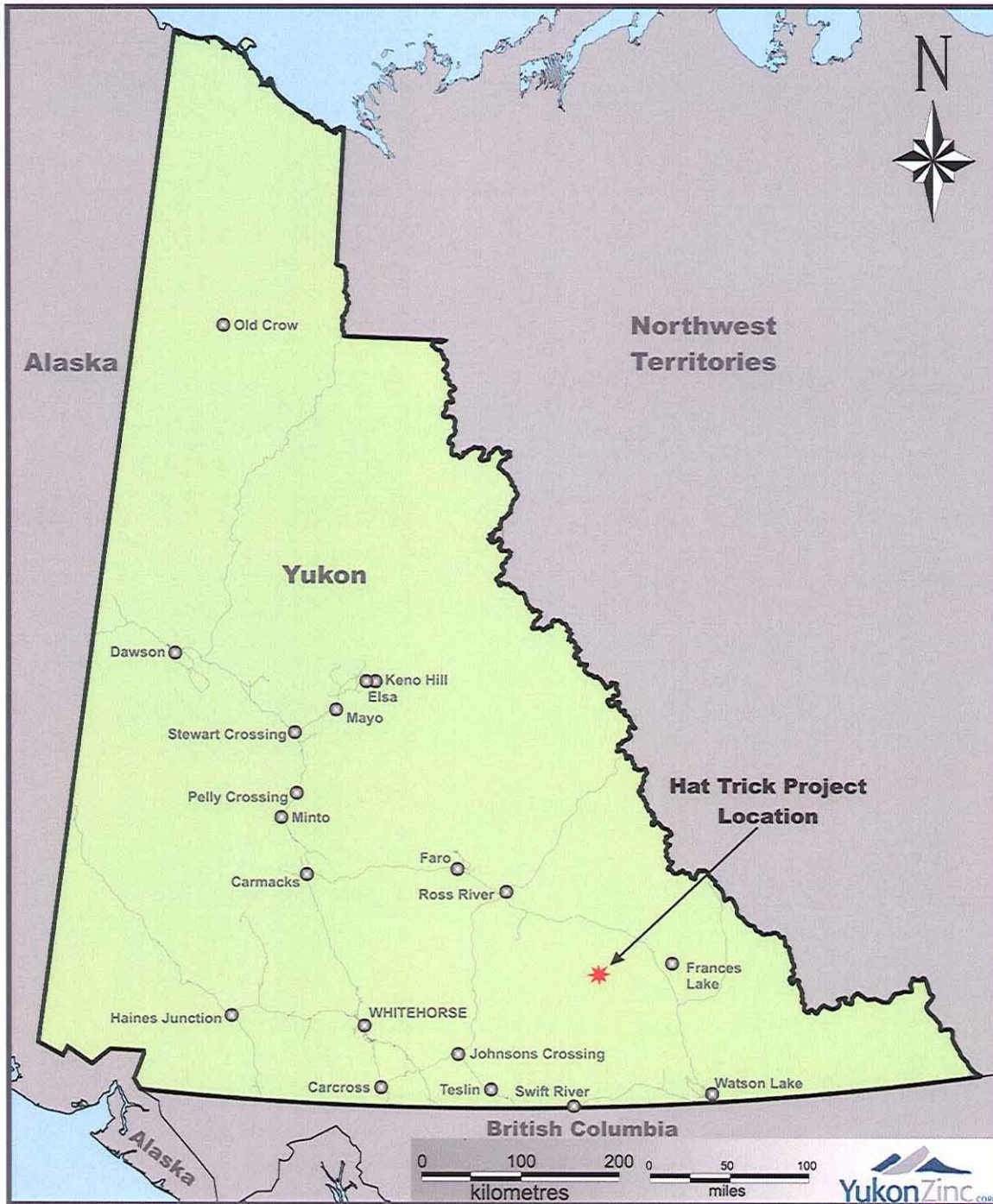


Figure 1: Hat Trick Project location.

5. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hat Trick property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 61° 11' 36.5406" and longitude -130° 37' 42.47508" (Hat Trick center) on NTS map sheet 105G/02 (Figure 1). It is comprised of Hat Trick (North) which is 46 contiguous claims and Hat Trick which is 89 contiguous mineral claims registered with the Watson Lake Mining Recorder in the name of Yukon Zinc Corporation (Table 1, Figure 2).

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 Lake 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 at 410,785 mE and 6,785,543 mN UTM, NAD 83 at the base of Line 3100N. There is a small creek for water and an area which can hold up to five 8x10ft wall tents without significant brushy vegetation clearing. Despite steep surrounding terrain, line of site satellite reception is still possible with an Iridium. A helicopter pad was also levelled and cleared proximal to camp on a lower elevation. Helicopter transport from the Finlayson lake airstrip to the Hat Trick camp is 55 km flight distance. Alternatively, mobilization could be made from the Wolverine mine site which is 40 km in heli flight distance.

Table 1: Hat Trick Project Claims Information

ClaimName	#	Grant#	Ownership	DateStaked	Expiry	Location
Hat Trick	247	YB63718	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	248	YB63719	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	249	YB63720	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	250	YB63721	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	251	YB63722	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	252	YB63723	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	253	YB63724	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	254	YB63725	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	255	YB63726	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	256	YB63727	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	257	YB63728	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	258	YB63729	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	259	YB63730	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	260	YB63731	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	261	YB63732	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	262	YB63733	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	303	YB63746	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	304	YB63747	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	305	YB63748	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	306	YB63749	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	307	YB63750	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	308	YB63751	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	309	YB63752	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	310	YB63753	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	311	YB63754	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	312	YB63755	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	313	YB63756	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	314	YB63757	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	315	YB63758	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	316	YB63759	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-02	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	275	YB63902	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	276	YB63903	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	277	YB63904	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	278	YB63905	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	279	YB63906	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	280	YB63907	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	281	YB63908	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	282	YB63909	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	283	YB63910	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	284	YB63911	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	285	YB63912	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	286	YB63913	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	287	YB63914	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	288	YB63915	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	289	YB63916	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02
Hat Trick	290	YB63917	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	1995-10-04	2011/03/17	105G02

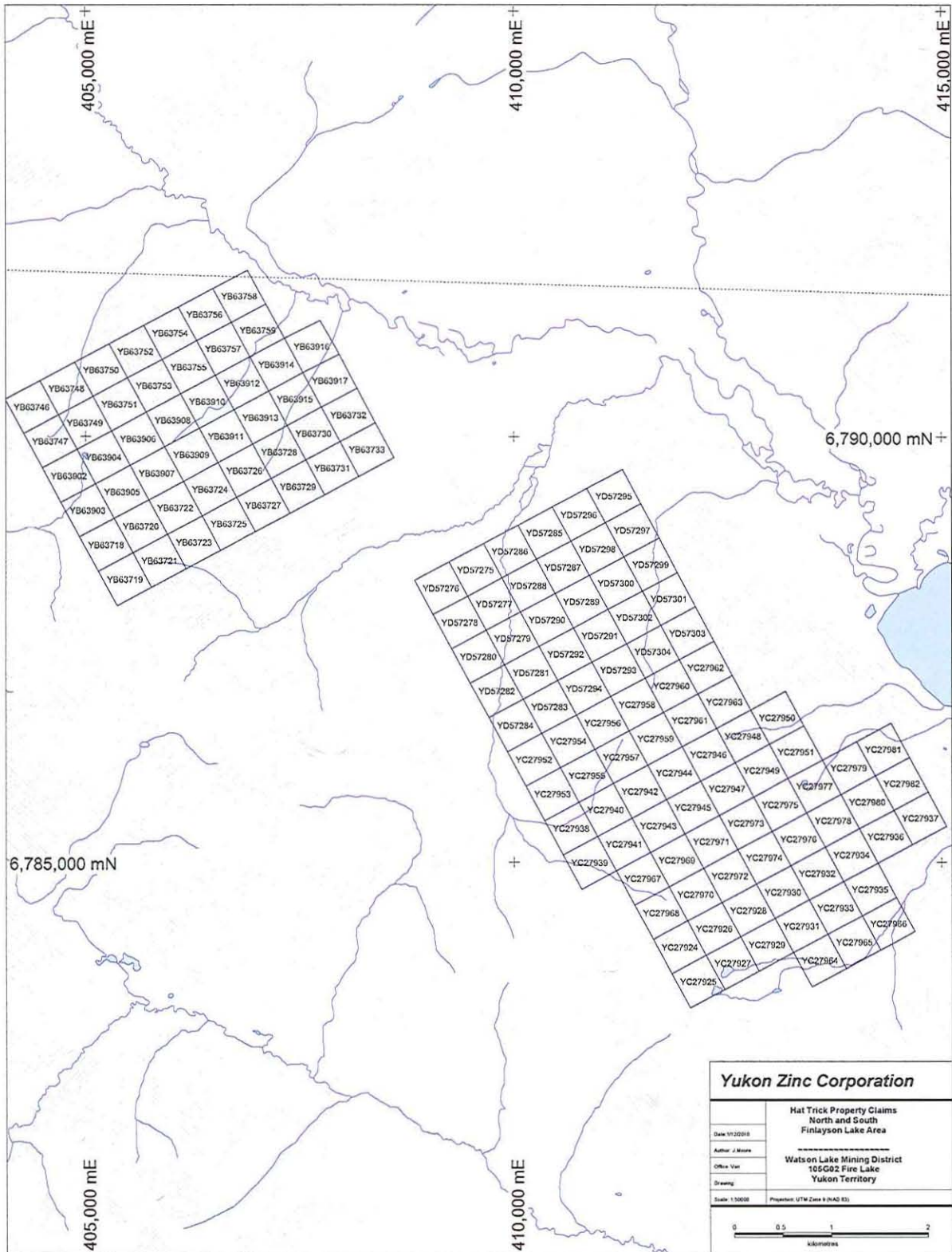


Figure 2: Hat Trick Property Claims Map

6. GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Hat Trick property lies 5 km northeast of the Tintina Trench and covers a cluster of alpine knolls and ridges on the Campbell Range within the Pelly Mountains. The property is bound to the north by the North River and on the south by the Black River. Both are tributaries of the Liard River watershed.

Elevations range from 1100 m near the shore of Fire Lake and up to 1880 m at the peak of a narrow northwest trending ridge near the centre of the southern property. Topographic relief is moderate from valley bottoms to 1400 m elevation, ranging between 5-20 degrees. 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 forming multiple aretes ending in cirques.

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.

7. GEOLOGY

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Hat Trick 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).

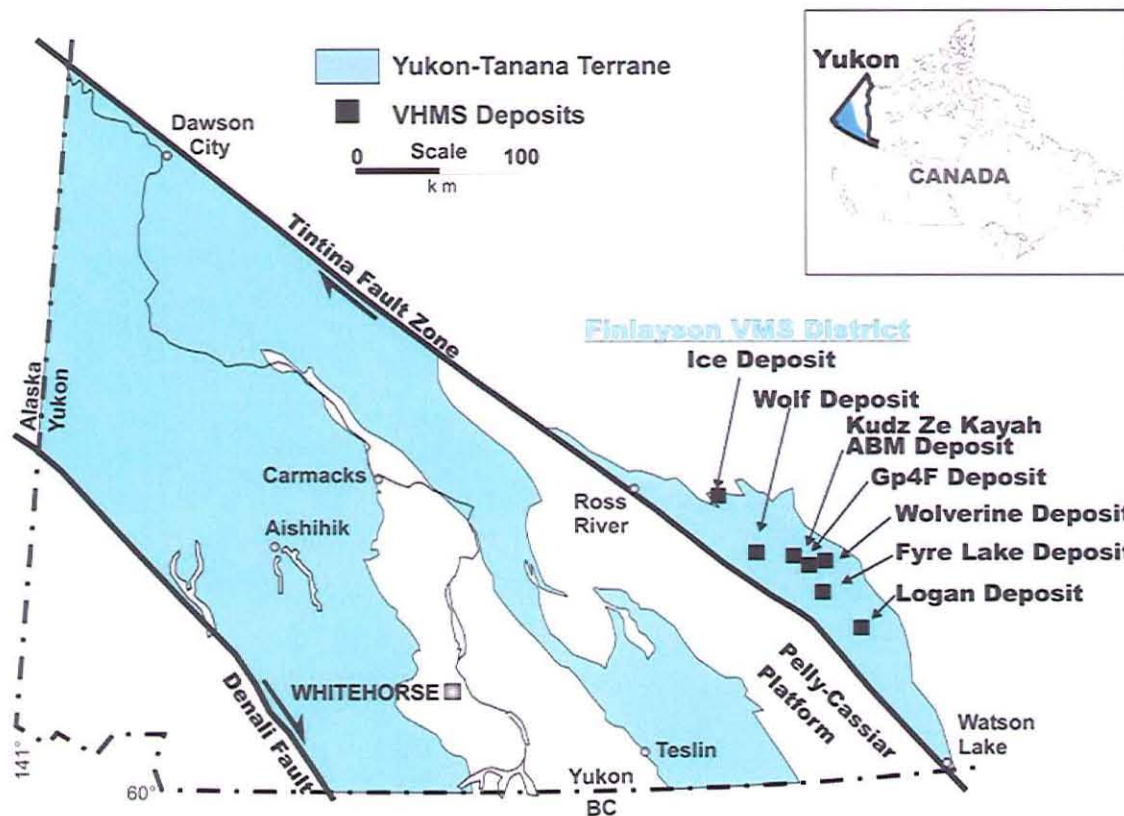


Figure 3: Yukon Tanana Terrane and locations of the major VHMS deposits in the Finlayson district (Piercey, 2001; Murphy and Piercey, 1998, 1999; Murphy et al., 2001).

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 Hat Trick 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 (metaporphyry), 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 volcanoclastic 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).

7.2 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 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 VMS deposit (Figure 4).

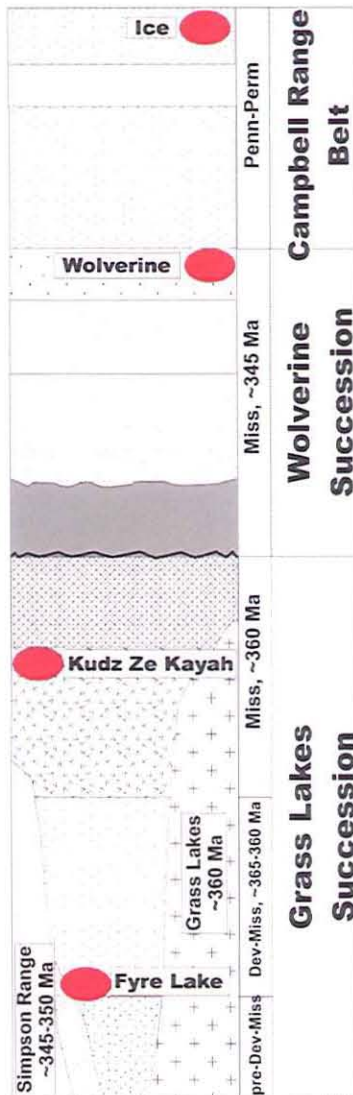


Figure 4: Regional Stratigraphy (after Piercey, 2001).

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 Kudze 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.

8. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

At lower elevations the Hat Trick 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. Surface mapping has identified stratigraphy metasedimentary rocks and lesser metavolcanic stratigraphy believed to correlate to Murphy's (1999) Units DMF and DMFr which is interpreted to be same stratigraphy as the Fyre Lake deposit (Murphy, 1999). The Fire Lake mafic metavolcanic unit is capped with medium grey to white, massive to foliated limestone, locally with crinoids and other fossil fragments, this unit occurs in the Money Creek Thrust Sheet (Murphy, 1999). Unit DMF is located southwest of Fire Lake and in the core of the Fyre Lake deposit, the unit contains quartz-rich schist of probably volcanic or volcanoclastic protolith (DMF). Unit DMFr is a middle member of pink to brown locally quartz-porphyrtyc rhyolite. At the base of the Fire Lake mafic metavolcanic unit is the unit is foliated and lineated, and contains mappable bands of carbonaceous phyllite and quartzite, pale green chert and grey marble (DMFcp) (Murphy, 1999). Besshi deposit type should be utilized in exploration modeling.

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 (Pigage, 1997).

8.2 LITHOLOGY OVERVIEW

On steep terrain the outcrop exposure lends to mapping processes, on valley bottom terrain the mapping is restricted to frost boils, sparse outcrop locations, and geophysics. Lower elevations have a veneer of glacial overburden estimated to be 1-10 m in depth. Lithologic descriptions and background information are derived from field and interpretive work done by Pigage (1997).

8.3 UNIT Q 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 (Pigage, 1997).

8.4 UNIT CCMA THINLY BANDED MARBLE & MUSCOVITE-BIOTITE SCHIST

The oldest stratigraphic unit mapped on the property consists of a brownish grey weathering, thinly banded, medium crystalline marble. The marble contains abundant thin silicate bands which locally constitute up to 80% of the unit. Typically the silicate bands have a greenish colour from metamorphic calc-silicate minerals (hornblende/actinolite and epidote?). The unit is strongly contorted and folded (Pigage, 1997). The CCMA marble occurs only in the southwest domain on the ridge at the southernmost extent of the area mapped. It occurs immediately above the foliated hornblende +/-biotite diorite. Xenoliths of this unit up to 0.5 m across commonly occur within the underlying diorite. On this ridge it is less than 20 m thick. Immediately overlying the marble is a rusty brown weathering, medium crystalline, micaceous quartzite to quartzose schist. Both muscovite and biotite are present in the unit (Pigage, 1997). These lithologies are tentatively correlated with the lowermost unit of the Yukon Tanana Paleozoic metasediments (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985).

8.5 UNIT GRQZ CARBONACEOUS QUARTZITE

Structurally and stratigraphically overlying the calcareous unit is a dark grey, indistinctly bedded, carbonaceous, micaceous quartzite to siltstone. Outcrops weather to silvery grey with a patchy rust brown surface coat on bedding and foliation surfaces. Locally this unit contains interbeds of a thinly banded (1-40 cm), light and dark orthoquartzite. Typically the orthoquartzite has an aggregate thickness of less than 20 m (Pigage, 1997). In the northern part of the map area a thin (1 m thick), white calcitic marble unit was noted within the carbonaceous quartzite; calcareous units were not common within this unit. The carbonaceous quartzite is equivalent to the metaquartzite unit mapped in 1995. It is tentatively correlated with the middle unit of the Yukon-Tanana Paleozoic metasediments (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The overall thickness of this unit is unknown; thickness estimates are complicated by the occurrence of mappable subunits. The carbonaceous quartzite contains interbands of biotite-chlorite phyllite (BCSH) and felsic volcanics (MSRH, MBGN). Typically these interbedded units occur in clusters of thin to medium thin beds. Locally they are thick enough to be mapped as separate units (Pigage, 1997).

8.6 UNIT BCSH BIOTITE-CHLORITE-PHYLLITE

Biotite-bearing chloritic phyllites (BCSH) occur at different stratigraphic levels on the Hat Trick property. Mapped occurrences of this unit are correlated with the middle unit of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana metasediments (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The chloritic phyllite is typically pale olive green. Biotite occurs as disseminated grains and streaks and may constitute up to 10% of the unit. Locally the phyllite is calcareous with calcite occurring as small grains disseminated in the matrix and as thin white veinlets subparallel to the S1 foliation. Minor thin epidote-rich bands occur locally. Relict igneous textures occur only rarely in this unit; flow textures were not observed in outcrop. Petrography (Payne, 1996) of three samples indicates the mineralogy is dominated by plagioclase, hornblende, and calcite with lesser quartz, chlorite, epidote, ilmenite, and apatite. The unit is typically strongly banded between plagioclase-rich

and mafic-rich intervals with bands being generally less than 1 cm in thickness. The BCSH units are considered to be basaltic flows and/or dykes. Two separate chloritic phyllite units have been differentiated and mapped on the Hat Trick property (Figure 7). The lowermost unit (BCSH-A) forms a thick unit entirely within the carbonaceous quartzite unit; it outcrops extensively on the two northernmost ridges of the mapped area (Pigage, 1997). Regional mapping by Tempelman-Kluit indicates that it outcrops extensively on the ridges north of the mapped area. The dark green hornblende amphibolite mapped in the southwest geologic domain has also been correlated with BCSH-A. This correlation is based largely on the stratigraphic position of the amphibolite just above the CCMA calcitic marble unit; the same stratigraphic relationship has been mapped on the northern portion of the property. A structural thickness has not been calculated for this unit (Pigage, 1997).

A second greenstone unit (BCSH-B) forms the immediate stratigraphic footwall (and structural hanging wall) to the recessive horizon drilled in the 1996 exploration program. Typically this unit is a locally calcareous, olive green, biotite-chlorite phyllite. Occasionally it has a felted texture with rosettes of actinolite forming small clusters on the S1 and S2 foliation surfaces. Cross section interpretation gives an apparent structural thickness of 50 to 75 m for this unit. BCSH-B contains minor interbeds of felsic volcanics (MBGN or MSRH), especially near the margins (Pigage, 1997).

8.7 UNIT MBGN & MSRH FELSIC VOLCANICS

Felsic volcanic units occur at multiple levels in the Hat Trick stratigraphy. The felsic volcanics are considered to be part of the middle unit of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana metasediments (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). They range in modal composition from muscovite-biotite schist to muscovite-biotite gneiss to aphanitic rhyolite. Petrographically the units consist largely of plagioclase and quartz with lesser muscovite, biotite, and K-feldspar (Payne, 1996). Locally fine grained magnetite is disseminated within the groundmass (Pigage, 1997).

The micaceous variant consists of a feldspar-quartz-muscovite-biotite gneiss to schist (MBGN). Biotite occurs as disseminated flakes in modal amounts ranging from less than 1 % to 15%. More micaceous variants typically weather with a brownish rust colour. This micaceous variant was mapped in 1995 as quartz-biotite-sericite schist (Pigage, 1997).

Less micaceous, more massive felsic volcanics (also MBGN) occur as thinly laminated, pinkish grey to creamy white outcrops. Biotite and muscovite are disseminated in minor amounts within the gneiss. Pink to cream plagioclase phenocrysts (1-5 mm across) constitute up to 5% of the unit. Outcrops weather as hard, angular blocks. This less micaceous unit was mapped in 1995 as quartz-feldspar metaporphry (Pigage, 1997).

Unit MSRH is the least micaceous felsic volcanic present on the Hat Trick property. It forms aphanitic to fine grained, light grey, light tan weathering, massive outcrops. Commonly the unit is extremely hard and breaks with a conchoidal fracture. Muscovite and biotite occur as disseminated grains in minor amounts; locally magnetite is present as a fine grey dust. During

the 1995 program this variant was lumped with the quartz-biotite-sericite schist unit (Pigage, 1997).

Three mappable felsic volcanic units have been differentiated on the Hat Trick property. The lowermost unit (MBGN-A) forms a thick sequence occurring on both the overturned and upright limbs of the D2 synform mapped on the Hat Trick property. This unit occurs totally within the GRQZ carbonaceous quartzite unit. Minor interbeds of BCSH chloritic phyllite and GRQZ carbonaceous quartzite occur within the MBGN-A unit. Both micaceous and quartzofeldspathic MBGN variants occur within the MBGN-A unit; interbanding is on a scale of 10m or more (Pigage, 1997).

The uppermost portion of this unit consists of an extremely hard, resistant, pale cream, siliceous rhyolite (MSRH-A). The MSRH-A rhyolite weathers with a distinctive bright orange-red surface coating. The unit is extremely fine grained; individual minerals are not visible. The distinctive reddish weathering colour is readily visible on the south wall of the northeast facing cirque containing the 1995 soil anomalies. This subunit has been traced northward to the ridge at the north limits of the 1996 map area. Rock and soil samples from this unit are not anomalous in base metals (Pigage, 1997).

The uppermost mappable felsic unit (MBGN-B) occurs immediately west of the carbonaceous quartzite unit GRQZ. It forms the structural hanging wall (stratigraphic footwall) to unit BCSH-B. It was intersected in three of the 1996 drill holes (HT96-03, HT96-04, and HT96-05). Both micaceous and massive quartzofeldspathic variants of this felsic volcanic occur within this unit. It has a minimum structural thickness of approximately 90 m. Thin interbands of BCSH greenstone occur within the unit (Pigage, 1997).

8.8 UNIT QSSH QUARTZ MUSCOVITE SCHIST

The recessive linear zone discovered during the 1995 exploration program consists of a coarsely crystalline, pyritic quartz-muscovite schist. Pyrite is disseminated within the unit as equant crystals up to 1 cm in size; locally pyrite content ranges up to 60% of the unit. This unit typically weathers as a pale yellow mud with local reddish orange gossans. No outcrop was encountered during the surface mapping. Surface exposures of the mud range from 10 to 30 m in thickness. Intervals of this unit in Hole HT96-05 are interbanded with finely crystalline MSRH, BCSH, MBGN, and MBSH. This unit forms the immediate structural footwall (stratigraphic hanging wall) to BCSH-B (Pigage, 1997).

Pigage, (1997) determined petrographically that QSSH is an altered variant of the felsic volcanic unit. This possibility is strengthened by the interbanding of QSSH with MSRH in drill hole HT96-05. Alteration appears to be marked by an increase in iron and a decrease in silica and sodium. Payne (1996) describes the alteration replacement of plagioclase by muscovite. He also notes that this alteration is accompanied by an increase in modal quartz. Petrographic samples of QSSH contain pyrite and lesser sphalerite lenses and patches concentrated in the quartz-rich

bands. Minor disseminated patches and grains of sphalerite, chalcopyrite, and galena occur interstitially to pyrite.

The recessive QSSH horizon is exposed only on the overturned northeast limb of the D2 synform. The appropriate area of the D2 upright limb is covered by grassy slopes with no outcrop exposures (Pigage, 1997).

8.9 MBSH MUSCOVITE BIOTITE SCHIST

The uppermost unit exposed in the mapped area is a mixed unit consisting of muscovite-biotite schist (MBSH) with lesser thin interbands of aphanitic rhyolite (MSRH), muscovite-biotite gneiss (MBGN), biotite-chloritic phyllite (BCSH), and biotite schist (BISH). Individual bands of rhyolite and greenstone are typically less than 3 m thick although thicker intervals are locally present. Rhyolites include both micaceous and fine grained to aphanitic variants. Petrographically the MBSH unit is dominated by muscovite, biotite, and plagioclase with variable amounts of quartz, epidote, chlorite, and garnet (Payne, 1996). Garnet occurs locally as subhedral grains up to 2.5 mm in size. MBSH is also correlated with the middle unit of the Paleozoic Yukon-Tanana metasediments (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985). The structural thickness of this unit has not been determined.

8.10 INTRUSIVE UNITS HBDI HORNBLENDE DIORITE

Both southwest and northeast geologic domains are floored by a foliated, medium grained, medium grey hornblende +/- biotite diorite. Dark green hornblende constitutes up to 40% of the diorite. In the southwest domain the diorite is zoned with biotite occurring in greater amounts with increasing elevation. In both domains the diorite contains xenoliths of thinly banded, calcitic marble (CCMA) up to 0.5 m across. Commonly the diorite has extensive epidote alteration forming a 3 cm selvage around marble lenses. Locally diorite is altered to pale green epidote along thin fractures and joints. Both S1 and S2 foliations are well developed within the diorite. Because of these textures, the diorite is tentatively correlated with the Devonian-Mississippian Simpson suite (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985).

8.11 INTRUSIVE UNIT GRPG GRANITE PEGMATITE

Both southwest and northeast geologic domains are floored by a foliated, medium grained, medium grey hornblende +/- biotite diorite. Dark green hornblende constitutes up to 40% of the diorite. In the southwest domain the diorite is zoned with biotite occurring in greater amounts with increasing elevation. In both domains the diorite contains xenoliths of thinly banded, calcitic marble (CCMA) up to 0.5 m across. Commonly the diorite has extensive epidote alteration forming a 3 cm selvage around marble lenses. Locally diorite is altered to pale green epidote along thin fractures and joints. Both S1 and S2 foliations are well developed within the diorite. Because of these textures, the diorite is tentatively correlated with the Devonian-Mississippian Simpson suite (Mortensen and Jilson, 1985).

9. STRUCTURE

Mesoscopic and microscopic textural features indicate the area has been involved with two pervasive phases of deformation. The D1 deformation is delineated by a pervasive S1 foliation which is subparallel to the S0 bedding throughout the map area. No conclusive D1 folds were noted in the map area. The mean S1 orientation in the general vicinity of the 1996 drill holes has a strike of 322° with a northeast dip of 62°; this orientation is the average orientation of the steep, overturned limb of a macroscopic D2 synform (Pigage, 1997). Numerous tight to overturned D2 minor folds were noted in outcrop. The S2 foliation forms a spaced crenulation cleavage which is axial planar to the D2 minor folds; typically S2 surfaces are spaced about 1 cm apart. S2 cleavage-S1 foliation intersections and minor fold vergences are consistent with structural position of the outcrop relative to macroscopic folds. The northeast geologic domain is dominated by a tight, overturned D2 synform with overall southwest vergence. The axial trace of the synform trends northwest-southeast (Pigage, 1997). Generally D2 folds and lineations plunge gently to the southeast with only local reversals of structural plunge. The mean S2 orientation has a strike of 339° with a northeast dip of 41°. The mean L2 lineation orientation plunges 23° along azimuth 126°. In the northern part of the map area, the O2 synform axial trace has an apparent dextral offset of 800 m; no fault was noted in nearby outcrops to account for this offset in the axial trace. The apparent displacement of the axial trace is opposite to that for east-west faults in the same area. Locally the different metasedimentary and metavolcanic units contain a fine crinkle lineation (L3) on the S2 surfaces. Its orientation is consistent with a finely spaced, steeply dipping northeast trending S3 foliation surface. No minor folds were noted in association with the L3 lineation (Pigage, 1997).

Several steep, late, east-west faults with approximate azimuth 070 were mapped within the Hat Trick area. The faults all show a sinistral apparent offset with displacements ranging up to 130 m. The faults offset the O2 synform axial trace and therefore postdate the O2 deformation (Pigage, 1997).

10. METAMORPHISM

The micaceous quartzites typically contain the assemblage muscovite-biotite-quartz. The chloritic phyllites contain the assemblage chlorite-biotite-quartz-actinolite plagioclase. These assemblages are indicative of the lowermost zone in the amphibolite facies of the regional metamorphic series (Winkler, 1974; Turner, 1981). Metamorphic mineral assemblages are similar for the D1 and D2 deformation phases. In the immediate vicinity of QSSH, the muscovite-biotite schists (MBSH), muscovitebiotite gneisses (MBGN), and greenstones (BCSH) locally contain scattered reddish brown garnets. The garnets are not visible away from the QSSH unit. This local occurrence of garnet may be related to increased manganese content within the QSSH and associated units stabilizing garnet to lower temperatures and pressures during metamorphism. Immediately adjacent to the hornblende diorite (HBDI), the quartzites are hornfelsed with the appearance of fine, disseminated, purplish biotite. The hornfelsed quartzites also contain scattered pyrite and pyrrhotite. This sulphide content results in strong reddish brown surface staining with weathering (Pigage, 1997).

11. SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY

Soil chemistry from the 1990's was recreated in Mapinfo GIS format. Autocad maps were utilized for the locations and crosschecked between years, this data was merged with new version of the digital spreadsheets provided by the laboratories. In total for the Hat Trick property northward there are over 1000 soil locations that were re-created with multi element geochemistry. It was noted that in the field, that despite not having GPS for soil samples taken in the 1990's that the positioning of the soil samples is accurate to within 100 metres or less. Fyre Lake felsic volcanic stratigraphy has pathfinder felsic volcanic pathfinders of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au plus accessory As, Sb, Hg. In just the soil samples around the Hat Trick property (~1000 samples), the following significant anomalous values are noted in Table 2 and Table 3.

Element	Detection Limit	Mean	Max
Copper ppm	>1	49	659
Lead ppm	>2	33	6410
Zinc ppm	>2	111	1140
Gold ppb	Very few assays		N/A
Silver ppm	>0.2	0.3	7
Arsenic ppm	>2	6	1125
Mercury ppm	>1	1	3
Antimony ppm	>2	2.1	14

Table 2: Hat Trick (South) anomalous values in 1990's soil geochemistry from 1413 samples.

Element	Detection Limit	Mean	Max
Copper ppm	>10	87	801
Lead ppm	>2	8	62
Zinc ppm	>2	117	872
Gold ppb	Very few assays		N/A
Silver ppm	>0.2	0.35	4.2
Arsenic ppm	>2	3.9	40
Mercury ppm	>1	1	1
Antimony ppm	>2	2.2	12

Table 3: Hat Trick north anomalous values in 1990's soil geochemistry from 490 samples.

The anomalous values are generally coincident with the felsic volcanic stratigraphy units QSSH and its subunits except in steep terrain where there is alluvial dispersion. The Main Anomaly was explored in greater detail in 2010, there was also property wide prospecting and also a ground geophysical program was commenced on Hat Trick.

12. MINERALIZATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Main Zone, having pre-determined strong multi-element geochemistry, felsic volcanic stratigraphy and previously determined geophysical conductors was prioritized in the 2010 exploration program. There are other targets which are not well developed and warrant further efforts, these targets will be discussed in addition to the Main Zone.

Three types of mineralization were emphasized by Wengzynowski (1996) and found in the Main Zone area.

- Type IV: Medium-to-coarse grained, semi-massive sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and pyrite is found with barite, quartz and sericite gangue in specimens ranging in size from pebbles to boulders. The mineralized specimens are abundant and exhibit weak to moderate sulphide banding.
- Type V: Semi-massive barite is mineralized with weakly banded and interstitial sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.
- Type VI: Metaquartzite (possibly recrystallized siliceous exhalative) contains up to 15% disseminated and blebby chalcopyrite, 1% sphalerite and trace magnetite.

Sample results, which are located north east of Trench 5 and 6, from the Main Zone in 1995 were:

<u>Mineralization Type</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Zinc (%)</u>	<u>Lead (%)</u>	<u>Copper (%)</u>	<u>Silver (g/t)</u>	<u>Gold (g/t)</u>
IV	935191	17.60	5.38	2.64	230	0.17
IV	935192	4.00	4.60	0.48	133	0.12
IV	935193	0.87	0.04	0.26	59	0.15
IV	935402	15.80	4.42	3.34	302	0.01
V	935094	7.70	5.68	1.57	252	0.14
VI	935195	0.73	0.04	4.00	209	1.50

Considering that the source of this mineralization has not been found, continued work in the Main Zone area is warranted. The geophysical data that was collected in 2010 should be evaluated and integrated with geological, geochemical and airborne digital datasets. Work that should be done on the Hat Trick south project should be conducted in this order:

- Desktop followed by fieldwork integration of geological and geophysical data. GPS located geological mapping needs to be done in order to determine the higher potential locations of mineralization. Detailed attention should be paid towards lenses of more altered QSSH lenses, as these would be interpreted as footwall rocks or rocks closer to mineralization.
- Collect soil samples on the grid in 2010, use ultra-trace analytical chemistry. Gold and silver analysis associated with pathfinder elements at the Fyre Lake deposit will be the best vectors towards mineralization.
- Conduct deeper geophysical methods on the best rocks and geochemistry.

- It is likely that diamond drill testing stratigraphic and geochemical best targets is warranted and will be the most determining method of evaluating the existence of Mineralization and sterilizing areas without. Utilization of downhole geophysics would also be appropriate in directing the drilling program.

12.1 HAT TRICK TARGET A

Target A is located in the fold closure nose in the south Hat Trick claims. This target is the result of a 6410 ppm Pb and 7 ppm Ag soil anomaly. A large trench was dug and weathered rock samples in the area ran up to 5700 ppm Pb. A small deeper ground geophysics grid and subsequent drilling in this area would certainly either intersect mineralization or sterilize the area.

12.2 HAT TRICK NORTH

Predominantly exploration work has been conducted on the southern claims on the Hat Trick property, and minor attention has been made to the northern property. Sample 275688 is roughly coincident with an airborne EM anomaly, this area warrants additional followup. Results from the 2010 program are as follows in Table 4.

SampleID	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au ppb	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
274684	0.48	46.79	5.32	106.7	0.0127	10.1	2.5	0.04	36
274685	1.19	37.99	1.77	98	0.0059	11	4.3	0.04	5
274686	0.95	153.34	1.22	114.7	0.0595	96.6	2.5	0.03	6
275687	0.49	385.67	0.72	74.6	0.0051	21.6	0.4	0.03	5
275688	1.49	3056.41	1.1	112.5	0.1759	180.2	0.1	0.03	42
274689	2.77	45.39	6.56	43.6	0.0582	3.2	0.1	0.06	5
274979	0.06	368.08	1.12	163.9	0.0065	8.2	1.3	0.05	5
274980	0.17	845.87	0.69	48.1	0.0235	38.7	0.5	0.03	5
274981	0.15	431.16	3.99	77.6	0.0253	3.6	0.2	0.03	5

Table 4: Hat Trick North rock sample results.

13. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Hat Trick Property is largely underlain by the Fyre Lake felsic stratigraphy unit Dm (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.

13.1 PROPERTY WIDE EXPLORATION

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

Hat Trick property and its associated felsic volcanic stratigraphy is a significant area with unresolved soil geochemical anomalies and also rock samples that were strongly mineralized without source bedrock locations. Detailed stratigraphic mapping, follow-up of geophysical anomalies and drilling best anomalies would advance the property.

The Hat Trick Area is considered a high priority prospect. It exhibits strong, multi-element soil geochemical response for VMS indicator metals in the vicinity of felsic volcanic stratigraphy containing. Prospecting and mapping have identified numerous sulphide occurrences, some of which have been traced to bedrock source. Continued efforts on this property is recommended.

14. 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 16th 2011

Signed J.A. Moore

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

15. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix A



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Submitted By: Jill Moore
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 04, 2010
Report Date: November 01, 2010
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN10005204.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: 1641-Hat Trick
Shipment ID: RFA 10-02-2010
P.O. Number: 1641-HAT TRICK
Number of Samples: 24

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Table with 6 columns: Method Code, Number of Samples, Code Description, Test Wgt (g), Report Status, Lab. Includes rows for R200-250 and 1F06.

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
STOR-RJT Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

Invoice To: Yukon Zinc Corporation
701 - 475 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 2B3
Canada

CC:



This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.

*** asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.



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Project: 1641-Hat Trick
 Report Date: November 01, 2010

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Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01	
G274674	Rock	1.27	0.58	113.5	177.8	16.7	425	2.3	0.9	34	2.16	1.4	0.5	1.7	4.0	6.4	0.23	0.11	1.21	11	<0.01
G274675	Rock	1.10	0.29	68.29	23.23	20.3	368	2.6	8.1	37	2.30	21.0	1.6	4.6	5.6	8.0	0.42	2.13	0.47	13	0.35
G274676	Rock	1.45	0.56	38.65	30.73	15.7	189	<0.1	0.2	36	2.09	12.1	<0.1	1.3	3.3	4.0	0.09	0.22	0.09	<2	<0.01
G274677	Rock	1.77	7.12	15.44	141.3	9.7	160	<0.1	1.6	25	1.46	17.1	0.1	0.8	5.8	8.2	0.06	0.24	0.04	<2	0.03
G274678	Rock	0.62	18.55	19.13	657.0	66.4	3949	1.8	5.3	41	2.19	6.3	<0.1	15.7	0.4	1.9	0.33	0.50	0.86	11	<0.01
G274679	Rock	0.78	5.86	27.85	47.31	86.7	1352	2.6	3.7	159	1.18	2.5	2.3	89.4	15.2	13.9	0.48	0.06	52.62	5	0.30
G274684	Rock	1.14	0.48	46.79	5.32	106.7	127	20.3	9.7	327	3.18	2.5	<0.1	10.1	<0.1	4.5	0.04	0.04	0.22	76	0.14
G274685	Rock	1.02	1.19	37.99	1.77	98.0	59	28.7	8.7	430	3.74	4.3	<0.1	11.0	<0.1	5.7	0.04	0.04	0.26	49	0.13
G274686	Rock	1.72	0.95	153.3	1.22	114.7	595	35.9	7.4	458	3.43	2.5	<0.1	96.6	<0.1	8.2	0.08	0.03	0.10	43	0.19
G274687	Rock	1.58	0.49	385.7	0.72	74.6	51	38.7	21.3	877	3.07	0.4	<0.1	21.6	<0.1	7.6	0.05	0.03	0.05	69	0.77
G274688	Rock	1.66	1.49	3056	1.10	112.5	1759	29.8	52.0	511	5.83	<0.1	<0.1	180.2	<0.1	11.3	0.62	0.03	0.12	73	0.19
G274689	Rock	0.68	2.77	45.39	6.56	43.6	582	8.6	4.5	188	2.55	<0.1	0.9	3.2	5.2	6.0	0.06	0.06	0.24	14	0.05
G274690	Rock	0.62	0.03	2.71	3.55	41.0	39	2.6	3.0	213	1.46	0.3	1.6	1.6	15.9	14.4	0.05	0.06	0.51	8	0.12
G274972	Rock	0.66	0.07	32.47	9.07	46.8	272	2.6	7.3	256	2.08	0.9	0.1	4.9	0.3	69.4	0.24	0.24	0.05	69	0.82
G274973	Rock	1.10	0.95	107.9	2.62	5.4	775	35.2	23.9	239	5.15	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.2	3.6	0.02	<0.02	12.31	9	0.04
G274974	Rock	0.74	0.26	48.24	544.6	784.6	1084	5.0	5.4	276	2.07	19.3	3.3	5.6	11.2	7.8	8.08	1.10	1.52	8	0.10
G274975	Rock	1.67	0.31	104.7	3.21	321.8	749	90.2	52.8	1341	6.57	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.3	40.0	0.53	0.05	0.88	156	0.99
G274976	Rock	0.79	0.61	87.42	920.1	2180	2125	3.1	4.0	233	1.94	6.0	3.4	5.3	11.8	5.9	18.37	0.44	3.18	7	0.08
G274977	Rock	0.78	0.06	9.10	34.50	10.6	249	1.5	1.3	75	0.62	0.7	0.8	1.9	6.4	4.7	0.07	0.08	0.19	<2	0.09
G274978	Rock	0.77	0.28	25.84	14.33	183.8	290	5.1	3.4	610	2.09	2.5	0.8	1.3	3.5	13.7	0.42	0.13	0.49	22	0.22
G274979	Rock	0.76	0.06	368.1	1.12	163.9	65	14.5	31.0	457	3.35	1.3	<0.1	8.2	<0.1	9.3	0.28	0.05	0.04	57	0.35
G274980	Rock	0.89	0.17	845.9	0.69	48.1	235	12.6	16.9	629	3.38	0.5	<0.1	38.7	<0.1	17.1	0.29	0.03	0.05	65	0.33
G274981	Rock	1.05	0.15	431.2	3.99	77.6	253	219.7	35.2	1427	4.06	0.2	0.1	3.6	0.1	62.8	0.55	0.03	0.04	133	2.35
G274982	Rock	0.81	0.08	138.7	3.69	172.1	136	7.6	11.3	672	2.60	0.8	<0.1	3.8	0.1	16.4	0.80	0.08	0.11	63	1.39



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Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge	
Unit	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
MDL	0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1	
G274674	Rock	0.059	12.0	13.5	0.08	147.7	0.112	<1	0.38	0.009	0.56	<0.1	1.7	0.96	0.74	162	1.2	0.17	1.3	0.51	<0.1
G274675	Rock	0.291	9.0	1.9	0.14	124.8	0.026	<1	0.53	0.018	0.36	<0.1	1.6	0.33	1.18	11	0.3	<0.02	1.7	1.23	<0.1
G274676	Rock	0.020	6.8	1.4	0.04	267.4	0.003	<1	0.30	0.008	0.26	<0.1	0.5	0.17	0.20	124	0.2	0.03	0.9	0.26	<0.1
G274677	Rock	0.060	11.5	2.8	0.04	181.0	0.003	<1	0.32	0.020	0.21	<0.1	0.6	0.13	0.81	72	<0.1	0.04	0.8	0.18	<0.1
G274678	Rock	0.005	2.5	2.8	0.07	35.9	0.005	<1	0.33	0.011	0.22	<0.1	1.2	0.07	3.03	7272	0.7	0.06	0.9	0.08	<0.1
G274679	Rock	0.042	25.4	12.8	0.42	75.1	0.043	22	0.77	0.011	0.25	0.2	1.9	0.17	0.19	16	0.4	0.52	2.8	4.33	<0.1
G274684	Rock	0.010	<0.5	18.9	1.64	39.6	0.111	<1	1.55	0.035	<0.01	<0.1	5.3	<0.02	0.43	36	1.9	0.20	5.0	0.07	0.1
G274685	Rock	0.010	<0.5	56.6	1.46	41.6	0.099	1	1.30	0.021	<0.01	<0.1	2.2	<0.02	1.30	<5	2.2	0.23	3.1	0.06	<0.1
G274686	Rock	0.014	<0.5	69.0	1.50	11.3	0.082	<1	1.47	0.009	<0.01	<0.1	1.8	<0.02	0.92	6	4.6	0.25	2.9	0.04	0.1
G274687	Rock	0.018	<0.5	40.1	2.16	8.7	0.032	<1	2.23	0.025	<0.01	<0.1	4.2	<0.02	0.04	<5	0.4	0.06	4.8	0.14	<0.1
G274688	Rock	0.011	<0.5	14.7	2.48	22.4	0.035	<1	2.44	0.009	0.02	<0.1	3.1	<0.02	3.24	42	9.7	0.38	5.3	0.05	0.1
G274689	Rock	0.029	12.3	21.2	0.43	31.3	0.002	<1	0.71	0.015	0.08	<0.1	1.2	0.03	0.06	<5	6.4	0.15	2.1	0.19	<0.1
G274690	Rock	0.032	15.7	6.4	0.31	80.5	0.078	<1	0.75	0.041	0.42	0.4	2.0	0.23	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.7	1.63	<0.1
G274972	Rock	0.107	2.3	5.9	0.56	106.8	0.082	1	0.88	0.075	0.23	0.1	3.2	0.15	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.4	1.14	0.1
G274973	Rock	0.083	2.5	6.9	0.02	23.0	0.005	49	0.11	0.004	0.02	0.7	0.9	0.07	0.69	<5	3.0	0.14	0.6	0.23	<0.1
G274974	Rock	0.043	18.8	10.5	0.59	85.7	0.063	<1	0.73	0.027	0.52	0.1	2.0	0.46	1.50	51	0.8	0.04	3.6	6.36	<0.1
G274975	Rock	0.282	3.5	128.9	4.15	45.8	0.438	2	4.50	0.119	3.04	0.5	22.4	1.53	2.10	<5	1.1	<0.02	19.4	25.60	0.2
G274976	Rock	0.039	14.1	7.8	0.59	137.3	0.048	1	0.71	0.017	0.48	0.1	1.5	0.33	0.80	444	1.6	0.06	3.6	5.39	<0.1
G274977	Rock	0.013	9.5	9.1	0.14	87.4	0.012	1	0.26	0.022	0.13	<0.1	0.5	0.05	0.09	<5	0.1	0.02	0.9	0.64	<0.1
G274978	Rock	0.044	9.8	15.4	0.91	190.7	0.163	<1	1.17	0.041	0.82	<0.1	3.4	0.31	0.40	14	0.4	0.05	5.4	2.21	0.1
G274979	Rock	0.015	<0.5	7.8	2.17	9.4	0.053	<1	2.02	0.010	<0.01	<0.1	2.1	<0.02	0.73	<5	1.4	0.12	4.3	0.05	0.1
G274980	Rock	0.012	<0.5	5.3	1.70	2.6	0.057	<1	2.02	0.005	<0.01	<0.1	3.0	<0.02	0.44	5	1.9	0.18	3.3	0.34	0.2
G274981	Rock	0.008	1.1	408.2	4.85	155.0	0.100	<1	3.60	0.023	0.83	<0.1	22.6	0.69	<0.02	<5	0.1	0.02	7.3	8.39	0.1
G274982	Rock	0.258	2.3	5.5	0.77	22.1	0.144	1	0.76	0.078	0.10	0.1	3.3	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	3.2	0.32	0.2



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

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Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	
Analyte	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt	
Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb	
MDL	0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	2	
G274674	Rock	0.02	0.04	22.3	0.2	<0.05	1.4	0.85	25.2	0.12	<1	<0.1	1.3	<10	<2
G274675	Rock	0.05	0.05	13.6	0.9	<0.05	3.0	7.30	19.1	0.02	<1	0.1	1.6	<10	<2
G274676	Rock	0.02	0.03	7.4	0.3	<0.05	2.1	1.48	13.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.6	<10	<2
G274677	Rock	0.02	0.05	5.4	0.3	<0.05	1.6	2.19	19.9	<0.02	4	<0.1	0.3	12	<2
G274678	Rock	<0.02	0.03	6.4	0.4	<0.05	0.6	0.57	5.6	<0.02	19	<0.1	0.8	<10	<2
G274679	Rock	0.12	0.63	21.2	2.9	<0.05	4.2	11.79	57.6	<0.02	3	0.5	11.1	<10	<2
G274684	Rock	0.02	0.03	0.3	0.1	<0.05	0.6	0.74	0.4	<0.02	2	<0.1	4.5	<10	4
G274685	Rock	<0.02	0.03	0.3	0.4	<0.05	0.5	0.63	0.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	3.8	<10	<2
G274686	Rock	0.02	0.03	0.2	0.2	<0.05	0.6	0.54	0.2	<0.02	1	<0.1	3.4	<10	<2
G274687	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	0.2	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	1.42	0.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	9.6	<10	3
G274688	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	0.5	0.4	<0.05	0.1	0.71	0.2	0.04	13	<0.1	4.2	<10	<2
G274689	Rock	<0.02	0.03	3.7	0.2	<0.05	0.6	4.69	23.3	<0.02	<1	0.3	5.5	<10	<2
G274690	Rock	0.06	0.45	37.6	1.3	<0.05	2.1	9.83	40.6	<0.02	<1	0.3	15.4	<10	<2
G274972	Rock	0.02	0.15	7.9	0.6	<0.05	0.6	3.96	4.2	<0.02	<1	0.2	7.3	<10	<2
G274973	Rock	0.03	0.03	0.7	3.2	<0.05	0.7	6.14	5.6	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.3	<10	<2
G274974	Rock	0.07	0.11	36.8	0.5	<0.05	2.2	4.24	36.4	0.05	<1	0.2	12.7	<10	<2
G274975	Rock	<0.02	0.20	205.3	3.0	<0.05	0.4	6.61	8.7	0.07	2	0.7	90.2	<10	<2
G274976	Rock	0.11	0.31	33.9	1.0	<0.05	3.0	3.93	28.0	0.11	<1	0.3	11.8	<10	<2
G274977	Rock	0.06	0.09	6.3	1.1	<0.05	1.6	3.33	21.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	3.4	<10	<2
G274978	Rock	0.02	0.31	52.5	1.6	<0.05	0.6	7.82	15.6	0.04	<1	<0.1	11.0	<10	<2
G274979	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	0.65	0.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.9	<10	<2
G274980	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	0.1	<0.05	0.5	1.27	0.3	0.03	1	<0.1	3.4	<10	<2
G274981	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	69.5	0.1	<0.05	<0.1	3.36	2.3	0.03	<1	0.1	24.8	<10	3
G274982	Rock	<0.02	0.16	1.5	0.6	<0.05	0.9	5.58	4.7	<0.02	<1	0.3	5.1	<10	<2



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN10005204.1

Method	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	
Unit	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
MDL	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.1	2	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.02	2	0.01	
Pulp Duplicates																					
G274974	Rock	0.74	0.26	48.24	544.6	784.6	1084	5.0	5.4	276	2.07	19.3	3.3	5.6	11.2	7.8	8.08	1.10	1.52	8	0.10
REP G274974	QC		0.31	50.55	565.8	836.3	1171	5.5	5.6	286	2.15	20.1	3.4	7.0	12.0	8.3	8.10	1.15	1.61	8	0.11
Core Reject Duplicates																					
G274979	Rock	0.76	0.06	368.1	1.12	163.9	65	14.5	31.0	457	3.35	1.3	<0.1	8.2	<0.1	9.3	0.28	0.05	0.04	57	0.35
DUP G274979	QC		0.07	373.9	1.83	175.1	73	15.1	32.0	497	3.53	1.3	<0.1	8.4	<0.1	11.2	0.32	0.04	0.04	61	0.38
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	21.27	114.2	72.55	414.3	971	56.9	9.7	638	2.48	52.5	5.1	93.3	4.8	74.8	6.24	5.95	4.88	86	0.98	
STD DS7	Standard	19.53	111.1	69.65	406.2	1009	55.7	9.3	620	2.37	51.4	4.7	76.9	4.7	76.0	6.18	5.91	4.74	83	0.94	
STD DS7 Expected		20.5	109	70.6	411	890	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	68.7	6.38	4.6	4.51	84	0.93	
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	<0.01	
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02	<2	<0.01	
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.06	1.68	3.50	43.6	147	2.5	4.1	540	1.73	0.4	2.0	0.3	6.3	49.4	0.02	0.03	0.08	35	0.45
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.10	2.25	3.51	48.8	105	2.7	4.1	563	1.88	0.1	1.9	<0.2	6.1	55.3	0.02	<0.02	0.08	37	0.48



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Page: 1 of 1 Part 2

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN10005204.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga	Cs	Ge
Unit		%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.001	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.5	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.02	0.02	5	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1
Pulp Duplicates																					
G274974	Rock	0.043	18.8	10.5	0.59	85.7	0.063	<1	0.73	0.027	0.52	0.1	2.0	0.46	1.50	51	0.8	0.04	3.6	6.36	<0.1
REP G274974	QC	0.044	19.5	10.3	0.59	95.1	0.065	2	0.74	0.027	0.53	<0.1	2.0	0.50	1.58	53	0.8	0.05	3.5	6.58	<0.1
Core Reject Duplicates																					
G274979	Rock	0.015	<0.5	7.8	2.17	9.4	0.053	<1	2.02	0.010	<0.01	<0.1	2.1	<0.02	0.73	<5	1.4	0.12	4.3	0.05	0.1
DUP G274979	QC	0.016	<0.5	8.9	2.40	10.1	0.061	<1	2.41	0.009	<0.01	<0.1	2.7	<0.02	0.75	<5	1.4	0.15	4.7	0.05	0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	0.081	13.4	196.9	1.09	410.2	0.128	40	1.06	0.097	0.48	3.7	2.7	4.14	0.20	214	3.0	1.34	4.9	6.44	0.1
STD DS7	Standard	0.078	13.0	203.4	1.06	365.4	0.128	41	0.99	0.093	0.46	3.5	2.6	3.91	0.20	244	3.1	1.31	4.5	5.91	0.1
STD DS7 Expected		0.08	11.7	179	1.05	410	0.124	38.6	0.959	0.089	0.44	3.4	2.5	4.19	0.19	200	3.5	1.08	4.6	6.36	0.1
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
BLK	Blank	<0.001	<0.5	<0.5	<0.01	<0.5	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.1
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.084	10.0	8.8	0.53	174.2	0.123	<1	0.85	0.073	0.48	<0.1	2.0	0.31	<0.02	<5	<0.1	0.02	4.4	2.94	<0.1
G1	Prep Blank	0.086	10.8	9.5	0.55	182.6	0.129	<1	0.93	0.086	0.51	<0.1	2.2	0.33	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.6	3.06	<0.1



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN10005204.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	
Analyte		Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	
MDL		0.02	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.02	1	0.1	0.1	10	
Pulp Duplicates															
G274974	Rock	0.07	0.11	36.8	0.5	<0.05	2.2	4.24	36.4	0.05	<1	0.2	12.7	<10	<2
REP G274974	QC	0.08	0.09	38.4	0.5	<0.05	2.3	4.59	36.4	0.04	<1	0.2	13.6	<10	<2
Core Reject Duplicates															
G274979	Rock	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	0.65	0.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.9	<10	<2
DUP G274979	QC	<0.02	0.03	0.3	<0.1	<0.05	0.3	0.84	0.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	6.2	<10	2
Reference Materials															
STD DS7	Standard	0.10	0.63	37.4	5.1	<0.05	5.8	6.18	38.2	1.66	3	1.6	31.1	59	42
STD DS7	Standard	0.12	0.57	36.2	5.2	<0.05	5.6	5.57	36.3	1.40	5	1.4	28.4	66	38
STD DS7 Expected		0.11	0.71	35.8	4.61		5.4	5.18	36	1.57	4	1.6	29.3	58	37
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
Prep Wash															
G1	Prep Blank	0.08	0.52	42.0	0.5	<0.05	1.1	4.76	18.9	<0.02	<1	0.3	32.9	<10	<2
G1	Prep Blank	0.07	0.44	44.9	0.5	<0.05	1.3	5.19	20.4	<0.02	<1	0.2	33.1	<10	<2

METHOD SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL SAMPLE PREPARATION METHODS

Receiving: Samples arrive via courier, post or by client drop-off; shipment inspected for completeness.

Sorting and Inspection: Samples sorted and inspected for quality of use (quantity and condition). Pulp samples inspected for homogeneity and fineness.

SOILS

SS80, S230, SSXX Drying and Sieving: Wet or damp soil samples are dried at 60°C (Air dried or 40°C if specified by the client). Soil and sediment sieved to -80 mesh (SS80) or -230 mesh (S230), unless client specifies otherwise (SSXX). Sieves cleaned by brush and compressed air between samples.

SP100, SCP100 Pulverizing: Soils are pulverized to -100 mesh ASTM with an option of using a mild-steel pulverizer (SP100) or a ceramic pulverizer (SCP100), per 100g.

ROCKS AND DRILL CORE

R200-250, R200-500, R200-1000: Rock and Drill Core crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh (2 mm), homogenized, riffle split (250g, 500g, or 1000g subsample) and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Crusher and pulverizer are cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Granite/Quartz wash scours equipment after high-grade samples, between changes in rock colour and at end of each file. Granite/Quartz is crushed and pulverized as first sample in sequence and carried through to analysis.

P200, PSCB: Samples requiring pulverizing only are dried at 60°C and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns), using a mild-steel pulverizer (P200), per 250g or a ceramic pulverizer (PSCB), per 100g.

M150, M200s: Rock and Drill Core are crushed, pulverized and sieved, save +150 and -150 mesh fractions (M150) or +200 and -200 mesh fractions (M200) for metallic Au or Cu analysis. Typically 500g samples are sieved.

HPUL: Rock and Drill Core are pulverized by using a mortar and pestle.

VEGETATION

PM1: Plant material is dried then milled to 1mm

VA475: Up to 0.1 kg of wet vegetation is ashed by heating to 475°C.

WWSH: Plant samples are washed with Type-1 water then dried at 60°C prior to analysis, per 100g.

METHOD SPECIFICATIONS

GROUP 1D AND 1F – GEOCHEMICAL AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

Package Codes: 1D01 to 1D03, 1DX1 to 1DX3, 1F01 to 1F07
Sample Digestion: HNO₃-HCl acid digestion
Instrumentation Method: ICP-ES (1D), ICP-MS (1DX, 1F)
Applicability: Sediment, Soil, Non-mineralized Rock and Drill Core

Method Description:

Prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCl, HNO₃ and DI H₂O for one hour in a heating block of hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with dilute HCl. Sample splits of 0.5g, 15g or 30g can be analyzed.

Element	Group 1D Detection	Group 1DX Detection	Group 1F Detection	Upper Limit
Ag	0.3 ppm	0.1 ppm	2 ppb	100 ppm
Al*	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	10%
As	2 ppm	0.5 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Au	2 ppm	0.5 ppb	0.2 ppb	100 ppm
B [^]	20 ppm	20 ppm	20 ppm	2000 ppm
Ba*	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Bi	3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Ca*	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	40%
Cd	0.5 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.01 ppm	2000 ppm
Co	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Cr*	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Cu	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm
Fe*	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	40%
Ga*	-	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	1000 ppm
Hg	1 ppm	0.01 ppm	5 ppb	50 ppm
K*	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	10%
La*	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Mg*	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	30%
Mn*	2 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm	10000 ppm
Mo	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.01 ppm	2000 ppm
Na*	0.01%	0.001%	0.001%	5%
Ni	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
P*	0.001%	0.001%	0.001%	5%
Pb	3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm
S	0.05%	0.05%	0.02%	10%

Element	Group 1D Detection	Group 1DX Detection	Group 1F Detection	Upper Limit
Sb	3 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Sc	-	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Se	-	0.5 ppm	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Sr*	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.5 ppm	10000 ppm
Te	-	0.2 ppm	0.02 ppm	1000 ppm
Th*	2 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Ti*	0.01%	0.001%	0.001%	5%
Tl	5 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.02 ppm	1000 ppm
U*	8 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.05 ppm	2000 ppm
V*	1 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	10000 ppm
W*	2 ppm	0.1 ppm	0.05 ppm	100 ppm
Zn	1 ppm	1 ppm	0.1 ppm	10000 ppm
Be*	-	-	0.1 ppm	1000 ppm
Ce*	-	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Cs*	-	-	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Ge*	-	-	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Hf*	-	-	0.02 ppm	1000 ppm
In	-	-	0.02 ppm	1000 ppm
Li*	-	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Nb*	-	-	0.02 ppm	2000 ppm
Rb*	-	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Re	-	-	1 ppb	1000 ppb
Sn*	-	-	0.1 ppm	100 ppm
Ta*	-	-	0.05 ppm	2000 ppm
Y*	-	-	0.01 ppm	2000 ppm
Zr*	-	-	0.1 ppm	2000 ppm
Pt*	-	-	2 ppb	100 ppm
Pd*	-	-	10 ppb	100 ppm
Pb ₂₀₄	-	-	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm
Pb ₂₀₆	-	-	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm
Pb ₂₀₇	-	-	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm
Pb ₂₀₈	-	-	0.01 ppm	10000 ppm

* Solubility of some elements will be limited by mineral species present.

^Detection limit = 1 ppm for 15g / 30g analysis.

Limitations:

Au solubility can be limited by refractory and graphitic samples.

METHOD SPECIFICATIONS

GROUP 7AR AND 7AX – ASSAY AQUA REGIA DIGESTION

Package Codes:	7AR1, 7AR2, 7AX, 7AR.1
Sample Digestion:	HNO ₃ -HCl acid digestion
Instrumentation Method:	ICP-ES (7AR,7AX), ICP-MS (7AX)
Applicability:	Rock and Drill Core

Method Description:

Prepared sample is digested with a modified Aqua Regia solution of equal parts concentrated HCl, HNO₃ and DI H₂O for one hour in a hot water bath. Sample is made up to volume with dilute HCl in class A volumetric flasks. Sample splits of 1g, 0.4 or 0.1g can be analyzed. Very high-grade samples are reweighed at lower weight to accommodate analysis up to 100% upper limit.

Element	Group 7AR Detection	Group 7AX Detection
Ag	2 g/t	0.5 ppm
Al*	0.01%	0.01%
As	0.01%	5 ppm
Ba*	-	5 ppm
Bi*	0.01%	0.5 ppm
Ca*	0.01%	0.01%
Cd	0.001%	0.5 ppm
Co*	0.001%	0.5 ppm
Cr*	0.001%	0.5 ppm
Cu	0.001%	0.5 ppm
Fe*	0.01%	0.01%
Ga*	-	5 ppm
Hg	0.001%	0.05 ppm
K*	0.01%	0.01%
La	-	0.5 ppm
Mg*	0.01%	0.01%
Mn*	0.01%	5 ppm
Mo	0.001%	0.5 ppm
Na*	0.01%	0.01%
Ni*	0.001%	0.5 ppm
P	0.001%	0.001%
Pb	0.01%	0.5 ppm
S*	0.05%	0.05%
Sb	0.001%	0.5 ppm

Element	Group 7AR Detection	Group 7AX Detection
Sc*	-	0.5 ppm
Se	-	2 ppm
Sr*	0.001%	5 ppm
Th*	-	0.5 ppm
Ti*	-	0.001%
Tl	-	0.5 ppm
U*	-	0.5 ppm
V*	-	10 ppm
W*	0.001%	0.5 ppm
Zn*	0.01%	5 ppm

Limitations:

*This digestion is only partial for some Cr and Ba minerals and some oxides of Al, Fe, Hf, Mn, Nb, S, Sn, Ta, Ti, W and Zr if refractory minerals are present.

Appendix B

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

MAG/VLF AND MAXMIN SURVEYS

ON THE

HAT TRICK PROPERTY

FOR

YUKON ZINC CORPORATION

SUITE 701 – 475 HOWE STREET, VANCOUVER, BC, CANADA, V6C 2B3

GRID LOCATION:

61°11'49.4"N 130°38'48.9"W (NAD83)

FINLAYSON LAKE, YUKON, CANADA

SURVEY CONDUCTED BY

SJ GEOPHYSICS LTD.

AUGUST – SEPTEMBER 2010

REPORT WRITTEN BY

SYD VISSER

RODICA E. KAISER

S.J.V. CONSULTANTS LTD.

DECEMBER 2010

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1. INTRODUCTION

A MaxMin Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM), magnetometer and VLF (Very Low Frequency) survey was conducted on the Hat Trick Property at the request of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. for Yukon Zinc Corp. The survey was conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd. between August 25 and September 8, 2010.

The property is located approximately 4.4 km west of Fire Lake and 55 km from the Finlayson Airstrip on the Robert Campbell Hwy in Yukon, Canada.

Exploration over the past 15 years in the area south of Finlayson district has highlighted the potential for large massive sulphide copper-lead-zinc, silver-gold deposits associated with mid-Paleozoic volcanic rock of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Discoveries in the area include the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit and the Wolverine Mine. The Wolverine Mine which is located about 40km northwest of the Hat Trick Property, is the most advanced project in the district, with mine operation expected to begin in 2011.

Recent exploration on the Hat Trick project included geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical sampling, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. The goal for the 2010 geophysical program was to determine the location of any near surface conductive bodies present on the site to supplement the overall exploration program.

During the field survey phase, 22 lines totalling 18.92 line kilometres were surveyed with Mag/VLF at 12.5m station spacing. For MaxMin, 21 lines totalling 17.225 line kilometres were surveyed at a 100m separation. Initial data quality control was performed on site by the field geophysicist. Final quality control, processing, mapping and interpretation were performed in the offices of S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. in Delta, BC.

This geophysical report summarizes the operational aspects of the survey and the survey methodologies used and provides an interpretation of the results of the geophysical survey.

2. LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Hat Trick Property is located approximately 55 km south of the Finlayson Airstrip on Highway 4 (Robert Campbell Hwy) and about 4 km west of Fire Lake in southeast Yukon, Canada (see Figures 1 and 2). The property is on NTS map sheet 105G/2 and is located in the Watson Lake Mining District. All locations were defined in Zone 9 of the UTM projection using the NAD83 datum.



Figure 1: Regional map of Yukon showing the Hat Trick property.

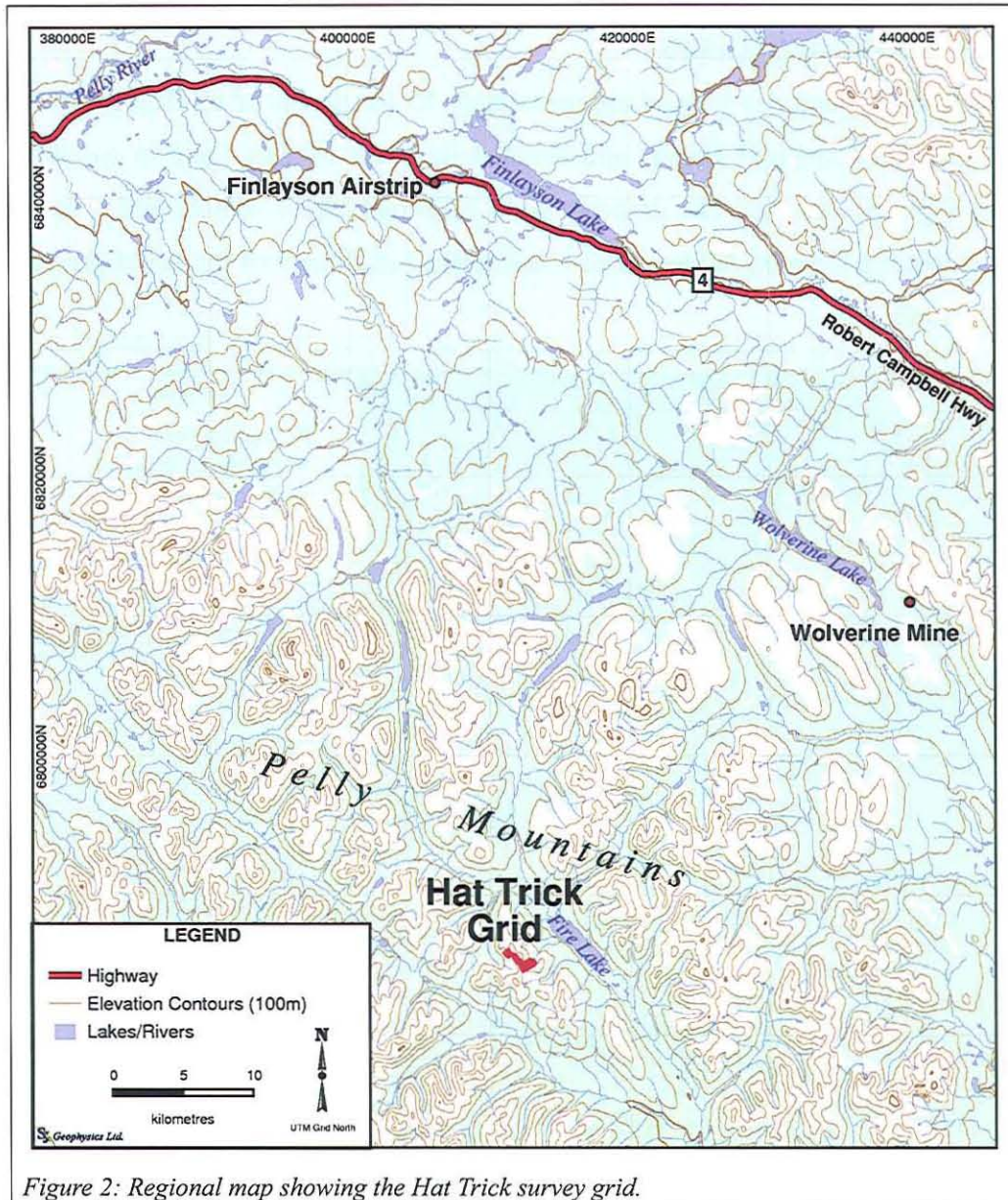


Figure 2: Regional map showing the Hat Trick survey grid.

The closest communities are Ross River, 130km northwest of the Finlayson Airstrip and Watson Lake, 160km to the southeast. The Wolverine mine is situated 40km northwest. 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 80s and 90s. 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. The camp which was accessed by helicopter, was set up in the west side of the grid on Line 3100N near the primary baseline, which provided access to the whole grid.

3. GRID INFORMATION

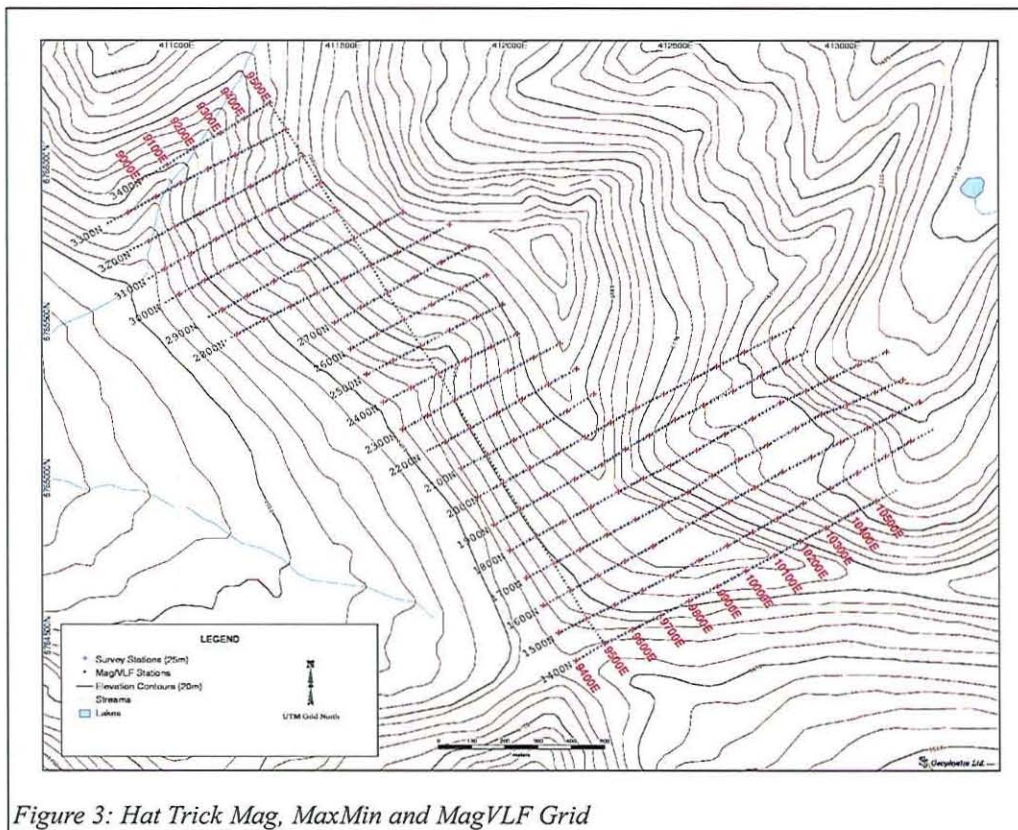


Figure 3: Hat Trick Mag, MaxMin and MagVLF Grid

The Hat Trick grid as shown in Figure 3 consists of 21 cross lines and 1 base line (see Figure 3). The lines are spaced 100m apart and labelled in local coordinates from 1400N to 3400N. The base line is located along 9500E and is 2000m long. Stations were labelled in local coordinates from 9400E to 10800E with line lengths varying between 400 and 1400m and were picketed every 25 m along the cross lines and base lines. The azimuth of the cross lines was 192 degrees (east of north). East of the mountain is Fire Lake. The topography of the grid is moderate to steep with the lowest station at 1460 m elevation and the highest at 1838 m.

The property houses a diverse wildlife population including black bears, grizzly bears, weasels, moose and caribou. The transition from summer to fall occurred during the survey period and the weather went from sunny and warm to cool and wet. The surrounding vegetation consists of alternating muskeg and conifer forests at low elevation and alpine meadows at higher elevation.

The grid lines were placed by a crew hired by Yukon Zinc Corp. All lines were slope-chained. At each station, a picket labelled with the line and station was hammered into the ground. The quality of the lines and the cutting was good.

4. FIELD LOGISTICS

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. survey crew at the Hat Trick grid consisted of two geophysical technicians: Doug MacLean and Ashley Bezembinder. On August 13, 2010, the crew flew from Vancouver, BC, to Whitehorse, YT. From there, a chartered plane took them on a one hour flight from the Whitehorse airport to the Finlayson Airstrip. The Hat Trick property field camp was reached by helicopter with a short 10 minute flight from the airstrip. The camp was small and the SJ Geophysics crew assisted with camp activities such as filling generators, chopping wood, cooking and cleaning. Internet and phone access were available through a satellite phone on a computer in camp.

On August 23rd, 2010 geophysical readings began with Mag/VLF on the southern end of the grid. The crew worked on both Mag/VLF and MaxMin until August 29, 2010 where geophysical readings were completed on Hat Trick. These lines were re-surveyed based on the initial geophysical results and discussions with project geologists. The crew demobilized from the camp on September 7 and arrived back in Vancouver on September 8, 2010. For exact survey lengths, see Appendix C.

5. SURVEY PARAMETERS AND INSTRUMENTATION

All instrument specifications are listed in Appendix D.

5.1. MaxMin Survey

MaxMin measurements were taken with a MaxMin 10-I system in maximum coupling (horizontal loop) mode. For this mode, the transmitter and receiver coils are tilted to a coplanar

orientation. Electromagnetic fields were generated and measured at 4 frequencies (all in Hz): 220, 880, 3520, and 7040. At each station, the in-phase and quadrature components of the HLEM fields are measured. The transmitter and receiver are connected by a cable of 50m or 100m length. Readings with the 100m cable were taken on the entire Hat Trick grid. Again, refer to Appendix C for exact line lengths.

5.2. Magnetic Survey

Magnetic measurements were collected on three GEM magnetometers: one base station (to correct for diurnal variations; see Section 6.2) and two mobile units. The magnetometer base station was located in local coordinates at approximately line 3100N station 8900E (see Figure 3). Mobile measurements of the total magnetic field were taken at 12.5m intervals on the cross lines and base line 9500E. A second base line was not necessary to properly level the data.

5.3. VLF Survey

VLF measurements were collected on the two mobile GEM units using an attached VLF antenna. Measurements were taken at the same locations as the mag readings (again, at 12.5m intervals) for at least 2 seconds. The vertical in-phase component, vertical quadrature component, horizontal amplitude and total field strength were measured for each frequency at every station. Three frequencies were surveyed (all in kHz): 21.4, 24.0 and 24.8. Each morning, the measured VLF stations were scanned to check that the signal quality was good.

5.4. Locations

Marked station locations were measured every 25m using a hand held GPS unit (Garmin GPSmap 60CSX). Slopes were measured between every flagged station using an inclinometer (Suunto PM-5). All GPS readings were taken in Zone 9 of the UTM projection using the NAD83 datum.

6. GEOPHYSICAL TECHNIQUES

6.1. MaxMin – Horizontal Loop EM Method

A wide variety of electromagnetic techniques are used to map conductivity variations within the earth. Electromagnetic techniques operate in either the frequency or time domains. In either instance, a time varying magnetic field is established by passing an electrical current through a

coil or very long wire. This primary field will generate eddy currents in a conductive medium. These eddy currents will in turn generate a secondary EM field which is diagnostic of the electrical characteristics of the conductive medium excited by the primary field. A wide range of frequencies and coil configurations are available, each with advantages and disadvantages with respect to the geometry and attitude of the conductors.

The MaxMin is a frequency domain EM system where the primary field is established by sending an alternating current through a coil of wire. The receiver measures both the inphase and quadrature (out-of-phase) components of the resultant field. A cable connecting the transmitter and receiver provides the phase and amplitude of the primary field. The primary field for a specific cable length is then used as a normalization and reduction factor for the measured field to thus yield the amplitude of the secondary field, expressed as a percentage of the primary field. The in-phase component of the primary field is thus very sensitive to coil separation and slope. In the horizontal loop mode, the transmitter and receiver coils are kept horizontal (in the plane of the slope) at a fixed distance (again in the slope) apart. Corrections can be made after collecting the data if proper distances and slopes are collected. If there is no response on the lowest in-phase frequency a correction can be made by subtracted the results of the lowest frequency from the higher in-phase frequencies.

Characteristics of the MaxMin profiles are determined by two main factors: the geometry and attitude of the conductive source and the geometry of the receiver and transmitter coils. In the horizontal coplanar configuration, a conductive response to a vertically oriented plate-like body typically appears as a negative peak, flanked by two lower amplitude positive shoulders $\sim 1.3 \times$ the coil separation apart.

6.2. Magnetic Survey Method

Magnetic intensity measurements are taken along survey traverses (normally on a regular grid) and are used to identify metallic mineralization related to magnetic materials in the ground (e.g., magnetite and/or pyrrhotite). Magnetic data are also used as a mapping tool to distinguish rock types and to identify faults, bedding, structure and alteration zones. Line and station intervals are usually determined by the size and depth of the exploration targets.

The magnetic field has both an amplitude and a direction and our instrumentation measures both components. The most common technique used in mineral exploration is to measure just the amplitude component using an overhauser magnetometer. The instrument digitally records the survey line, station, total magnetic field and time of day at each station. After each day of surveying, data are downloaded to a computer for archiving and further processing.

The earth's magnetic field is continually changing (diurnal variations) so field measurements are calibrated to these variations. The most accurate technique is to establish a stationary base station magnetometer to continually monitor and record the magnetic field over the course of a day. The base station and field magnetometers are synchronized on the basis of time and computer software is used to correct the field data for the diurnal variations.

6.3. VLF-EM Method

The Very Low Frequency (VLF) method utilizes powerful military radio transmitters distributed throughout the world. The frequencies, in the range of 15 to 25 kHz, are quite high for geophysical exploration. These radio signals induce electric currents in conductive bodies, even those located thousands of miles away.

Induced currents in a sub-surface conductor produce secondary magnetic fields which are detected at surface through deviations in the normal VLF signal. The secondary field is added to the primary transmitter field such that the resultant field is tilted up on one side of the conductor and down on the other (depending on the direction of travel). Any VLF receiver measures the tilt of the resultant field; the tilt angle is known as the in-phase component. Some receivers also measure the relative amplitude of the total field (or any component) and the phase between any two components. This phase difference is called as the out-of-phase or quadrature component.

A successful VLF survey requires that the strike of the conductor be in the direction of the VLF station so that the magnetic field lines from the VLF signal are perpendicular to the conductor. Interpretation of VLF measurements is simple and usually conducted on profile plots that compare field components to the horizontal locations along the survey line. A conductor is generally located at the inflection point between positive and negative tilts and where the field strength is at a maximum. Reliable estimates of conductor quality cannot be made from VLF measurements but a rough depth estimate can be made from the distance between the positive

and negative peaks in the tilt angle profile.

The VLF survey technique is an excellent prospecting tool because it is relatively inexpensive and fast. Moreover, the high VLF response to poor conductors aids in the mapping of faults, mineralization zones and rock contacts. The major disadvantage of the VLF method is that the high frequencies can generate multiple anomalies from unwanted sources such as swamp edges, creeks and topographic features. In addition, it is sometimes impossible to find a strong enough VLF station near the strike of the expected conductor (although short range portable VLF transmitters can be used in these cases).

7. DATA PROCESSING

On each day of surveying, geophysical and location information was dumped to external computers for archiving and data processing. Initial quality control of the data was completed by the survey crew at the camp and then sent to S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. in Delta, BC, for final quality control, processing, mapping and interpretation.

7.1. Locations

The location information measured in the field (slopes, GPS locations and azimuths) is imported into a database. Within the database, automatic calculations are performed to generate UTM coordinates for every survey station. All locations are defined in Zone 9 of the UTM projection using the NAD83 datum.

7.2. MaxMin Survey

The MaxMin data was dumped to a commercial program called *MaxMin Utilities*, where topographic corrections are applied to the data. The corrected data was exported to a spreadsheet, where suspect or poor quality points are flagged and removed. The lowest in-phase frequency can be subtracted from the higher in-phase frequencies as a method of correcting for topographic error as long as there is no conductive response at the lowest in-phase frequency.

7.3. Magnetic Survey

The Magnetic data is corrected for diurnal variation using the following formula:

$$Data_{cor} = Data_{raw} - Data_{base} + Datum$$

where $Data_{cor}$ is the corrected data, $Data_{raw}$ is the raw data from the mobile magnetometer,

$Data_{base}$ is the base station reading for the same time period, and $Datum = 57000nT$. In the final spreadsheet, suspect or poor quality points are flagged and removed.

7.4. VLF survey

In a spreadsheet, suspect or poor quality data points are flagged and removed. After a few days of readings, it was determined that the 24.8kHz signal from Jim Creek, Washington was extremely strong and was likely overwhelming the 24.0kHz signal from Maine. As such, the 24.0kHz signal will not be included in the interpretation.

The Fraser filter was calculated using the in-phase data for frequencies of 21.4 and 24.8 kHz using the following equation:

$$f(i) = \frac{(IP_{(i-2)} + IP_{(i-1)}) - (IP_{(i+1)} + IP_{(i+2)})}{4 \Delta x}$$

where $f(i)$ is the Fraser filter value at station i , IP is the in-phase value and Δx is the distance between stations.

8. DATA PRESENTATION

All data was imported into GRASS, an open source GIS package. False colour contour maps and stacked profiles were generated of the following data sets:

1. MaxMin data: Stacked profiles of in-phase and quadrature response for all 4 frequencies.
2. Magnetic data: False colour map with profiles.
3. VLF data: False colour map of Fraser filter for 21.4 and 24.8kHz frequencies.
4. VLF data: Stacked profiles of in-phase and quadrature for 21.4 and 24.8kHz frequencies.
5. VLF data: Stacked profiles of total field for 21.4 and 24.8kHz frequencies.

The plan maps included with this report are provided as illustration for the interpretation. Data are positioned following the UTM coordinate projection. This display illustrates the spatial distribution of the geophysical trends at the scale of the survey grid, outlining strike orientation and possible faults. The maps are provided to the client as separate PDF formatted digital files. Selected images are annotated and included as figures in the text of this report.

9. INTERPRETATION

9.1 MaxMin Survey

The profile map of the lowest MaxMin frequency - 220Hz, as seen in Figure 4, indicates that there is no significant response in the quadrature. It is thus fairly safe to say that all of the responses noted in the in-phase response at this frequency are due to topographic errors. The in-phase component at 220Hz was therefore subtracted from the higher frequency in-phase components to aid in the interpretation. The lack of response also indicates that there are no near surface strong conductors located in the survey area.

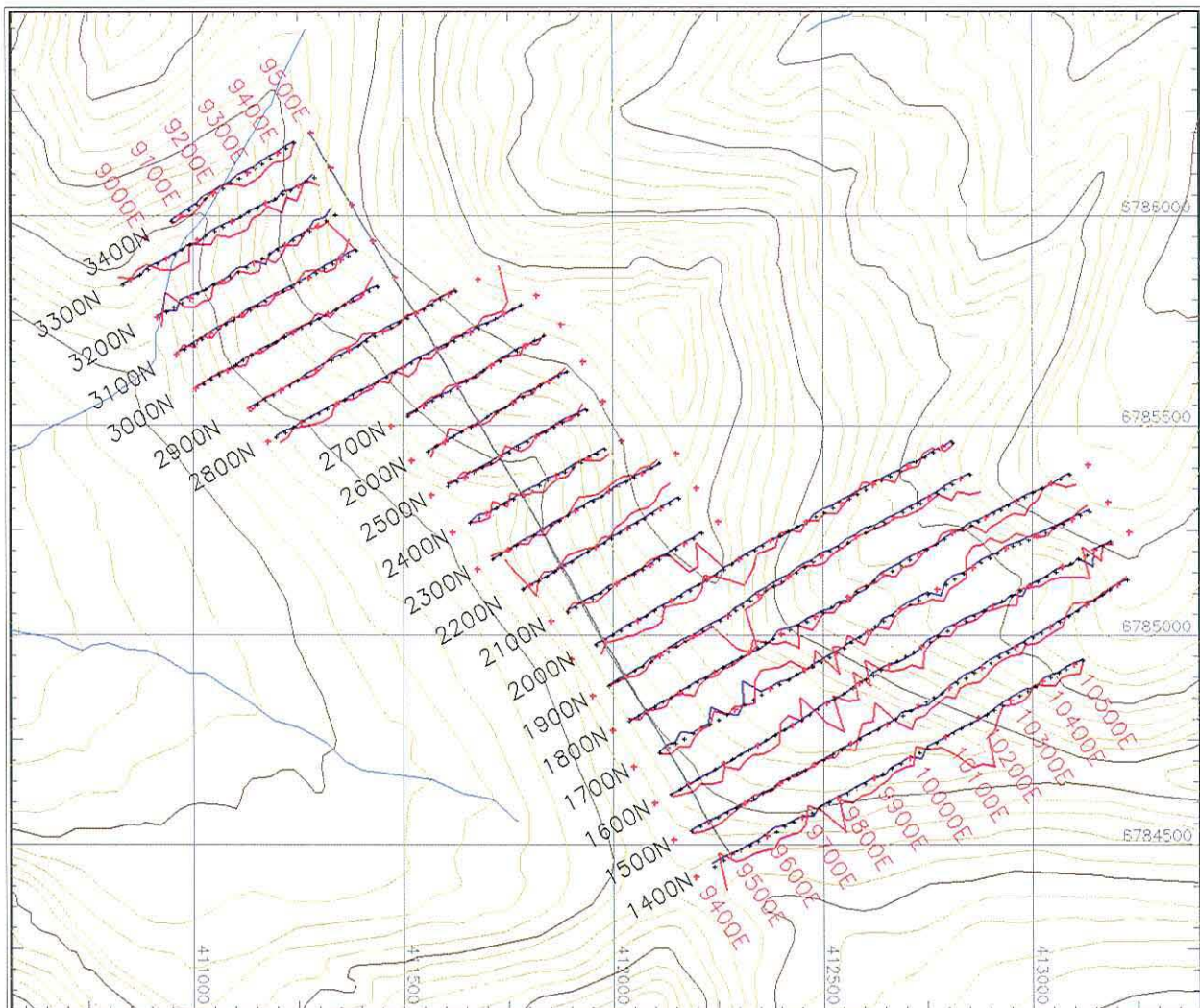
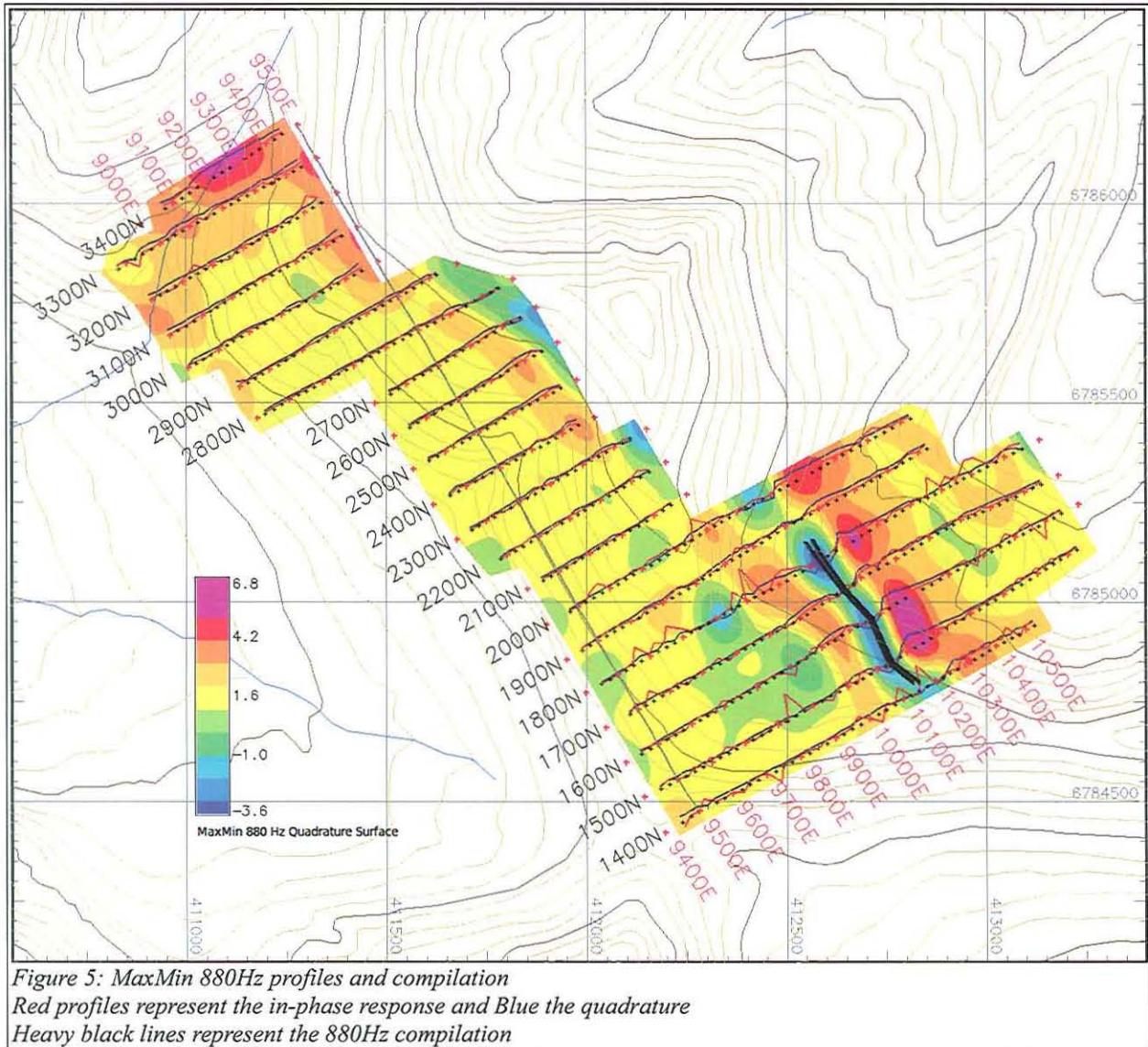


Figure 4: MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature profiles
Red profiles represent the in-phase response and Blue the quadrature

The stacked profiles of 880Hz, as illustrated in Figure 5, indicate that there is an anomalous zone striking across the grid from the south, near station 10150E. This zone likely extends along the eastern edge of the grid to the northern end and can be seen more clearly at the higher frequencies, 3520Hz and 7040Hz (Figure 6 and 7 respectively).



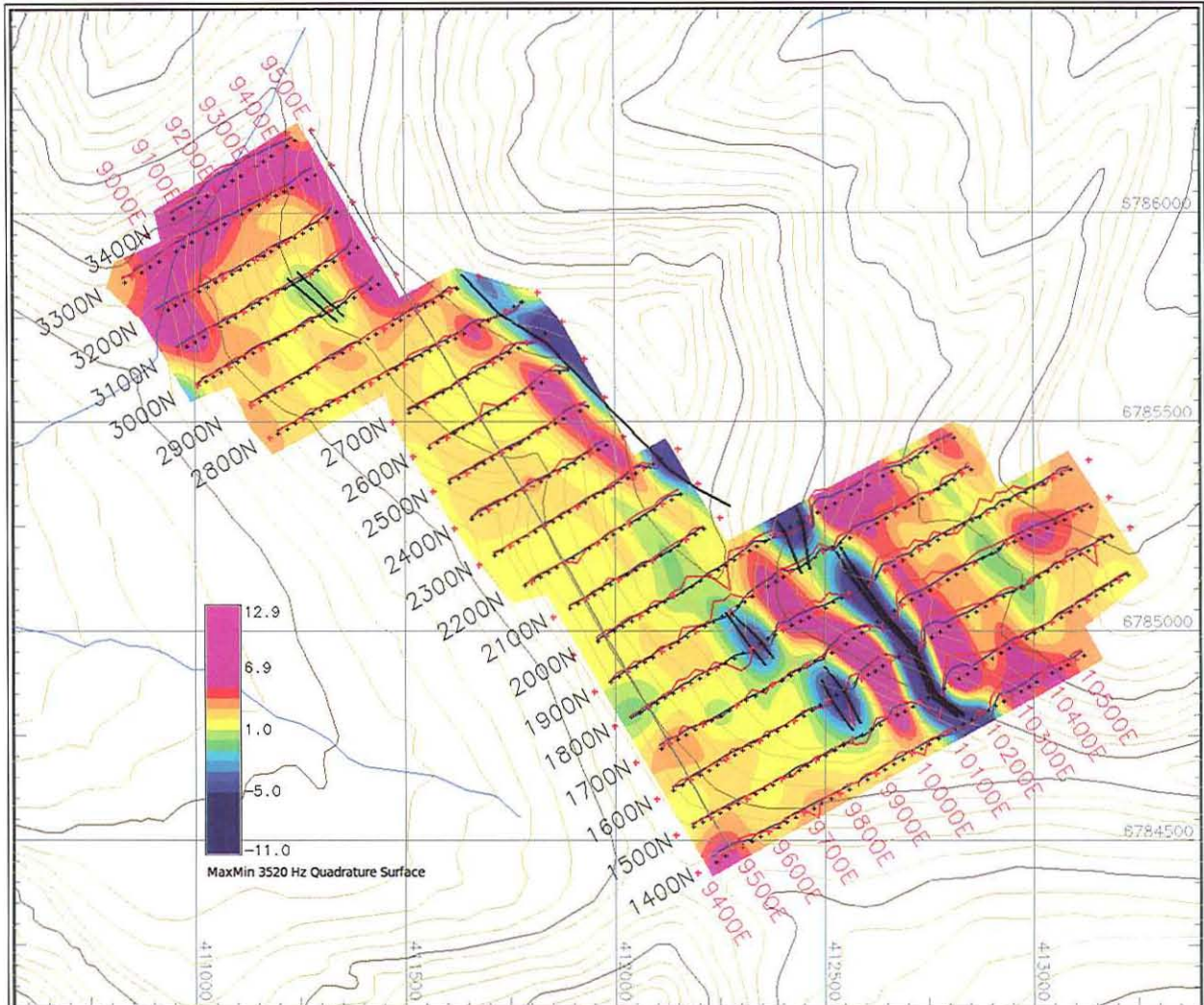


Figure 6: MaxMin 3520Hz profiles and compilation
Red profiles represent the in-phase response and Blue the quadrature
Heavy black lines represent the 880Hz compilation, medium weight lines the 3520Hz compilation

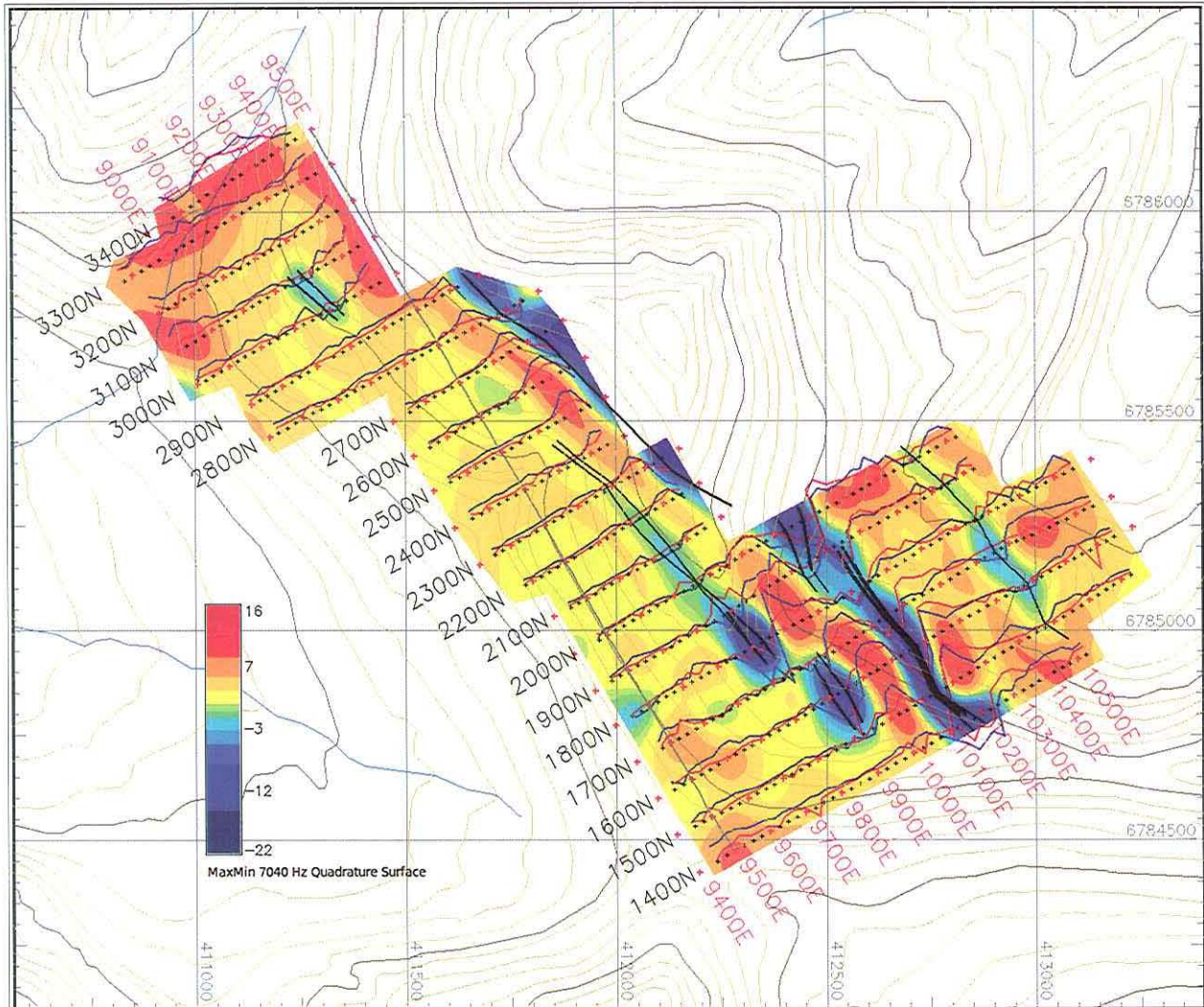
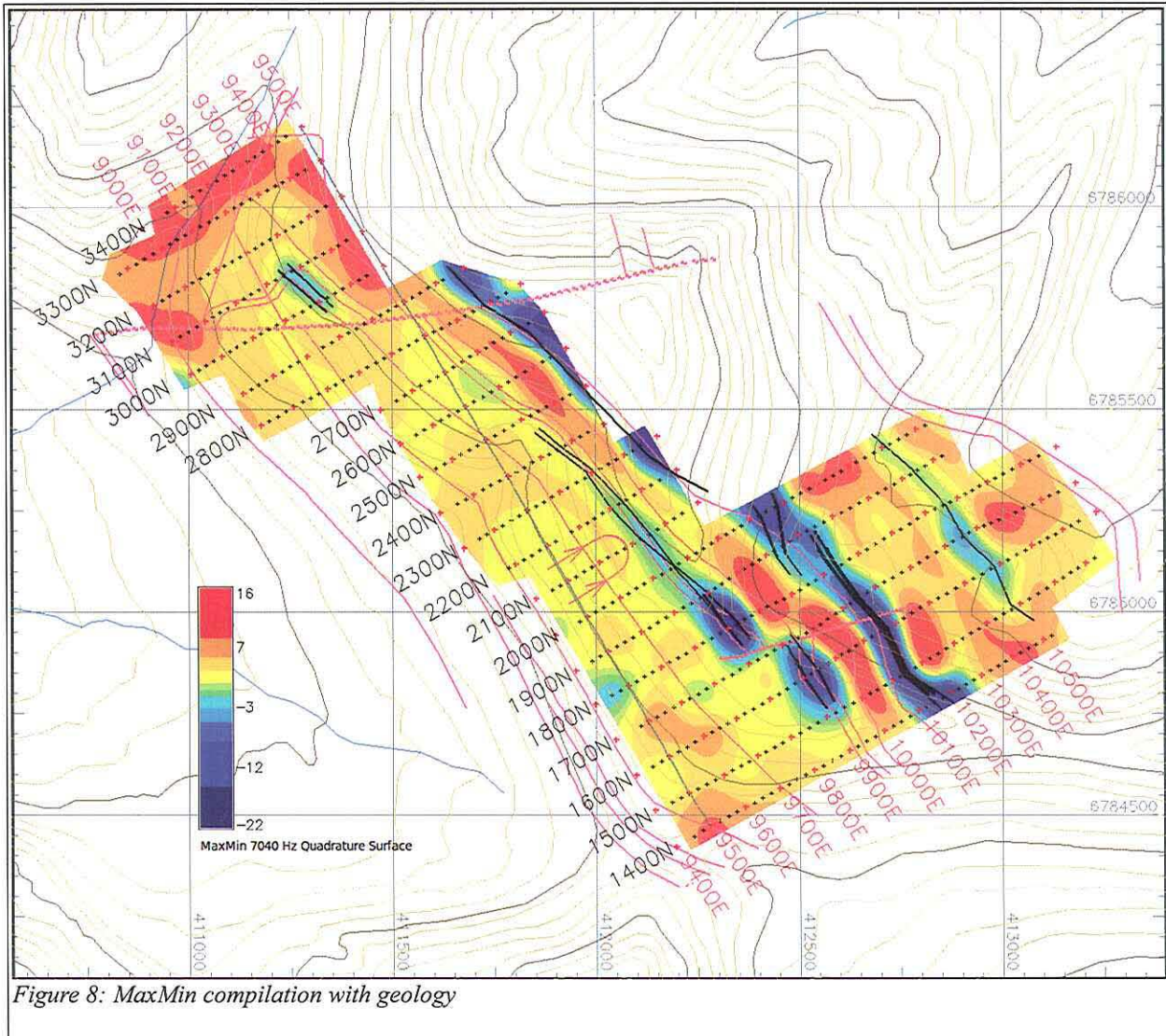


Figure 7: MaxMin 3520Hz profiles and compilation
 Red profiles in-phase and Blue quadrature
 Heavy black lines represent the 880Hz compilation, medium the 3520Hz compilation, thin the 7040Hz compilation

Figure 8 shows the compilation of the anomalies picked from all the HLEM frequencies and compiled with the colour map of the quadrature 7040Hz, and geology as presented to us by the client. This map indicates that the HLEM anomalies closely follow the geology or geological contacts and therefore are likely lithological. Without further knowledge of the geology it is difficult to determine if any of these anomalous zones may be related to mineralization along the contacts. There are some areas of possibly higher conductivity such as an anomaly seen at 880Hz, although this is possibly a graphitic layer as there is no magnetic response, as will be illustrated later. The anomalies seen at approximately 1600N, 9900E and 1800N, 9800E are also

sightly more conductive than the rest of the ones trending further north or south.



9.2. VLF survey

The VLF was collected from 3 different frequencies 24.0, 24.8 and 21.4 KHz. After a close look at the raw data, 24.8KHz (Jim Creek) was considered to be of very good quality and thus used for the interpretation. The signal from 24.0 (Cutler) was too weak and extremely noisy. The data from 21.4KHz (Hawaii) is at a bad angle to the grid and likely did not couple well. It also had considerable signal problems. The data from Jim Creek was plotted as a profile in Figure 9 with the colour map of the Fraser filtered tilt angle data. The geology and interpreted anomalies from the HLEM was also overlaid on this map for comparison.

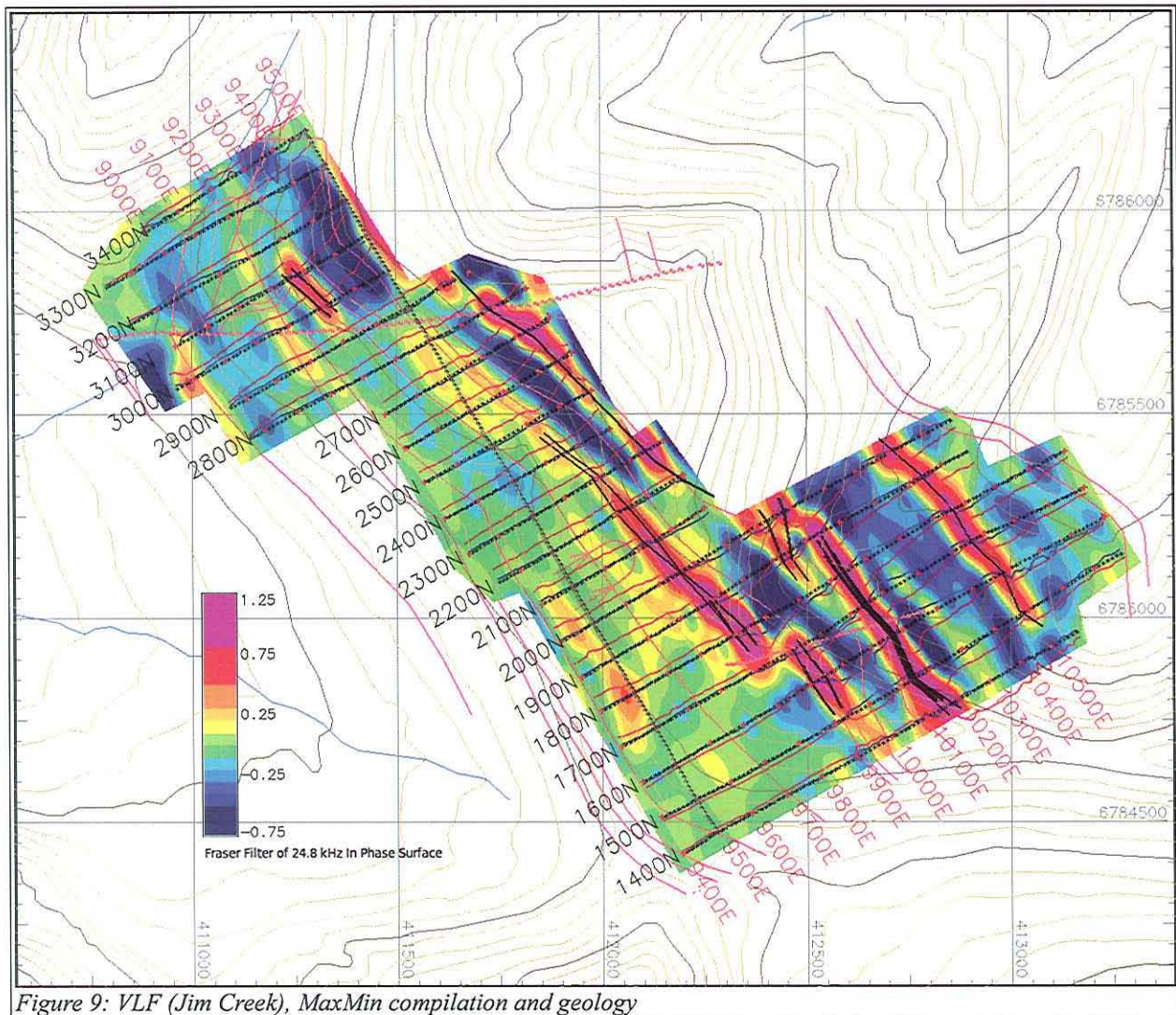


Figure 9: VLF (Jim Creek), MaxMin compilation and geology

There is a striking similarity, as expected, between the VLF and the MaxMin anomalies, especially at the higher frequencies. The VLF data extends some of the very very weak MaxMin anomalies, indicating that they are very likely lithological.

9.3. Magnetic survey

The range of the total field magnetic intensities vary significantly by over 3000nT across the survey area as shown on Figure 10. The geology and MaxMin compilation has been added to this figure for comparison.

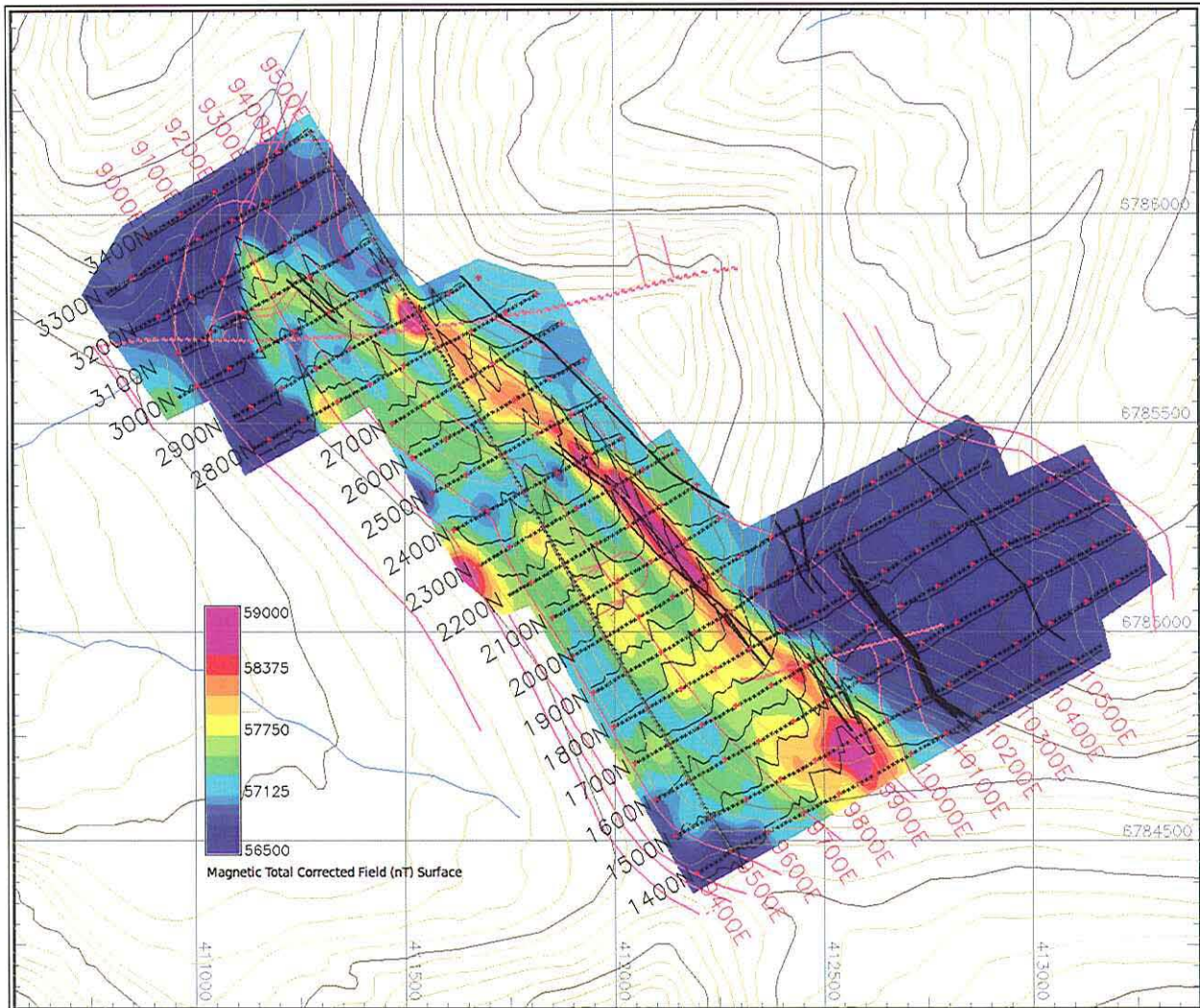


Figure 10: Magnetic profiles, colour contours, MaxMin compilation and geology

The central region of the grid exhibits a magnetic horizon which is likely a mafic structure that follows the grid north south trend. The upper north and east sides suggest magnetic lows possible sedimentary and/or metavolcanic units with well defined contacts to the east and north. As can be seen in the Figure 10 the weak HLEM and VLF anomaly seen in the central part of the survey area follows the mags and geology extremely well. There is some indication that magnetic responses may help map geology better especially in the complex folding seen at the northern end of the survey area. The stronger HLEM anomaly seen on the Eastern part of the survey grid appears to be located slightly east of the magnetic high and thus likely in a sedimentary unit.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

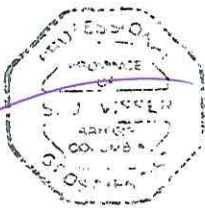
The MaxMin, VLF and Magnetic surveys conducted on the Hat Trick property isolated several weak to very weak anomalous zones in the eastern, central and northern parts of the grid. There is no evidence of a localized good conductor which is expected with massive sulphides. All of the anomalies appear to be regional in length except for some, which have local breaks. It must however be kept in mind that a zinc rich massive sulphide may not be very conductive. However, if more detailed geological, geochemical data and old drill core assays are, or become, available for this property, the geophysical data should be revisited. Examination of the geophysical data together with geological data acts as a control and greatly enhances the interpretation of the geophysics by relating them to the geophysical properties of the ground and then tracking the associated trends.

11. CONCLUSION

Although the existence of structural changes across a north-northwest-striking corridor along with the interpreted "felsic schist" unit exhibiting notable changes in thickness, rock type and amount of magnetic rocks near the main fault were favourable, the resulting MaxMin responses yield no indication of massive sulphides in this area. Therefore no further investigations are recommended.

Submitted by:

Syd Visser



Rodica Kaiser

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – RODICA KAISER

I, Rodica E. Kaiser, of the city of New Westminster, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Bucharest, Romania in 1981 with a Masters of Science in geological and geophysical engineering.
2. I have been working in the mineral exploration industry since graduation.
3. I have no interest in Yukon Zinc Corp., Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. or in any property within the scope of this report, nor do I expect to receive any.

Signed by _____

Rodica E. Kaiser, M. Sc.

Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

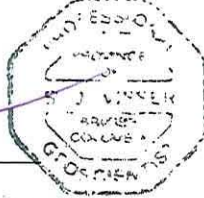

December 17, 2010

APPENDIX B: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – SYD VISSER

I, Syd Visser, of 11762 - 94th Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, 1981, where I obtained a B.Sc. (Hon.) degree in Geology and Geophysics.
2. I am a graduate from Haileybury School of Mines, 1971.
3. I have been engaged in mining exploration since 1968.
4. I am a professional Geoscientist registered in British Columbia.

Signed by



Syd Visser, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Senior Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

December 17, 2010

APPENDIX C: SURVEY SUMMARY TABLES

MaxMin (100m separation)

<i>Line</i>	<i>Start station</i>	<i>End Station</i>	<i>Line length (m)</i>	<i>EM Frequencies (Hz)</i>
1400N	9400E	10575E	1175	220, 880, 3520, 7040
1500N	9400E	10775E	1375	220, 880, 3520, 7040
1600N	9400E	10800E	1400	220, 880, 3520, 7040
1700N	9400E	10800E	1400	220, 880, 3520, 7040
1800N	9400E	10800E	1400	220, 880, 3520, 7040
1900N	9400E	10575E	1175	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2000N	9600E	10575E	975	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2100N	9400E	9900E	500	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2200N	9325E	9850E	525	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2300N	9300E	9900E	600	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2400N	9300E	9800E	500	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2500N	9300E	9800E	500	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2600N	9300E	9800E	500	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2700N	9300E	9800E	500	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2800N	8975E	9800E	825	220, 880, 3520, 7040
2900N	8925E	9650E	725	220, 880, 3520, 7040
3000N	8850E	9500E	650	220, 880, 3520, 7040
3100N	8850E	9500E	650	220, 880, 3520, 7040
3200N	8825E	9500E	675	220, 880, 3520, 7040
3300N	8825E	9500E	675	220, 880, 3520, 7040
3400N	9000E	9500E	500	220, 880, 3520, 7040

Total linear kilometres = 17.225km

Mag/VLF

<i>Line</i>	<i>Start station</i>	<i>End Station</i>	<i>Line length (m)</i>
1400N	9400E	10575E	1175
1500N	10575E	10775E	200
1600N	10800E	9900E	800
1700N	9400E	10800E	1400
1800N	9400E	10675E	1275
1900N	9400E	10575E	1175
2000N	9400E	10575E	1175
2100N	9300E	9900E	600
2200N	9325E	9900E	575
2300N	9300E	9900E	600
2400N	9300E	9800E	500
2600N	9300E	9800E	500
2700N	9300E	9900E	500
2800N	9800E	500E	850
2900N	8950E	9650E	700
3000N	9500E	8850E	650
3100N	8900E	9500E	600
3200N	9500E	8825E	675
3300N	9500E	8825E	675
3400N	9500E	9000E	500
9500E	1400N	3400N	2000

Total linear kilometres = 18.92km

APPENDIX D: INSTRUMENT SPECIFICATIONS

GSM-19 Magnetometer / Gradiometer

Resolution:	0.01 nT, magnetic field and gradient
Accuracy:	0.2 nT over operating range
Gradient Tolerance:	Up to 5000 nT/metre
Operating Interval:	4 seconds minimum, faster optional
Reading:	Initiated by keyboard depression, external trigger or carriage return via RS-232C
Input/Output:	6 Pin weatherproof connector, RS-232C, and optional analog output
Power Requirements:	12v 300 mA peak(during polarization), 35 mA standby, 600 mA peak in gradiometer
Power Source:	Internal 12V, 1.9Ah sealed lead-acid battery standard, other optional External 12V power source can be used
Battery Charger:	Input: 110/220 VAC, 50/60 Hz and/or 12VDC Output: 12V dual level charging
Operating Temperature Ranges:	-40°C to +60°C
Battery Voltage:	10V min. to 15V max

Dimensions:

Console:	223 x 69 x 240 mm
Sensor staff:	4 x 450 mm sections
Sensor:	170 x 71 mm diameter

Weights:

Console:	2.1 kg
Staff:	0.9 kg
Sensor:	1.1 kg each

GSM-19 VLF Option

Frequency Range:	15 - 30 kHz in 0.1 kHz steps
Parameters Measured:	Vertical In-Phase and Out-of-Phase components as percentage of total field, 2 components of horizontal field
Resolution:	0.50%
Number of Stations:	Up to 3 at a time
Storage:	Automatic with time, coordinates, magnetic field/gradient, slope, frequency, in- and out-of-phase vertical and both horizontal components for each selected station

Terrain Slope Range: 0 – 90 (entered manually)
Sensor Dimensions: 14 x 15 x 9 cm(5.5 x 6 x 3")
Sensor Weight: 1.0 kg (2.2 lb)

MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System

Frequencies: 110, 220, 440, 880, 1760, 3520, 7040, 14080, 28160 and 56320 Hz

Coil Separations: SET NO.1: 12.5, 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250, 300 and 400 metres (the standard set)
SET NO. 2: 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 160, 200, 240 and 320 metres (selected with grid switch in receiver)
SET NO.3: 50, 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 800, 1000, 1200 and 1600 feet (selected with grid switch in receiver)

Transmitter dipole moments:

110 Hz:	200 Atm ²	14080 Hz:	20 Atm ²
3520 Hz:	80 Atm ²	880 Hz:	140 Atm ²
20 Hz:	190 Atm ²	28160 Hz:	10 Atm ²
7040 Hz:	40 Atm ²	1760Hz:	110 Atm ²
440 Hz:	170 Atm ²	56320 Hz:	5 Atm ²

Modes of operation: MAX 1: Horizontal loop or slingram - transmitter and receiver coil planes horizontal and coplanar.
MAX 2: Vertical coplanar loop mode - transmitter and receiver coil planes vertical and coplanar.
MIN 1: Perpendicular mode 1 - transmitter coil plane horizontal and receiver coil plane vertical.
MIN 2: Perpendicular mode 2 - transmitter coil plane vertical and receiver coil plane horizontal

Parameters measured: In-phase and quadrature components of the secondary magnetic field, in % of primary field.

Readouts: Analog direct edgewise meter readouts for in-phase, quadrature and tilt. Additional digital LCD readouts provided in the optional MMC computer. Interfacing and controls are provided for ready plug-in of the MMC

Range of readouts: Switch activated analog in-phase and quadrature scales: 0±4%, 0±20% and 0±100%, and digital 0±99.9 % auto range with optional MMC. Analog tilt 0±75% and 0±99% grade with MMC.

Resolution: Analog in-phase and quadrature 0.1 to 1% of primary field, depending on scale used, digital 0.01% with auto ranging MMC; tilt 1% of grade.

Repeatability: 0.01 to 1 % of primary field, typical, depending on frequency, coil separation and conditions.

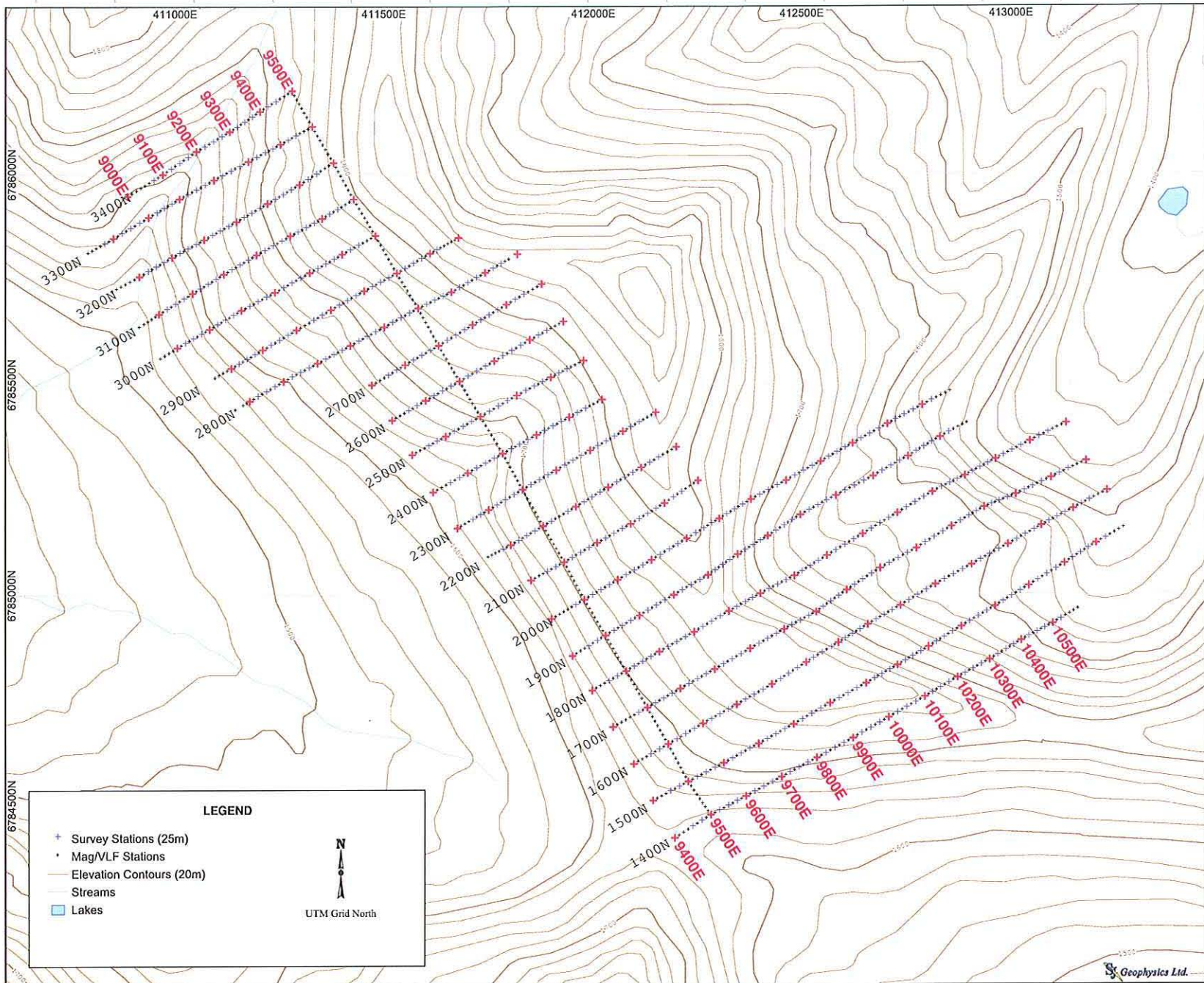
Signal filtering: Power line comb filter, continuous spheric noise clipping, auto-adjusting time constant, and more.

Warning lights: Receiver signal and reference warning lights to indicate potential

	error conditions.
Survey depth penetration:	From surface down to 1.5 times coil separation for large horizontal target and 0.5 times coil separation for large vertical target, values typical.
Reference cables:	Lightweight unshielded 4/2 conductor teflon cable for maximum operating temperature range and for minimum pulling friction
Intercom:	Voice communication link provided for operators via the reference cable.
Temperature range:	Minus 30 to plus 60 degrees Celsius, operating.
Receiver batteries:	Four standard 9 V - 0.6 Ah alkaline batteries. Life 25 hours continuous duty, less in cold weather. Optional 1.2 Ah extended life lithium batteries available (recommended for very cold weather).
Transmitter batteries:	Standard rechargeable gel-type lead-acid 6 V -28 Ah batteries (4 x 6 V - 7.2 Ah) in nylon belt pack. Optionally rechargeable long life 6 V - 28 Ah nickel-cadmium batteries (20 x 1.2 V - 7 Ah) with Ni-Cad chargers - best choice for cold climates.
Transmitter battery chargers:	Lead acid battery charger: 7.3 V @ 2.8 A, Ni-cad battery charger: 2.8 A @ 8 V nominal output. Operation from 110-120 and 220-240 VAC, 50-60 Hz, and 12.15 VDC supplies.
Receiver weight:	8 Kg carrying weight (including the two ferrite cored antenna coils), 9 Kg with MMC computer.
Transmitter weight:	16 Kg carrying weight.
Shipping weight:	60 Kg plus weight of reference cables at 3 Kg per 100 metre, plus optional items if any. Shipped in two aluminum lined field / shipping cases.
Standard spares:	Spare transmitter battery pack, spare transmitter battery charger, two spare transmitter retractile connecting cords, spare set of receiver batteries
Options and accessories:	MMC, MaxMin Computer option Data interpretation and presentation programs Reference cables, lengths as required Reference cable extension adaptor Hand held inclinometer for rough terrain Receiver extended life lithium batteries Transmitter Ni-Cad battery & charger option Minimal, regular or extended spare parts kit

APPENDIX E: REFERENCES


1. R. W. Holroy and J. Klein. *Geophysical Aspects of the Kudz Ze Kayah Massive Sulphide Discovery Southeast Yukon, Canada*. In “Proceedings of Exploration 97: Fourth Decennial Conference on Mineral Exploration” edited by A.G. Gubins, **1997**, pp. 1053 – 1056.
2. Jules Lajoie and Syd Visser. *Case History: Discovery of the Maria Deposit*. In “SEG Expanded Abstracts 29”, **2010**, pp. 1739 (doi:10.1190/1.3513178).



LEGEND

- + Survey Stations (25m)
- Mag/VLF Stations
- Elevation Contours (20m)
- Streams
- ▭ Lakes


 UTM Grid North

 Geophysics Ltd.

Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

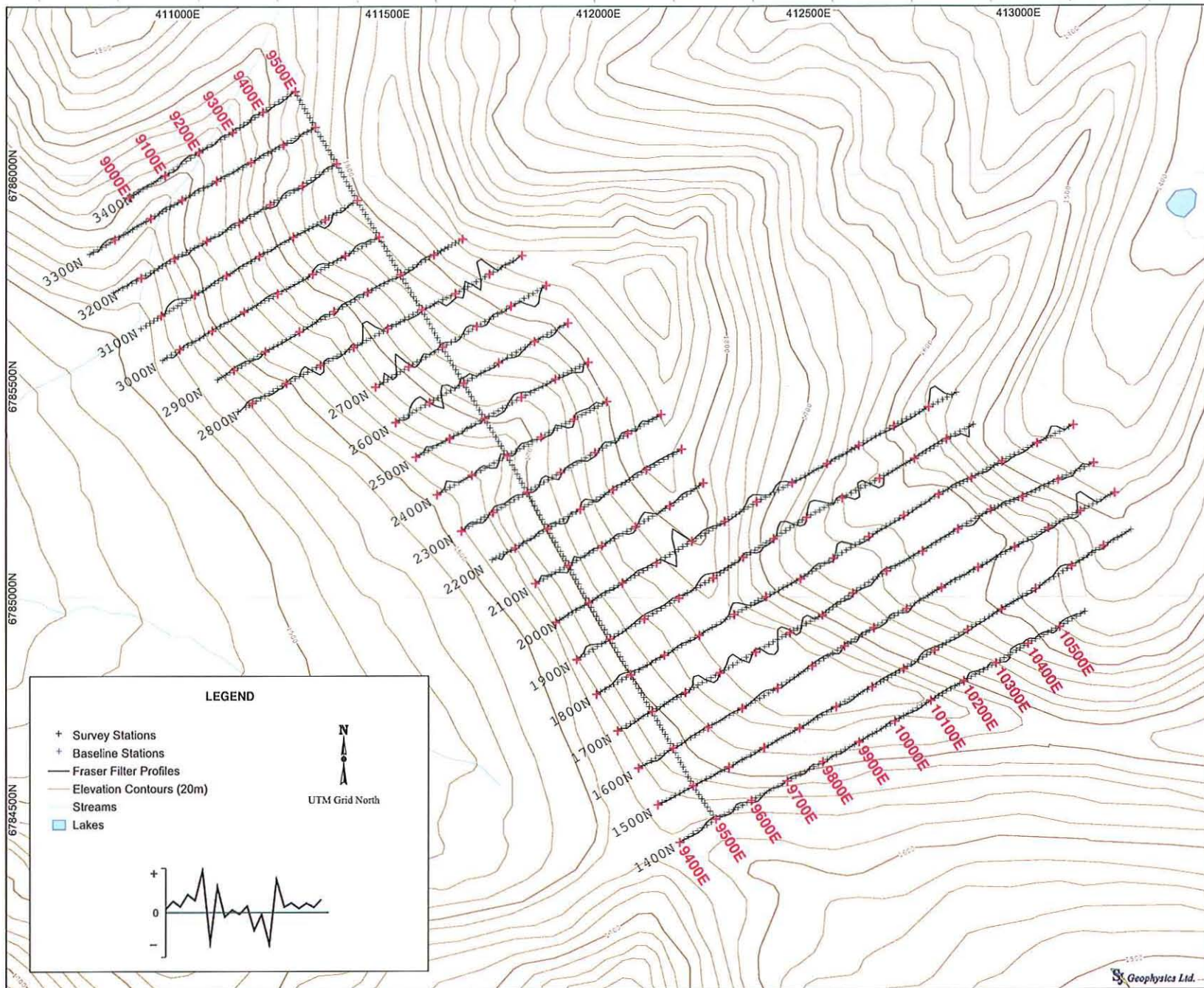
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

**Ground MaxMin and Mag/VLF Survey
 Grid Map**
 NTS Mapsheet: 105G02



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

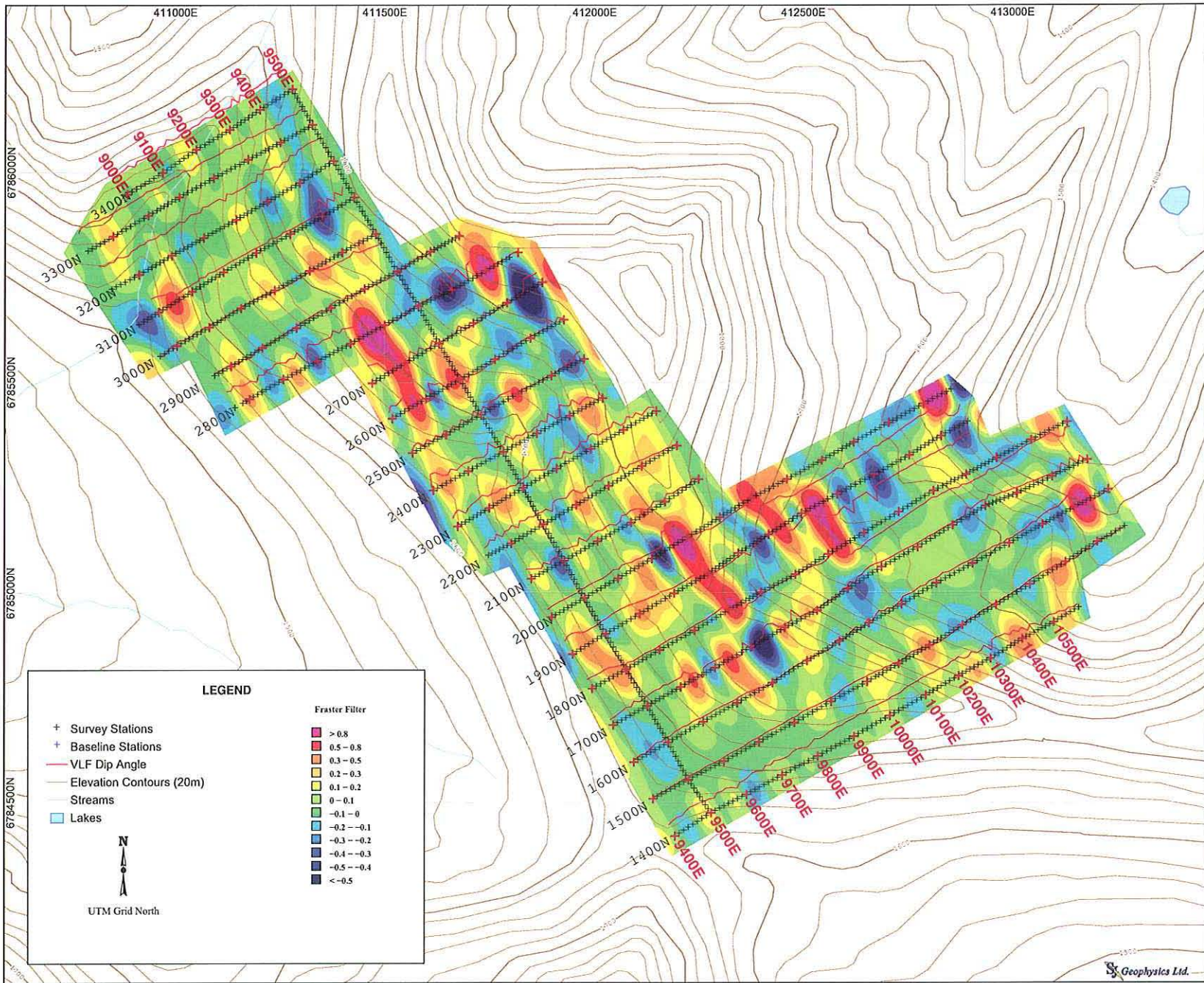
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground VLF Survey
 Fraser Filter Stacked Profiles Map
 Frequency: 21.4 kHz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
 Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Geophysics Ltd.



LEGEND

- + Survey Stations
- + Baseline Stations
- VLF Dip Angle
- Elevation Contours (20m)
- Streams
- Lakes

Fraser Filter

> 0.8
0.5 - 0.8
0.3 - 0.5
0.2 - 0.3
0.1 - 0.2
0 - 0.1
-0.1 - 0
-0.2 - -0.1
-0.3 - -0.2
-0.4 - -0.3
-0.5 - -0.4
< -0.5

UTM Grid North

Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

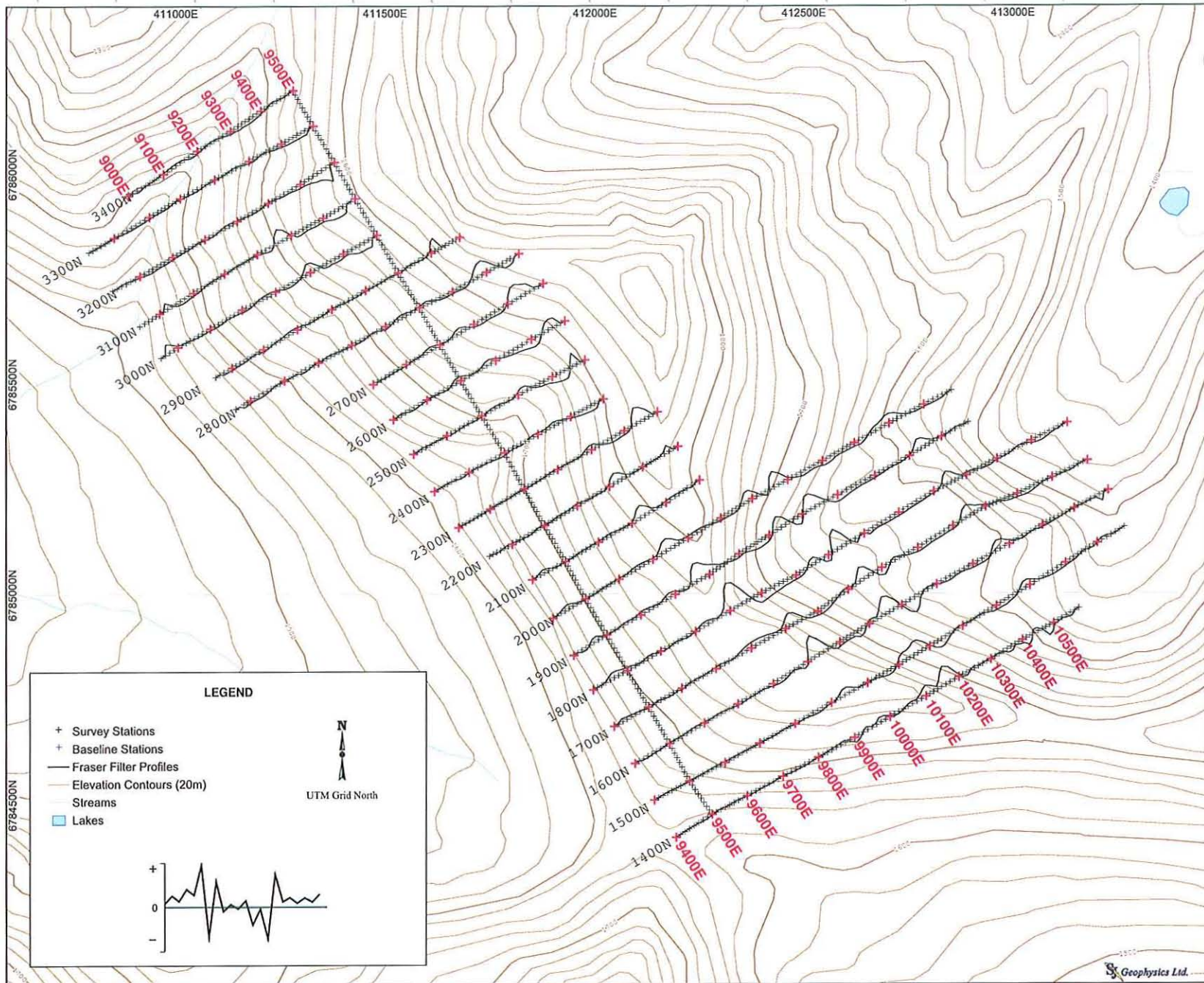
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground VLF Survey
Fraser Filter Surface with Stacked Profiles Map
 Frequency: 21.4 kHz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

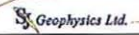


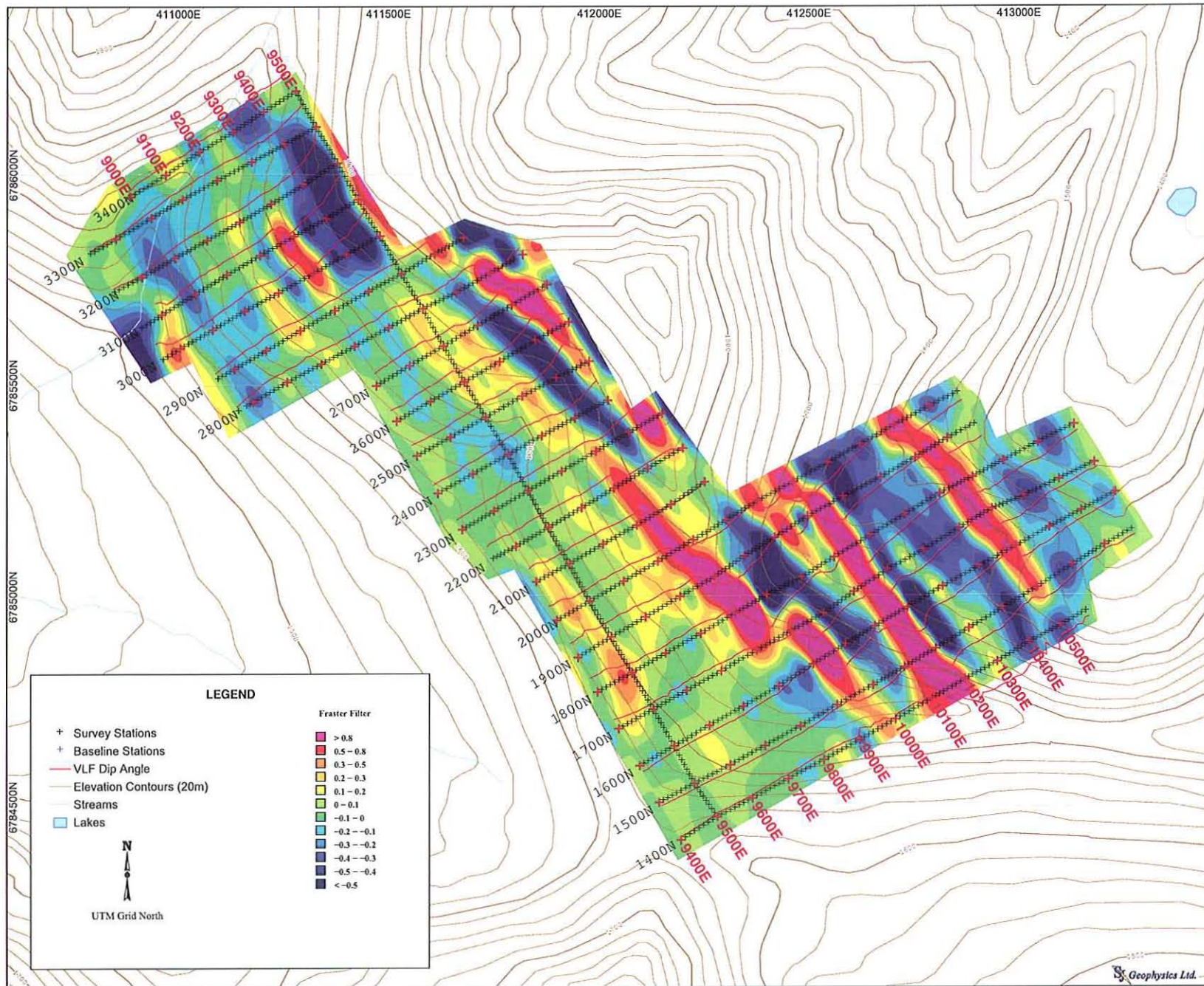
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 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
 Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option
 Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground VLF Survey
Fraser Filter Stacked Profiles Map
 Frequency: 24.8 kHz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

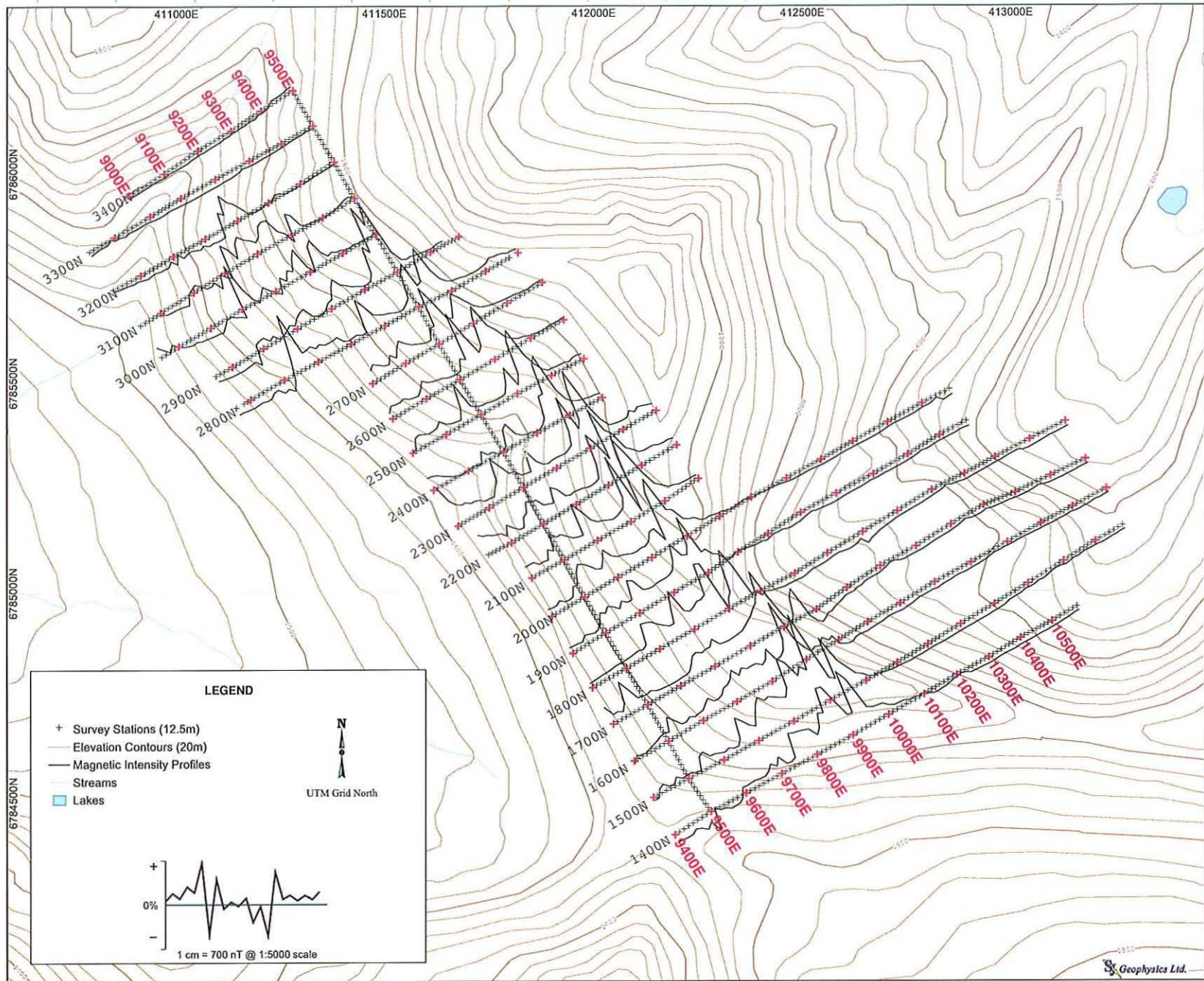
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground VLF Survey
 Fraser Filter Surface with Stacked Profiles Map
 Frequency: 24.8 kHz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
 Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Geophysics Ltd.



Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

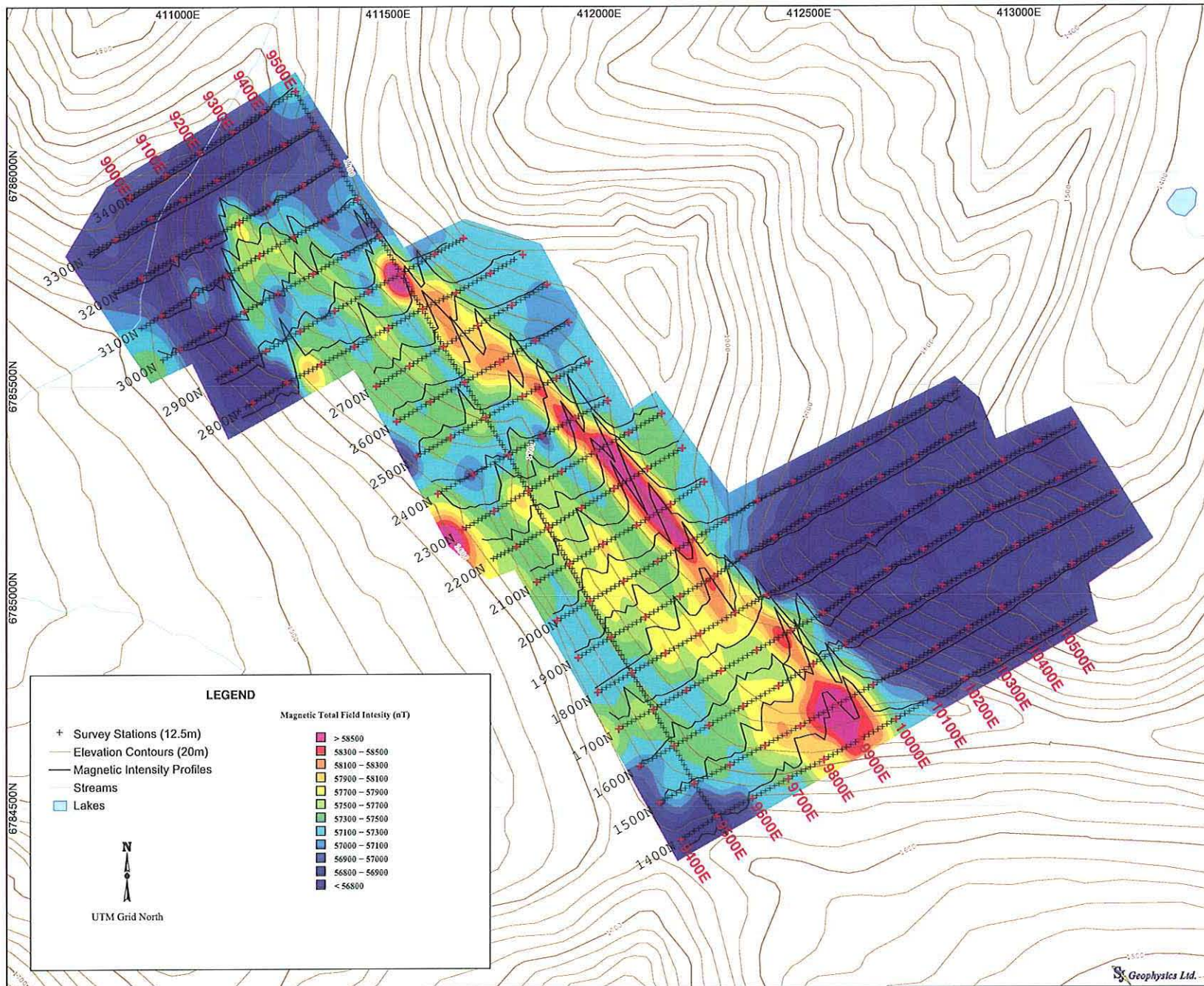
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground Magnetic Survey
Magnetic Stacked Profiles Map
Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

SJ Geophysics Ltd.



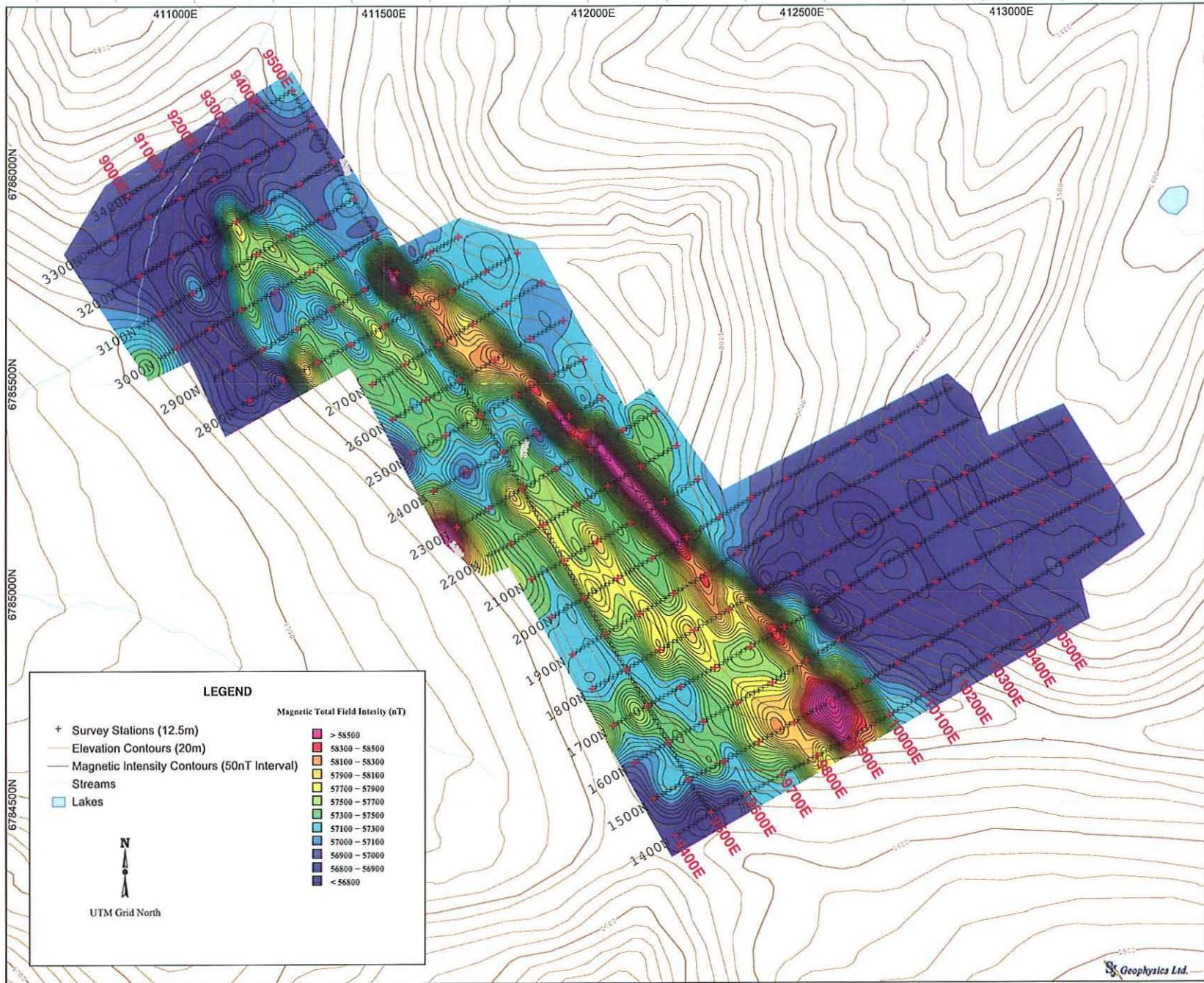
Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground Magnetic Survey
 Magnetic Surface with Stacked Profiles Map
 Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)

Yukon Zinc Corporation
 Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



LEGEND

+ Survey Stations (12.5m)

— Elevation Contours (20m)

— Magnetic Intensity Contours (50nT Interval)

— Streams

□ Lakes

UTM Grid North

Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)

> 58500
58300 – 58500
58100 – 58300
57900 – 58100
57700 – 57900
57500 – 57700
57300 – 57500
57100 – 57300
57000 – 57100
56900 – 57000
56800 – 56900
< 56800

Project Information:
 Survey by: S.J. Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

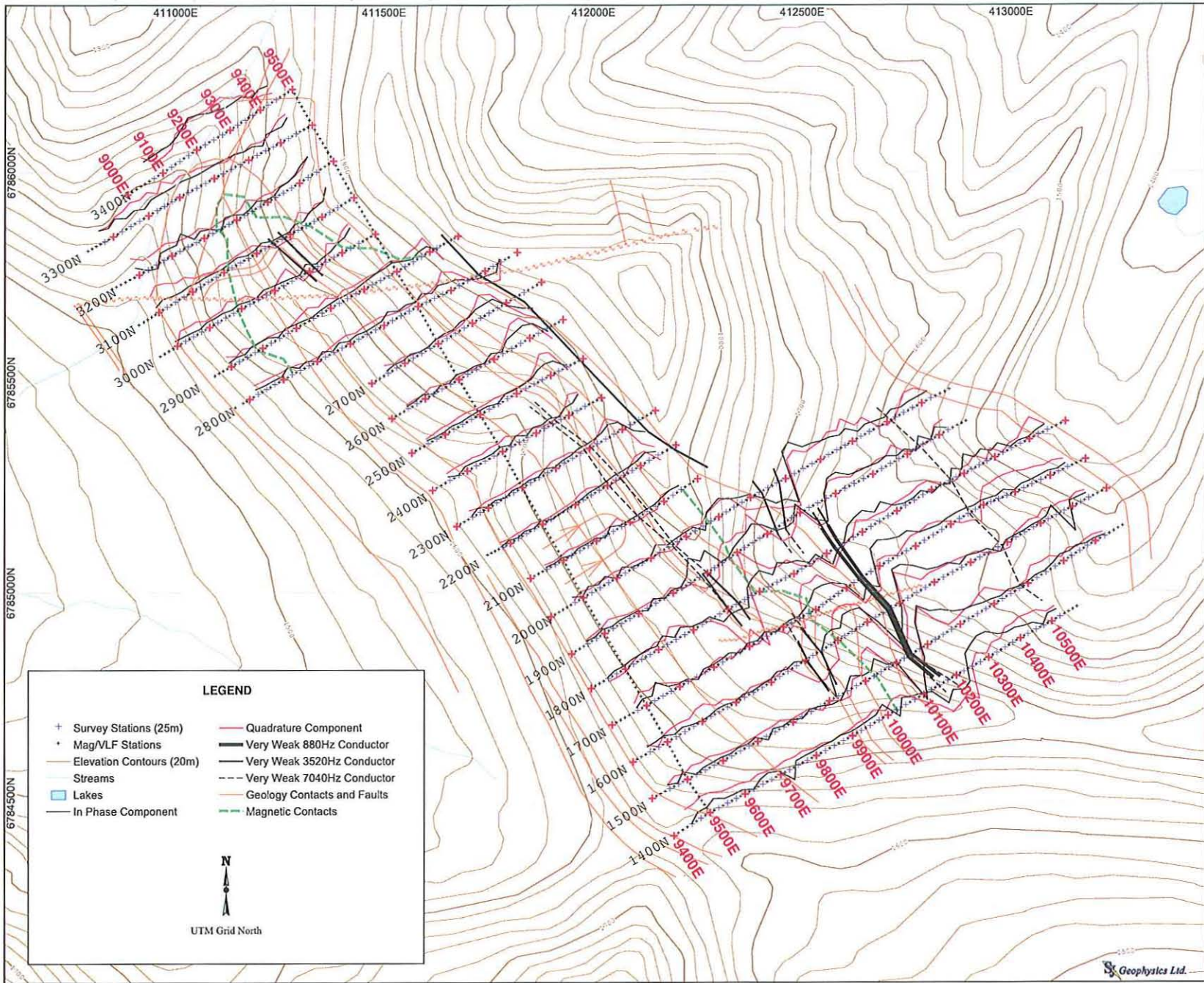
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground Magnetic Survey
 Magnetic Surface with Isolines
 Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)



Yukon Zinc Corporation
 Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

S.J. Geophysics Ltd.



LEGEND

+ Survey Stations (25m)	— Quadrature Component
* Mag/VLF Stations	— Very Weak 880Hz Conductor
— Elevation Contours (20m)	— Very Weak 3520Hz Conductor
— Streams	— Very Weak 7040Hz Conductor
■ Lakes	— Geology Contacts and Faults
— In Phase Component	— Magnetic Contacts

N
↑
UTM Grid North

Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

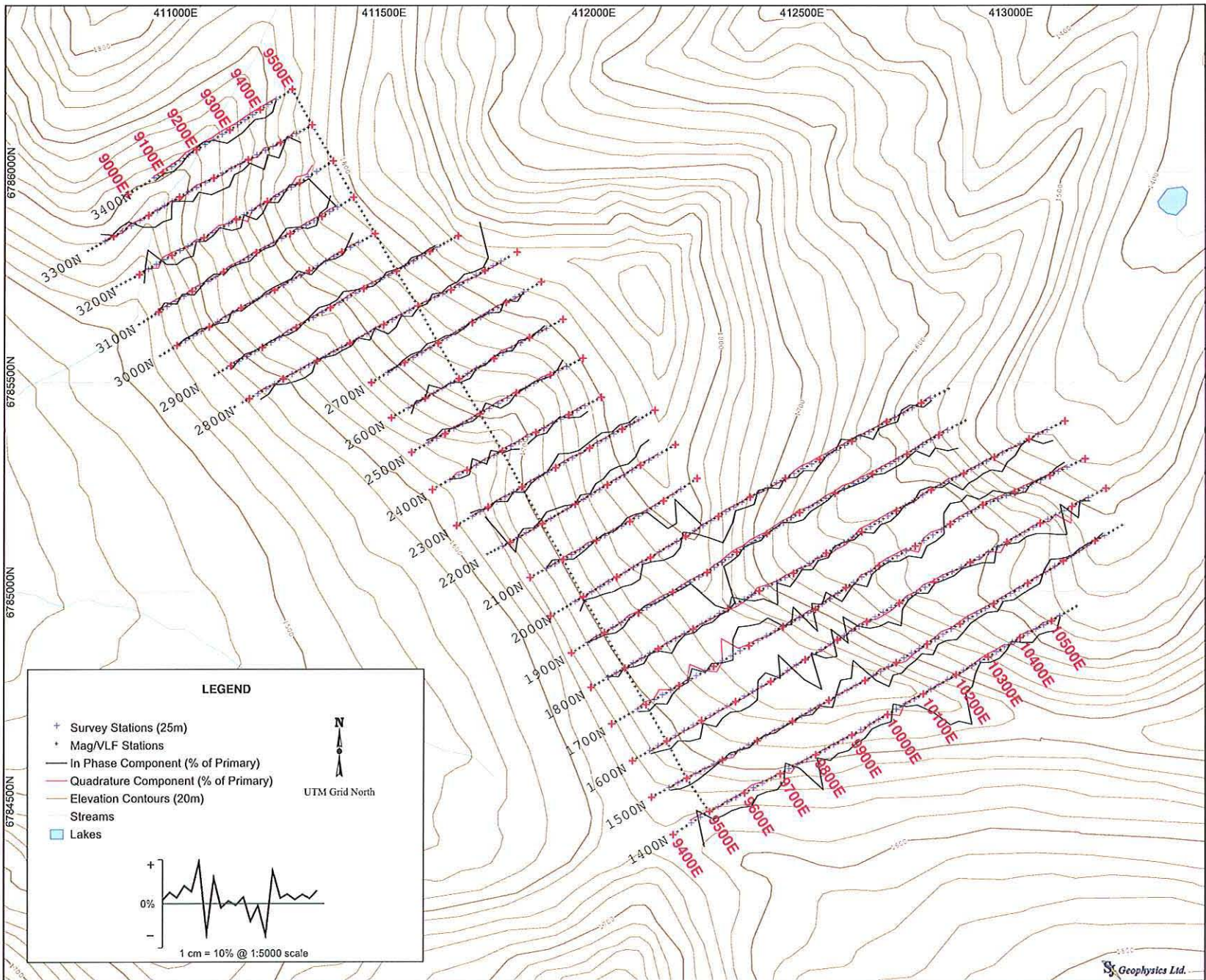
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Interpretation Map with Stacked Profiles
 Secondary Magnetic Field: Reduced to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)
 Frequency: 7040 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
 meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



LEGEND

- + Survey Stations (25m)
- Mag/VLF Stations
- In Phase Component (% of Primary)
- Quadrature Component (% of Primary)
- Elevation Contours (20m)
- Streams
- Lakes

N
UTM Grid North

+
0%
-
1 cm = 10% @ 1:5000 scale

Geophysics Ltd.

Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

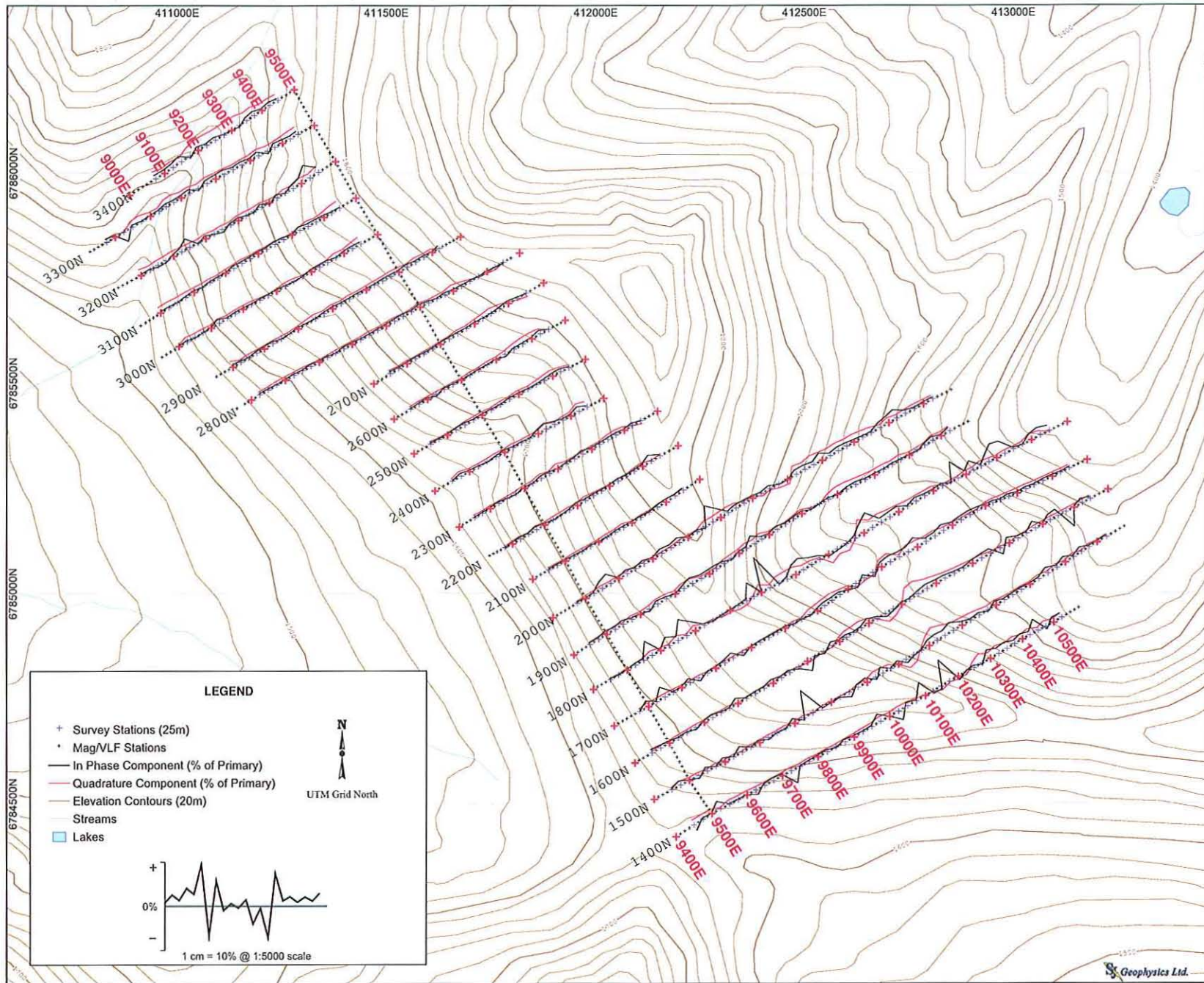
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 Instrumental: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
 Secondary Magnetic Field (% of Primary)
 Frequency: 220 Hz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



LEGEND

- + Survey Stations (25m)
- Mag/VLF Stations
- In Phase Component (% of Primary)
- - - Quadrature Component (% of Primary)
- Elevation Contours (20m)
- Streams
- Lakes

N
UTM Grid North

1 cm = 10% @ 1:5000 scale

Geophysics Ltd.

Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

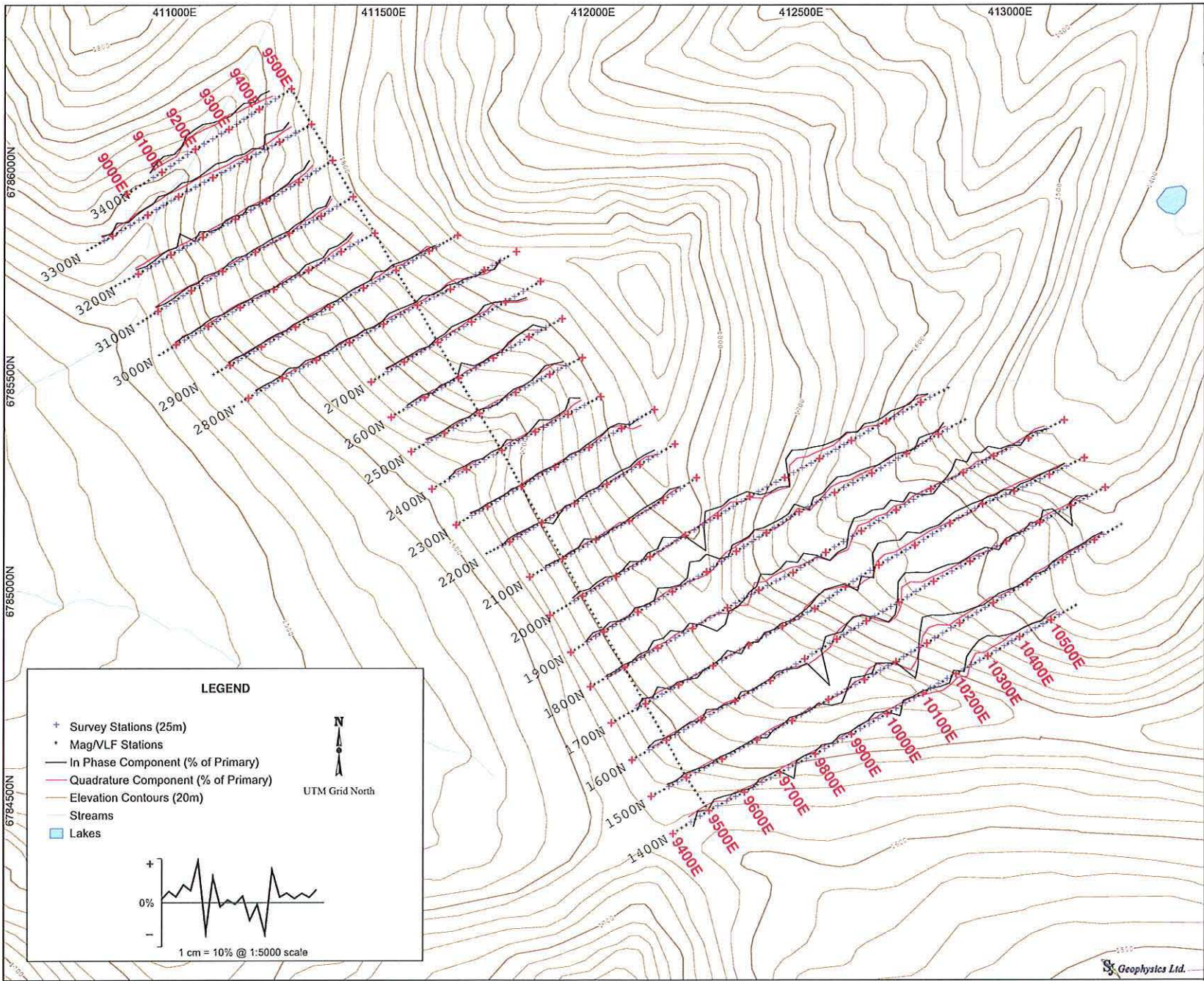
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
 Secondary Magnetic Field: Normalized to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)
 Frequency: 880 Hz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August-September, 2010
 Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

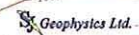
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin 1-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

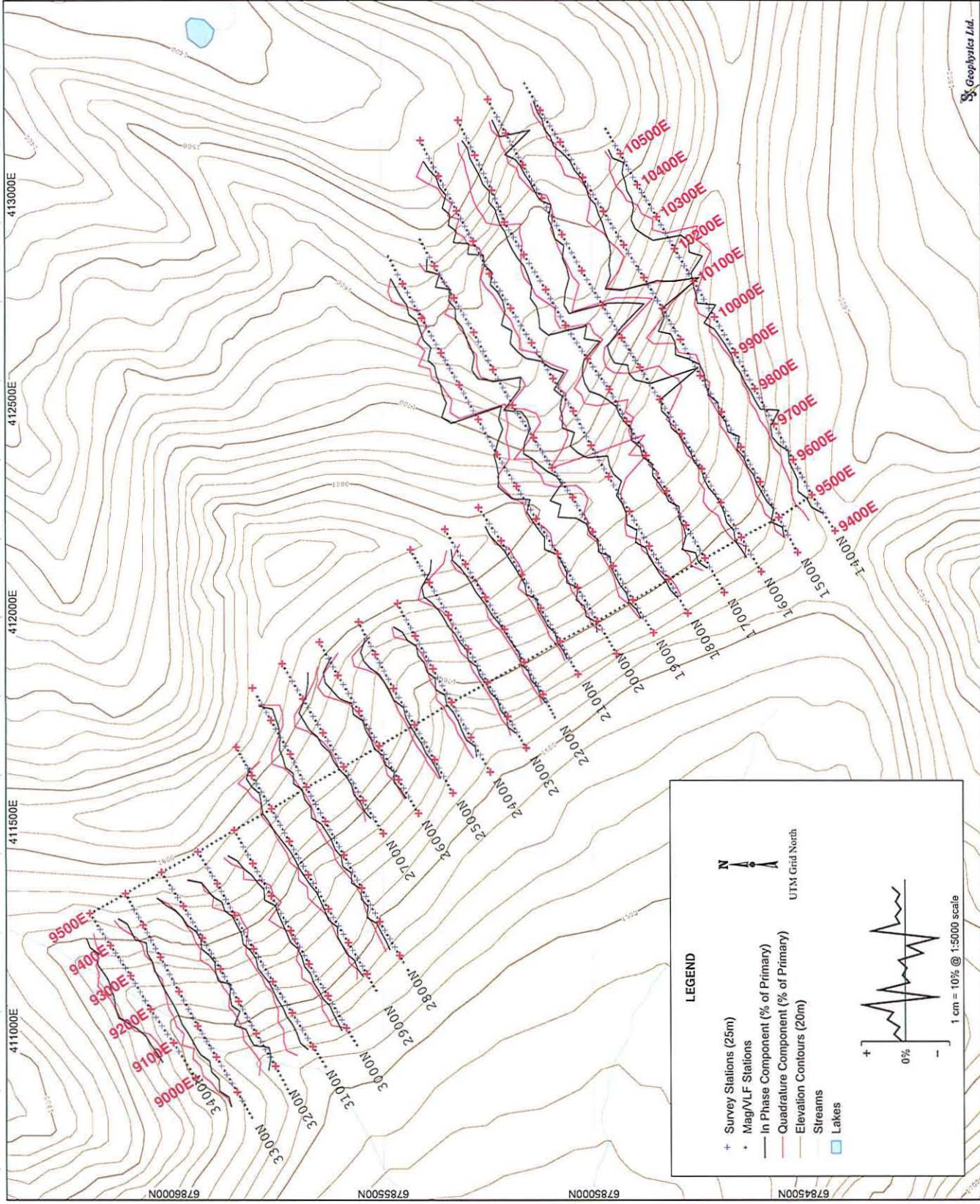
Mapping Information:
 Datum: NAD83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
 Secondary Magnetic Field: Normalized to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)
 Frequency: 3520 Hz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





Project Information:
 Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
 Survey Date: August - September, 2010
 Processing by: S.I.V. Consultants Ltd.

Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Intensity: 10000 A/m
 Dip: 70 deg
 Separation: 100m

Mapping Information:
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
 Stacked Profile Map
 Secondary Magnetic Field: Normalized to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)
 Frequency: 70-40 Hz

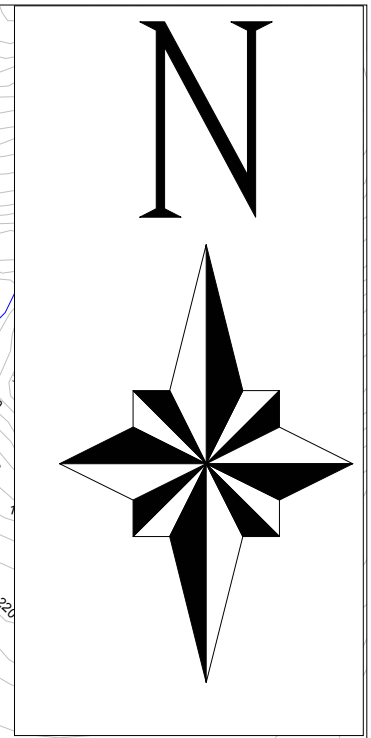
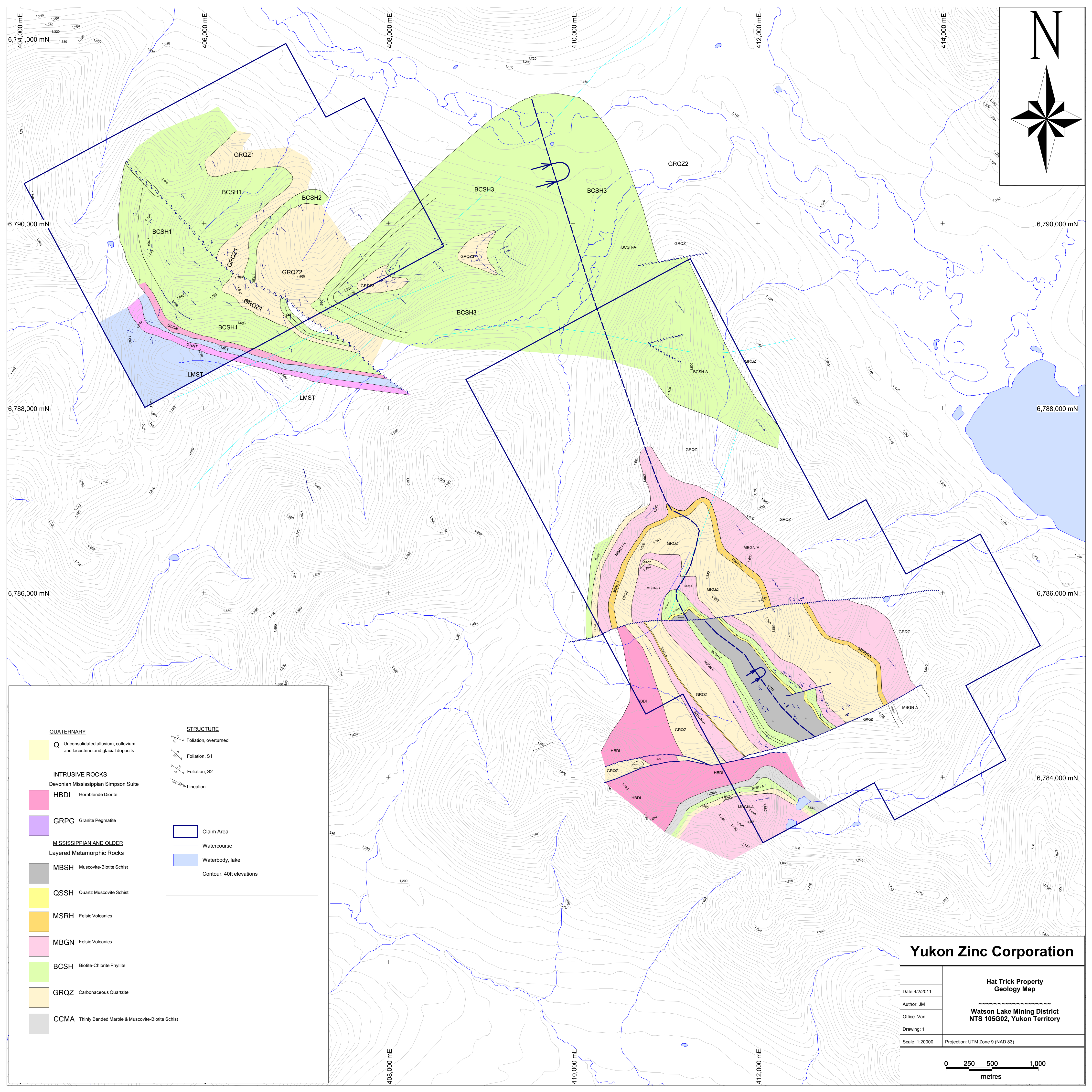
Yukon Zinc Corporation
 Finlayson Project
 Hat Trick Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Scale: 0 100 200 300 400 500 meters

Mapping By: S.I.V. Consultants Ltd. 11866-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 552-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com

Page MWs-4



6,794,000 mN
404,000 mE

406,000 mE

408,000 mE

410,000 mE

412,000 mE

414,000 mE

6,790,000 mN

6,790,000 mN

6,788,000 mN

6,788,000 mN

6,786,000 mN

6,786,000 mN

6,784,000 mN

408,000 mE

410,000 mE

412,000 mE

QUATERNARY	
Q	Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and lacustrine and glacial deposits

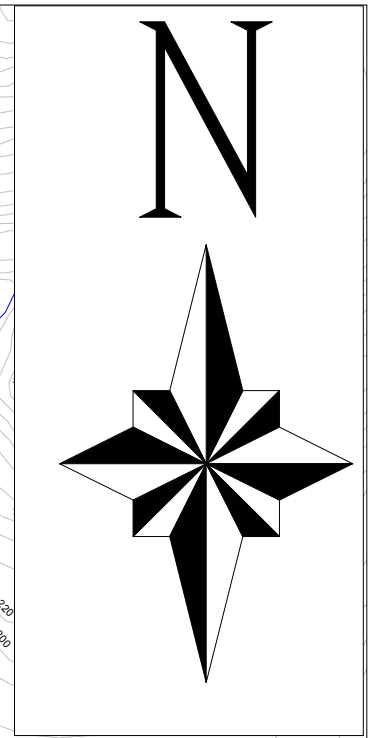
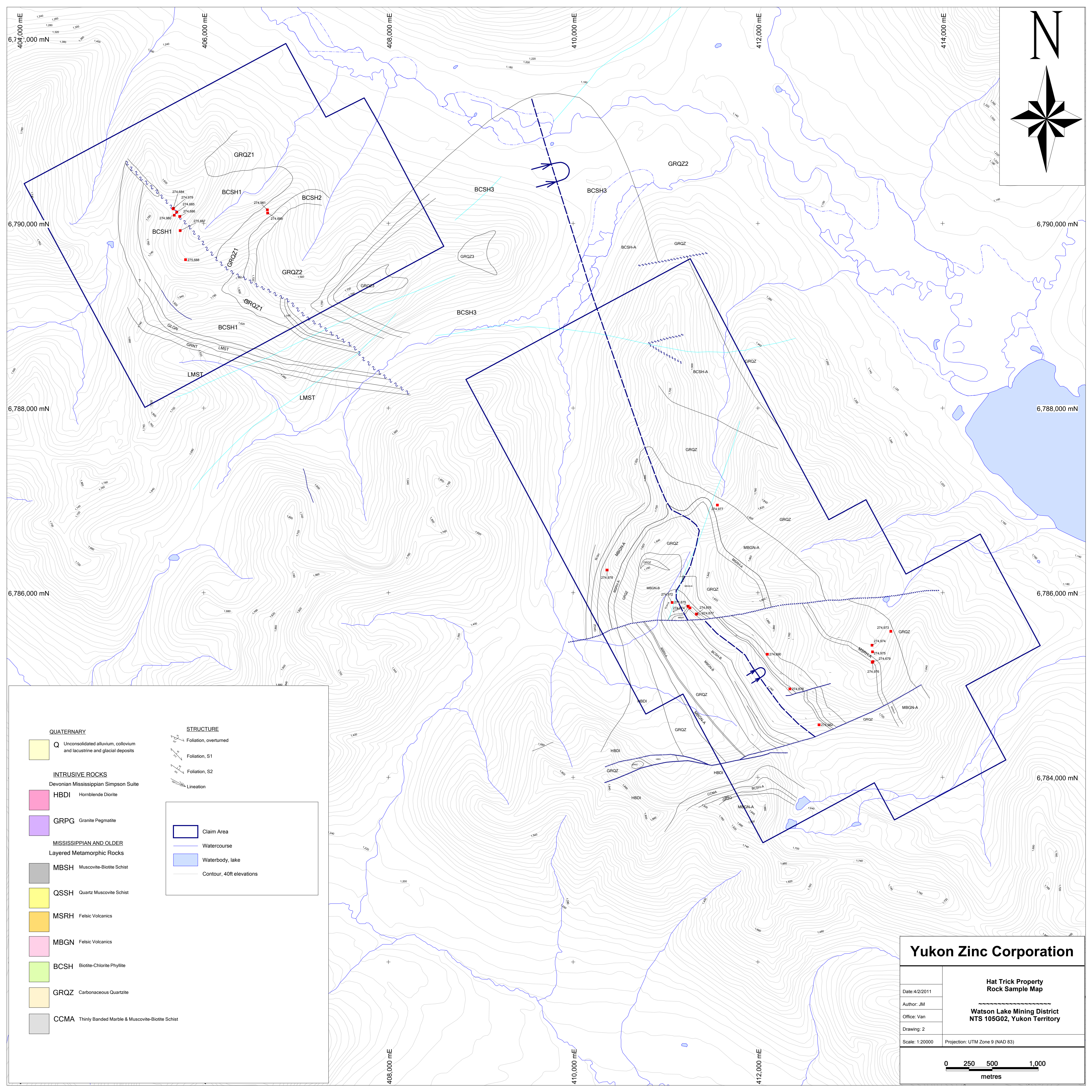
INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
Devonian Mississippian Simpson Suite	
HBDI	Hornblende Diorite
GRPG	Granite Pegmatite

MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER Layered Metamorphic Rocks	
MBSH	Muscovite-Biotite Schist
QSSH	Quartz Muscovite Schist
MSRH	Felsic Volcanics
MBGN	Felsic Volcanics
BCSH	Biotite-Chlorite Phyllite
GRQZ	Carbonaceous Quartzite
CCMA	Thinly Banded Marble & Muscovite-Biotite Schist

STRUCTURE	
	Foliation, overturned
	Foliation, S1
	Foliation, S2
	Lineation

	Claim Area
	Watercourse
	Waterbody, lake
	Contour, 40ft elevations

Yukon Zinc Corporation	
Hat Trick Property Geology Map	
Date: 4/2/2011	Author: JM
Office: Van	Drawing: 1
Scale: 1:20000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



6,790,000 mN 404,000 mE 406,000 mE 408,000 mE 410,000 mE 412,000 mE 414,000 mE

6,790,000 mN 6,790,000 mN

6,788,000 mN 6,788,000 mN

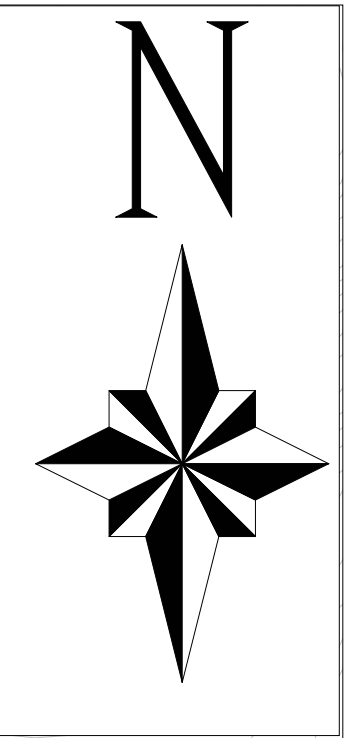
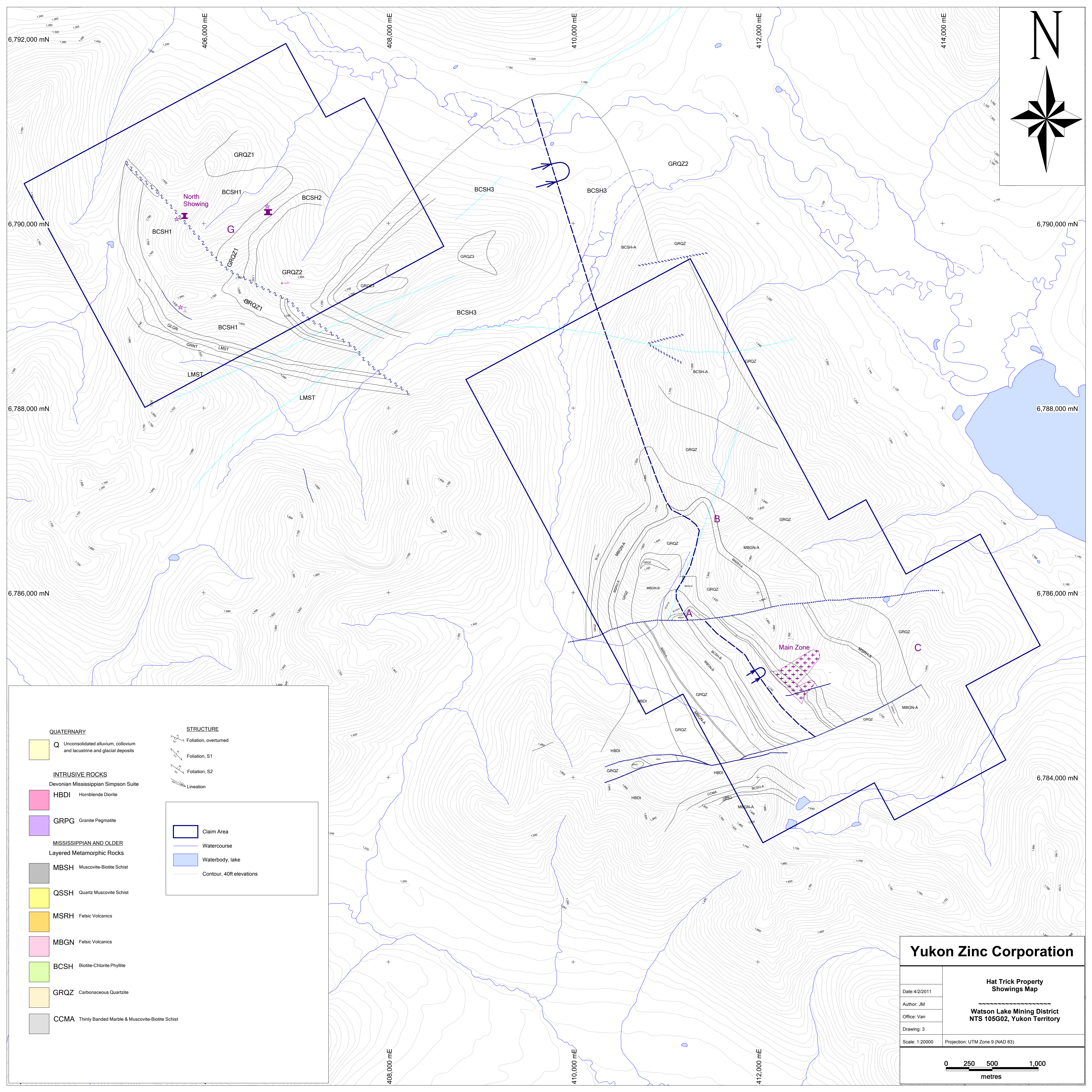
6,786,000 mN 6,786,000 mN

6,784,000 mN 6,784,000 mN

408,000 mE 410,000 mE 412,000 mE

QUATERNARY		STRUCTURE	
Q	Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and lacustrine and glacial deposits		Foliation, overturned
INTRUSIVE ROCKS			Foliation, S1
Devonian Mississippian Simpson Suite			Foliation, S2
HBDI	Hornblende Diorite		Lineation
GRPG	Granite Pegmatite		Claim Area
MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER Layered Metamorphic Rocks			Watercourse
MBSH	Muscovite-Biotite Schist		Waterbody, lake
QSSH	Quartz Muscovite Schist		Contour, 40ft elevations
MSRH	Felsic Volcanics		
MBGN	Felsic Volcanics		
BCSH	Biotite-Chlorite Phyllite		
GRQZ	Carbonaceous Quartzite		
CCMA	Thinly Banded Marble & Muscovite-Biotite Schist		

Yukon Zinc Corporation	
Date: 4/2/2011	Hat Trick Property Rock Sample Map Watson Lake Mining District NTS 105G02, Yukon Territory
Author: JM	
Office: Van	
Drawing: 2	
Scale: 1:20000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)



6,792,000 mN
6,790,000 mN
6,788,000 mN
6,786,000 mN
6,784,000 mN

406,000 mE
408,000 mE
410,000 mE
412,000 mE

GRQZ1, BCSH1, BCSH2, BCSH3, GRQZ2, GRQZ3, LMST, GRQZ, BCSHA, MBGN-A, MBGN-B, MBGN-C, MBGN-D, MBGN-E, MBGN-F, MBGN-G, MBGN-H, MBGN-I, MBGN-J, MBGN-K, MBGN-L, MBGN-M, MBGN-N, MBGN-O, MBGN-P, MBGN-Q, MBGN-R, MBGN-S, MBGN-T, MBGN-U, MBGN-V, MBGN-W, MBGN-X, MBGN-Y, MBGN-Z, HBDI, CCMA, GRQZ, BCSH, LMST, GRQZ, BCSHA, MBGN-A, MBGN-B, MBGN-C, MBGN-D, MBGN-E, MBGN-F, MBGN-G, MBGN-H, MBGN-I, MBGN-J, MBGN-K, MBGN-L, MBGN-M, MBGN-N, MBGN-O, MBGN-P, MBGN-Q, MBGN-R, MBGN-S, MBGN-T, MBGN-U, MBGN-V, MBGN-W, MBGN-X, MBGN-Y, MBGN-Z

North Showing
Main Zone

A, B, C, D, G

QUATERNARY	
Q	Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and lacustrine and glacial deposits

INTRUSIVE ROCKS	
Devonian Mississippian Simpson Suite	
HBDI	Hornblende Diorite
GRPG	Granite Pegmatite

MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER Layered Metamorphic Rocks	
MBSH	Muscovite-Biotite Schist
QSSH	Quartz Muscovite Schist
MSRH	Felsic Volcanics
MBGN	Felsic Volcanics
BCSH	Biotite-Chlorite Phyllite
GRQZ	Carbonaceous Quartzite
CCMA	Thinly Banded Marble & Muscovite-Biotite Schist

STRUCTURE	
	Foliation, overturned
	Foliation, S1
	Foliation, S2
	Lineation

	Claim Area
	Watercourse
	Waterbody, lake
	Contour, 40ft elevations

Yukon Zinc Corporation	
Hat Trick Property Showings Map	
Date: 4/2/2011	Author: JM
Office: Van	Drawing: 3
Scale: 1:20000	Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)