

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

August – September, 2010

Claims: YB59163-YB59182 Box 1-24; YB93657-YB93658 Box 39,40;
YB94174-YB94252 Box 41-120
Watson Lake Mining District

NTS: 105G/ 10

	Central Easting UTM NAD83 Zn 9	Central Northing UTM-NAD83 Zn 9
Box Central Coordinates	407,371.53	6,839,339.58

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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PLATE 1:	BOX PROPERTY 2010 Exploration Program Geology, Grid Location, Soil and Rock Sample Location Map
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1. INTRODUCTION

Yukon Zinc Corporation has a 100% interest in the Box property which consists of 105 mineral claims that were acquired by an initial staking in 1995 and 2002 (Figure 1 & 2). Grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting were completed in 1995, 1996. An initial airborne survey was completed in 1996 included magnetic and electromagnetic surveys. In 1997 infill soil sampling was done to better define anomalies within the main grid area. Prospecting work was reported on in 2005 (Van Bui, 2005).

This report describes the 2010 exploration program which was comprised of geological mapping, rock sampling, prospecting, minor soil sampling 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

A large arsenic in soil anomaly located in a large vegetation “kill zone” within Kudze Kayah felsic schist’s and also associated with weak base metals in soil samples is the reason behind the 2010 geophysical grid. This grid partially overlaps a UTEM survey conducted in 2003 (Visser), the UTEM survey was believed to be of poorer quality due to a difficult survey (Klein, 2003). This main anomaly area is corroborated the author’s re-creation of the 1990’s soil, rock and geophysical data in GIS format and also Pigage’s geologic mapping work. Yukon Zinc Corporation contracted Equity Exploration Ltd. to conduct a directed field program on the Box 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 Box Property and geology/geophysics crews mobilized to Box property and camped there.

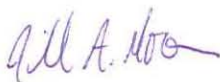
3. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

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 Box property in 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.

Box Appendix B				
WAGES:	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Project Geologist	7	\$ 650.00	\$ 4,550.00	
Prospector	5	\$ 475.00	\$ 2,375.00	
Sampler	6	\$ 275.00	\$ 1,650.00	
Mobilization Wages			\$ 3,795.50	
Drafting	1	\$ 650.00	\$ 650.00	
Report Writing	4	\$ 650.00	\$ 2,600.00	
				\$ 15,620.50
RENTALS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Camp (mandays)	39	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,560.00	
Chainsaw	3	\$ 30.00	\$ 90.00	
Field Computer	7	\$ 40.00	\$ 280.00	
First Aid (Level III)	7	\$ 30.00	\$ 210.00	
Generator (1kvA)	7	\$ 20.00	\$ 140.00	
Generator (6.5kvA)	7	\$ 35.00	\$ 245.00	
Toughbook	3	\$ 40.00	\$ 120.00	
Satphones and Handheld Radios			\$ 1,211.46	
				\$ 3,856.46
SUBCONTRACTS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Airborne Geophysics			\$ 1,775.00	
Camp Construction			\$ -	
Fixed Wing prorated on persondays			\$ 1,902.90	
Ground Geophysics			\$ 12,615.21	
Ground Geophysics(field rental & processing)			\$ 2,251.24	
Helicopter (including fuel)			\$ 1,999.67	
Helicopter (prorated 500D)			\$ 2,245.31	
Linecutting			\$ 15,567.50	
				\$ 38,356.82
ANALYSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Soils	23	\$ 30.30	\$ 696.90	
Rock Geochem 1	5	\$ 26.21	\$ 131.05	
Whole Rock	0	\$ 34.18	\$ -	
				\$ 827.95
EXPENSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Yukon food expenses and expediting pro rated per person day for all projects				\$ 3,533.30
			SUBTOTAL	\$ 60,420.04
Equity Exploration Program Management Fees				\$ 7,250.40
				\$ 7,250.40
			TOTAL	\$ 69,658.44

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 Box Project 2010 rock samples taken in the 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 VAN10005209. ALS Chemex, an equally accredited laboratory located on 212 Brooksbank Avenue North Vancouver, BC was used for the soil samples taken on the Box property this certificate is numbered WH10127710.

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. Soil samples were analyzed with the ME-ICP41 procedure.

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: Box Project location.

5. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Box property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 61 40' 34.510836N and longitude -130 44' 53.7053W on NTS map sheet 105G/10 (Figure 1). It is comprised of 105 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 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.

Table 1: Box Project Claims Information

ClaimName	#	Grant#	Ownership	DateStaked	Expiry	Location
BOX	1	YB59163	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	2	YB59164	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	3	YB59165	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	4	YB59166	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	5	YB59167	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	6	YB59168	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	7	YB59169	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	8	YB59170	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2016/03/17	105G10
BOX	9	YB59171	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2016/03/17	105G10
BOX	10	YB59172	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	11	YB59173	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	12	YB59174	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	13	YB59175	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	14	YB59176	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	15	YB59177	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	16	YB59178	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2016/03/17	105G10
BOX	17	YB59179	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	18	YB59180	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	19	YB59181	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	20	YB59182	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2015/03/17	105G10
BOX	21	YB60837	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2014/03/17	105G10
BOX	22	YB60838	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2014/03/17	105G10
BOX	23	YB60839	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2014/03/17	105G10
BOX	24	YB60840	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2014/03/17	105G10
BOX	39	YB93657	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	6/10/2002	2014/06/10	105G10
BOX	40	YB93658	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	6/10/2002	2014/06/10	105G10
BOX	41	YB94174	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	42	YB94175	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	43	YB94176	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	44	YB94177	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	45	YB94178	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	46	YB94179	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	47	YB94180	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	48	YB94181	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	49	YB94182	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	50	YB94183	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	51	YB94184	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	52	YB94185	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	53	YB94186	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	54	YB94187	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	55	YB94188	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	56	YB94189	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	57	YB94190	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	58	YB94191	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	59	YB94192	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	60	YB94193	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10

BOX	110	YB94242	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	111	YB94243	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	112	YB94244	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	113	YB94245	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	114	YB94246	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	115	YB94247	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	116	YB94248	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	117	YB94249	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	118	YB94250	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	119	YB94251	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10
BOX	120	YB94252	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/10/2002	2011/09/10	105G10

6. GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Box property lies 50 km northeast of the Tintina Trench and covers a cluster of sub-alpine knolls and ridges on the northern flank of the Pelly Mountains. Creeks draining the property flow into Big or Little Campbell Creeks and eventually into the Pelly River, a tributary of the Yukon River.

Elevations range from 3200 feet in the valley bottom near Finlayson Lake to 3700 feet along ridge crests in the southwestern part of the claim block. Topographic relief is gentle over most of the property ranging from 0 to 10° at lower elevations and 10 to 15° above 3000 feet. Steeper slopes (averaging 15°) and outcrops are restricted to the southwest corner of the claim block. The rest of the property is overlain by Pleistocene colluvial sediments, glacial till and minor talus.

Treeline is throughout the property with few rocky outcrop areas. Vegetation consists of isolated stands of stunted black spruce, alder and willow in the valley bottoms giving way to buckbrush and willow and eventually alpine grass, moss and lichen at higher elevations.

7. GEOLOGY

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Box 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).

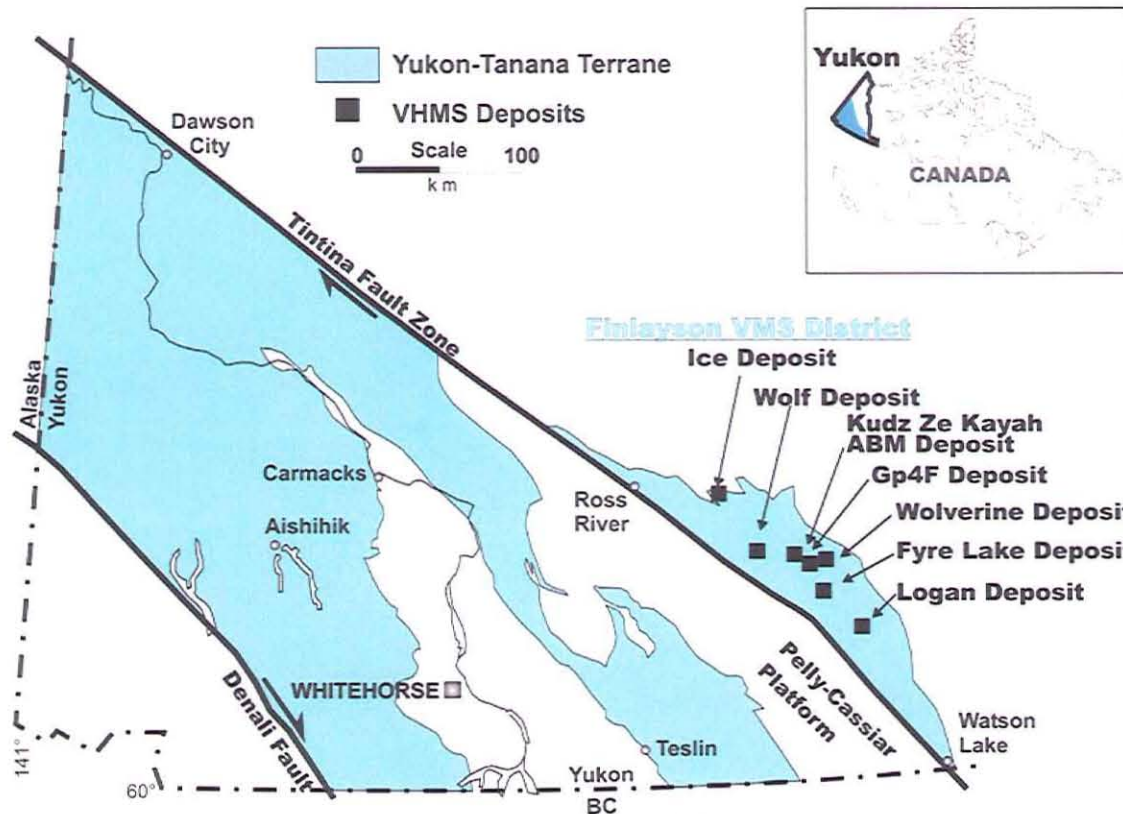


Figure 3: Yukon Tanana Terrane and locations of the major VHMS deposits in the Finlayson district (Piercey, 2001; Murphy and Piercey, 1998, 1999; Murphy et al., 2001).

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 Box 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 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).

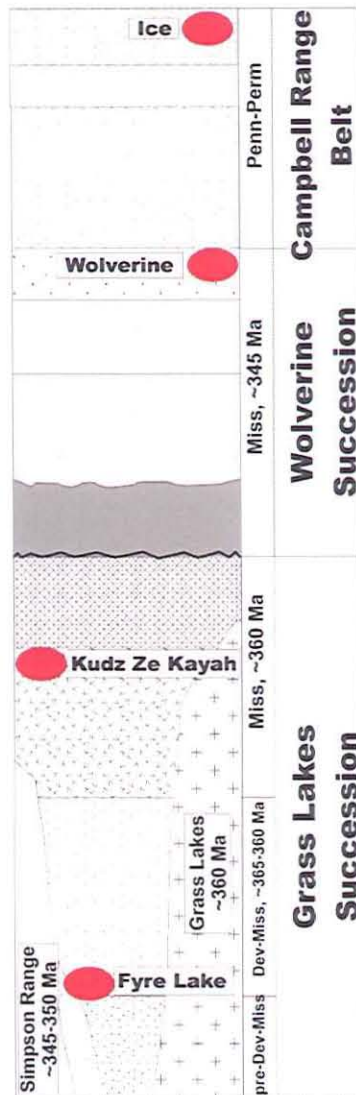


Figure 4: Regional Stratigraphy (after Piercey, 2001).

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

Most of the Box property is heavily 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 the west-central part of the claim block where exploration mapping was conducted to test soil geochemical anomalies.

Mapping conducted in the north-central part of the claim block in 1996 (Wengzynowski) was done primarily by inspecting float in boggy areas, seeps and near the crests of knolls. Units that were recognized were comprised of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks while the remainder consisted of intrusive rocks. These units are thought to be part of the Kudz Ze Kayah Felsic Metavolcanic Unit

8.2 LITHOLOGY

Outcrop exposures are limited on the Box property. Much of the mapping is based on frost boils, outcrop locations, and geophysics. Lower elevations have a veneer of glacial overburden estimated to be 1-10 m in depth. The different lithologies have been interpreted as outcrops are limited and a lot of the mapping work was generated from scoured areas in streams. The author refers to Wengzynowski's (1996) work for 2010 stratigraphy and previous work on the property.

8.3 QUARTZ MUSCOVITE CHLORITE SCHIST

Rock type quartz-muscovite-chlorite schist is tan to pale green in colour, strongly weathered on surface, strongly foliated with three deformational periods and kink banding. Surface weathered rocks will often have foliaform limonitic boxwork, weathering in schistose rock. Crosscutting quartz veinlets are common. Highly strained quartz augens are rare.

8.4 CHLORITE MUSCOVITE QUARTZ SCHIST

This rock is generally pale to medium green in colour, well foliated and weakly to non-calcareous. Narrow sections, ranging between 0.5 to 1.0 m, are weakly calcareous and mineralized with trace to 1% disseminated pyrite.

8.5 QUARTZITE

Quartzite is tan to grey weathering and moderately foliated. Quartz is the dominant mineral but up to 10% muscovite, 5% biotite and trace amounts of chlorite are also present. Weak limonite coatings and disseminated pyrite (<10%) occur parallel to foliation.

8.6 RHYOLITE

The rhyolite is pale to medium green, weathered on surface and weakly foliated with sheared and brecciated texture. It is weakly interbanded within quartz muscovite chlorite schist in the extreme north and south ends of the property. Crosscutting quartz carbonate veins and stringers are common.

8.7 STRUCTURE

Foliation is developed in all lithologies observed in the map area. Outcrop scale folding and faulting was not observed due to the lack of exposure. Mapping work to date indicates a possible synclinal structure in the center portion of the property. Crenulation cleavage and minor kink bands are developed in some sericite rich schists.

9. 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 League and Box property northward there are over 5000 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. Kudze Kayah 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 Box property (~1300 samples), the following significant anomalous values are noted in Table 2.

Element	Detection Limit	Mean	Max
Copper ppm	>1	28	132
Lead ppm	>2	19	248
Zinc ppm	>8	76	896
Gold ppb	Not always assayed.....		N/A
Silver	>0.2	0.3	6.4
Arsenic	>2	11.52	456
Mercury	>1	0.75	9
Antimony	>2	3	34

Table 2: Anomalous values in 1990's and early 2000's soil geochemistry.

Although the chemistry is significantly subdued if compared to other Finlayson projects, it is thought that the overburden is possibly masking the strength of the anomalies, therefore lower threshold limits are used on this terrain. Other 'norms' on properties with more bedrock exposure have higher maximum thresholds for base metals. The subdued anomalous values are generally coincident with the felsic volcanic stratigraphy units and its subunits.

10. MINERALIZATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Central 'Kill' Zone Target, having pre-determined moderate multi-element geochemistry, felsic volcanic stratigraphy, a definite kill zone 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 Central 'Kill' Zone Target.

10.1 CENTRAL KILL ZONE TARGET

Geologically, this zone could possibly be considered a white smoker which lacks mineralization. A drill hole would confirm this theory. No significant conductor was found in the 2010 Max Min and VLF survey in this part of the property. In addition, no magnetic anomaly that is normally expected with VMS mineralization was found. The lack of geochemistry and conductive and or magnetic geophysical trend thus eliminates this target from further exploration.

10.2 WESTERN TARGET SOIL & ROCK GEOCHEMISTRY

Minimal exploration data has been collected in this area. There is a sparse soil geochemical database from previous exploration and an airborne EM conductor from a 1996 Aerodat survey (Woolham, 1996). Soil geochemistry from this location was subdued and did not result in a significant soil geochemical anomaly indicating mineralization. Rock sample, 274983 did result in weakly elevated silver, 1073 ppb Ag, and marginally elevated base metals. Further exploration could be conducted in this area, however additional staking would have to commence. This is not a high priority regional target.

11. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Box Property is largely underlain by the Kudze Kayah felsic stratigraphy unit Dk (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. Concentrated prospecting in areas of known mineralization and also geologic mapping helps expand and also constrain mineralization potential.

11.1 PROPERTY WIDE EXPLORATION

There are several areas of soil anomalies from previous 1990's reconnaissance sampling which are not resolved. Integration of information of air photos, satellite imagery, airborne geophysics and field investigation would assist in future exploration on this property. Additional mapping and prospecting field work is required over the Box Property.

12. 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

Jill A. Moore

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

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix A



Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: Yukon Zinc Corporation
701 - 475 Howe St.
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Submitted By: Jill Moore
Receiving Lab: Canada-Vancouver
Received: October 04, 2010
Report Date: October 27, 2010
Page: 1 of 2

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN10005209.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: 1647-Box
Shipment ID: RFA 10-03-2010
P.O. Number: 1647-BOX
Number of Samples: 5

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
R200-250	5	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	5	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN

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: 1647-Box

Report Date: October 27, 2010

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN10005209.1

Method	WGHT	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	
G274691	Rock	1.05	0.20	10.66	2.67	16.8	30	10.9	3.2	1035	0.71	0.6	0.3	<0.2	1.0	69.8	0.11	0.04	<0.02	6	1.02
G274692	Rock	0.89	0.16	0.76	14.76	2.8	108	0.5	0.5	17	0.22	10.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	4.7	0.02	1.62	0.06	6	0.06
G274983	Rock	0.85	0.56	180.7	45.43	68.7	1073	49.2	9.6	1258	0.74	0.1	0.8	1.4	1.5	52.5	0.42	0.11	0.86	8	1.25
G274986	Rock		0.23	3.19	5.06	5.6	45	4.3	2.0	89	0.41	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.8	7.3	0.03	0.20	<0.02	<2	0.04
G274987	Rock		2.56	39.99	7.40	63.9	100	36.4	6.1	1447	2.32	12.8	1.3	1.4	1.2	35.9	0.58	0.88	0.16	21	1.73



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN10005209.1

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	
G274691	Rock	0.013	4.5	7.8	0.23	778.0	0.002	<1	0.34	0.008	0.06	<0.1	1.8	0.02	0.05	<5	<0.1	0.02	1.2	0.18	<0.1
G274692	Rock	0.003	4.6	13.4	0.02	238.7	<0.001	<1	0.26	0.010	0.20	<0.1	1.0	1.21	0.19	1885	<0.1	<0.02	0.5	0.15	<0.1
G274983	Rock	0.078	9.1	13.7	0.44	132.6	<0.001	<1	0.32	0.007	0.08	<0.1	2.6	0.03	<0.02	97	0.5	0.07	1.4	0.24	<0.1
G274986	Rock	0.005	4.9	8.6	<0.01	20.1	<0.001	<1	0.09	0.002	0.05	<0.1	0.3	0.05	0.04	20	<0.1	<0.02	0.2	0.12	<0.1
G274987	Rock	0.032	3.9	10.1	0.63	12.1	0.001	<1	0.54	0.002	0.05	<0.1	2.1	<0.02	0.07	12	0.4	0.13	1.7	0.06	<0.1



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

VAN10005209.1

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	
G274691	Rock	0.08	0.02	2.3	<0.1	<0.05	3.3	2.51	11.4	<0.02	<1	0.1	6.2	<10	<2
G274692	Rock	0.28	<0.02	8.1	<0.1	<0.05	16.4	0.52	8.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.5	<10	<2
G274983	Rock	0.21	<0.02	3.1	0.3	<0.05	8.8	4.49	18.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	6.6	<10	<2
G274986	Rock	0.05	0.02	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	2.6	1.74	9.4	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.1	<10	<2
G274987	Rock	0.11	0.03	2.1	<0.1	<0.05	5.7	2.55	6.6	<0.02	<1	<0.1	5.6	<10	2



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN10005209.1

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	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																					
G274986	Rock	0.23	3.19	5.06	5.6	45	4.3	2.0	89	0.41	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.8	7.3	0.03	0.20	<0.02	<2	0.04	
REP G274986	QC	0.23	3.67	5.21	6.3	49	4.4	1.9	86	0.40	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.8	7.3	0.04	0.20	<0.02	<2	0.05	
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	22.22	111.1	74.64	391.9	934	58.2	9.6	667	2.49	54.0	5.4	77.2	5.3	74.8	6.69	6.28	5.12	86	1.02	
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	
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	<0.01	0.09	1.73	3.67	46.0	134	3.0	4.2	571	1.89	0.4	1.9	<0.2	6.4	57.8	0.02	<0.02	0.07	37	0.51



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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN10005209.1

Method		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																					
G274986	Rock	0.005	4.9	8.6	<0.01	20.1	<0.001	<1	0.09	0.002	0.05	<0.1	0.3	0.05	0.04	20	<0.1	<0.02	0.2	0.12	<0.1
REP G274986	QC	0.005	5.2	9.3	<0.01	20.6	<0.001	<1	0.09	0.003	0.05	<0.1	0.3	0.05	0.04	17	0.1	<0.02	0.2	0.12	<0.1
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	0.078	14.9	214.1	1.09	408.6	0.130	38	1.11	0.098	0.49	3.8	2.8	4.26	0.21	216	3.3	1.28	5.0	6.60	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
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	0.082	11.8	10.1	0.53	186.6	0.117	<1	0.98	0.090	0.53	<0.1	2.3	0.33	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.9	3.08	<0.1



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 701 - 475 Howe St.
 Vancouver BC V6C 2B3 Canada

Project: 1647-Box
 Report Date: October 27, 2010

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT

VAN10005209.1

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	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
Pulp Duplicates															
G274986	Rock	0.05	0.02	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	2.6	1.74	9.4	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.1	<10	<2
REP G274986	QC	0.05	0.02	2.7	<0.1	<0.05	2.6	1.71	9.9	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	<2
Reference Materials															
STD DS7	Standard	0.13	0.83	40.0	5.3	<0.05	6.0	6.55	38.9	1.74	3	1.5	28.3	71	44
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
Prep Wash															
G1	Prep Blank	0.09	0.58	46.0	0.6	<0.05	1.3	5.27	20.9	<0.02	<1	0.3	27.6	<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: HNO₃-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.



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CERTIFICATE WH10127649

Project: YZC10- 02

P.O. No.:

This report is for 23 Soil samples submitted to our lab in Whitehorse, YT, Canada on 9- SEP- 2010.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

MURRAY JONES

JILL MOORE

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI- 21	Received Sample Weight
LOG- 22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
SCR- 41	Screen to - 180um and save both

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

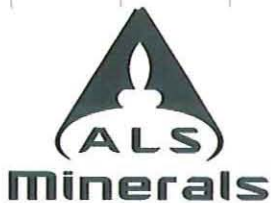
ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
Au- AA23	Au 30g FA- AA finish	AAS
ME- MS41	51 anal. aqua regia ICPMS	

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This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

Signature:


 Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager



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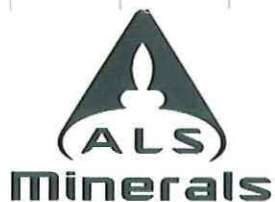
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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	WEI- 21 Recvd Wt. kg	Au- AA23 Au ppm	ME- MS41 Ag ppm	ME- MS41 Al %	ME- MS41 As ppm	ME- MS41 Au ppm	ME- MS41 B ppm	ME- MS41 Ba ppm	ME- MS41 Be ppm	ME- MS41 Bi ppm	ME- MS41 Ca %	ME- MS41 Cd ppm	ME- MS41 Ce ppm	ME- MS41 Co ppm	ME- MS41 Cr ppm
		0.02	0.005	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.2	10	10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.1	1
I362786		0.30	0.005	0.19	1.08	5.3	<0.2	<10	120	0.27	0.35	0.52	0.23	64.1	10.5	15
I362787		0.48	0.005	0.31	1.37	8.3	<0.2	<10	370	0.51	0.34	0.57	0.47	50.7	11.5	28
I362788		0.36	<0.005	0.17	1.28	4.8	<0.2	<10	160	0.33	0.33	0.43	0.13	60.6	11.9	18
I362789		0.42	0.006	0.20	1.27	8.2	<0.2	<10	210	0.40	0.32	0.47	0.35	71.0	14.0	22
I362790		0.32	0.005	0.18	1.19	7.6	<0.2	<10	210	0.38	0.30	0.50	0.32	64.0	13.3	20
I362791		0.36	0.005	0.22	1.22	8.2	<0.2	<10	200	0.37	0.22	0.76	0.25	48.3	9.8	22
I362792		0.34	0.006	0.25	1.54	16.2	<0.2	<10	250	0.43	0.34	0.48	0.33	71.1	10.5	30
I362896		0.40	<0.005	0.02	0.97	6.1	<0.2	<10	170	0.15	0.22	0.06	0.13	36.4	3.8	14
I362897		0.30	<0.005	0.11	1.25	9.0	<0.2	<10	190	0.32	0.27	0.32	0.10	65.4	9.2	22
I362898		0.32	0.009	0.15	1.39	7.7	<0.2	<10	150	0.30	0.31	0.40	0.16	75.4	10.4	20
I362899		0.48	0.025	0.14	1.19	4.9	<0.2	<10	100	0.26	0.35	0.35	0.13	68.7	9.9	16
I362900		0.50	0.017	0.15	1.21	5.2	<0.2	<10	120	0.27	0.34	0.45	0.13	69.0	9.2	16
I362939		0.30	0.009	0.23	1.26	37.2	<0.2	<10	180	0.41	0.22	2.78	0.41	47.6	11.4	27
I362940		0.38	0.011	0.29	1.69	41.3	<0.2	<10	220	0.51	0.30	3.27	0.45	66.3	14.9	29
I362941		0.20	0.005	0.05	0.72	5.8	<0.2	<10	160	0.12	0.14	0.31	0.31	24.0	5.1	12
I362942		0.46	0.006	0.19	1.50	12.0	<0.2	<10	300	0.46	0.28	0.48	0.19	57.2	11.4	28
I362943		0.24	0.010	0.20	1.42	20.5	<0.2	<10	320	0.51	0.27	0.54	0.20	47.8	10.6	24
I362944		0.42	0.010	0.19	1.31	11.8	<0.2	<10	160	0.33	0.30	1.02	0.36	56.1	12.1	20
I362945		0.28	0.014	0.16	1.20	7.1	<0.2	<10	150	0.27	0.29	0.52	0.16	47.8	11.2	16
I362946		0.40	0.006	0.18	1.38	10.0	<0.2	<10	190	0.32	0.31	0.37	0.20	60.9	10.3	22
I362947		0.30	<0.005	0.15	0.84	5.3	<0.2	<10	130	0.18	0.13	0.21	0.05	34.4	4.5	13
I362948		0.40	0.006	0.14	1.41	12.3	<0.2	<10	210	0.37	0.32	0.46	0.16	62.9	9.4	22
I362949		0.32	0.006	0.25	1.51	13.7	<0.2	<10	310	0.48	0.30	0.47	0.11	57.2	12.2	26



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Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
		Cs ppm	Cu ppm	Fe %	Ga ppm	Ge ppm	Hf ppm	Hg ppm	In ppm	K %	La ppm	Li ppm	Mg %	Mn ppm	Mo ppm	Na %
1362786		0.38	29.4	2.50	2.88	0.10	0.16	0.05	0.011	0.09	31.4	7.8	0.41	393	0.62	0.01
1362787		0.88	38.2	2.52	3.81	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.019	0.10	25.9	13.5	0.58	773	1.10	0.01
1362788		0.43	27.0	2.83	3.39	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.011	0.10	30.1	8.9	0.48	396	0.69	<0.01
1362789		0.62	30.8	2.75	3.56	0.11	0.13	0.07	0.015	0.12	35.3	10.8	0.56	1170	1.31	0.01
1362790		0.52	26.4	2.58	3.31	0.10	0.12	0.07	0.013	0.10	31.4	10.2	0.53	971	0.90	0.01
1362791		0.49	21.1	2.10	3.33	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.012	0.10	23.9	8.9	0.52	507	1.11	0.01
1362792		0.63	39.1	2.93	4.67	<0.05	0.11	0.19	0.020	0.14	34.0	10.3	0.70	537	1.36	0.01
1362896		0.21	6.4	1.75	4.15	<0.05	<0.02	0.01	0.010	0.07	17.1	6.2	0.18	120	1.03	0.01
1362897		0.41	18.7	2.53	4.05	<0.05	0.08	0.04	0.014	0.08	30.5	9.6	0.54	332	1.06	<0.01
1362898		0.52	30.8	2.92	4.24	<0.05	0.22	0.05	0.014	0.12	34.9	8.4	0.56	414	0.73	<0.01
1362899		0.54	28.6	2.84	3.62	<0.05	0.23	0.04	0.011	0.11	32.0	7.1	0.43	442	0.60	<0.01
1362900		0.52	30.4	2.76	3.74	<0.05	0.18	0.04	0.012	0.11	32.7	7.4	0.44	466	0.55	<0.01
1362939		0.71	40.9	2.44	3.74	<0.05	0.11	0.16	0.020	0.12	24.8	10.4	0.72	1020	1.60	0.01
1362940		0.91	50.9	3.27	5.03	<0.05	0.16	0.18	0.026	0.15	34.4	13.8	0.93	1270	1.82	0.03
1362941		0.16	11.3	1.64	3.07	<0.05	0.02	0.01	0.011	0.09	11.5	7.1	0.22	265	1.50	<0.01
1362942		0.53	32.4	2.77	4.52	<0.05	0.13	0.07	0.017	0.11	26.5	11.3	0.66	604	1.34	0.01
1362943		0.60	33.7	2.61	4.22	<0.05	0.10	0.14	0.019	0.10	23.6	10.4	0.54	718	1.01	0.01
1362944		0.53	46.4	2.99	3.94	<0.05	0.13	0.10	0.017	0.09	26.9	11.5	0.61	681	1.09	<0.01
1362945		0.43	28.1	2.59	3.60	<0.05	0.10	0.04	0.012	0.09	22.0	8.6	0.43	539	0.71	0.01
1362946		0.55	34.7	2.95	4.27	<0.05	0.16	0.06	0.015	0.12	28.9	9.5	0.56	482	0.94	<0.01
1362947		0.27	8.7	1.38	2.83	<0.05	0.02	0.02	0.008	0.06	15.7	5.1	0.31	141	0.58	0.01
1362948		0.44	30.4	2.88	4.38	<0.05	0.10	0.07	0.015	0.09	30.4	10.8	0.59	388	1.15	<0.01
1362949		0.44	29.3	2.87	4.38	<0.05	0.08	0.06	0.019	0.10	26.7	10.3	0.61	707	1.15	0.01



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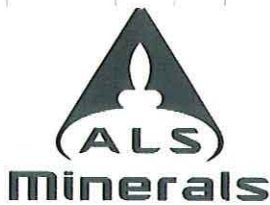
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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10127649

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	
		Nb ppm	Ni ppm	P ppm	Pb ppm	Rb ppm	Re ppm	S %	Sb ppm	Sc ppm	Se ppm	Sn ppm	Sr ppm	Ta ppm	Te ppm	Th ppm
I362786		0.25	25.0	660	29.0	8.9	<0.001	0.03	0.30	1.9	0.7	0.2	30.6	<0.01	0.03	8.8
I362787		0.71	39.3	820	22.4	12.0	<0.001	0.03	0.86	3.3	1.2	0.4	37.0	<0.01	0.05	6.2
I362788		0.32	25.3	600	24.6	10.5	<0.001	0.03	0.33	2.1	0.7	0.2	24.5	<0.01	0.04	9.2
I362789		0.50	34.4	630	27.3	11.3	<0.001	0.02	0.61	2.7	0.8	0.3	29.2	<0.01	0.06	10.5
I362790		0.45	29.7	590	25.0	9.8	<0.001	0.02	0.56	2.4	0.7	0.2	29.4	<0.01	0.05	9.4
I362791		0.50	22.2	680	26.0	11.1	<0.001	0.03	0.57	2.1	0.9	0.2	45.4	<0.01	0.04	4.7
I362792		0.55	34.0	620	42.2	12.8	0.001	0.02	0.76	3.3	0.6	0.3	31.9	<0.01	0.06	8.7
I362896		0.77	7.8	170	12.2	5.5	<0.001	0.01	0.38	1.4	0.2	0.5	6.9	<0.01	0.04	2.8
I362897		0.50	22.2	430	26.7	10.2	<0.001	0.01	0.43	2.3	0.6	0.3	21.8	<0.01	0.04	7.9
I362898		0.33	28.7	610	28.1	10.6	<0.001	0.02	0.38	2.5	0.5	0.2	22.3	<0.01	0.03	14.9
I362899		0.23	26.3	670	19.1	9.4	<0.001	0.02	0.25	2.1	0.4	0.2	19.7	<0.01	0.04	12.9
I362900		0.26	26.6	640	19.0	10.0	<0.001	0.02	0.29	2.2	0.5	0.2	24.8	<0.01	0.04	11.8
I362939		0.46	43.0	780	15.5	10.8	0.001	0.03	0.83	3.8	0.6	0.3	80.2	0.01	0.11	5.2
I362940		0.58	51.7	1020	20.4	14.1	0.001	0.04	0.93	4.6	0.7	0.4	99.1	0.01	0.13	8.1
I362941		0.60	10.7	190	9.1	9.1	<0.001	0.02	0.43	1.2	0.2	0.3	14.9	<0.01	0.04	2.3
I362942		0.59	33.3	580	31.9	11.1	<0.001	0.02	0.71	3.6	0.6	0.3	27.5	<0.01	0.05	8.0
I362943		0.51	33.4	520	23.0	11.4	0.001	0.02	0.70	4.1	0.7	0.3	22.1	0.01	0.11	5.8
I362944		0.29	35.1	760	24.1	9.3	<0.001	0.02	0.54	3.3	0.6	0.2	30.1	<0.01	0.07	8.1
I362945		0.31	22.8	610	22.3	10.5	<0.001	0.03	0.30	2.0	0.5	0.2	30.9	<0.01	0.04	6.2
I362946		0.38	31.5	640	22.6	10.9	<0.001	0.02	0.48	2.9	0.5	0.2	22.4	<0.01	0.05	10.7
I362947		0.35	11.0	250	14.4	6.7	<0.001	0.01	0.22	1.1	0.3	0.2	14.1	<0.01	0.02	2.7
I362948		0.44	26.8	450	28.5	11.0	0.001	0.03	0.51	2.6	0.6	0.2	30.7	<0.01	0.05	8.8
I362949		0.47	28.3	460	44.5	11.4	0.001	0.02	0.53	2.8	0.8	0.3	31.0	<0.01	0.06	5.4



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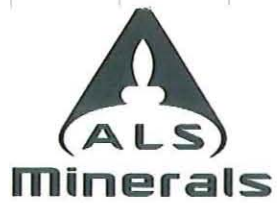
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 Account: EIAYZC

Project: YZC10- 02

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10127649

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOR	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41	ME- MS41
		Ti %	Ti ppm	U ppm	V ppm	W ppm	Y ppm	Zn ppm	Zr ppm
		0.005	0.02	0.05	1	0.05	0.05	2	0.5
I362786		0.006	0.06	1.68	13	0.06	8.01	73	6.5
I362787		0.016	0.12	2.26	32	0.18	11.90	95	4.5
I362788		0.007	0.07	1.30	17	0.06	7.91	63	5.5
I362789		0.012	0.09	1.27	22	0.11	10.05	78	5.8
I362790		0.012	0.08	1.13	21	0.10	8.82	73	4.9
I362791		0.013	0.07	1.09	22	0.12	7.46	71	4.1
I362792		0.016	0.10	1.24	28	0.14	11.00	122	4.7
I362896		0.014	0.08	0.27	36	0.20	1.89	35	0.5
I362897		0.012	0.06	1.11	22	0.16	6.65	75	3.3
I362898		0.007	0.08	1.19	17	0.12	9.92	76	11.2
I362899		0.006	0.06	1.05	12	0.06	7.82	68	12.6
I362900		0.006	0.07	1.20	13	0.06	8.50	67	10.0
I362939		0.009	0.09	0.81	24	0.15	13.95	91	4.9
I362940		0.010	0.11	1.11	28	0.15	17.35	109	7.2
I362941		0.011	0.05	0.31	23	0.66	1.65	44	1.2
I362942		0.013	0.10	1.05	28	0.15	9.73	80	6.1
I362943		0.010	0.09	0.86	28	0.18	13.05	81	3.7
I362944		0.006	0.07	0.72	20	0.07	10.55	87	6.6
I362945		0.006	0.07	1.14	16	0.16	6.73	68	4.1
I362946		0.009	0.09	0.79	20	0.09	8.91	84	9.0
I362947		0.010	0.04	0.37	14	0.06	2.43	43	0.6
I362948		0.009	0.07	1.34	21	0.10	7.97	84	5.3
I362949		0.009	0.08	2.49	26	0.12	9.48	102	2.7



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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS WH10127649

Method	CERTIFICATE COMMENTS
ME- MS41	Gold determinations by this method are semi- quantitative due to the small sample weight used (0.5g).

Appendix B

Appendix B

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

MAG/VLF AND MAXMIN SURVEYS

ON THE

BOX PROPERTY

FOR

YUKON ZINC CORPORATION

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

GRID LOCATION:

61°40' 45" N 130°45' 30" 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 Very Low Frequency (VLF) survey were conducted on the Box Property at the request of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. for Yukon Zinc Corp. The survey was conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd. between September 2nd and September 7th, 2010.

The property is located approximately 4km west of Finlayson Lake and immediately south of the Finlayson Airstrip on the Robert Campbell Hwy in Yukon, Canada.

Exploration over the past 15 years in the Finlayson District has highlighted the potential for large volcanogenic 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 approximately 40km southeast of the Box Grid, is the most advanced project in the district, with mine operation expected to begin in 2011.

Recent exploration on the Box property includes geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical sampling, and airborne and surface geophysical surveys. 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, 12 lines totalling about 11.7 line kilometres were surveyed with Mag/VLF at 12.5m station spacing. Their lengths varies from 900m to 1000m. 11 lines were east-west oriented (L6550N – L7550N) and the base line was north-south oriented. For MaxMin, 11 lines totalling about 9.4 line kilometres were surveyed at 100m separation with line lengths varying between 700m to 900m. 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 Box Property is located approximately 4km west of Finlayson Lake and immediately south of the Finlayson Airstrip on the Robert Campbell Hwy in Yukon, Canada (see Figures 1 and 2). The property is on NTS map sheet 105G/10 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 Box property.

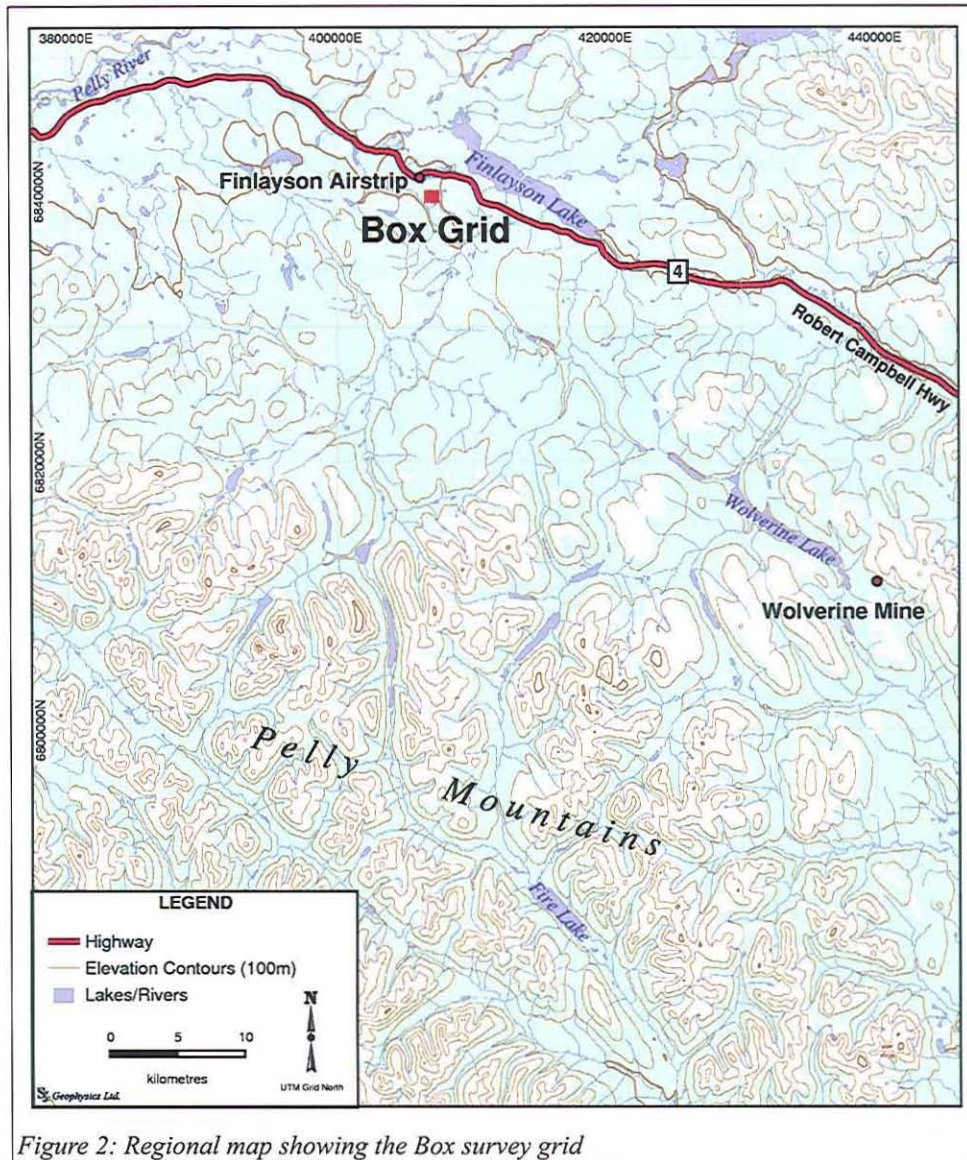


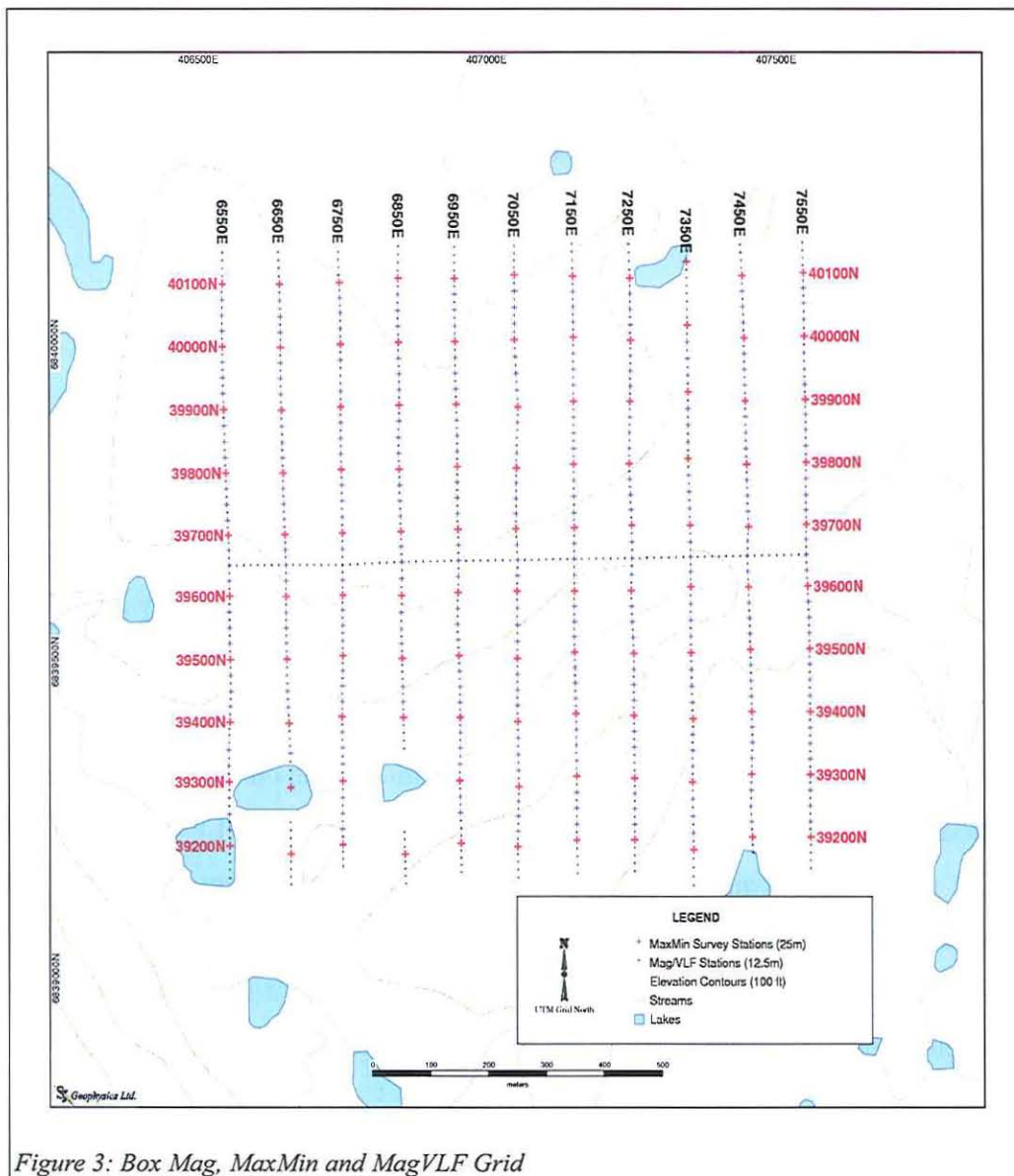
Figure 2: Regional map showing the Box survey grid

The closest communities are Ross River, 130km northwest of the Finlayson Lake airstrip. and Watson Lake, 250km southeast. The Wolverine mine is situated 40km southeast. 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 was set up on the east side of the grid on Line 39650N near the primary baseline, which provided access to the whole grid.

3. GRID INFORMATION

The Box grid consists of 11 cross lines and 1 base line (see Figure 3). The lines are spaced 100m apart and labelled in local coordinates from 6550N to 7550N. The base line is located along 39650E and is 1000m long.



Stations were labelled in local coordinates from 39150N to 40150N with line lengths varying between 900m and 1050m. Stations were picketed every 25 m along the cross lines and base lines. The azimuth of the cross lines was 0 degrees, running north-south.

The topography of the grid is moderate to steep with the lowest station at 1559 m elevation and the highest at 1885 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 clear conifers forest at low elevation and alpines on the higher places.

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 Box grid consisted of two Geophysical Technician with SJ Geophysics: Doug Maclean and Ashley Bezembinder and Equity Exploration crew Danny and Joe McCreery.

On August 13, 2010, the crew flew Air North from Vancouver, BC, to Whitehorse, YT. Alkan Air was chartered from Whitehorse to Finlayson Airstrip. From there, the Box property field camp was reached by helicopter with a short 10 minute flight. The small camp was located approximately 1.5km to the northwest from the baseline (39650N). 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 September 2nd, 2010, geophysical readings began with Mag/VLF on the southern end of the grid. The crew worked on both Mag/VLF and MaxMin until September 7th, 2010 where geophysical readings were completed on the Box grid.

The crew demobilized from the camp on September 7 (after a full day's work) 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 Box 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 ~ 1.3 x 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 were 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 were dumped to a commercial program called *MaxMin Utilities*, where topographic corrections are applied to the data. The corrected data were 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 separates PDF formatted digital files. Selected images are annotated and included as figures in the text of this report.

9. DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The response for the reduced inphase and quadrature components for the highest Max-Min frequency; 7040Hz, as shown in Figure 3 indicates that there is no significant response in the data.

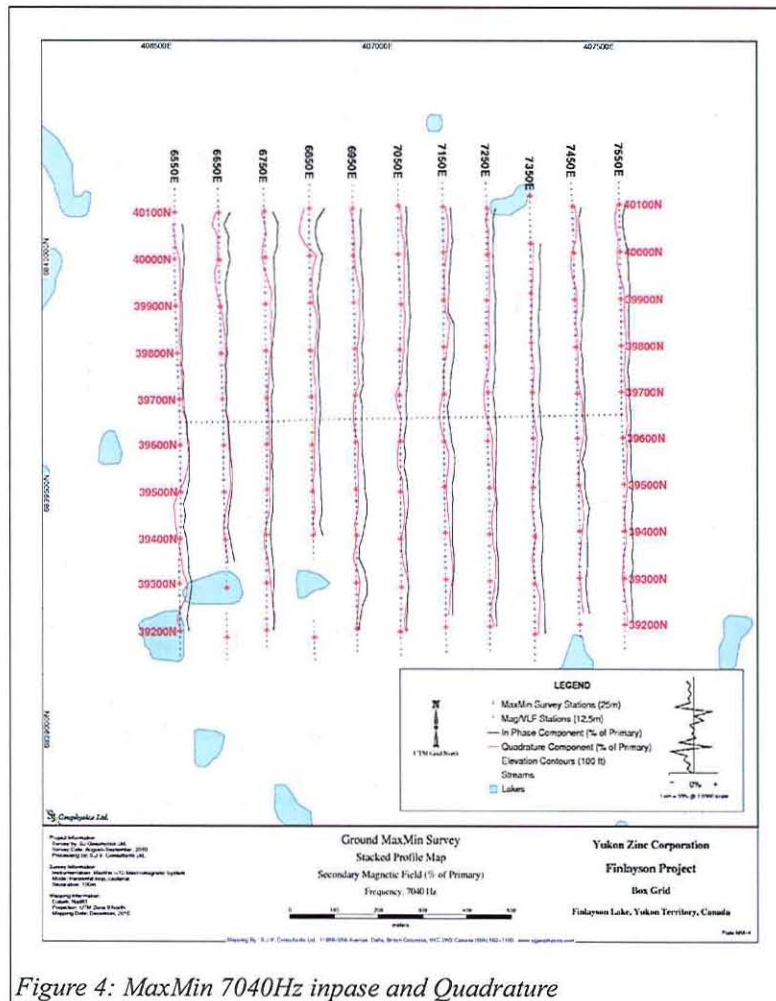


Figure 4: MaxMin 7040Hz inphase and Quadrature

The dip angle component of the 21.4 and 24.8 KHz VLF as shown on Figure 5 and Figure 6 also indicate that there are no significant crossovers.

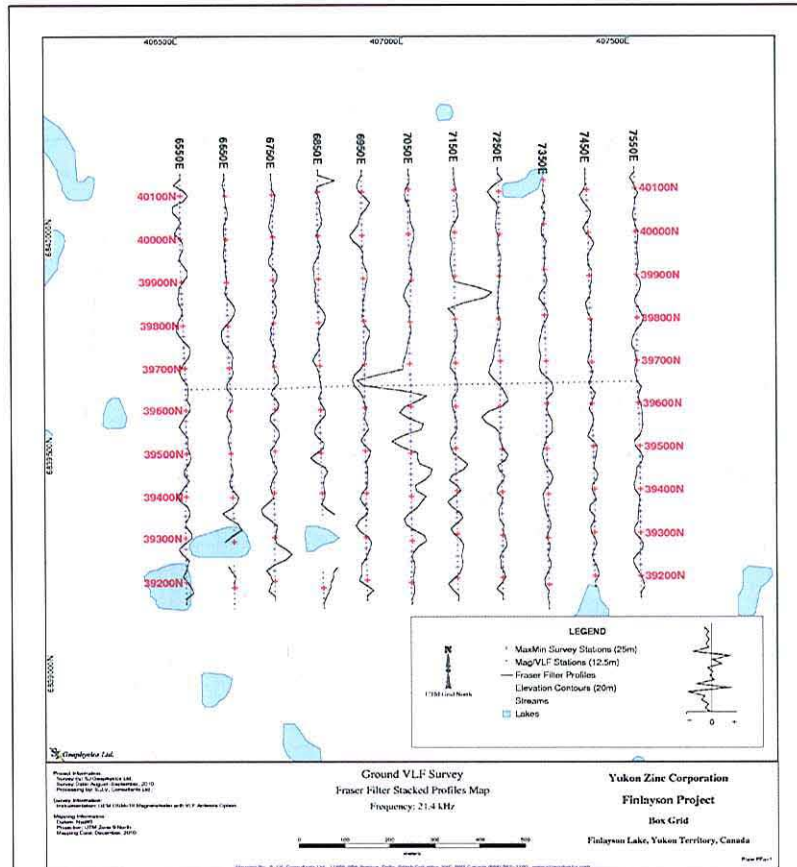


Figure 5: VLF 21.4 KHz dip angle profile

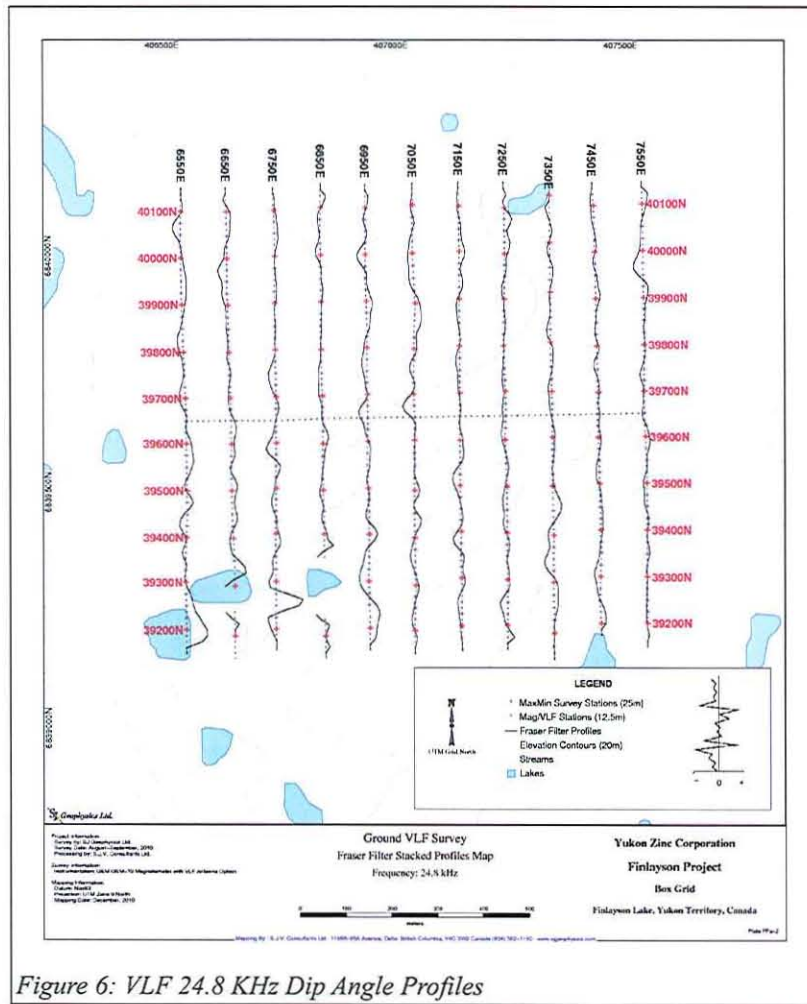


Figure 6: VLF 24.8 KHz Dip Angle Profiles

The magnetic response seen in Figure 7 has very little change over the survey area.

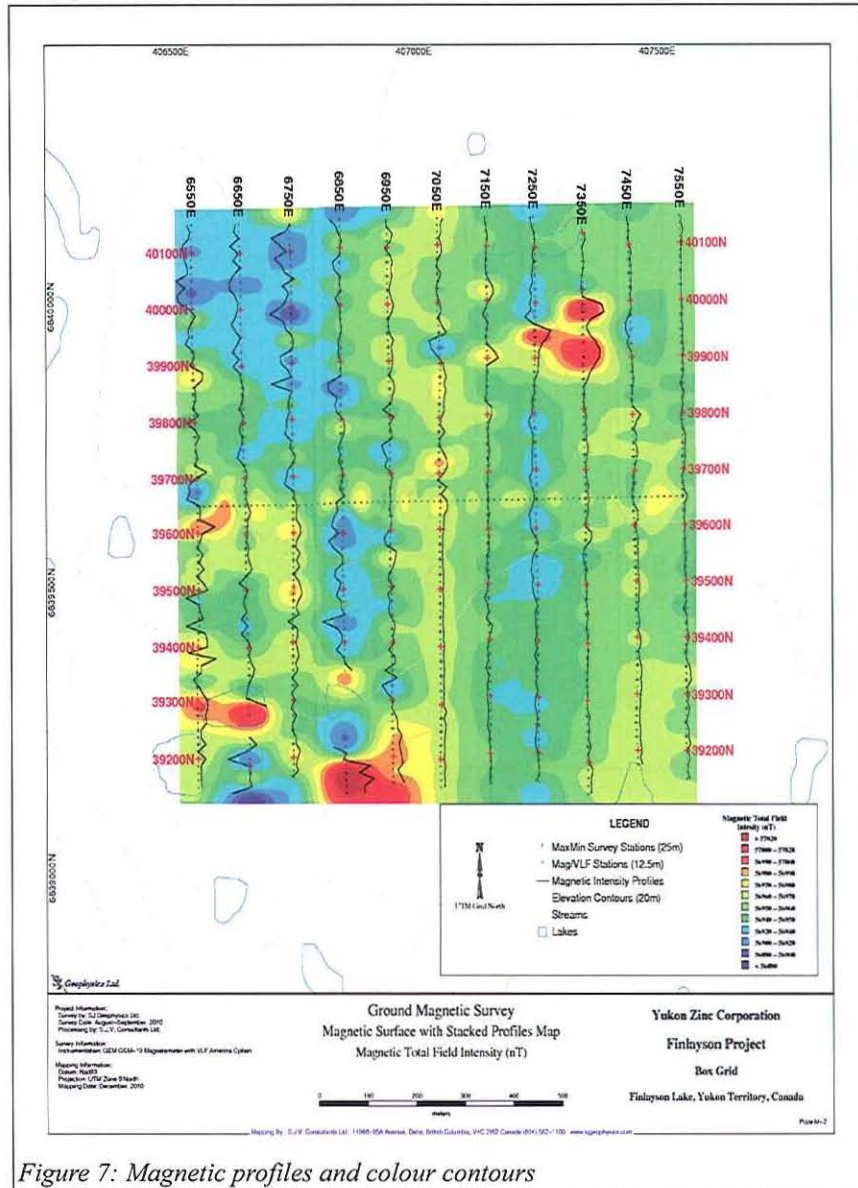


Figure 7: Magnetic profiles and colour contours

It is therefore concluded that there is no significant geophysical responses on the Box grid.

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.Ge.

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>
6550E	39200N	40075N	875	220, 880, 3520, 7040
6650E	39350N	40100N	750	220, 880, 3520, 7040
6750E	39200N	40100N	900	220, 880, 3520, 7040
6850E	39400N	40100N	700	220, 880, 3520, 7040
6950E	39200N	40100N	900	220, 880, 3520, 7040
7050E	39200N	40100N	900	220, 880, 3520, 7040
7150E	39225N	40100N	875	220, 880, 3520, 7040
7250E	39200N	40100N	900	220, 880, 3520, 7040
7350E	39200N	40000N	800	220, 880, 3520, 7040
7450E	39225N	40100N	875	220, 880, 3520, 7040
7550E	39200N	40100N	900	220, 880, 3520, 7040

Total linear kilometres = 9.375km

MagVLF

<i>Line</i>	<i>Start station</i>	<i>End Station</i>	<i>Line length (m)</i>
6550E	40150N	39150N	900 (lake)
6650E	40150N	39150N	1000
6750E	40125N	39150N	975
6850E	39250E	39150E	1000
6950E	40150N	39350E	800
7050E	40150N	39150N	1000
7150E	40150N	39150N	1000
7250E	40150N	39150N	1000
7350E	40150N	39150N	1000
7450E	40125N	39175N	1050
7550E	40150N	39150N	1000
39650N	6550E	7550E	1000

Total linear kilometres = 11.7km

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.

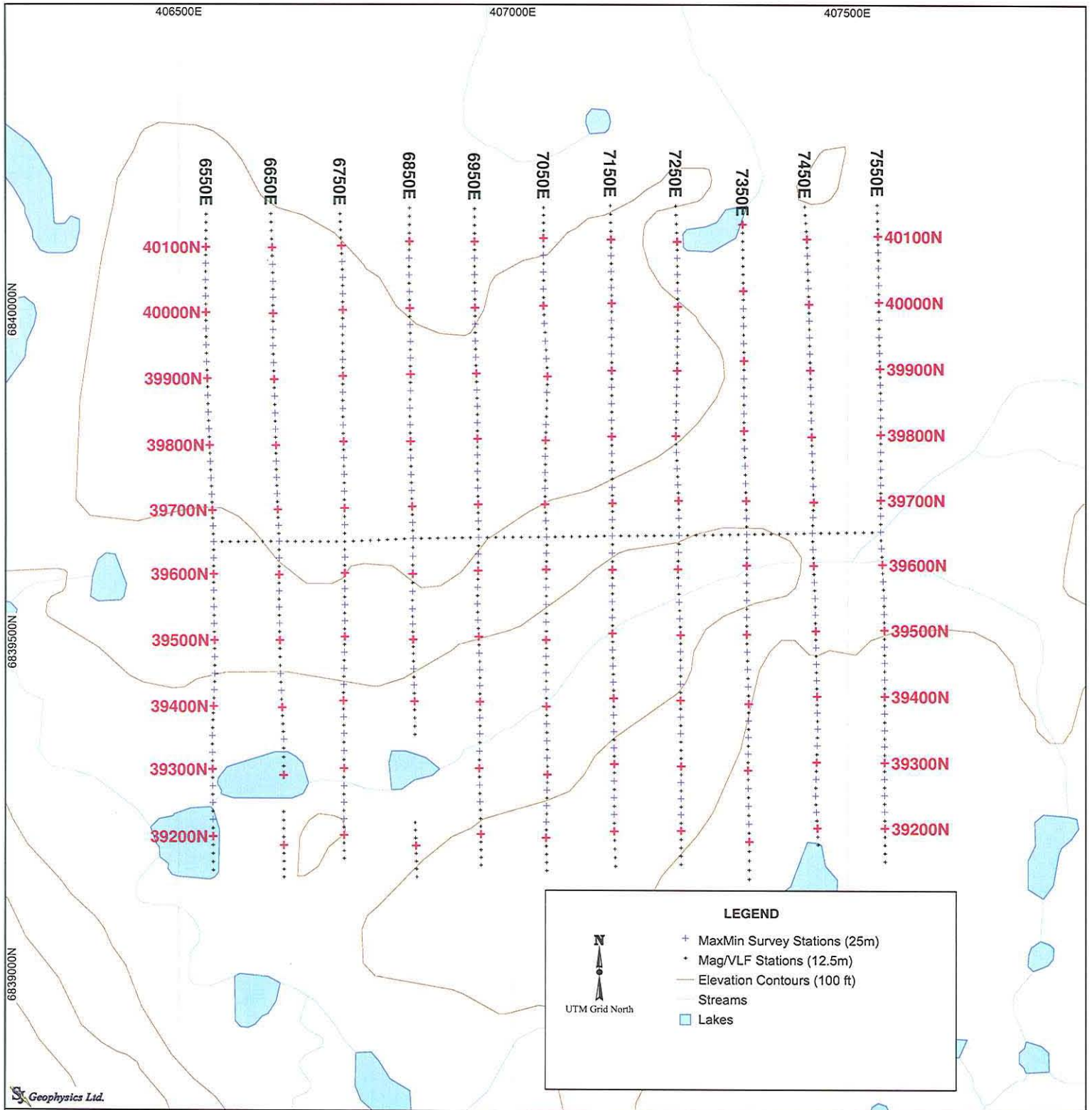
Signal filtering: Power line comb filter, continuous spheric noise clipping, auto-adjusting time constant, and more.

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).



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

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

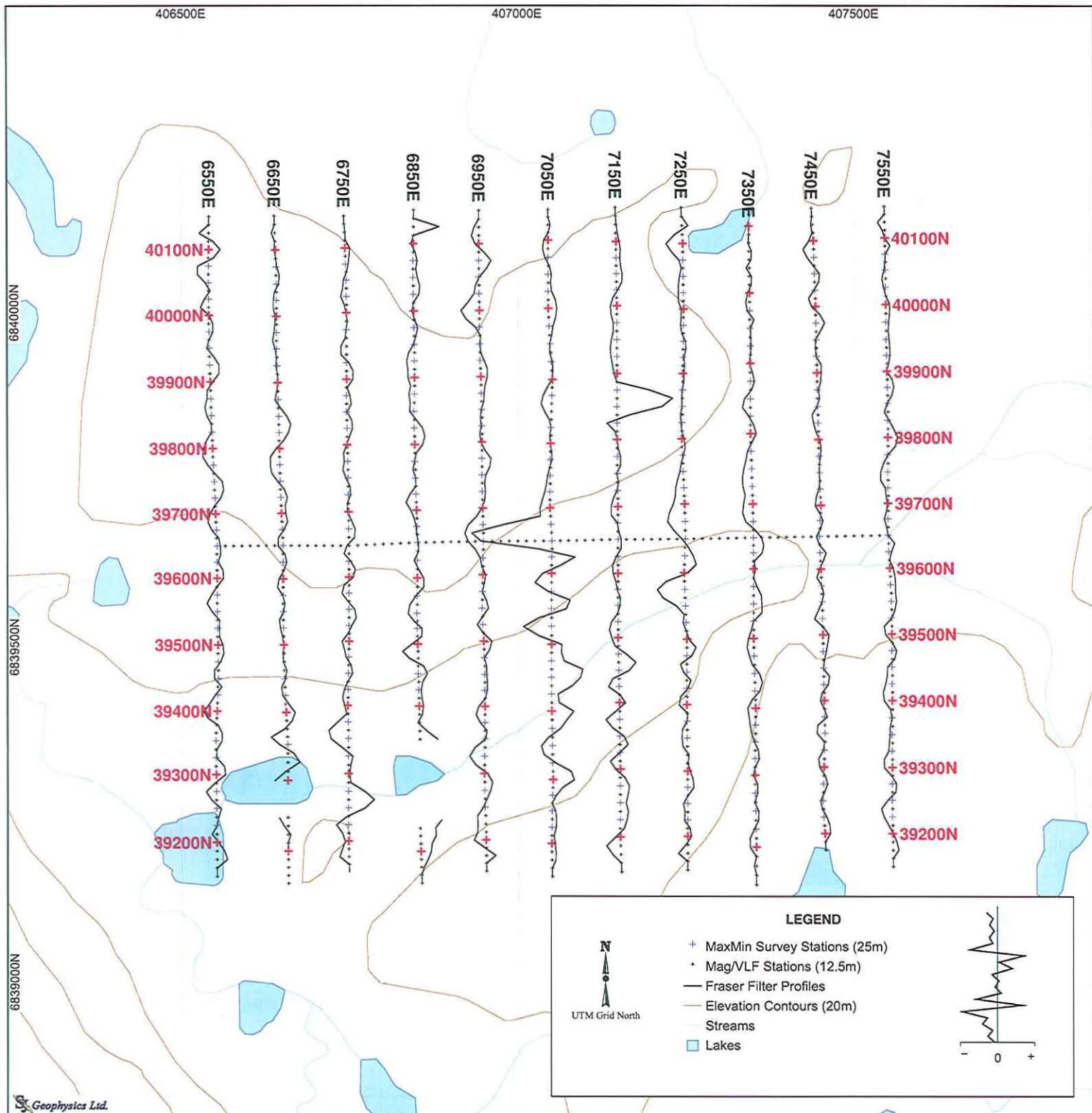
Ground MaxMin and Mag/VLF Survey
Grid Map
 NTS Mapsheet: 105G10

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project

Box 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

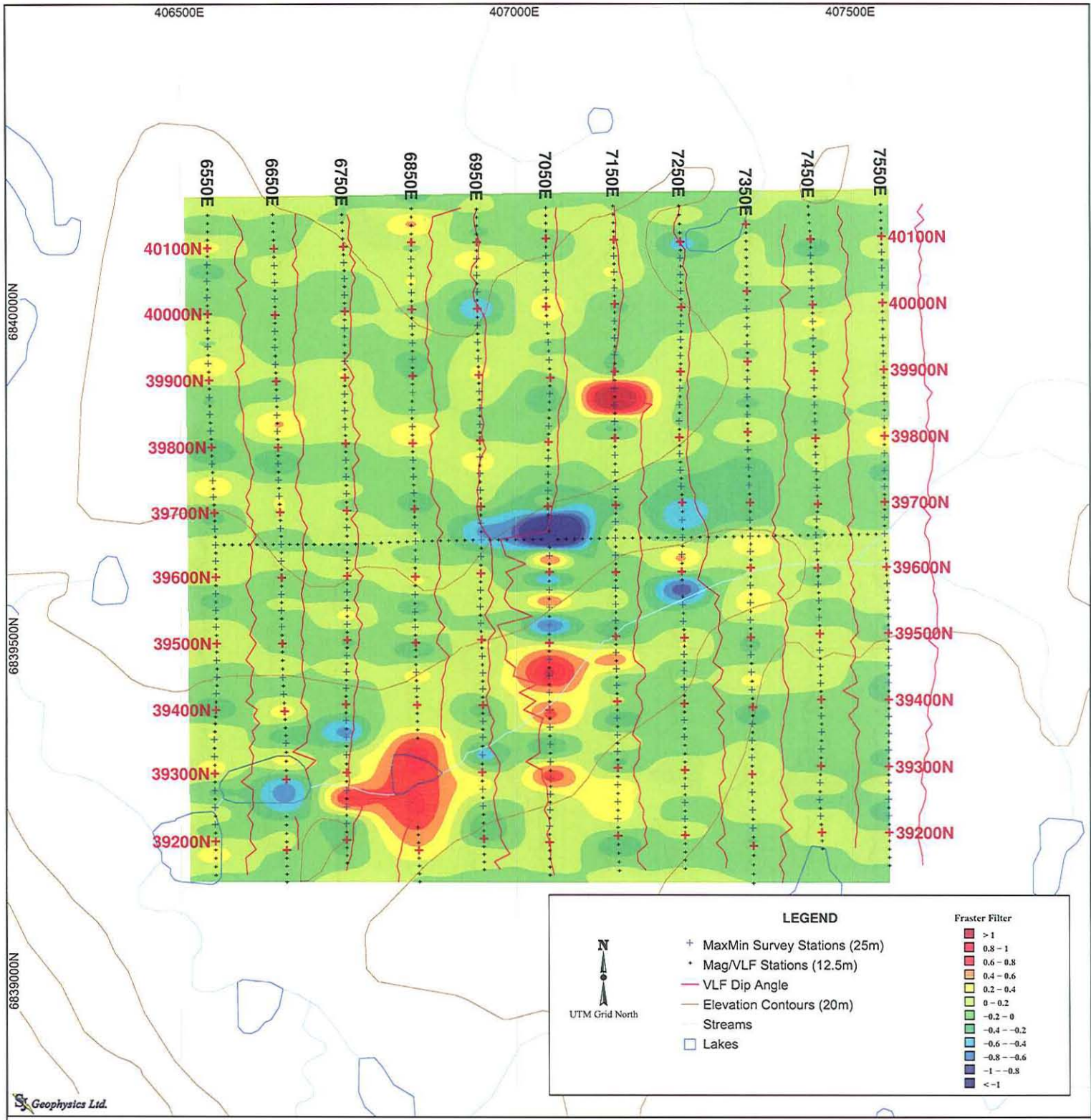
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 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

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

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
Box 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.

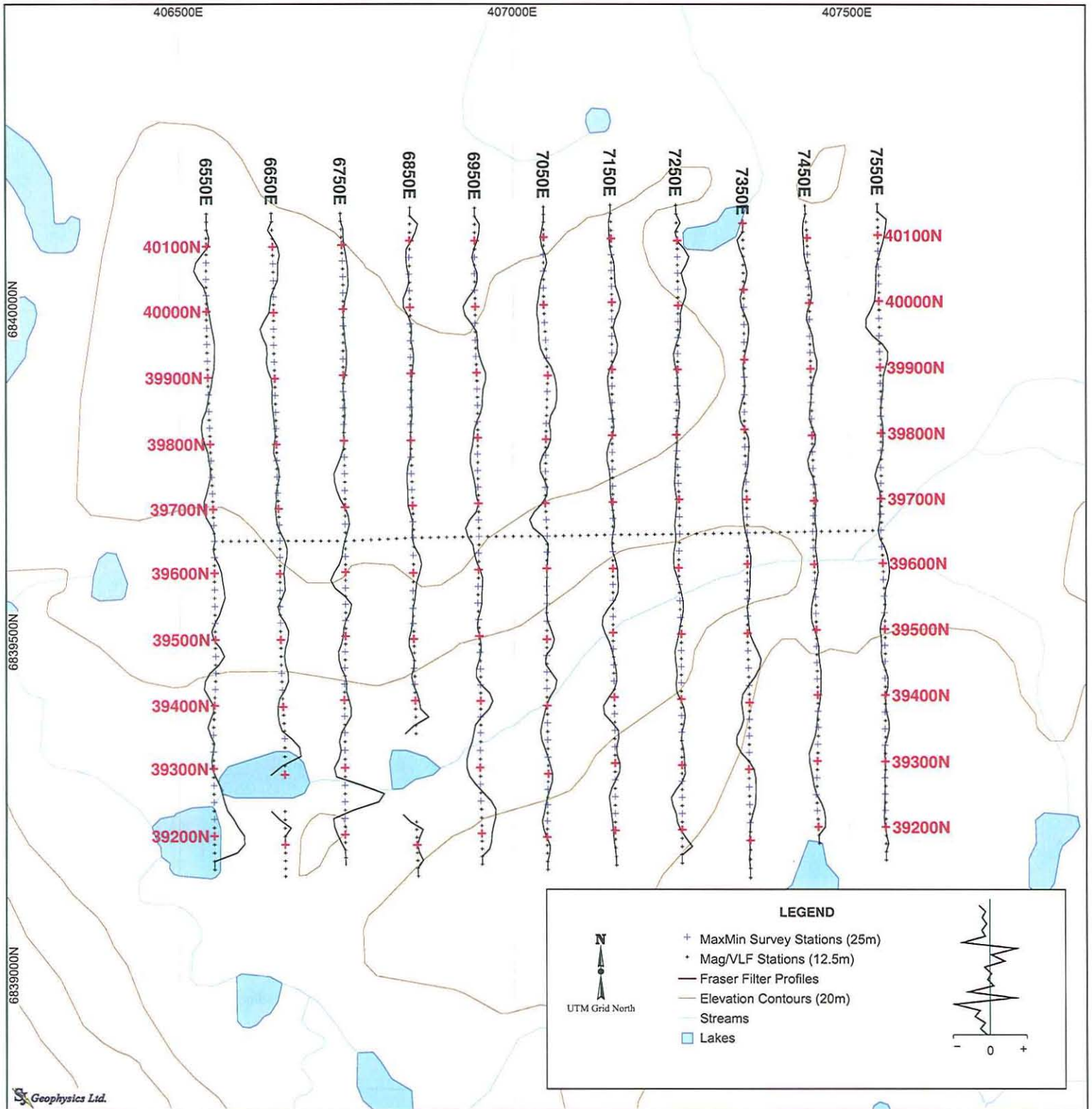
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 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

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
 Box Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





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

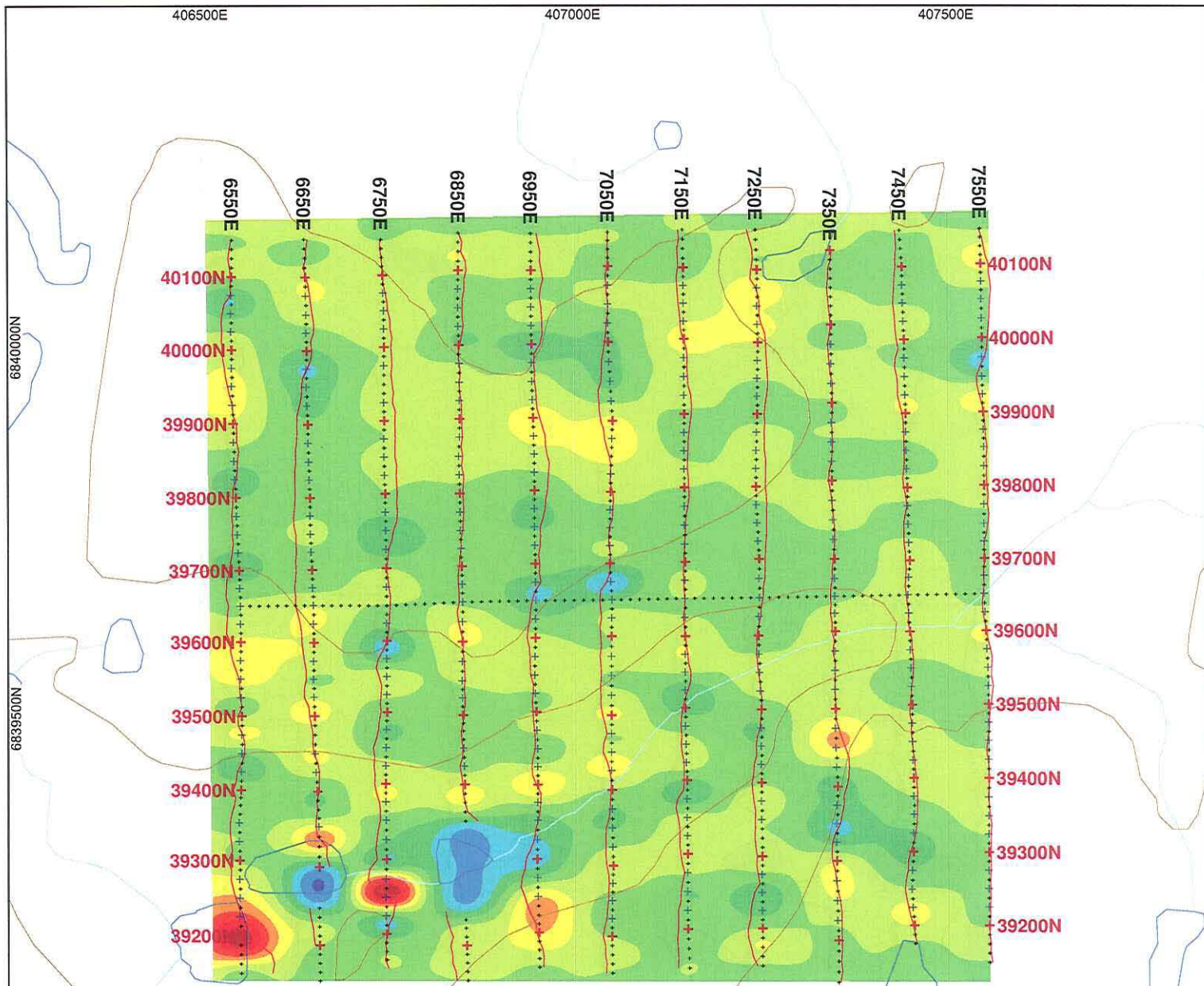
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

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

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Box Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





LEGEND

- + MaxMin Survey Stations (25m)
- * Mag/VLF Stations (12.5m)
- VLF Dip Angle
- Elevation Contours (20m)
- Streams
- Lakes

Fraser Filter	
Red	> 1
Dark Red	0.8 - 1
Red-Orange	0.6 - 0.8
Orange	0.4 - 0.6
Yellow-Orange	0.2 - 0.4
Yellow	0 - 0.2
Light Green	-0.2 - 0
Green	-0.4 - -0.2
Blue-Green	-0.6 - -0.4
Blue	-0.8 - -0.6
Dark Blue	-1 - -0.8
Black	< -1

Geophysics Ltd.

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

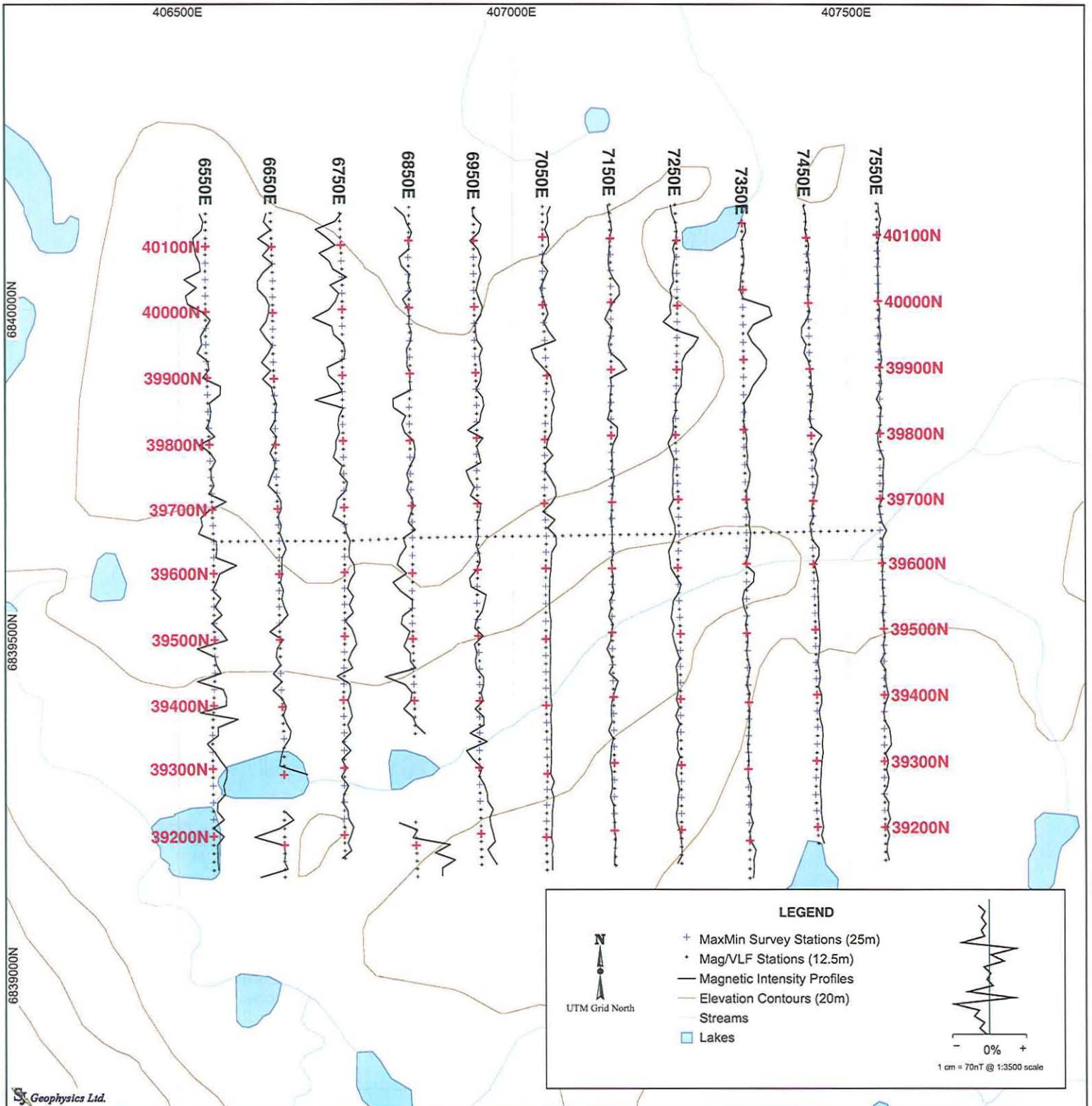
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 Instrumentation: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

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
Box 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

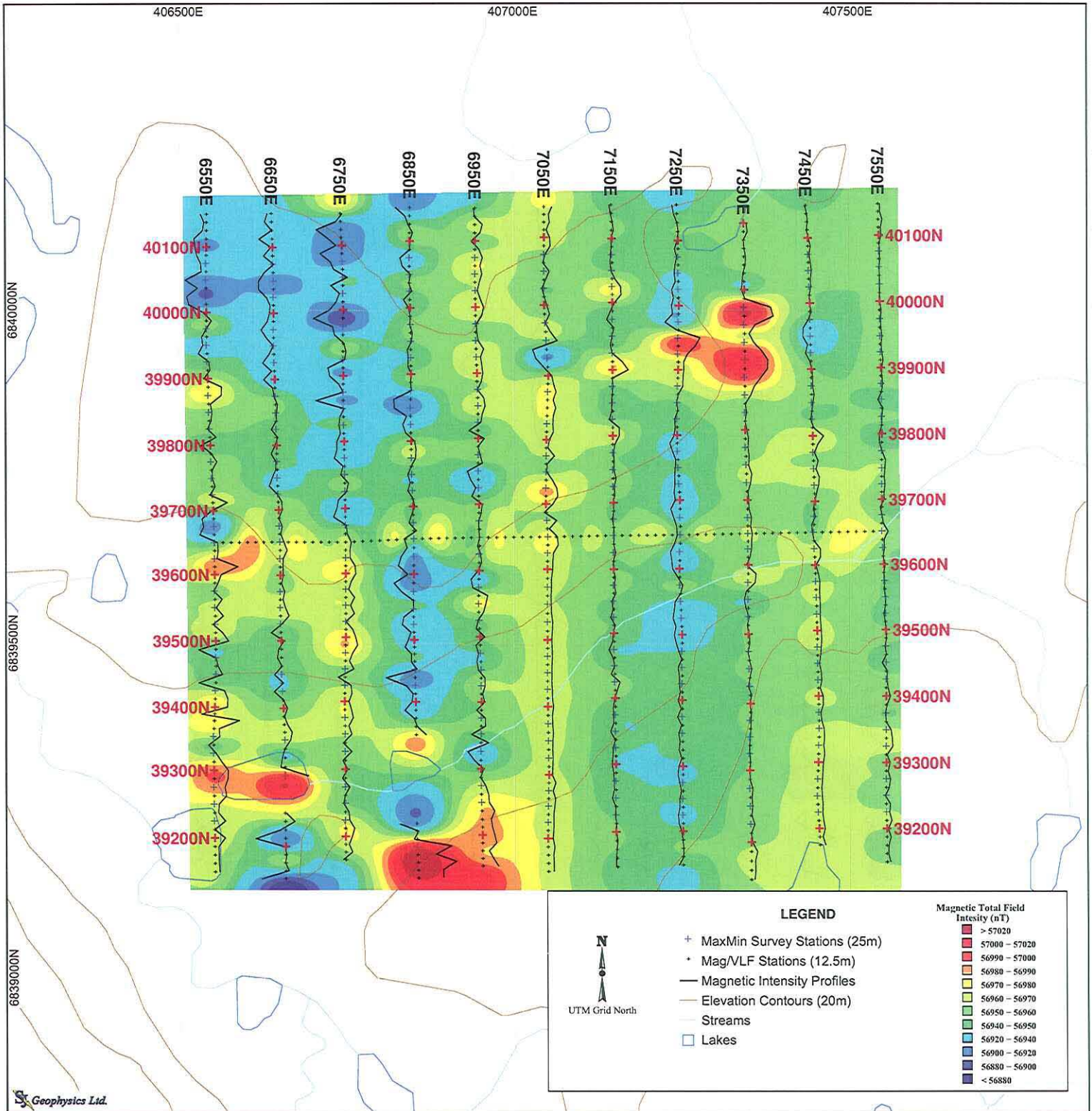
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

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

Yukon Zinc Corporation
 Finlayson Project
 Box Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





Geophysics Ltd.

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 Stacked Profiles Map
Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)

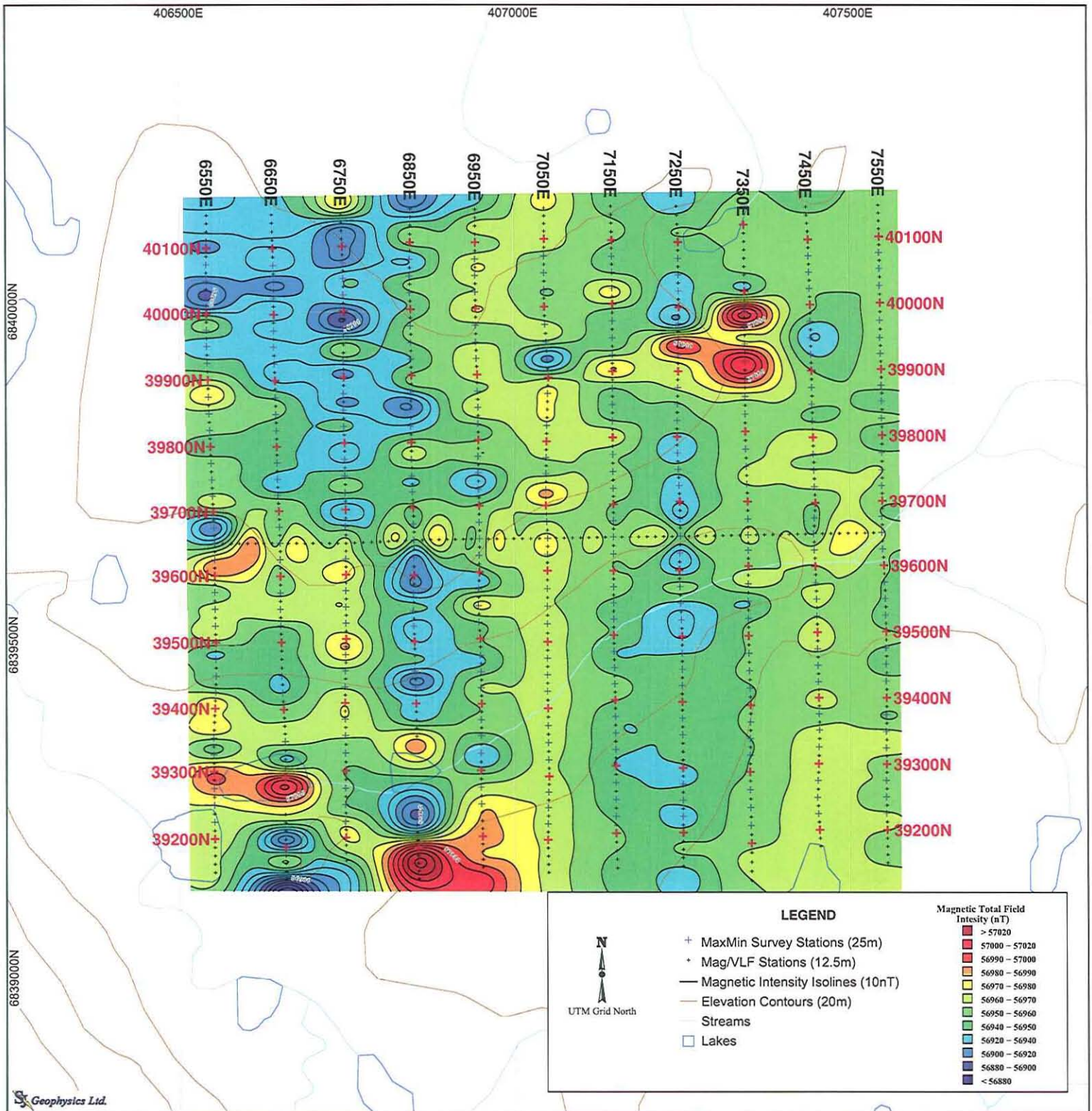
Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

Box Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





Geophysics Ltd.

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

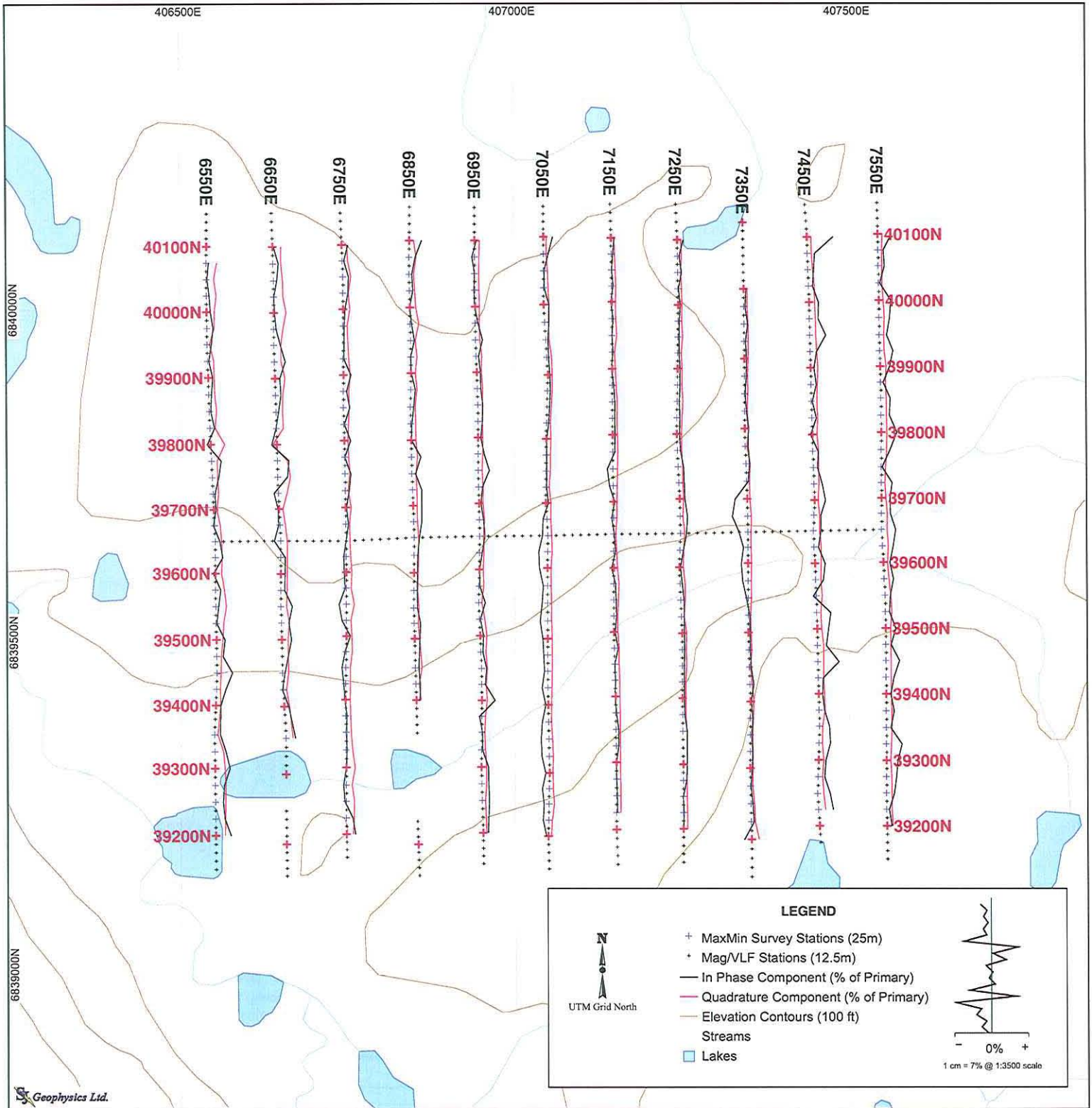
Mapping Information:
 Datum: Nad83
 Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
 Mapping Date: December, 2010

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

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Box Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





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

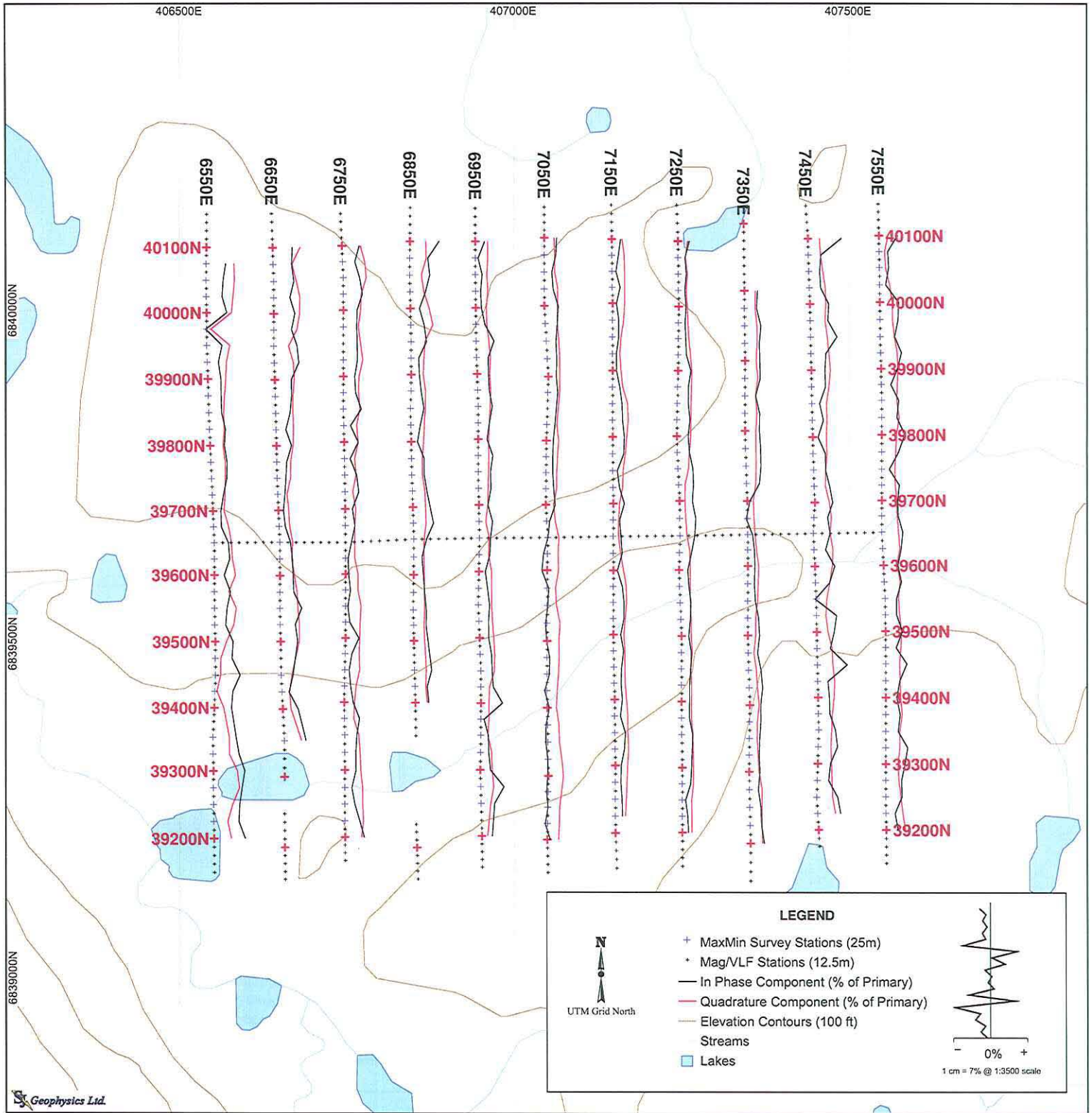
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

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

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



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Box 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: 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: 880 Hz

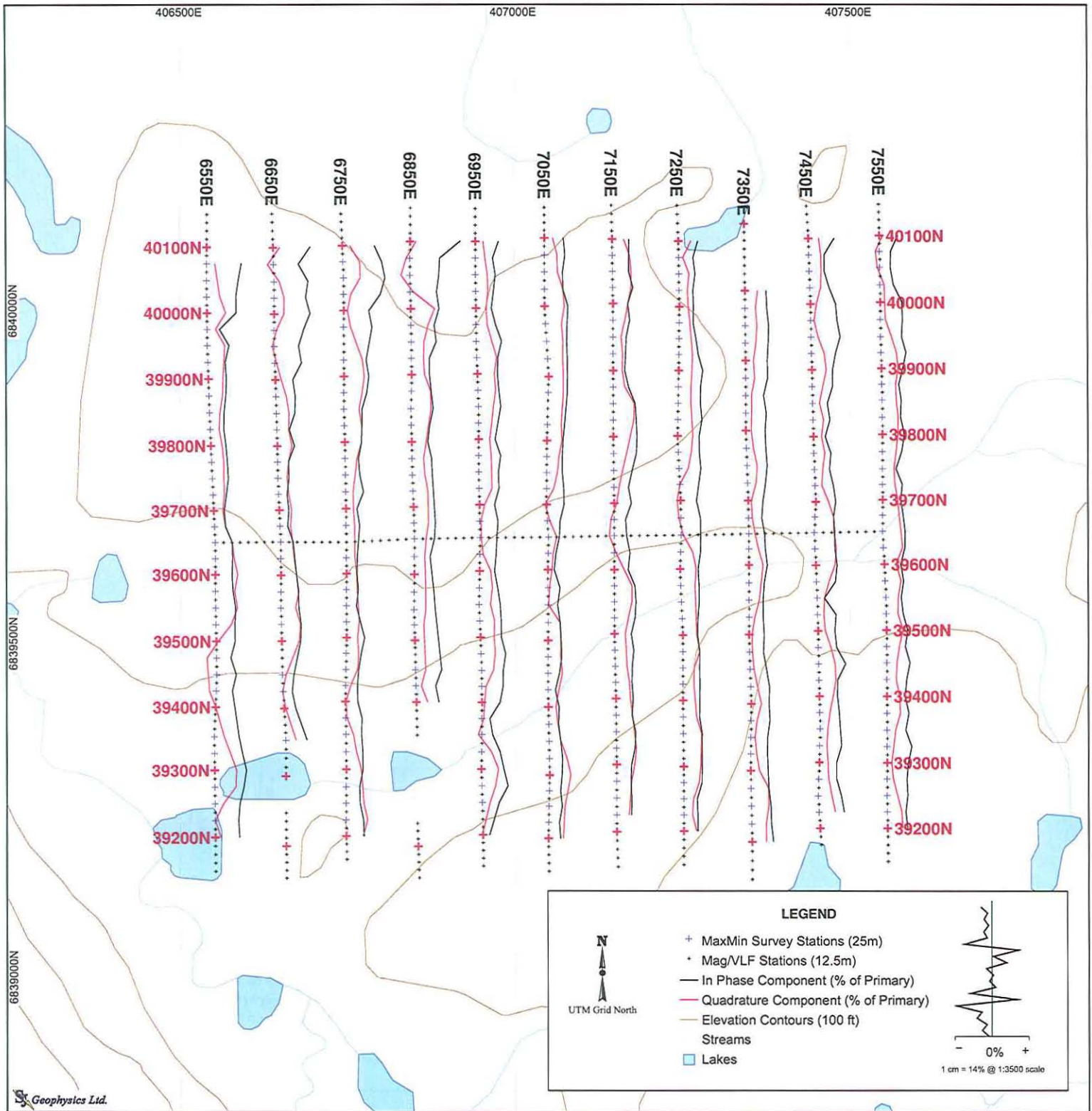


Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

Box Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



Geophysics Ltd.

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

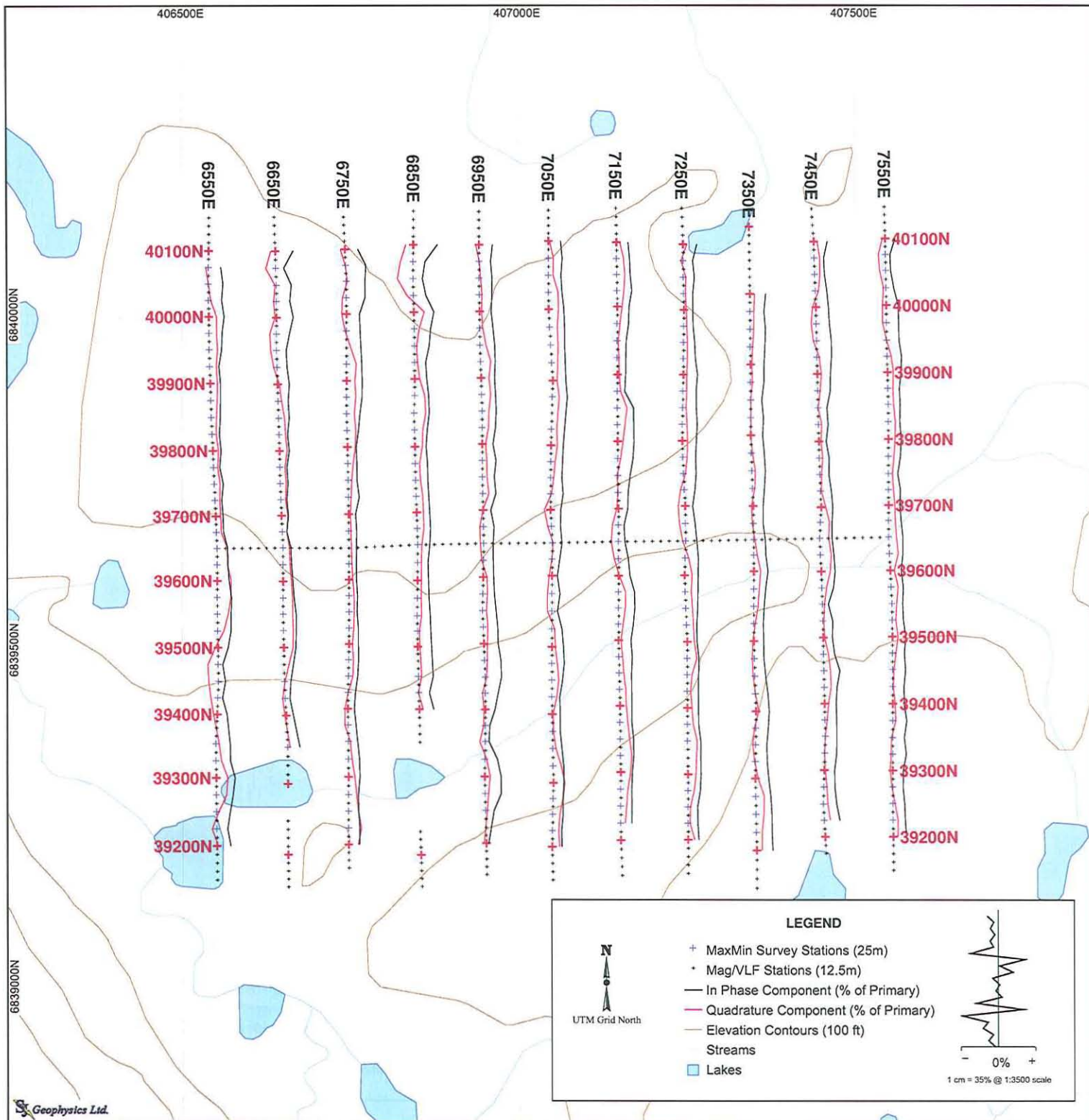
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 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

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: 3520 Hz



Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
 Box Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada



Geophysics Ltd.

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

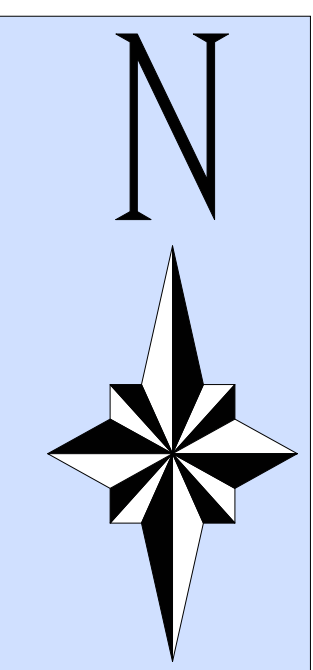
Survey Information:
 Instrumentation: MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System
 Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
 Separation: 100m

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

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
Secondary Magnetic Field (% of Primary)
 Frequency: 7040 Hz

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Finlayson Project
Box Grid
 Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada





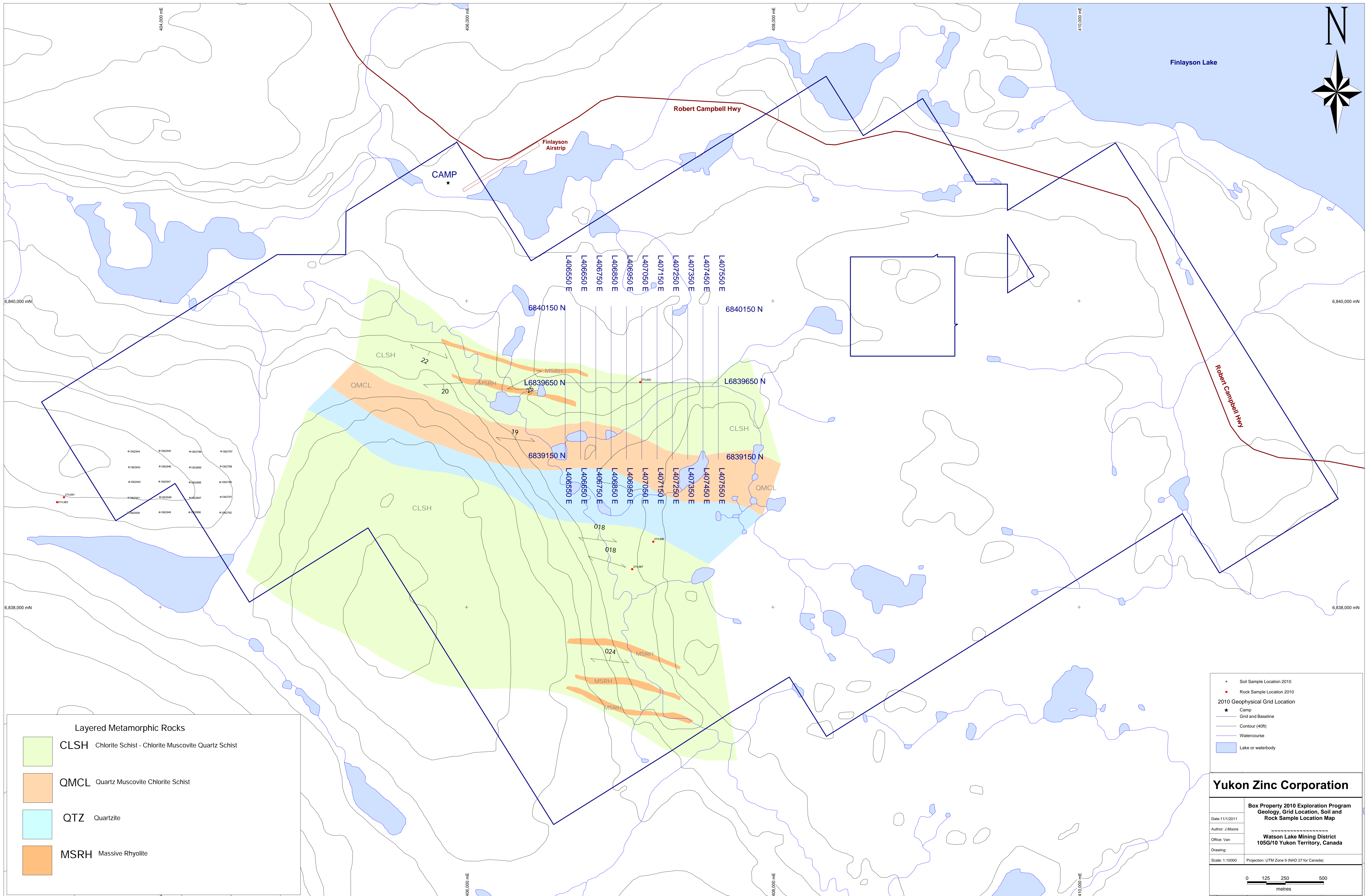
Finlayson Lake

Robert Campbell Hwy

Finlayson Airstrip

CAMP

Robert Campbell Hwy



#1362844	#1362845	#1362846	#1362847
#1362848	#1362849	#1362850	#1362851
#1362852	#1362853	#1362854	#1362855
#1362856	#1362857	#1362858	#1362859
#1362860	#1362861	#1362862	#1362863
#1362864	#1362865	#1362866	#1362867
#1362868	#1362869	#1362870	#1362871
#1362872	#1362873	#1362874	#1362875
#1362876	#1362877	#1362878	#1362879
#1362880	#1362881	#1362882	#1362883
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#1362888	#1362889	#1362890	#1362891
#1362892	#1362893	#1362894	#1362895
#1362896	#1362897	#1362898	#1362899
#1362900	#1362901	#1362902	#1362903
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#1362924	#1362925	#1362926	#1362927
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#1362984	#1362985	#1362986	#1362987
#1362988	#1362989	#1362990	#1362991
#1362992	#1362993	#1362994	#1362995
#1362996	#1362997	#1362998	#1362999

Layered Metamorphic Rocks

- CLSH Chlorite Schist - Chlorite Muscovite Quartz Schist
- QMCL Quartz Muscovite Chlorite Schist
- QTZ Quartzite
- MSRH Massive Rhyolite

- Soil Sample Location 2010
- Rock Sample Location 2010
- 2010 Geophysical Grid Location
- Camp
- Grid and Baseline
- Contour (40ft)
- Watercourse
- Lake or waterbody

Yukon Zinc Corporation

Box Property 2010 Exploration Program
Geology, Grid Location, Soil and
Rock Sample Location Map

Date: 11/1/2011
Author: J. Moore
Office: Van
Drawing:
Scale: 1:10000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 27 for Canada)

0 125 250 500
metres