Assessment Report of

Geology, Geochemistry and Geophysics Work Completed on the League Property Yukon Territory, Canada

July – September, 2010

Claims: League 1-171, 173-202
Watson Lake Mining District

NTS: 105G/ 10

	Central Easting UTM NAD83 Zn 9	Central Northing UTM-NAD83 Zn 9
League Coordinates	407,192.17	6 822, 119.37

March 1st, 2011

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

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

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1. INTRODUCTION

Yukon Zinc Corporation has a 100% interest in the League property which consists of 137 mineral claims that were acquired by an initial staking in 1995 (Figure 1 & 2). Grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and geophysical surveys (magnetics, VLF and EM) were done in the west-central part of the property in 1995 (Wengzynowski, 1996). Follow up work in 1996 included airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys, geological mapping, prospecting, claim surveys, soil sampling, linecutting, ground magnetic and EM surveys, and 1153 m of diamond drilling in six holes (Eaton, 1997). The geophysical report (Power and Lee, 1996) and the report describing drilling and geological mapping (Pigage, 1996) appear as appendices to Eaton, 1997. In 1997 infill soil sampling was done to better define anomalies within the main grid area. Hand pitting was also performed at sample sites which had returned extremely high values for lead and zinc. In 1999, Wengzynowski re-logged core from the League property and recommended continued exploration work in the vicinity of Target K. Despite these recommendations, the 2000 exploration program consisted of soil sampling, geological mapping and prospecting in the vicinity of a strong linear airborne magnetic anomaly and a previously identified lead-zinc soil geochemical anomaly, both situated in the northern part of the claim block (Wengzynowski, 2000). 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 and ground geophysics. Appendix A is a separate report describing the magnetic, VLF and EM survey that were conducted on the property simultaneously and as part of the 2010 exploration program. It includes all plates of the geophysical work.

2. WORK PROGRAM

Recommendations from Wengyznowski's core re-logging efforts in conjunction with the author's re-creation of the 1990's soil, rock and geophysical data in GIS format and also Pigage's mapping work inspired the exploration conducted in 2010. Yukon Zinc Corporation contracted Equity Exploration Ltd. to conduct a directed field program on the League property comprised of geological work 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 and logistics support was completed by the Dan and Joe (Equity). Aviation support and transport was provided by Trans North Helicopters and Alkan air. Linecutters and geology/geophysics crews held their own camps but were conveniently located a hill apart.

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 League property in July, August and September, 2010 (Table 3).

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act. Declared before me at Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia this 1st day of March 2010.

WAGES:	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Project Geologist	43	$ 650.00	$27,950.00	
Prospector	1	$ 475.00	$ 475.00	
Senior Sampler	1	$ 325.00	$ 325.00	
Sampler	1	$ 275.00	$ 275.00	
Mobilization/Demobilization			$ 9,639.37	
Drafting	1	$ 650.00	$ 650.00	
Report Writing	4	$ 650.00	$ 2,600.00	$ 41,914.37
RENTALS	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Camp (mandays)	84	$ 40.00	$ 3,360.00	
Chainsaw	6	$ 30.00	$ 180.00	
Digitizer	0	$ 20.00	$ -	
Field Computer	15	$ 40.00	$ 600.00	
First Aid (Level III)	7	$ 30.00	$ 210.00	
Generator (1kvA)	0	$ 20.00	$ -	
Generator (6.5kvA)	17	$ 35.00	$ 595.00	
Toughbook	1	$ 40.00	$ 40.00	
Truck 1	0	$ 180.00	$ -	
Satphones and Handheld Radios			$ 3,076.73	$ 8,061.73
SUBCONTRACTS	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Fixed Wing (prorated)			$ 4,832.76	
Ground Geophysics (field rental & processing)			$ 5,645.97	
Ground Geophysics			$36,844.54	
Helicopter (including fuel)			$22,620.78	
Helicopter (prorated 500D)			$ 5,702.36	
Linecutting			$51,667.20	$127,313.61
ANALYSES	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Rock Geochem 1	110	$ 26.21	$ 2,883.10	$ 2,883.10
EXPENSES	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Yukon food expenses and expediting				
pro rated per person day for all projects				$ 8,973.46
Equity Exploration Program Management Fees				$189,146.28
12% on expenditures up to $200,000			$22,697.55	$ 22,697.55
TOTAL				$211,843.83

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 League Project 2010 exploration program. Acme is currently registered with ISO 9001:2000 accreditation. This is a global standardization of quality assurance for products and services. Mr. Clarence Leong, a BC Certified Assayer and Acme General Manager supervised the analytical process. Assay certificates from samples reported on in this report are VAN10005095.

4.1 PROCEDURES AND METHODS

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

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

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

Figure 1: League Project location.

5. Property, Location and Access

The League property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude 61 31'N and longitude 130 45'W on NTS map sheet 105G/10 (Figure 1). It is comprised of 137 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.

Camp was located at 406,898 mE and 6,822,556 mN UTM, NAD 83. There are two terraces that are available for camping which can hold up to ten 8x10ft wall tents without significant vegetation clearing. No water is available at this location, however it provided access to all points of the exploration grid from a central location. For water, a bambi bucket system was used and water was acquired from a nearby lake and transported to new garbage buckets for use. A helicopter pad was also cleared proximal to camp on the lower terrace. Helicopter transport from the Finlayson airstrip to the League camp is 19 km flight distance.

Table 1: League Project Claims Information

ClaimName	#	Grant#	Ownership	DateStaked	Expiry	Location
LEAGUE	1	YB59143	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	2	YB59144	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	3	YB59145	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	4	YB59146	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	5	YB59147	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	6	YB59148	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	7	YB59149	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	8	YB59150	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	9	YB59151	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	10	YB59152	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	11	YB59153	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	12	YB59154	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	13	YB59155	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	14	YB59156	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	15	YB59157	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	16	YB59158	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	17	YB59159	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	18	YB59160	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	19	YB59161	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	20	YB59162	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	3/17/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	21	YB60204	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	22	YB60205	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	23	YB60206	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	24	YB60207	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	25	YB60208	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	26	YB60209	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	27	YB60210	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	28	YB60211	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	29	YB60212	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	30	YB60213	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	31	YB60214	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	32	YB60215	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	33	YB60216	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	34	YB60217	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	53	YB60236	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	54	YB60237	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	57	YB60240	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/26/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	59	YB60855	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	60	YB60856	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	61	YB60857	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	62	YB60858	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	63	YB60859	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	64	YB60860	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	65	YB60861	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	66	YB60862	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	67	YB60863	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10

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LEAGUE	94	YB60890	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
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LEAGUE	178	YB61651	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	180	YB61653	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	182	YB61655	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G10
LEAGUE	183	YD60249	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
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LEAGUE	185	YD60251	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
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LEAGUE	190	YD60256	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	191	YD60257	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	192	YD60258	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
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LEAGUE	194	YD60260	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	195	YD60261	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	196	YD60262	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	197	YD60263	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	198	YD60264	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	199	YD60265	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	200	YD60266	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	201	YD60267	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10
LEAGUE	202	YD60268	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/20/2010	2011/07/20	105G10

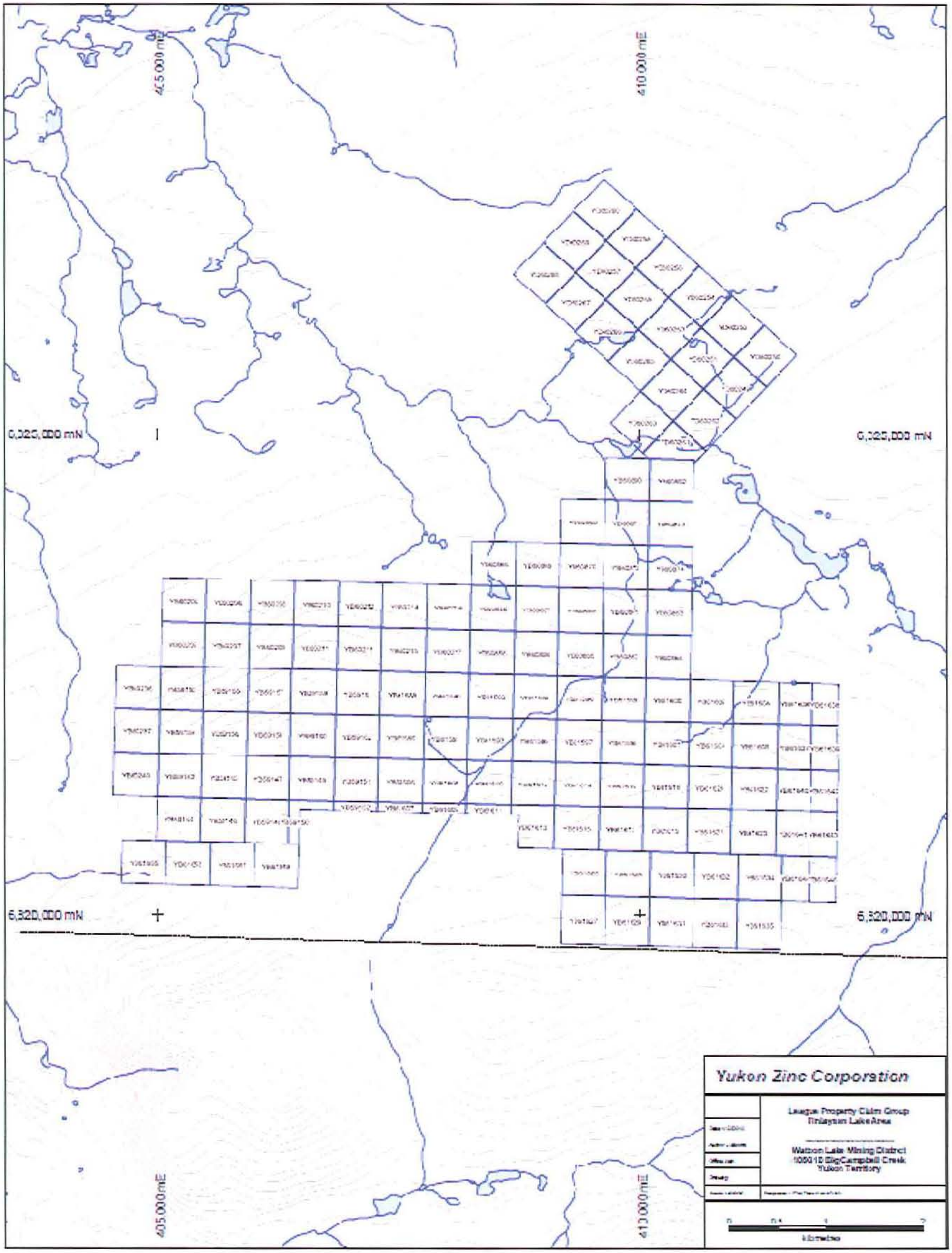

Figure 2: League Property Claims Map

6. GEOMORPHOLOGY

The League property lies 30 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 1100 m in the valley bottom near Big Campbell Creek to 1640 m along ridge crests in the southern 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 1300 m. Steeper slopes (averaging 25°) 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 at 1600 m and less than 5% of the property is above that elevation. 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 League 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).

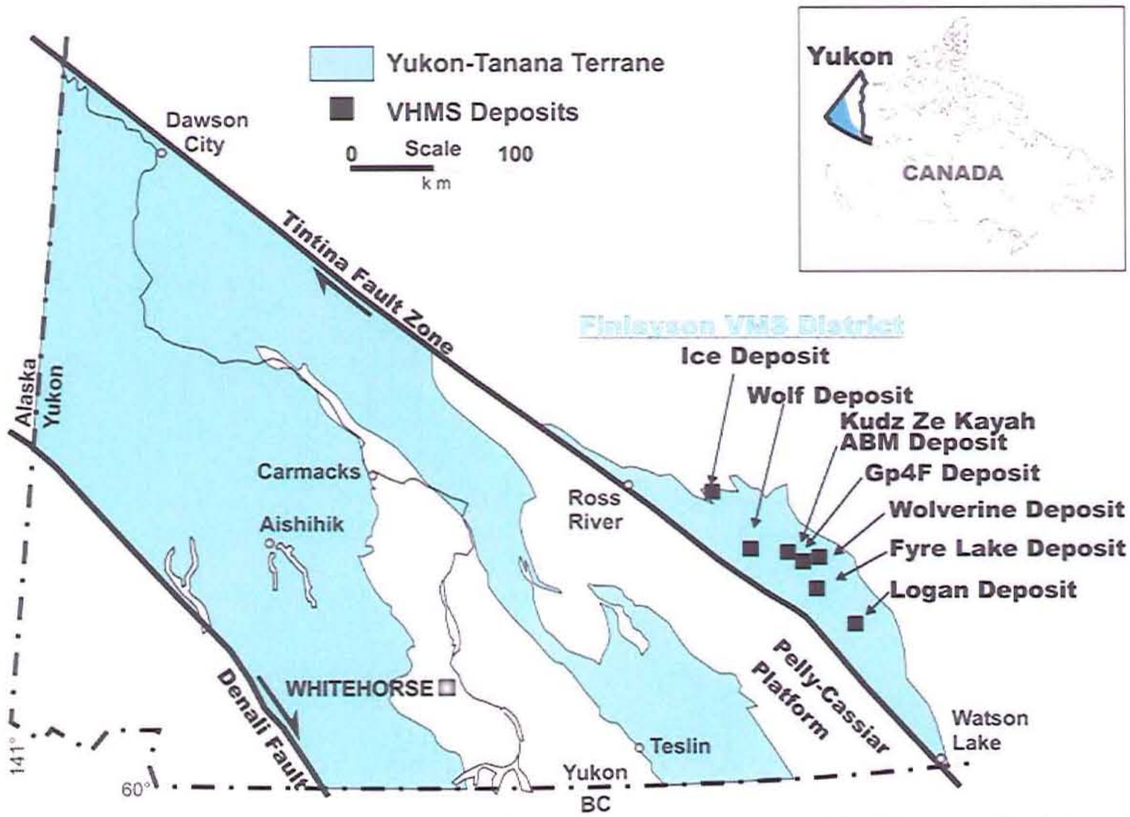

Figure 3: Yukon Tanana Terrane and locations of the major VHMS deposits in the Finlayson district (Piercey, 2001; Murphy and Piercey, 1998, 1999; Murphy et al., 2001).

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 League 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 (meta-porphyry), and thin calcite plagioclase-biotite schist. Interbeds of carbonaceous phyllite are common. Magnetite iron formation occurs locally near the top of the unit in the carbonaceous phyllite and thin felsic schist.

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

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

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

Low angle extensional faults of various magnitudes occur throughout the Finlayson Terrane and in some cases are believed to juxtapose differing sequences. East and northeast trending, steep normal faults are also present. These faults predate the Cretaceous intrusions. The presence of thrust faults in the Finlayson Terrane is somewhat uncertain as there is little surficial evidence to confirm this type of structure (Murphy, 2001).

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 Kudz ze Kayah property are located within the upper portion of this succession. The middle unit, called the Wolverine Succession, consists of carbonaceous argillite, felsic volcanics and high level intrusions, and as well as exhalative carbonate and/or iron oxides. The Wolverine polymetallic VHMS deposit occurs near the base of Wolverine Succession. The upper most unit, called the Campbell Range Succession, is comprised of mafic metavolcanic rocks and wackes. The Campbell Range Succession hosts the Ice VMS deposit (Figure 4).

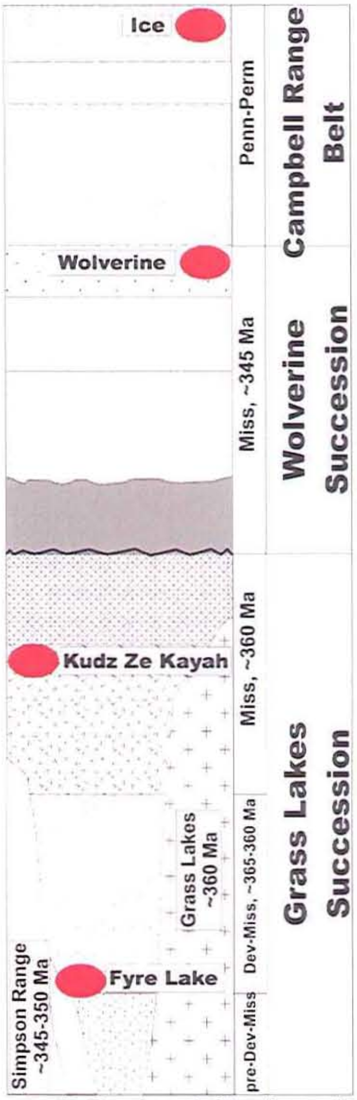

Figure 4: Regional Stratigraphy (after Piercey, 2001).

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 Kudz ze Kayah. It consists of the Wolverine, Lynx and Sable Zones which are hosted by rhyolitic metavolcanics and argillites lying within the footwall rocks of the Money Creek Thrust. The mineralization consists primarily of semi-massive to massive pyrite and sphalerite with varying amounts of galena, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and native gold. The surface expression of the Wolverine Zone is marked by a vegetation kill zone containing weakly malachite stained chlorite schist while the Lynx and Sable Zones are blanketed by glacial till. Based on continuous ore lenses, mineralization and thickness the deposit is divided into three geographical zones called the Wolverine, Saddle, and Lynx zones. Wolverine and Lynx zones are thick massive sulfide lenses generally ranging from 3 metres to 10 metres in true thickness. They are separated by the Saddle zone with thinner massive sulfide, generally ranging from 1 to 4 metres true thickness.

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

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

8. PROPERTY GEOLOGY

8.1 INTRODUCTION

Most of the League 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 diamond drilling was conducted to test soil geochemical and ground geophysical anomalies. Surface mapping and supplemental drill core data identified three geological domains comprised largely of metasedimentary rocks and lesser metavolcanic stratigraphy believed to correlate to Murphy's Units 2 and 3, Fyre Lake and KZK stratigraphy, respectively. Detailed descriptions of this geology are documented in Eaton, 1997 and Wengzynowski, 1998.

Mapping conducted in the north-central part of the claim block in 2000 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 consist of intrusive rocks.

8.2 LITHOLOGY

Outcrop exposures are limited on the League 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.

Pigage (1996) divided the area into three geological domains from south to north. The different domains have been interpreted as separated by faults on the basis of different foliation orientations and geological contacts which are not strictly foliaform in nature. The author gratefully refer's to Pigage's work for 2010 descriptions and continued work on the property. Much of this section is derived from his original notes and report with minor revisions.

The southern domain consists of olive green, massive, pervasively foliated chloritic phyllites; the dominant foliation (S2) dips moderately to gently to the north. Portions of the chloritic phyllites are strongly carbonate altered with development of tan calcite replacing feldspar phenocrysts and occurring within the chloritic groundmass. This unit and domain corresponds with the south geophysical domain as discussed in Power (1996). These phyllites are interpreted to be juxtaposed against the central domain along a northwest trending fault of unknown displacement. This fault zone corresponds with airborne geophysical anomalies (Pigage, 1996).

Regional mapping by Tempelman-Kluit indicates that to the south the chloritic phyllites are underlain by first a laminated marble unit and then a massive, poorly foliated, muscovite-biotite granite intrusion. The granite forms the structural floor of this south domain. The marble and greenstones correlate lithologically with the calcareous sequence and greenstones described for the top of the lower unit in the Yukon-Tanana terrane. The granite is considered to be Cretaceous in age (Pigage, 1996).

The central domain crudely occurs between airborne geophysical conductor axes. Outcrop in this area is extremely poor. All units contain a well developed crenulation cleavage foliation (S2) which dips moderately to the south. Rock scree and float consists dominantly of carbonaceous phyllites and siltstones with lesser interbeds of felsic volcanics, chloritic phyllites, argillaceous limestones, and pale cream quartzites. The sequence of units is most similar to the middle unit of the the Yukon-Tanana terrane.

One poorly foliated feldspar-quartz porphyry plug was encountered in the central domain immediately south of the area of 1996 drilling. Exposures consist entirely of float and subcrop. The intrusion is roughly circular in plan. Feldspar and quartz phenocrysts up to 2 cm across occur in a light grey to off white fine grained groundmass.

The north domain contains the 1996 drill holes and also a multi element geochemical anomaly situated north of the drillholes which was the focus of the 2010 program. The domain consists dominantly of olive green chloritic phyllites with interbedded felsic volcanics, and mafic to felsic volcaniclastics. The lowermost portions of the deeper drill holes pass from this volcanic package into moderately carbonaceous, thinly bedded, calcareous phyllites. This entire sequence of felsic volcanics, mafic volcanics, and calcareous phyllites correlates most closely with the uppermost part of the lower unit in the Yukon-Tanana terrane. In terms of North American stratigraphy it is most correlative with Kechika Group. The greenstone in the north domain is considered equivalent to the greenstone in the south domain. Mineral assemblages consistently contain muscovite-chlorite+quartz. Biotite is not present in the metamorphosed sediments and volcanics. Mafic assemblages contain chlorite-actinolite. These different mineral assemblages are indicative of lower to medium greenschist facies metamorphism.

The north domain contains most of the soil geochemical anomalies, which have not been drill tested. Comparison of the soil anomaly locations with the detailed geology confirms that the soil anomalies are associated with felsic volcanic units.

8.3 SLMS

Rock type SLMS consists of thinly bedded, medium to dark grey, calcareous phyllite. Very dark grey variants of this unit have been logged in drill core as GRMS (graphitic mudstone). Bedding is defined by the regular alternation of off-white to pale grey calcareous, quartzose siltstone with medium to dark grey, carbonaceous phyllite on a scale of 1-10 cm. Phyllite interbeds contain muscovite and chlorite but no biotite. Typically the unit contains abundant round to sausage shaped limestone nodules or concretions; rarely it contains black chert nodules. Fossils were not noted. Large pyrite grains are disseminated sparsely in this unit.

The unit is interbedded with MSAD, PHAD, MSRH, VCAD, and VCDC units. It forms thicker intersections in the lowermost parts of several of the drill holes. An exposure of this unit was found in the northern part of the 2010 grid area, in addition to the float found in frost boils. Its location is largely due to interpretation of geophysical surveys and drill hole intersections. Structurally the unit has a distinctive crenulation cleavage fabric found in drill core and also in the field. The dominant foliation is defined by pressure solution stripes consisting of micas and carbonaceous material. Bedding within the striping defines small microlithons outlining the folding with the carbonaceous opaque stripes being subparallel to axial planes of the microlithons (Pigage, 1996).

8.4 MSAD Mafic Volcanic

Medium green, pervasively foliated, fine grained volcanic is recorded in previous drillholes as andesites. Commonly they are calcareous with white to tan calcite both disseminated in the matrix and forming replacements for former feldspar phenocrysts. MSAD is massive and does not display bedding features. Marginal contacts with the enclosing phyllites are generally sharp. Because of the presence of large volumes of volcaniclastics on the property (see below), it is assumed that the MSAD represents flows rather than dykes or sills.

Detailed petrography indicates MSAD contains small plagioclase phenocrysts in a well foliated matrix of actinolite, epidote, plagioclase, and chlorite, with minor lenses of leucoxene and pyrite. Primary minerals have all been metamorphosed to an assemblage indicative of lower greenschist facies. Calcite locally forms replacement patches of other minerals.

Whole rock analyses completed by Pigage (1996) are consistent with MSAD actually being subalkaline basalt rather than andesite. Textures from some of the petrographic samples suggest the presence of tuffs locally. The field description for this unit does mention the presence of muscovite alteration locally. Muscovite and carbonate altered variants of this unit have been recorded as AXAD. The unit AXAD will be further discussed below.

8.5 AXAD Altered Mafic Volcanic

Payne (1996) describes AXAD rocks as metamorphosed felsic tuffs or felsic volcanics. Pigage (1996) wrote that petrography consists of K-feldspar crystals in a foliated groundmass consisting of muscovite (sericite) with lesser feldspar, leucoxene, and quartz. Whole rock analyses of AXAD have compositions consistent with rhyolites. Formation of the AXAD unit from MSAD would require extensive metasomatism of many elements in and out of the unit, including potassium, silica, and iron. This unit was not recognized in the field in 2010. Instead, some of the units that were mapped as AXAD in previous drill core, actually would have intersected AXRH which was found in outcrops. DH96-02 would have intersected altered MSRH.

8.6 PHAD Mafic Volcanic

Locally the MSAD unit is porphyritic with 1-2cm white feldspar phenocrysts forming up to 25 percent of the unit. Typically the feldspar phenocrysts are strongly aligned within the foliation forming a well developed lineation. In outcrop it is often difficult to readily differentiate PHAD from MSAD. The porphyritic PHAD units are not extensive and cannot readily be correlated between drill holes or between drill holes and surface outcrops. The only exposure mapped at surface occurs on line 56+00 and 57+00 just north of the baseline, Pigage (1996) possibly found other outcrops or this is the same area as described in his report.
The one sample of PHAD submitted for petrography is described as a dacite crystal- lithic tuff (Payne, 1996). Analysis by Pigagae (1997) indicated that it has an intermediate to more felsic composition. Some of these units are most probably tuffs rather than porphyritic flows.

8.7 GRCH

GRCH consists of dark grey to black, very hard, noncalcareous chert and/or siltstone. Carbonaceous opaques occur as pressure solution stripes within a massive hard matrix. The unit locally contains 1-10 mm thick white quartz veins. Medium grey variants have been recorded as MSCH. This unit was intersected only in the upper portion of hole LG96-06. Mapping by Wengynowski (1996) labeled this unit argillite. It occurs in the central geological domain. It is considered to be younger in age than the unit SLMS which occurs in the north geological domain.

8.8 MSRH Felsic Volcanic

Surface mapping and drill intersections indicate that the rhyolite is totally enclosed within the basalts. Minor phenocrysts of plagioclase and K-feldspar and spheroidal patches of quartz are contained in a matrix dominated by K-feldspar intergrown with quartz (Payne, 1996). Plagioclase phenocrysts are replaced by K-feldspar and quartz. Muscovite occurs as scattered grains defining the dominant foliation. In outcrop the unit MSRH consists of hard, aphanitic, dark to medium grey, noncalcareous rhyolite. Locally it contains numerous small black amygdules. AXRH is the foliated muscovite and sericite altered version of MSRH.

In the area close to the centre of the 2010 grid, there is an zone of rhyolite that has multiple generation, randomly oriented quartz veins. In one instance extensive fractures within the rhyolite are also infilled with fine pyrite and locally fine galena. Manganese oxide dendrites are locally common along fracture surfaces. Pigage, (1996) thought that this deformation was due to its more competent, less ductile behaviour during deformation. However, in 2010, several rocks that were weakly foliated and then brecciated thought that this localized area of might be due to a collapsed area in the rhyolite dome vs late deformation. This theory was further augmented that there is a mineral infilling fractured areas, which has a foamy or sponge like texture, this mineral was scraped out and sent for XRD analysis at Acme Analytical. The analysis returned that this mineral was an alteration product of albite. This unit of MSRH could be further broken into:

- Rhyolite Breccia - Generally described as weakly foliated rhyolite, aphanitic, light to dark grey in colour, often bleached or white clay altered in appearance, sericite developed on foliation planes. Cross cut by multiple generations of quartz veining 1mm to 5cm in size and rhyolite brecciated in texture. Fracture infilled areas of grey foam or frothy textured albite. Discrete veins, blebs or crystals of galena found in brecciated rhyolitic rocks. Pyrite disseminated, blebs or on fracture faces, manganese coating on surface of rock.

8.9 AXRH Muscovite +/- Sericite Altered Felsic Volcanic

AXRH is the foliated muscovite and sericite altered version of MSRH. With strong muscovite alteration, the rhyolites have become +/- sericite +/- muscovite +/- quartz schists. Mariposite occurs within the altered rhyolites as scattered bright green grains visible primarily on the dominant foliation surface. Muscovite alteration of the basalts is largely restricted to those units proximal to the MSRH rhyolite units. Locally quartz "eyes" occur within the muscovite-rich matrix.

Future detailed mapping of this unit and its alteration would be very beneficial in delimiting area that could potentially hold mineralization. This unit could be further broken into:

- Sericite-Muscovite +/-Quartz Schist - The schist unit is tan to yellow to grey and weathers to thin platy slabs and chips. It is composed of sericite and lesser muscovite.
- Quartz Phyric Rhyolite - Quartz phyric rhyolite is identical to the aphyric unit but contains between 2 and 15% clear quartz augen ranging from 1 to 2.5 mm in diameter and exhibiting aspect ratios between 1.5 and 3 to 1.
- Aphyric Rhyolite - Aphyric rhyolite is of similar colour to the schist but weathers to thicker (10 to 30 cm) planar slabs. It is thinly foliated and contains abundant sericite developed along foliation planes.

Overall, pyrite is generally present within the muscovite altered rhyolites and basalts as disseminated grains within sparse discrete bands and lenses of white vein quartz up to 5 cm thick. Typically the quartz veins are less than 2 cm in thickness. Total amount of pyrite was generally less than 5% (by volume). Locally these sulphide-quartz bands also contain visible galena and sphalerite. A small subcrop(?) was discovered in 2010 that contained bands of sphalerite which included silver, lead, and copper values. Pigage (1996) reported that chalcopyrite and magnetite was not readily noted. In 2010, disseminated sub-angular magnetite crystals were found in outcrop at the west end of the grid in a small seasonal pond depression in rhyolites. These new discoveries will be discussed in the mineralization section in detail.

8.10 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. Pigage (1996) reported subcrop exposures exhibited foliation that trends roughly northwest and dip gently to the northeast between 10 and 35°. Crenulation cleavage and minor kink bands are developed in some sericite rich schists. Examination of airphotos from the map area identified a strong prominent northwest trending structural lineament cutting across stratigraphy in the northwestern portion of the property.

All units on the League property contain a dominant gently to moderately dipping foliation. In most locations and drill core the foliation is a pervasive slaty cleavage (Pigage, 1996). In some outcrops and drill core the foliation forms a closely spaced crenulation cleavage with muscovite and chlorite defining microlithons between foliation planes. The crenulation cleavage is most readily developed within the calcareous phyllites (SLMS) because the siltstone interbeds readily display the microlithon texture. Fe!sic volcanics poorly display the dominant foliation and typically break on irregularly oriented fracture surfaces. This dominant foliation is considered to be the S2 foliation surface and is correlated with the D2 deformation. Evidence for the earlier D1 deformation is present only in the microlithons. No macroscopic folds were noted during the field mapping. SO bedding-S2 intersections were not seen in outcrop (Pigage, 1996).

Measured S2 foliations in the vicinity of the drill program dip gently to the east. For twenty measurements the mean foliation is 025/23 SE (Pigage, 1996). S0 bedding is assumed to be crudely coincident with the S2 foliation. In detail however, the bedding is seen to be incompletely transposed into the foliation (Pigage, 1996).

Several of the geophysical VLF-HLEM conductor axes are interpreted as late(?), steep faults. Displacement directions and extents along the faults could not be determined from field studies as yet.

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. Kudz ze 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 League property (~500 samples), the following significant anomalous values are noted in Table 2.

Element	Detection Limit	Mean	Max
Copper ppm	>1	29	170
Lead ppm	>2	112	6060
Zinc	>8	216	3420
Gold	Not always assayed……..		310
Silver	>0.2	2	16.8
Arsenic	>2	47	672
Mercury	>1	2	3
Antimony	>2	2	18

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

The anomalous values are generally coincident with the felsic volcanic stratigraphy units RHMS, AXRH and its subunits. These anomalies are detailed in the mineralization section.

10. Mineralization and Recommendations

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

10.1 Target K

Target K represents a large multi-element geochemical anomaly situated within a felsic volcanic stratigraphy. In 1996, Amerok Geosciences conducted a wide space EM and VLF geophysical survey on north south oriented cutlines. This survey was successful in that it found several conductors, only one received preliminary drill testing. The 1990's cutline grid is largely overgrown, and few pickets remain. The data was created in grid coordinates, and accuracy of the location data is questionable. Old trenches and pits were easier to locate due to their size. The multi-element anomaly is roughly coincident with one of Amerok's conductors and was therefore of interest for this program.

Much of the rock sampling and prospecting was derived from float grab samples, however it is thought to be locally derived and proximal to source. Two significant types of mineralization were found within the RHMS unit. One is within the localized Rhyolite Breccia and the other within the Sericite-Muscovite-Quartz Schist (AXRH) unit.

10.2 Target K Rhyolite Breccia Mineralization

Adjacent to the AXRH is a zone that has been assigned a general mapping boundary, limited to outcrop areas of brecciated rhyolite. This area is interpreted as being a collapsed area in the rhyolite dome. This area has a geochemical signature of having a higher galena found in samples and corresponding geochemical signature. This general area is a high value target and warrants further exploration work. Brecciated rhyolites found outside of the dashed area should be followed up on as well. Samples that are rhyolite breccias with significant geochemical values are listed in the below table including quartz vein 985109 select sample.

SampleID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
985096	1.37	0.01	2.79	12.87	>10000	54	41.06	0.0997	320.5	16.87	1362
985164	1.16	0.19	1.07	8.27	>10000	2002.7	22.167	0.0175	19.4	20.58	516
985165			1.97	10.95	4276.48	152	8.128	0.0256	64.7	9.48	442
985163			1.88	3.26	3292.66	144	8.477	0.0429	58.3	9.83	847
985084			0.95	7.21	2388.46	74.8	4.435	0.0529	22	4.47	162
985101			1.21	3.3	1905.58	30.4	7.842	0.0569	28.1	3.55	320
985162			1.41	6.78	1476.55	12.2	14.726	0.4792	44.5	11.78	451
985108			1.85	8.54	1258.71	77.8	3.7	0.0747	88.2	7.19	147
985157			1.63	10.09	1152.72	37.6	2.561	0.0127	23.6	2.91	368
985168			2.3	2.43	1098.49	76.1	4.24	0.0112	12.6	2.46	28
985100			1.58	3.18	1087.3	37.8	2.128	0.0113	31.1	2.85	244
985082			3.07	3.21	797.17	55.1	1.241	0.0375	16.6	2.34	221
985171			0.89	9.78	738.78	36.6	3.889	0.0051	15.3	1.3	82
985083			1.64	2.06	679.9	87.5	2.068	0.0071	19.7	2.57	122
985085			3.24	4.14	672.1	25.6	5.291	0.0198	76	5.24	194
985161			1.35	2.11	640.94	9.4	2.908	0.0297	74.5	4.61	629
985057			0.97	4.1	598.93	28.8	1.386	0.0024	9.8	2.28	31
985169			0.95	7.5	583.45	157.5	1.882	0.0025	9	1.12	273
985078			1.6	1.72	522.81	31.8	1.076	0.007	17	1.45	55
985160			0.95	10.18	452.38	2264.6	1.023	0.0048	21.7	2.08	966
985052			1.51	8.97	258.26	90.9	1.497	0.0193	172.5	4.47	106
985079			1.25	4.71	196.8	1021.2	0.985	0.0062	30.3	2.12	109
985005			1.26	10.56	140.22	80.5	2.416	0.0139	37.1	4.9	207
985054			1.18	3.27	108.63	32.7	1.232	0.0069	51	3.46	549
985091			1.63	1.9	46.69	7.3	1.011	0.0051	31.8	2.22	238
985104			1.35	10.58	38.66	82.8	2.117	0.0199	49.5	2.25	168
985087			3.66	3.29	37.61	98	1.309	0.0059	49.3	2.14	66
985094			1.73	2.83	24.1	8.4	1.051	0.0033	20.7	0.94	148
985103			1	2.44	17.29	1015.3	0.2	0.0027	5.8	0.57	269
985001			1.02	5.42	939.69	69.6	3.65	0.0244	43.5	3.71	205
985109	1.08	0.01	0.25	4.33	>10000	31.7	40.61	0.004	3.6	15.15	89

10.3 TARGET K SERICITE-MUSCOVITE-QTZ SCHIST MINERALIZATION

Prospecting was conducted in the areas of significant 1990s soil samples presented in Table 4. The source of this mineralization in soil needed to be found.

1990's Soil Sample	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
A9743367	10.4	32	6060	548
A9529696	3.6	55	1195	1220
A9621350	2.4	58	642	796
A9529696	2	47	460	1200
A9743367	1.2	61	420	1230
A9529696	0.6	106	182	1570

Table 4: Soil Sampling Results from the 1990's in localized area.

A sericitized schist called the Sphalerite Showing was found on the west side of line 54+00 and north of the base line at 406,212mE and 6,822,697mN (NAD83). Float Grab samples that were taken from this area are include 985059 to 985070. These samples have up to 12.01% Zn, 0.39% Pb and 4.49g/t Au. SJ Geophysics delimited a conductor (C1) just 60m south of this showing. Drilling through the conductor and underneath this Sphalerite Showing area is warranted to find the source of this mineralization. Encouraging results from all sericite-muscovite-quartz schists on the League Property are below in table 4.

Sample ID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
985008	0.03	12.01	1.32	8.34	279.09	>10000	1.32	0.0022	2.4	6.81	41587
985059	0.04	10.96	1.34	9.54	401.48	>10000	1.464	0.0013	4.6	6.59	38031
985066	0.39	8.4	21.34	46.42	3881.39	>10000	5.042	0.0056	13.9	6.19	27535
985070	0.18	5.86	7.58	14.65	1736.93	>10000	4.494	0.0014	0.3	3.92	21286
985067	0.11	5.12	8.05	5.78	956.58	>10000	2.602	0.0014	0.9	2.71	15503
985062	0.02	3.95	9.23	23.25	193.04	>10000	0.699	0.0006	9.2	3.14	14179
985060	0.05	3.27	3.51	12.52	431.75	>10000	0.997	0.0008	16.3	1.68	10466
985064	0.01	3.26	2.81	33.97	36.53	>10000	0.512	0.0008	4.9	1.39	9979
985061	0.02	2.97	9.76	22.94	219.2	>10000	0.672	0.0003	14.3	1.56	9654
985068	0.1	2.84	83.04	37.13	918.18	>10000	2.48	0.0011	5.1	2.67	14828
985063	0.03	2.61	26.24	29.76	222.2	>10000	0.73	0.0003	20.4	0.9	8457
985065	0.07	2.02	2.99	4.3	558.01	>10000	0.895	0.0002	41.6	1.51	7228
985006			0.57	5.47	30.64	83.3	0.335	0.0012	25.2	0.74	28
985009			0.54	34.05	39.91	931.2	0.186	0.0008	27.6	1.42	78
985069			3.31	15.78	617.43	9883.6	1.1	0.0002	1.1	1.2	2435
985105			1.98	2.57	24.04	85.6	0.328	0.0065	30.5	1.01	30
985170			0.54	42.21	16.1	121.4	0.643	0.0004	29.2	0.54	12
985176			1.95	1.86	64.67	41.3	0.888	0.0155	16	1.81	36
985181			0.85	0.49	10.55	0.3	0.854	0.0016	22.6	1.56	113
985182			2.8	1.65	30.16	28.4	0.947	0.0124	29.8	3.64	47
985183			1.75	1	16.17	4.5	0.409	0.0015	18.9	1.17	14
985184			2.04	1.53	19	7.6	0.945	0.0025	35.7	1.93	27
985166			1.11	9.3	6866.02	5485.7	15.731	0.0132	26.3	14.97	2817
985173			1.19	6.61	939.74	146.5	1.597	0.0171	15.1	2.42	232

10.4 Westward Extension – Five Hole Showing

At the baseline and the very western end of the grid, the continuation of the felsic volcanic sequence was mapped and the area prospected. There was significant pyritization disseminated and in laminated sheets interpreted to be distal mineralization. Visible <2mm angular galena crystals were found in one of the samples. The results are significant enough to continue work in the area. It is recommended that cutline grid extension and soil sampling on a 25m spacing basis would focus continued exploration efforts in this area and further west.

10.5 SOUTHEASTWARD EXTENSION

At the corner of Tie Line 7000N and L6800E prospecting resulted in creek float sample 985156. This rock was a labeled a lapilli tuff that had quartz eye's in a fine chloritized mafic groundmass. This mineralized quartz phyric mafic volcanic is mineralized with pyrite, pyhrrotite, and chalcopyrite crystals either disseminated or encrusting the mafic minerals. A zinc in soil anomaly lies in this area and also a conductor from previous geophysical work by Amerok geosciences. Thorough creek prospecting and extension of the current exploration grid is warranted in this area to enable additional efforts.

10.6 OTHER EXPLORATION WORK

The felsic stratigraphy is productive in preliminary exploration work. Geologic mapping of the property at a 1:50,000 scale utilizing, airphotos, airborne geophysics, satellite imagery and fieldwork is recommended. In addition, well placed soil reconnaissance sampling at a 400 to 500 metre line spacing across the property would enable faster delineation of best stratigraphy for exploration work. Follow up of previous regional soil sampling across the property with small 50m line spacing and 25m sample intervals is recommended.

11. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The League Property is largely underlain by the Kudz ze 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

A property reconnaissance level of soil geochemistry on 400-500m spaced lines on a north south azimuth is recommended. In addition, there are several areas of coincident soil anomalies and conductors that from previous 1990's reconnaissance sampling and the 1996 airborne geophysical survey that warrant additional soil sampling and prospecting. Additional mapping and prospecting field work is required over the League Property. Utilizing air photos, satellite imagery, airborne geophysics and field investigation, a property wide 1:50 000 geology map should be constructed.

11.2 FOCUSED EXPLORATION

A 2011 program of cutline grid extension and geochemical sampling to the west and south east is highly recommended. Completion of this work will expand potentially favourable stratigraphy in the Five Hole Showing area and westward and also the area southeastward of the quartz phyric mafic volcanic 985156. Mapping and prospecting the entire grid and expansions is necessary to delimit areas that have higher mineralization potential.

11.3 FOLLOW UP GEOPHYSICS AND DRILLING

Deeper electromagnetic (EM) geophysical methods could be utilized where the C1 to C5 surface conductors has been found with or without coincident surface geochemistry. Processing the 2010 Mag-VLF and EM geophysical data in detail and utilizing it to its full exploration potential would be cost effective exploration work. Lastly, an initial diamond drilling campaign under the C1 conductor as recommended by SJ Geophysics and also crosscutting stratigraphy under the mineralized float Sphalerite Showing at Line 54+00.

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

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Appendix A

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.

1020 Cordova St. East Vancouver BC V6A 4A3 Canada

www.acmelab.com

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

Submitted By:	Jill Moore
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	September 28, 2010
Report Date:	October 26, 2010
Page:	1 of 5

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	1637-League
Shipment ID:	RFA 09-30-2010
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	110

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

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

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

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
7AR	15	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	0.4	Completed	VAN
R200-250	110	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	110	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	30	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

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

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

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.

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: **Yukon Zinc Corporation**
701 - 475 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 2B3 Canada

Project: 1637-League
Report Date: October 26, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	7AR	7AR	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Pb	Zn	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	Unit	%	%	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.01	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
I985001	Rock			1.80	1.02	5.42	939.7	69.6	3650	1.1	0.7	74	0.78	43.5	0.9	24.4	12.1	14.9	0.51	3.71	0.93
I985002	Rock			0.93	1.15	2.08	191.0	71.8	874	5.0	3.4	743	0.84	31.9	1.0	4.7	26.4	45.4	1.13	2.04	0.13
I985003	Rock			1.88	0.79	1.74	324.7	22.6	900	0.9	0.9	102	0.69	74.8	0.5	13.8	10.7	25.0	0.23	1.43	0.07
I985004	Rock			1.57	1.17	3.66	96.66	51.6	684	2.3	1.1	103	0.48	19.7	2.0	11.7	15.7	12.1	0.50	2.10	0.23
I985005	Rock			1.24	1.26	10.56	140.2	80.5	2416	10.7	5.2	316	1.24	37.1	1.2	13.9	13.7	14.2	0.56	4.90	0.17
I985006	Rock			1.29	0.57	5.47	30.64	83.3	335	4.1	2.5	174	0.50	25.2	0.3	1.2	2.0	9.3	1.89	0.74	0.03
I985007	Rock			0.85	6.35	27.56	36.82	502.1	258	76.4	3.3	7797	5.76	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	203.1	4.51	0.72	0.25
I985008	Rock	0.03	12.01	1.98	1.32	8.34	279.1	>10000	1320	30.9	66.7	922	1.43	2.4	0.1	2.2	0.3	74.5	957.3	6.81	0.06
I985009	Rock			1.05	0.54	34.05	39.91	931.2	186	210.7	41.8	1267	5.71	27.6	0.6	0.8	2.5	11.4	4.31	1.42	0.02
I985010	Rock			1.89	2.59	42.48	4.17	72.0	182	74.3	23.8	127	2.29	2.7	0.4	0.5	1.8	65.1	0.45	1.11	0.53
I985013	Rock			1.75	1.68	7.79	99.36	29.6	809	2.1	0.9	26	0.77	43.5	1.2	38.9	9.8	10.4	0.30	1.24	0.14
I985051	Rock			1.29	1.44	1.71	6.94	17.8	59	1.3	1.2	504	0.54	10.3	0.4	<0.2	15.0	21.0	0.13	0.13	0.11
I985052	Rock			1.57	1.51	8.97	258.3	90.9	1497	1.3	1.2	107	1.10	172.5	0.8	19.3	11.1	9.4	0.85	4.47	0.26
I985053	Rock			0.92	0.53	1.77	11.97	28.9	31	2.0	1.3	148	0.68	23.6	0.6	<0.2	10.6	4.1	0.11	0.13	0.07
I985054	Rock			3.50	1.18	3.27	108.6	32.7	1232	2.1	1.0	26	0.77	51.0	1.4	6.9	15.4	24.1	0.30	3.46	0.12
I985055	Rock			4.22	1.44	1.80	259.9	32.8	300	1.8	0.7	24	0.47	14.8	1.1	2.7	13.3	4.5	0.16	1.11	0.05
I985056	Rock			2.26	0.97	2.50	225.7	29.2	943	1.1	1.4	52	0.56	31.3	1.3	5.8	13.6	7.9	0.15	2.73	0.24
I985057	Rock			3.57	0.97	4.10	598.9	28.8	1386	0.9	0.3	26	0.49	9.8	0.8	2.4	10.9	4.0	0.10	2.28	0.11
I985058	Rock			2.78	0.87	2.44	66.42	24.5	551	2.4	1.1	22	0.62	32.6	1.8	3.6	11.5	6.3	0.14	1.96	0.10
I985059	Rock	0.04	10.96	3.44	1.34	9.54	401.5	>10000	1464	34.0	60.8	991	1.31	4.6	0.1	1.3	0.4	67.1	860.8	6.59	0.05
I985060	Rock	0.05	3.27	3.80	3.51	12.52	431.7	>10000	997	29.7	35.9	886	0.61	16.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	71.6	239.6	1.68	<0.02
I985061	Rock	0.02	2.97	3.70	9.76	22.94	219.2	>10000	672	34.6	38.3	1193	0.74	14.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	84.1	239.1	1.56	<0.02
I985062	Rock	0.02	3.95	3.69	9.23	23.25	193.0	>10000	699	45.8	37.8	1204	0.91	9.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	78.0	331.8	3.14	0.03
I985063	Rock	0.03	2.61	3.44	26.24	29.76	222.2	>10000	730	56.2	37.0	612	0.61	20.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	36.2	215.7	0.90	<0.02
I985064	Rock	<0.01	3.26	3.24	2.81	33.97	36.53	>10000	512	58.4	38.8	1347	1.08	4.9	0.1	0.8	0.4	83.8	305.9	1.39	<0.02
I985065	Rock	0.07	2.02	2.66	2.99	4.30	558.0	>10000	895	24.0	24.1	566	0.39	41.6	0.1	<0.2	0.4	49.4	141.0	1.51	<0.02
I985066	Rock	0.39	8.40	4.33	21.34	46.42	3881	>10000	5042	39.2	27.3	848	1.37	13.9	0.3	5.6	0.2	33.5	660.7	6.19	0.19
I985067	Rock	0.11	5.12	4.16	8.05	5.78	956.6	>10000	2602	53.1	30.3	328	0.71	0.9	0.1	1.4	0.4	26.2	312.7	2.71	<0.02
I985068	Rock	0.10	2.84	3.14	83.04	37.13	918.2	>10000	2480	62.6	30.8	294	0.94	5.1	0.3	1.1	0.5	11.9	299.0	2.67	<0.02
I985069	Rock			2.10	3.31	15.78	617.4	9884	1100	10.3	6.2	738	0.56	1.1	0.2	<0.2	0.2	80.5	70.22	1.20	0.21

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Project: 1637-League
Report Date: October 26, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	2	0.01	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
I985001	Rock	<2	0.02	0.015	17.5	8.5	<0.01	214.2	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.004	0.27	<0.1	0.3	0.14	0.17	205	0.6	<0.02	0.4
I985002	Rock	<2	0.03	0.019	15.2	7.7	<0.01	273.4	<0.001	<1	0.14	0.004	0.26	<0.1	0.3	1.38	0.20	311	0.4	<0.02	0.5
I985003	Rock	<2	0.02	0.018	19.5	6.8	<0.01	167.1	<0.001	1	0.15	0.002	0.24	<0.1	0.2	0.12	0.17	32	0.3	<0.02	0.4
I985004	Rock	<2	0.01	0.014	30.4	11.1	<0.01	312.5	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.003	0.22	<0.1	0.3	0.10	0.07	447	0.2	<0.02	0.4
I985005	Rock	18	0.13	0.017	26.4	39.3	0.41	238.7	0.066	1	0.53	0.007	0.17	<0.1	2.0	0.19	0.03	207	0.4	<0.02	1.8
I985006	Rock	8	0.03	0.034	5.0	14.3	<0.01	256.7	0.001	5	0.26	0.003	0.30	<0.1	1.0	0.28	0.08	28	0.5	<0.02	0.6
I985007	Rock	37	16.64	0.021	3.1	14.2	4.18	46.5	<0.001	<1	0.03	0.003	0.03	<0.1	1.2	0.03	0.04	18	1.0	0.02	0.3
I985008	Rock	7	3.76	0.055	0.6	10.7	0.04	28.1	0.004	2	0.31	0.007	0.37	<0.1	2.5	0.14	4.24	41587	6.4	0.03	1.8
I985009	Rock	82	0.39	0.032	7.3	228.6	3.02	148.4	0.007	<1	2.77	0.008	0.18	<0.1	11.3	0.21	<0.02	78	0.2	<0.02	7.1
I985010	Rock	34	1.63	0.264	14.1	28.1	0.32	142.6	0.324	4	0.84	0.012	0.24	0.6	2.5	0.07	0.99	32	0.9	0.18	2.3
I985013	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.008	14.7	8.7	0.01	264.6	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.003	0.19	<0.1	0.4	0.28	0.43	38	<0.1	0.02	0.8
I985051	Rock	<2	0.31	0.033	45.0	1.9	0.02	125.4	0.003	3	0.28	0.002	0.44	<0.1	0.9	0.10	<0.02	10	<0.1	<0.02	0.8
I985052	Rock	<2	0.01	0.010	23.6	8.5	<0.01	287.1	<0.001	<1	0.12	0.002	0.19	<0.1	0.3	0.10	0.10	106	0.9	<0.02	0.4
I985053	Rock	<2	0.08	0.029	8.6	4.8	0.01	85.3	0.001	<1	0.20	0.039	0.17	<0.1	0.6	0.03	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985054	Rock	<2	0.01	0.012	22.3	8.4	<0.01	197.8	<0.001	<1	0.18	0.004	0.22	<0.1	0.6	0.53	0.24	549	<0.1	0.02	0.5
I985055	Rock	<2	0.01	0.011	16.9	11.6	<0.01	159.3	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.012	0.18	<0.1	0.4	0.19	0.20	59	<0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985056	Rock	<2	0.03	0.010	24.0	6.8	0.01	372.7	<0.001	<1	0.20	0.003	0.21	<0.1	0.4	0.29	0.11	164	<0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985057	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.007	16.2	10.6	<0.01	138.2	<0.001	<1	0.12	0.003	0.19	<0.1	0.3	0.10	0.10	31	0.1	<0.02	0.4
I985058	Rock	<2	0.01	0.011	18.5	7.6	<0.01	150.6	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.003	0.20	<0.1	0.6	0.25	0.23	67	0.2	<0.02	0.4
I985059	Rock	7	3.47	0.055	0.8	10.4	0.04	43.8	0.004	1	0.28	0.011	0.34	<0.1	2.7	0.13	3.06	38031	5.8	0.03	1.6
I985060	Rock	8	3.92	0.071	0.9	13.7	0.04	103.1	0.003	2	0.31	0.019	0.33	<0.1	2.1	0.13	1.34	10466	2.0	0.03	1.4
I985061	Rock	6	4.74	0.070	0.9	12.6	0.04	111.1	0.003	1	0.27	0.013	0.32	<0.1	2.0	0.14	1.19	9654	1.7	0.02	1.1
I985062	Rock	9	4.49	0.069	0.9	14.5	0.04	81.9	0.004	2	0.32	0.016	0.38	<0.1	2.4	0.15	1.65	14179	2.2	<0.02	1.4
I985063	Rock	8	2.19	0.080	1.1	17.4	0.02	131.9	0.004	1	0.29	0.021	0.30	<0.1	1.8	0.13	0.85	8457	1.7	<0.02	1.5
I985064	Rock	8	4.81	0.070	1.0	16.0	0.04	98.4	0.004	2	0.35	0.018	0.39	<0.1	2.5	0.20	1.51	9979	2.1	0.02	1.4
I985065	Rock	6	2.57	0.078	1.1	10.0	0.03	155.6	0.004	1	0.29	0.010	0.33	<0.1	1.7	0.13	0.88	7228	1.0	<0.02	1.1
I985066	Rock	11	1.78	0.009	1.3	11.9	0.02	42.1	0.002	<1	0.14	0.002	0.20	<0.1	1.7	0.09	3.13	27535	8.3	0.06	1.6
I985067	Rock	11	1.40	0.098	1.0	18.5	0.03	49.3	0.003	2	0.29	0.029	0.29	<0.1	1.7	0.11	2.39	15503	2.2	<0.02	2.6
I985068	Rock	12	0.54	0.099	1.9	19.7	0.02	137.2	0.004	2	0.36	0.031	0.34	<0.1	1.5	0.14	0.88	14828	1.8	0.03	2.7
I985069	Rock	10	3.77	0.011	1.0	11.5	0.08	32.6	<0.001	<1	0.07	0.001	0.06	<0.1	1.0	0.03	0.28	2435	1.8	0.04	0.4

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
Unit		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
MDL		0.02	0.1	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
I985001	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.51	0.13	5.3	0.1	<0.05	18.9	3.98	35.6	0.20	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	2
I985002	Rock	0.26	<0.1	0.36	0.61	4.6	0.3	<0.05	13.8	3.24	33.4	0.04	<1	<0.1	0.5	12	<2
I985003	Rock	0.23	<0.1	0.33	0.08	4.3	0.1	<0.05	12.2	2.40	39.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.6	<10	2
I985004	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.85	0.22	4.2	0.1	<0.05	28.8	5.90	60.8	0.27	<1	<0.1	0.5	34	2
I985005	Rock	0.16	<0.1	0.64	0.19	4.6	0.5	<0.05	20.6	5.66	56.0	0.07	<1	0.2	5.1	16	4
I985006	Rock	0.14	<0.1	0.04	0.03	6.7	<0.1	<0.05	1.7	1.38	11.1	<0.02	<1	0.2	1.1	<10	<2
I985007	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.06	0.03	1.1	<0.1	<0.05	8.6	11.79	3.5	0.02	1	0.1	2.0	23	<2
I985008	Rock	0.48	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	10.4	<0.1	<0.05	0.3	5.86	1.7	0.24	<1	0.2	1.9	<10	<2
I985009	Rock	0.59	0.1	0.09	0.06	6.3	<0.1	<0.05	3.9	9.47	16.3	0.03	<1	0.1	34.5	10	<2
I985010	Rock	0.27	<0.1	0.07	1.44	10.1	0.9	<0.05	3.6	7.24	28.9	<0.02	2	0.4	5.2	<10	<2
I985013	Rock	0.21	<0.1	0.39	0.14	5.3	0.3	<0.05	14.7	3.34	30.0	0.02	<1	0.1	0.5	<10	<2
I985051	Rock	0.58	<0.1	0.32	0.17	17.6	0.2	<0.05	18.8	5.86	86.2	<0.02	<1	0.3	3.7	<10	<2
I985052	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.41	0.34	3.9	0.1	<0.05	15.6	3.90	46.1	0.03	<1	<0.1	0.3	11	<2
I985053	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.11	0.95	8.7	0.1	<0.05	3.0	4.76	21.2	<0.02	<1	0.3	2.2	<10	<2
I985054	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.75	0.07	4.4	0.3	<0.05	26.7	4.53	48.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	2
I985055	Rock	0.08	<0.1	0.61	0.15	4.3	0.2	<0.05	21.5	4.19	34.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.1	<10	2
I985056	Rock	0.10	<0.1	0.56	0.06	3.9	0.2	<0.05	20.4	3.87	50.6	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.7	12	<2
I985057	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.41	0.08	4.3	0.2	<0.05	13.7	2.68	34.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	15	2
I985058	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.57	0.05	4.1	0.2	<0.05	23.3	4.13	39.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.8	<10	2
I985059	Rock	0.44	<0.1	<0.02	0.05	8.9	<0.1	<0.05	0.4	6.31	2.2	0.19	<1	0.1	1.7	<10	<2
I985060	Rock	0.37	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	8.3	<0.1	<0.05	0.9	6.41	2.3	0.11	<1	0.1	1.5	<10	<2
I985061	Rock	0.41	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	8.4	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	6.95	2.2	0.14	2	0.2	1.6	<10	<2
I985062	Rock	0.47	<0.1	<0.02	0.02	9.8	<0.1	<0.05	0.4	6.89	2.5	0.32	<1	0.2	2.0	<10	<2
I985063	Rock	0.35	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	7.6	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	5.59	3.1	0.10	<1	0.2	1.5	<10	<2
I985064	Rock	0.57	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	10.5	<0.1	<0.05	1.2	7.71	2.5	0.40	<1	0.2	2.1	<10	<2
I985065	Rock	0.42	<0.1	<0.02	0.09	8.5	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	4.93	2.9	0.08	<1	0.2	1.8	<10	<2
I985066	Rock	0.34	<0.1	0.04	0.06	5.3	<0.1	<0.05	1.8	4.46	1.7	0.13	<1	0.1	1.2	<10	<2
I985067	Rock	0.28	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	6.7	<0.1	<0.05	1.4	4.17	2.9	0.05	<1	0.1	1.4	*	<2
I985068	Rock	0.35	<0.1	<0.02	0.04	8.2	0.2	<0.05	1.7	4.62	5.0	0.61	<1	<0.1	1.7	<10	<2
I985069	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.03	0.02	1.9	<0.1	<0.05	1.7	4.40	1.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.7	<10	<2

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	7AR	7AR	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Pb	Zn	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	Unit	%	%	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.01	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
I985070	Rock	0.18	5.86	2.74	7.58	14.65	1737	>10000	4494	49.7	32.3	361	0.99	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.4	20.4	377.2	3.92	<0.02
I985071	Rock			0.87	0.26	7.82	23.93	275.7	33	26.9	7.6	4249	1.74	3.0	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	560.5	4.20	0.22	<0.02
I985072	Rock			3.26	6.52	34.19	59.57	1642	222	53.9	4.1	6903	5.31	3.3	0.3	<0.2	<0.1	197.7	13.53	0.43	0.17
I985073	Rock			1.44	0.24	2.26	13.73	111.1	14	15.4	3.3	4402	1.00	3.3	<0.1	7.2	<0.1	491.6	2.00	0.35	<0.02
I985074	Rock			0.81	0.30	3.32	17.39	277.2	25	14.4	7.4	437	1.07	5.0	1.2	2.1	18.2	8.4	0.90	0.12	0.49
I985075	Rock			2.02	0.22	39.16	5.90	372.9	72	78.3	34.1	1142	4.49	2.4	<0.1	0.5	0.6	56.5	1.00	0.27	<0.02
I985076	Rock			2.76	1.76	4.63	27.91	135.1	146	5.1	2.6	171	0.49	9.2	0.2	<0.2	0.3	18.2	1.00	0.90	0.25
I985077	Rock			2.13	7.06	15.23	18.57	321.4	284	17.3	6.1	607	0.50	19.6	0.2	3.1	0.3	6.6	7.13	1.21	0.20
I985078	Rock			2.33	1.60	1.72	522.8	31.8	1076	1.1	0.9	75	0.55	17.0	1.0	7.0	13.3	6.2	0.22	1.45	0.11
I985079	Rock			2.37	1.25	4.71	196.8	1021	985	9.0	7.5	320	0.82	30.3	1.9	6.2	14.1	10.9	6.25	2.12	0.23
I985080	Rock			1.36	0.13	10.77	195.6	1776	271	9.9	9.6	740	0.35	1.1	0.1	1.6	0.4	18.4	12.46	0.33	<0.02
I985081	Rock			0.49	1.08	6.31	564.4	107.7	1300	4.5	3.5	111	0.49	15.2	0.7	12.6	7.4	1.7	0.53	1.54	0.16
I985082	Rock			3.31	3.07	3.21	797.2	55.1	1241	0.6	0.2	26	0.60	16.6	2.1	37.5	15.5	18.8	0.21	2.34	0.07
I985083	Rock			2.70	1.64	2.06	679.9	87.5	2068	0.8	0.4	30	0.76	19.7	1.0	7.1	13.3	9.7	0.51	2.57	0.04
I985084	Rock			1.93	0.95	7.21	2388	74.8	4435	0.8	0.3	22	1.34	22.0	0.6	52.9	9.8	2.2	0.09	4.47	0.19
I985085	Rock			3.23	3.24	4.14	672.1	25.6	5291	1.9	0.7	30	1.42	76.0	1.2	19.8	17.7	9.8	0.10	5.24	1.39
I985086	Rock			2.92	2.65	4.18	461.2	20.9	1363	3.6	1.6	22	0.90	37.6	1.4	8.9	7.8	6.0	0.11	2.90	0.34
I985087	Rock			3.50	3.66	3.29	37.61	98.0	1309	2.5	1.1	34	3.71	49.3	0.8	5.9	11.4	42.0	0.09	2.14	0.04
I985088	Rock			1.39	1.20	0.84	42.57	3.2	420	0.6	0.2	21	0.48	35.3	1.1	7.3	10.5	3.1	0.03	1.19	0.15
I985089	Rock			2.97	1.13	1.77	29.03	7.8	186	0.9	0.4	29	0.46	6.3	0.9	3.1	11.8	20.3	0.05	0.66	0.11
I985090	Rock			2.50	0.76	2.09	17.92	18.1	524	0.8	0.3	23	0.51	9.1	1.9	1.5	16.5	7.4	0.05	0.81	0.07
I985091	Rock			2.11	1.63	1.90	46.69	7.3	1011	0.9	0.4	31	1.23	31.8	0.9	5.1	12.1	13.7	0.07	2.22	0.18
I985092	Rock			1.35	0.70	0.87	40.25	5.3	366	0.7	0.2	17	0.64	12.9	0.8	2.1	10.2	4.3	0.03	0.55	0.23
I985093	Rock			1.67	1.54	2.19	33.00	6.5	1513	0.8	0.2	10	0.88	34.0	1.3	7.2	12.5	3.0	0.02	1.53	0.58
I985094	Rock			2.01	1.73	2.83	24.10	8.4	1051	0.7	0.3	12	0.74	20.7	1.1	3.3	16.4	16.5	0.05	0.94	0.19
I985095	Rock			1.15	1.48	2.67	26.58	69.8	737	2.8	1.3	25	0.78	14.5	1.8	1.9	18.6	15.8	0.08	0.99	0.33
I985096	Rock	1.37	<0.01	1.16	2.79	12.87	>10000	54.0	41060	1.6	0.9	26	1.15	320.5	0.7	99.7	9.8	16.6	0.66	16.87	0.27
I985097	Rock			1.27	2.13	1.54	48.71	7.0	767	0.7	0.2	20	0.74	25.0	0.8	10.5	12.5	9.2	0.02	4.94	0.16
I985098	Rock			0.78	1.52	3.59	50.87	118.1	274	5.7	1.7	42	0.65	9.2	1.2	2.9	14.5	2.4	0.06	0.97	0.22
I985099	Rock			1.27	3.51	2.00	65.52	11.2	670	1.0	0.5	34	0.92	17.4	0.7	3.1	17.7	8.1	0.02	1.47	0.07

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Project: 1637-League
Report Date: October 26, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
Unit		ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		2	0.01	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
I985070	Rock	14	1.00	0.141	1.4	21.8	0.03	62.1	0.004	2	0.35	0.035	0.31	<0.1	2.0	0.13	2.36	21286	3.0	0.04	2.8
I985071	Rock	<2	26.30	0.011	1.3	7.1	0.18	112.0	0.002	<1	0.19	0.002	0.13	<0.1	2.5	0.05	0.05	62	0.3	0.04	0.6
I985072	Rock	32	15.24	0.018	2.6	10.7	3.18	54.9	<0.001	<1	0.04	0.004	0.06	<0.1	1.4	0.03	0.06	155	0.9	0.03	0.4
I985073	Rock	<2	22.38	0.006	1.2	4.2	0.10	67.5	<0.001	<1	0.06	0.002	0.12	<0.1	1.8	0.05	<0.02	34	0.2	0.04	0.2
I985074	Rock	<2	0.26	0.037	25.5	3.2	0.06	95.9	0.019	<1	0.44	0.022	0.27	0.2	1.1	0.25	<0.02	27	0.2	<0.02	3.6
I985075	Rock	145	3.93	0.058	5.3	201.2	3.22	47.8	0.202	<1	3.18	0.020	0.03	0.1	12.7	<0.02	<0.02	10	<0.1	<0.02	10.9
I985076	Rock	15	0.03	0.007	2.4	19.6	0.02	89.1	0.002	<1	0.05	0.001	0.03	<0.1	0.3	0.09	<0.02	23	0.5	<0.02	0.2
I985077	Rock	25	0.38	0.007	1.4	16.2	<0.01	136.3	0.001	<1	0.05	0.005	0.05	<0.1	0.3	0.03	0.03	119	0.5	<0.02	0.2
I985078	Rock	<2	0.01	0.010	23.7	9.6	<0.01	114.4	<0.001	1	0.17	0.002	0.24	<0.1	0.3	0.13	0.14	55	<0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985079	Rock	<2	0.17	0.017	24.6	12.8	<0.01	122.9	<0.001	<1	0.17	0.008	0.20	<0.1	0.7	0.22	0.27	109	<0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985080	Rock	<2	0.36	0.008	1.1	15.1	<0.01	17.2	<0.001	<1	0.05	<0.001	0.07	<0.1	0.3	0.04	<0.02	75	<0.1	<0.02	0.2
I985081	Rock	<2	0.02	0.009	16.8	5.1	<0.01	108.0	<0.001	2	0.23	0.003	0.29	<0.1	0.2	0.09	0.10	104	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985082	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.021	26.5	8.6	<0.01	20.1	0.001	<1	0.13	0.081	0.02	<0.1	0.3	0.07	0.06	221	<0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985083	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.015	22.4	11.1	0.01	214.7	<0.001	<1	0.22	0.003	0.25	<0.1	0.3	0.15	0.19	122	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985084	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.022	14.7	6.8	0.01	101.5	<0.001	<1	0.14	0.018	0.22	<0.1	0.3	0.13	0.32	162	0.2	<0.02	0.7
I985085	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.023	15.1	6.7	<0.01	265.3	<0.001	1	0.22	0.004	0.32	<0.1	0.3	0.29	0.40	194	<0.1	<0.02	0.8
I985086	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.007	17.0	4.0	<0.01	232.8	0.001	3	0.20	0.003	0.21	0.1	0.3	0.22	0.46	163	<0.1	<0.02	0.8
I985087	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.031	15.9	6.1	<0.01	110.5	<0.001	<1	0.14	0.016	0.76	<0.1	0.5	0.34	1.23	66	0.1	<0.02	1.2
I985088	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.013	21.4	8.7	<0.01	160.9	<0.001	2	0.17	0.002	0.24	<0.1	0.2	0.21	0.12	46	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985089	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.014	17.8	7.4	0.03	121.3	<0.001	1	0.23	0.008	0.18	<0.1	0.3	0.10	0.06	27	<0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985090	Rock	<2	0.02	0.023	30.5	15.8	<0.01	92.7	<0.001	2	0.21	0.018	0.19	<0.1	0.5	0.14	0.07	92	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985091	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.012	20.0	13.3	<0.01	310.0	<0.001	<1	0.17	0.010	0.37	<0.1	0.3	0.48	0.35	238	0.1	<0.02	0.4
I985092	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.009	22.4	8.1	<0.01	88.9	0.001	3	0.22	0.011	0.29	<0.1	0.4	0.20	0.17	30	<0.1	<0.02	1.2
I985093	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.008	38.8	1.9	<0.01	206.0	0.001	4	0.31	0.003	0.34	<0.1	0.5	0.26	0.25	110	<0.1	<0.02	1.5
I985094	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.018	21.3	2.9	<0.01	221.2	<0.001	1	0.21	0.019	0.29	<0.1	0.4	0.17	0.20	148	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985095	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.021	22.8	5.6	0.01	140.3	<0.001	1	0.22	0.015	0.20	<0.1	0.8	0.14	0.12	140	<0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985096	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.016	18.0	5.9	<0.01	208.0	<0.001	2	0.20	0.009	0.28	<0.1	0.3	0.44	0.74	1362	0.2	<0.02	0.8
I985097	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.013	25.4	13.6	<0.01	194.1	<0.001	1	0.16	0.005	0.20	<0.1	0.2	0.25	0.10	654	<0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985098	Rock	<2	0.01	0.022	31.0	7.5	0.02	63.7	<0.001	2	0.36	0.003	0.19	<0.1	0.5	0.06	<0.02	28	<0.1	<0.02	0.9
I985099	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.012	60.9	5.6	<0.01	866.6	0.001	3	0.22	0.004	0.34	<0.1	0.4	0.17	0.16	34	<0.1	<0.02	0.6

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.1	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
I985070	Rock	0.37	<0.1	0.04	0.03	7.5	<0.1	<0.05	0.8	5.37	4.1	0.03	<1	0.1	1.6	*	<2
I985071	Rock	0.30	<0.1	<0.02	0.05	3.7	<0.1	<0.05	0.1	21.52	3.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	2.4	<10	<2
I985072	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.04	0.02	1.8	<0.1	<0.05	10.1	11.27	2.9	<0.02	3	0.1	2.1	<10	<2
I985073	Rock	0.27	<0.1	<0.02	0.04	3.4	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	11.41	3.2	0.02	<1	<0.1	1.1	<10	<2
I985074	Rock	0.82	<0.1	0.08	0.80	35.1	1.3	<0.05	2.0	24.18	59.2	0.02	<1	0.4	7.6	<10	<2
I985075	Rock	0.13	0.1	0.07	0.10	1.2	0.3	<0.05	1.4	9.71	12.8	0.05	<1	0.2	39.8	<10	<2
I985076	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.03	0.07	1.1	<0.1	<0.05	1.4	1.05	2.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	<2
I985077	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.04	0.07	1.9	<0.1	<0.05	1.3	1.81	2.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	<2
I985078	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.63	0.20	5.2	0.3	<0.05	22.0	4.01	51.2	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.7	<10	5
I985079	Rock	0.16	<0.1	0.64	0.12	4.8	0.3	<0.05	24.3	11.57	55.7	0.03	<1	0.2	0.5	<10	6
I985080	Rock	0.10	<0.1	0.03	0.05	2.2	<0.1	<0.05	1.4	5.86	2.9	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.5	11	<2
I985081	Rock	0.22	<0.1	0.34	0.18	8.5	0.5	<0.05	14.1	3.28	36.9	<0.02	<1	0.2	1.3	<10	3
I985082	Rock	0.06	<0.1	0.78	0.15	0.9	0.2	<0.05	28.2	3.12	56.5	0.03	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	5
I985083	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.56	0.12	5.4	0.2	<0.05	18.6	3.36	49.2	0.03	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	2
I985084	Rock	0.10	<0.1	0.49	0.21	4.8	0.4	<0.05	19.1	2.73	31.4	0.04	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	2
I985085	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.48	0.54	6.9	0.6	<0.05	20.3	4.11	33.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.9	<10	2
I985086	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.32	0.63	6.2	0.3	<0.05	13.0	3.87	36.8	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.4	<10	2
I985087	Rock	0.15	<0.1	0.34	0.29	13.5	0.2	<0.05	14.3	4.35	34.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	<2
I985088	Rock	0.24	<0.1	0.22	0.16	5.7	0.2	<0.05	10.0	2.98	45.3	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.3	<10	<2
I985089	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.42	0.18	4.1	<0.1	<0.05	16.6	3.78	39.9	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	3
I985090	Rock	0.15	<0.1	0.90	0.13	5.1	0.4	<0.05	41.1	6.29	65.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	6
I985091	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.71	0.22	6.8	0.2	<0.05	25.3	3.17	44.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.1	<10	4
I985092	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.90	0.26	7.2	0.4	<0.05	27.7	2.54	49.3	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.4	<10	7
I985093	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.90	0.30	9.2	0.7	<0.05	30.3	3.28	98.7	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.4	<10	5
I985094	Rock	0.22	<0.1	0.70	0.13	6.3	0.2	<0.05	27.0	2.97	48.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	5
I985095	Rock	0.18	<0.1	0.89	0.20	4.2	0.3	<0.05	34.5	5.03	51.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	5
I985096	Rock	0.16	<0.1	0.46	0.27	6.0	1.0	<0.05	19.0	3.30	39.6	0.02	<1	0.2	0.3	<10	4
I985097	Rock	0.21	<0.1	0.64	0.24	4.8	0.3	<0.05	26.3	3.75	55.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	5
I985098	Rock	0.27	<0.1	0.48	0.15	6.0	0.3	<0.05	20.6	6.81	73.5	<0.02	<1	0.3	0.8	<10	3
I985099	Rock	0.36	<0.1	0.66	0.48	10.7	0.1	<0.05	25.3	5.18	143.8	<0.02	<1	0.1	1.2	<10	5

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

Method		7AR	7AR	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		Pb	Zn	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
Unit		%	%	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	0.01	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
I985100	Rock			1.44	1.58	3.18	1087	37.8	2128	1.4	0.8	33	0.86	31.1	1.0	11.3	12.0	5.6	0.14	2.85	0.23
I985101	Rock			0.89	1.21	3.30	1906	30.4	7842	0.8	0.7	44	0.72	28.1	0.6	56.9	10.5	4.3	0.15	3.55	0.17
I985102	Rock			1.40	0.33	14.95	272.6	5.7	240	0.7	0.2	43	0.52	3.5	<0.1	3.1	1.2	3.0	0.06	0.11	0.28
I985103	Rock			1.42	1.00	2.44	17.29	1015	200	3.6	2.4	274	0.43	5.8	1.7	2.7	13.9	25.7	2.01	0.57	0.05
I985104	Rock			1.08	1.35	10.58	38.66	82.8	2117	3.9	2.3	31	1.36	49.5	1.3	19.9	17.3	44.7	0.45	2.25	0.24
I985105	Rock			1.63	1.98	2.57	24.04	85.6	328	3.4	1.2	19	0.89	30.5	4.2	6.5	14.2	3.2	0.14	1.01	0.27
I985106	Rock			2.27	1.64	4.62	18.13	94.3	478	5.8	2.3	44	0.75	10.8	2.4	4.0	14.8	5.3	0.04	1.12	0.24
I985107	Rock			0.97	0.78	35.40	19.66	338.6	138	66.3	45.3	6196	3.62	28.8	0.5	1.5	0.3	390.8	2.20	0.64	<0.02
I985108	Rock			4.11	1.85	8.54	1259	77.8	3700	0.9	0.6	49	0.74	88.2	1.3	74.7	11.4	7.9	0.50	7.19	0.17
I985109	Rock	1.08	<0.01	2.24	0.25	4.33	>10000	31.7	40607	0.7	0.3	47	0.36	3.6	<0.1	3.6	1.3	1.8	1.25	15.50	6.20
I985110	Rock			1.17	0.37	1.52	591.5	138.1	1934	0.6	0.4	43	0.47	18.6	0.4	4.1	4.9	4.7	0.69	1.17	0.27
I985111	Rock			1.87	1.63	2.41	94.12	20.4	462	0.8	0.7	33	0.89	21.0	3.2	5.6	10.1	7.4	0.06	0.84	0.46
I985112	Rock			4.28	2.05	3.00	42.03	15.1	326	2.2	2.6	182	1.51	18.5	3.8	5.2	11.7	39.0	0.10	0.73	0.30
I985115	Rock			2.00	1.55	1.04	33.06	3.3	260	0.4	0.2	20	0.50	6.7	1.6	2.1	13.6	14.9	0.08	0.76	0.24
I985116	Rock			1.56	0.80	1.36	9.83	2.4	92	0.6	0.5	26	0.45	4.3	2.3	0.7	16.4	4.2	0.03	0.44	0.37
I985117	Rock			1.55	1.74	6.89	29.62	7.8	378	1.4	1.4	33	4.59	63.8	1.8	10.6	10.5	3.0	0.03	1.74	0.06
I985151	Rock			1.97	0.15	14.29	6.98	29.3	150	35.1	11.0	1214	1.79	13.9	0.2	3.6	2.1	34.1	0.50	0.37	0.28
I985152	Rock			1.77	0.90	11.41	10.44	3.9	98	0.9	0.2	32	0.48	4.0	1.5	0.6	11.8	9.8	0.10	0.45	0.10
I985153	Rock			1.23	0.36	1.23	17.43	107.1	30	2.9	2.6	90	0.29	2.0	1.4	<0.2	27.0	26.6	0.83	0.21	0.25
I985154	Rock			1.26	2.39	4.25	289.4	16.9	521	2.4	2.2	124	1.52	24.3	1.0	4.5	22.0	10.9	0.24	1.29	0.25
I985155	Rock			1.06	0.25	2.87	33.46	22.9	37	6.0	2.9	166	0.37	1.2	1.3	<0.2	24.5	18.2	0.24	0.09	0.21
I985156	Rock			2.47	1.47	96.96	4.65	115.4	86	48.6	33.5	762	7.17	1.0	0.2	1.2	1.2	42.4	0.12	0.17	0.02
I985157	Rock			1.87	1.63	10.09	1153	37.6	2561	2.0	1.0	25	0.62	23.6	3.4	12.7	11.5	4.2	0.31	2.91	0.11
I985158	Rock			2.06	1.60	1.76	29.84	93.9	624	2.8	1.2	34	1.10	16.6	0.8	2.4	13.6	19.4	0.04	1.16	0.37
I985159	Rock			5.17	1.14	1.26	22.65	14.7	158	0.7	0.3	27	0.54	7.8	1.2	2.0	15.6	23.5	0.05	0.74	0.07
I985160	Rock			1.71	0.95	10.18	452.4	2265	1023	2.7	2.4	238	1.35	21.7	1.2	4.8	13.6	23.4	12.26	2.08	0.08
I985161	Rock			4.44	1.35	2.11	640.9	9.4	2908	0.4	0.2	25	0.92	74.5	0.3	29.7	5.7	3.3	0.08	4.61	0.04
I985162	Rock			2.25	1.41	6.78	1477	12.2	14726	0.4	0.1	20	0.76	44.5	0.4	479.2	7.9	3.5	0.06	11.78	0.70
I985163	Rock			1.65	1.88	3.26	3293	144.0	8477	0.9	0.4	51	0.80	58.3	1.3	42.9	11.1	7.0	0.44	9.83	0.07
I985164	Rock	1.16	0.19	2.73	1.07	8.27	>10000	2003	22167	2.4	2.8	317	1.05	19.4	1.2	17.5	13.8	49.8	10.58	20.58	0.18

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Project: 1637-League
Report Date: October 26, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	2	0.01	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
I985100	Rock	<2	0.02	0.011	23.9	12.5	<0.01	306.7	<0.001	1	0.19	0.003	0.24	<0.1	0.3	0.25	0.27	244	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985101	Rock	<2	0.02	0.011	17.9	8.9	<0.01	106.6	<0.001	<1	0.13	0.006	0.20	<0.1	0.2	0.22	0.19	320	0.1	<0.02	0.4
I985102	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.018	8.6	18.4	0.01	34.5	0.002	<1	0.04	0.005	0.04	<0.1	<0.1	0.09	0.14	27	0.3	0.03	0.3
I985103	Rock	<2	0.52	0.025	24.3	14.9	0.01	104.9	<0.001	<1	0.18	0.007	0.15	<0.1	0.7	0.07	0.13	269	0.2	<0.02	0.5
I985104	Rock	3	0.02	0.027	12.5	10.6	<0.01	162.2	<0.001	1	0.15	0.002	0.20	<0.1	0.4	0.81	0.47	168	0.2	<0.02	0.4
I985105	Rock	<2	0.01	0.023	13.7	3.9	<0.01	100.1	<0.001	2	0.21	0.001	0.24	0.1	0.3	0.14	0.41	30	<0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985106	Rock	<2	0.02	0.031	31.9	8.3	<0.01	137.2	<0.001	2	0.32	0.004	0.18	<0.1	0.5	0.11	0.05	99	0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985107	Rock	11	11.91	0.037	2.7	14.8	1.82	91.5	0.004	2	0.31	0.002	0.41	<0.1	5.5	0.22	0.07	12	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985108	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.015	13.0	11.0	<0.01	348.0	<0.001	2	0.13	0.003	0.21	<0.1	0.3	0.10	0.13	147	0.4	<0.02	0.4
I985109	Rock	<2	0.02	0.002	0.8	14.1	<0.01	32.5	<0.001	1	0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	0.03	0.23	89	2.9	<0.02	<0.1
I985110	Rock	<2	0.01	0.005	4.3	13.7	<0.01	68.1	<0.001	2	0.09	0.001	0.09	<0.1	0.1	0.07	0.07	112	0.3	<0.02	0.2
I985111	Rock	<2	0.05	0.012	14.1	3.7	<0.01	53.8	<0.001	4	0.19	0.002	0.20	<0.1	0.2	0.17	0.39	18	0.2	<0.02	0.5
I985112	Rock	<2	0.57	0.024	12.0	4.1	<0.01	54.7	<0.001	4	0.23	0.002	0.20	<0.1	0.5	0.16	1.30	23	0.2	<0.02	0.6
I985115	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.012	21.5	4.7	<0.01	89.8	<0.001	2	0.15	0.027	0.17	<0.1	0.5	0.10	0.14	20	0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985116	Rock	<2	0.02	0.021	28.4	7.1	<0.01	95.2	<0.001	2	0.15	0.009	0.16	<0.1	0.4	0.03	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985117	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.016	12.3	4.6	<0.01	27.1	<0.001	2	0.14	0.005	0.18	<0.1	0.4	0.37	3.84	44	0.2	<0.02	0.5
I985151	Rock	8	0.77	0.025	6.8	11.1	0.03	1313	0.001	2	0.16	0.003	0.17	<0.1	3.6	0.07	0.26	6	0.7	0.16	0.4
I985152	Rock	<2	0.01	0.023	19.9	5.4	0.01	383.7	<0.001	2	0.19	0.021	0.14	<0.1	0.7	0.06	0.07	<5	0.4	<0.02	0.5
I985153	Rock	<2	0.51	0.042	59.2	4.4	0.01	154.1	0.002	2	0.27	0.020	0.33	<0.1	0.7	0.08	0.03	34	0.1	<0.02	0.9
I985154	Rock	<2	0.13	0.039	56.4	3.2	<0.01	347.3	0.001	2	0.21	0.014	0.24	<0.1	0.9	0.09	0.08	<5	0.6	<0.02	0.8
I985155	Rock	<2	0.34	0.041	56.3	1.8	0.02	124.9	0.003	3	0.31	0.014	0.46	<0.1	0.7	0.10	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.9
I985156	Rock	137	1.10	0.215	18.1	39.8	2.76	906.9	0.251	3	3.17	0.055	0.23	<0.1	5.8	0.13	0.10	<5	0.3	<0.02	16.6
I985157	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.007	19.4	7.8	<0.01	166.5	<0.001	2	0.18	0.003	0.25	<0.1	0.3	0.12	0.23	368	0.2	<0.02	0.7
I985158	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.018	18.6	7.4	0.01	150.3	0.002	1	0.14	0.020	0.21	<0.1	0.5	0.09	0.16	112	0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985159	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.015	26.0	9.4	<0.01	168.8	<0.001	2	0.19	0.006	0.23	<0.1	0.3	0.13	0.09	8	<0.1	<0.02	0.8
I985160	Rock	<2	0.30	0.020	16.5	6.5	<0.01	169.8	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.008	0.16	<0.1	0.9	0.23	0.17	966	0.2	<0.02	0.6
I985161	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.005	14.8	11.7	<0.01	328.2	<0.001	1	0.13	0.003	0.22	<0.1	0.2	0.25	0.17	629	0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985162	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.006	11.5	8.4	<0.01	251.8	<0.001	1	0.11	0.002	0.21	<0.1	0.2	0.31	0.18	451	0.3	<0.02	0.4
I985163	Rock	<2	0.05	0.015	19.2	7.9	<0.01	250.0	<0.001	2	0.16	0.005	0.22	<0.1	0.3	0.35	0.19	847	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985164	Rock	<2	0.42	0.023	14.8	5.9	<0.01	98.2	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.022	0.14	<0.1	1.1	0.16	0.33	516	0.3	<0.02	0.5

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.1	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
I985100	Rock	0.14	<0.1	0.53	0.22	5.8	0.3	<0.05	19.4	4.24	52.1	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.5	<10	5
I985101	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.48	0.23	4.2	0.3	<0.05	15.8	3.02	39.6	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	3
I985102	Rock	0.05	<0.1	<0.02	0.10	2.5	0.1	<0.05	1.0	0.96	14.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
I985103	Rock	0.18	<0.1	0.82	0.08	3.7	0.3	<0.05	30.2	9.40	54.8	0.06	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	7
I985104	Rock	0.10	<0.1	0.36	0.77	4.0	0.2	<0.05	15.6	5.99	29.7	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	4
I985105	Rock	0.15	<0.1	0.42	0.19	8.3	0.2	<0.05	16.6	4.09	30.5	<0.02	<1	0.3	0.6	<10	2
I985106	Rock	0.47	<0.1	0.55	0.19	5.0	0.2	<0.05	22.3	6.52	69.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	2.3	<10	4
I985107	Rock	0.57	<0.1	<0.02	0.07	14.0	<0.1	<0.05	2.0	13.56	6.4	<0.02	3	0.3	4.7	<10	<2
I985108	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.43	0.09	9.3	0.2	<0.05	14.6	2.60	26.8	0.15	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	4
I985109	Rock	0.03	<0.1	<0.02	0.13	1.0	0.2	<0.05	0.7	0.27	1.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
I985110	Rock	0.20	<0.1	0.11	0.14	4.5	0.2	<0.05	4.4	0.67	9.4	0.03	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	<2
I985111	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.52	0.08	7.6	0.5	<0.05	19.4	2.29	30.7	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.2	<10	<2
I985112	Rock	0.22	<0.1	0.65	0.09	7.0	0.5	<0.05	23.5	5.73	25.8	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.2	16	5
I985115	Rock	0.33	<0.1	1.08	0.05	5.8	0.4	<0.05	36.3	3.03	46.2	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.4	30	3
I985116	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.80	0.08	5.3	0.8	<0.05	27.5	6.48	61.2	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.3	17	4
I985117	Rock	0.16	<0.1	0.93	0.14	7.3	0.4	<0.05	31.8	4.93	27.4	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.5	<10	6
I985151	Rock	0.25	<0.1	0.17	0.09	6.1	<0.1	<0.05	7.3	3.35	16.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.9	<10	<2
I985152	Rock	0.42	<0.1	0.62	0.08	5.1	0.1	<0.05	18.8	2.95	42.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	2
I985153	Rock	0.49	0.1	0.46	0.16	18.3	0.2	<0.05	16.9	7.98	126.7	<0.02	<1	0.3	2.8	<10	4
I985154	Rock	0.33	<0.1	0.43	0.15	11.3	0.2	<0.05	15.7	6.62	118.2	<0.02	<1	0.3	1.1	<10	3
I985155	Rock	0.60	<0.1	0.29	0.36	22.6	0.2	<0.05	12.7	8.91	119.8	<0.02	<1	0.6	4.0	<10	<2
I985156	Rock	5.35	0.2	0.43	0.80	11.3	0.5	<0.05	14.5	15.09	44.1	0.07	3	0.5	19.3	<10	5
I985157	Rock	0.15	<0.1	0.58	0.10	8.3	0.4	<0.05	21.8	3.92	42.2	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	3
I985158	Rock	0.12	<0.1	0.66	0.25	6.4	0.2	<0.05	27.9	3.58	40.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	3
I985159	Rock	0.23	<0.1	0.49	0.16	7.2	0.3	<0.05	18.9	4.22	58.6	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.3	24	3
I985160	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.72	0.13	5.0	0.3	<0.05	26.5	7.44	35.4	0.03	<1	0.1	0.3	<10	<2
I985161	Rock	0.16	<0.1	0.21	0.24	6.1	0.2	<0.05	8.1	1.88	32.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.1	<10	<2
I985162	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.50	0.15	5.2	0.8	<0.05	20.2	2.01	25.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	1.0	<10	3
I985163	Rock	0.15	<0.1	0.60	0.20	6.3	0.4	<0.05	21.0	4.53	42.2	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.2	11	6
I985164	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.71	0.20	4.1	0.5	<0.05	21.8	8.63	32.9	0.07	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	3

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	7AR	7AR	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Pb	Zn	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
	Unit	%	%	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	0.01	0.01	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
I985165	Rock			1.44	1.97	10.94	4276	152.0	8128	0.9	0.3	26	2.05	64.7	0.8	25.6	7.8	25.9	0.12	9.48	2.23
I985166	Rock			2.24	1.11	9.30	6866	5486	15731	9.2	5.3	610	1.58	26.3	1.0	13.2	10.5	84.9	20.59	14.97	1.21
I985167	Rock			1.40	0.34	0.96	33.20	39.4	65	3.4	2.4	334	0.20	3.5	1.5	<0.2	22.7	9.0	0.37	0.18	0.16
I985168	Rock			1.66	2.30	2.43	1098	76.1	4240	2.1	0.8	26	1.07	12.6	1.6	11.2	15.2	2.3	0.11	2.46	4.16
I985169	Rock			1.92	0.95	7.50	583.4	157.5	1882	2.8	0.9	49	1.16	9.0	0.7	2.5	11.2	4.1	0.07	1.12	1.17
I985170	Rock			1.49	0.54	42.21	16.10	121.4	643	9.6	14.6	147	0.19	29.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	14.3	0.73	0.54	0.03
I985171	Rock			1.64	0.89	9.78	738.8	36.6	3889	0.4	0.4	61	0.66	15.3	0.7	5.1	10.4	35.2	0.37	1.30	0.06
I985172	Rock			2.03	1.70	3.09	1727	49.6	2243	0.5	0.3	21	0.82	31.6	0.6	13.9	10.3	5.3	0.47	3.67	0.52
I985173	Rock			1.43	1.19	6.61	939.7	146.5	1597	0.7	0.3	25	1.09	15.1	1.8	17.1	14.6	2.8	0.15	2.42	0.04
I985174	Rock			1.45	0.98	2.73	84.82	35.5	681	0.6	0.4	37	0.76	14.6	1.3	18.8	13.2	19.8	0.33	1.79	0.07
I985175	Rock			1.81	0.93	3.56	273.6	118.0	312	4.1	8.8	843	0.59	9.8	0.7	1.7	13.3	6.0	1.70	0.83	0.09
I985176	Rock			1.74	1.95	1.86	64.67	41.3	888	0.5	0.2	26	0.81	16.0	1.2	15.5	10.8	7.3	0.04	1.81	0.10
I985177	Rock			3.22	0.05	10.97	5.58	8865	287	50.0	14.7	1394	4.97	34.7	1.6	2.6	1.1	91.6	64.16	0.75	1.62
I985178	Rock			0.89	1.47	28.97	5.91	40.6	1483	13.0	0.6	43	0.74	3.3	1.1	2.4	1.5	10.2	0.15	1.19	0.11
I985179	Rock			1.27	0.36	8.41	1.67	143.8	28	29.3	7.5	1539	3.73	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	46.3	1.94	1.43	<0.02
I985180	Rock			1.70	0.13	51.70	12.29	9184	947	215.3	24.1	1287	3.54	25.4	1.8	6.4	4.2	89.7	101.6	33.49	14.34
I985181	Rock			1.68	0.85	0.49	10.55	0.3	854	0.8	0.3	11	0.13	22.6	<0.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	<0.01	1.56	0.05
I985182	Rock			1.71	2.80	1.65	30.16	28.4	947	1.8	0.3	20	0.59	29.8	1.0	12.4	7.8	3.3	0.29	3.64	0.39
I985183	Rock			0.76	1.75	1.00	16.17	4.5	409	1.4	0.3	18	0.40	18.9	0.9	1.5	5.4	3.7	0.04	1.17	0.21
I985184	Rock			0.61	2.04	1.53	19.00	7.6	945	1.2	0.2	23	0.70	35.7	1.0	2.5	5.9	8.0	0.09	1.93	0.31

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Project: 1637-League
Report Date: October 26, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
Unit		ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		2	0.01	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
I985165	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.019	12.0	5.4	<0.01	72.6	<0.001	<1	0.10	0.073	0.07	<0.1	0.5	0.39	0.27	442	0.1	<0.02	0.5
I985166	Rock	<2	1.54	0.022	10.0	4.3	<0.01	29.3	<0.001	<1	0.15	0.066	0.02	<0.1	1.5	0.12	0.27	2817	0.4	<0.02	0.4
I985167	Rock	<2	0.24	0.039	45.0	2.0	0.01	93.0	0.002	3	0.22	0.007	0.30	0.1	0.4	0.07	<0.02	<5	0.2	<0.02	0.6
I985168	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.021	24.8	4.2	<0.01	210.2	<0.001	2	0.20	0.003	0.20	<0.1	0.4	0.11	0.11	28	0.5	<0.02	0.4
I985169	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.016	12.1	4.6	<0.01	213.0	<0.001	2	0.15	0.003	0.18	<0.1	0.5	0.09	0.14	273	0.7	<0.02	0.4
I985170	Rock	9	0.18	0.088	6.6	12.6	0.02	71.1	0.003	3	0.38	0.012	0.44	<0.1	1.0	0.22	<0.02	12	0.1	<0.02	0.8
I985171	Rock	<2	0.02	0.021	16.1	8.8	<0.01	122.8	<0.001	1	0.12	0.002	0.25	<0.1	0.2	0.07	0.17	82	0.7	<0.02	0.3
I985172	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.017	13.2	6.8	<0.01	92.5	0.001	2	0.15	0.002	0.26	0.1	0.2	0.22	0.24	1106	0.4	<0.02	0.6
I985173	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.024	22.9	5.5	<0.01	59.4	<0.001	1	0.17	0.012	0.17	<0.1	0.6	0.11	0.08	232	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985174	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.011	21.1	9.4	<0.01	238.8	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.003	0.29	<0.1	0.3	0.17	0.18	127	0.2	<0.02	0.5
I985175	Rock	<2	0.02	0.010	20.0	5.8	0.02	109.2	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.017	0.16	<0.1	0.4	0.09	0.06	123	0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985176	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.011	22.9	5.2	<0.01	41.2	<0.001	3	0.20	0.004	0.17	<0.1	0.3	0.09	0.07	36	0.2	<0.02	0.6
I985177	Rock	21	13.14	0.131	5.0	54.7	0.57	249.3	0.091	3	0.95	0.002	<0.01	3.0	2.6	0.04	0.59	1203	3.2	0.29	4.8
I985178	Rock	10	0.03	0.022	4.8	13.8	<0.01	226.4	0.002	<1	0.18	0.001	0.08	<0.1	0.8	0.07	0.03	30	2.5	<0.02	0.6
I985179	Rock	28	19.16	0.040	13.9	54.7	9.68	109.8	0.002	<1	0.16	0.002	0.01	<0.1	3.2	<0.02	0.10	6	0.6	<0.02	0.6
I985180	Rock	60	8.40	0.539	33.7	127.5	0.42	79.3	0.146	25	1.41	0.002	<0.01	0.7	5.4	0.07	1.50	3735	3.8	1.02	4.2
I985181	Rock	7	0.03	0.002	7.2	9.4	0.02	236.0	0.002	3	0.25	0.003	0.38	<0.1	0.7	0.15	0.04	113	<0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985182	Rock	<2	0.03	0.008	17.9	2.2	0.02	132.3	0.003	3	0.29	0.004	0.28	0.3	0.3	0.21	0.21	47	<0.1	<0.02	1.0
I985183	Rock	<2	0.01	0.005	13.4	2.9	0.01	290.1	0.001	2	0.18	0.002	0.25	<0.1	0.3	0.12	0.17	14	0.1	<0.02	0.6
I985184	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.007	14.5	2.6	0.01	641.9	0.002	3	0.25	0.002	0.27	<0.1	0.3	0.16	0.21	27	0.3	<0.02	0.8

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.1	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
I985165	Rock	0.05	<0.1	0.52	0.18	2.4	0.3	<0.05	20.0	1.69	26.2	0.03	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	4
I985166	Rock	0.04	<0.1	0.56	0.13	0.8	0.4	<0.05	16.0	10.89	22.4	0.07	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	3
I985167	Rock	0.36	<0.1	0.14	1.30	15.6	0.2	<0.05	5.5	14.05	94.1	<0.02	<1	0.4	1.6	<10	<2
I985168	Rock	0.48	<0.1	0.81	0.12	6.5	0.3	<0.05	30.7	3.52	52.3	<0.02	<1	<0.1	1.0	<10	4
I985169	Rock	0.43	<0.1	0.42	0.14	6.7	0.2	<0.05	15.8	1.90	27.3	0.08	<1	<0.1	0.8	<10	3
I985170	Rock	0.30	<0.1	0.02	<0.02	14.2	<0.1	<0.05	0.7	4.74	16.5	<0.02	<1	0.2	1.4	<10	<2
I985171	Rock	0.18	<0.1	0.41	0.07	5.9	0.1	<0.05	13.7	2.08	34.6	0.06	<1	0.1	0.6	<10	3
I985172	Rock	0.09	<0.1	0.21	0.75	6.8	0.3	<0.05	8.8	2.32	28.3	0.04	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	<2
I985173	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.68	0.30	5.3	0.4	<0.05	24.7	4.18	50.6	0.04	<1	0.1	0.2	<10	2
I985174	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.86	0.07	7.8	0.3	<0.05	28.4	4.15	45.9	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	4
I985175	Rock	0.10	<0.1	1.02	0.07	4.2	0.2	<0.05	31.5	2.72	44.1	0.03	<1	<0.1	0.5	<10	5
I985176	Rock	0.25	<0.1	0.38	0.08	5.4	0.4	<0.05	15.0	2.69	48.6	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.4	<10	<2
I985177	Rock	1.39	0.1	0.19	0.49	1.2	37.1	<0.05	11.9	8.94	12.0	7.79	1	0.3	4.1	<10	2
I985178	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.12	0.10	4.8	0.2	<0.05	6.8	2.70	9.2	0.03	2	0.1	1.2	<10	2
I985179	Rock	0.04	<0.1	0.15	0.06	0.5	0.1	<0.05	7.8	14.40	25.9	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.7	<10	<2
I985180	Rock	0.39	0.2	0.10	0.95	0.7	19.3	<0.05	10.3	10.62	62.5	0.34	6	0.7	1.4	<10	<2
I985181	Rock	0.22	<0.1	0.05	0.06	10.9	<0.1	<0.05	2.9	0.63	17.5	<0.02	<1	0.3	1.3	<10	<2
I985182	Rock	0.23	<0.1	0.24	1.02	8.4	0.4	<0.05	10.9	6.57	38.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	1.4	<10	<2
I985183	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.33	0.55	8.5	0.2	<0.05	14.4	3.19	28.8	<0.02	<1	0.4	1.3	<10	<2
I985184	Rock	0.14	<0.1	0.35	0.45	10.4	0.3	<0.05	18.8	3.46	31.3	<0.02	<1	0.3	1.8	<10	<2

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Project: 1637-League
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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005095.1

Method		7AR	7AR	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
Analyte		Pb	Zn	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
Unit		%	%	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
MDL		0.01	0.01	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
Pulp Duplicates																					
I985009	Rock			1.05	0.54	34.05	39.91	931.2	186	210.7	41.8	1267	5.71	27.6	0.6	0.8	2.5	11.4	4.31	1.42	0.02
REP I985009	QC				0.50	33.35	40.19	852.0	171	209.2	42.6	1267	5.66	27.5	0.6	0.8	2.5	11.9	3.82	1.33	<0.02
I985060	Rock	0.05	3.27	3.80	3.51	12.52	431.7	>10000	997	29.7	35.9	886	0.61	16.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	71.6	239.6	1.68	<0.02
REP I985060	QC	0.05	3.26																		
I985061	Rock	0.02	2.97	3.70	9.76	22.94	219.2	>10000	672	34.6	38.3	1193	0.74	14.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	84.1	239.1	1.56	<0.02
REP I985061	QC				9.83	23.31	224.4	>10000	683	36.8	38.9	1194	0.75	14.7	0.1	<0.2	0.4	86.0	244.5	1.56	<0.02
I985075	Rock			2.02	0.22	39.16	5.90	372.9	72	78.3	34.1	1142	4.49	2.4	<0.1	0.5	0.6	56.5	1.00	0.27	<0.02
REP I985075	QC				0.24	40.16	5.42	339.3	71	81.9	36.2	1201	4.67	2.6	0.1	2.0	0.6	48.7	0.94	0.27	0.02
I985093	Rock			1.67	1.54	2.19	33.00	6.5	1513	0.8	0.2	10	0.88	34.0	1.3	7.2	12.5	3.0	0.02	1.53	0.58
REP I985093	QC				1.55	2.19	33.30	6.5	1547	0.8	0.3	10	0.89	35.1	1.4	7.7	13.1	3.2	0.02	1.60	0.61
I985109	Rock	1.08	<0.01	2.24	0.25	4.33	>10000	31.7	40607	0.7	0.3	47	0.36	3.6	<0.1	3.6	1.3	1.8	1.25	15.50	6.20
REP I985109	QC				0.27	4.31	>10000	30.6	38993	0.7	0.3	47	0.35	3.8	<0.1	3.6	1.3	1.7	1.25	15.23	6.50
I985164	Rock	1.16	0.19																		
REP I985164	QC	1.16	0.19																		
I985174	Rock			1.45	0.98	2.73	84.82	35.5	681	0.6	0.4	37	0.76	14.6	1.3	18.8	13.2	19.8	0.33	1.79	0.07
REP I985174	QC				1.04	2.99	90.19	37.6	716	0.6	0.5	38	0.76	15.9	1.3	18.4	13.0	20.6	0.37	1.92	0.07
Core Reject Duplicates																					
I985059	Rock	0.04	10.96	3.44	1.34	9.54	401.5	>10000	1464	34.0	60.8	991	1.31	4.6	0.1	1.3	0.4	67.1	860.8	6.59	0.05
DUP I985059	QC	0.05	10.63		1.40	9.48	413.5	>10000	1472	34.6	59.9	1006	1.32	4.4	0.1	1.6	0.4	66.1	847.3	6.25	0.05
I985094	Rock			2.01	1.73	2.83	24.10	8.4	1051	0.7	0.3	12	0.74	20.7	1.1	3.3	16.4	16.5	0.05	0.94	0.19
DUP I985094	QC				1.82	2.90	25.34	9.9	1030	0.7	0.3	14	0.79	21.8	1.2	2.8	17.7	18.0	0.06	0.97	0.19
I985164	Rock			2.73	1.07	8.27	>10000	2003	22167	2.4	2.8	317	1.05	19.4	1.2	17.5	13.8	49.8	10.58	20.58	0.18
DUP I985164	QC				1.12	10.10	>10000	2346	25399	2.8	3.5	379	1.17	22.0	1.2	21.0	13.5	57.5	12.86	24.09	0.21
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard				21.13	111.2	68.22	406.9	1028	55.8	9.3	642	2.44	49.7	4.9	72.9	4.9	68.3	6.62	5.77	4.82
STD DS7	Standard				22.26	120.9	62.37	379.2	1019	60.8	9.8	636	2.41	46.6	4.4	79.0	4.6	64.8	5.35	4.82	4.05
STD DS7	Standard				20.15	115.8	71.07	408.5	1010	57.5	9.9	655	2.44	48.2	5.4	81.7	5.4	83.0	6.34	5.98	4.91
STD DS7	Standard				21.08	116.0	69.52	417.2	1013	58.9	9.5	621	2.48	51.9	4.9	79.3	4.8	74.0	6.54	5.80	4.79

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
	Unit	ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
	MDL	2	0.01	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
Pulp Duplicates																					
I985009	Rock	82	0.39	0.032	7.3	228.6	3.02	148.4	0.007	<1	2.77	0.008	0.18	<0.1	11.3	0.21	<0.02	78	0.2	<0.02	7.1
REP I985009	QC	81	0.37	0.033	7.4	228.2	3.00	145.7	0.007	<1	2.79	0.009	0.18	<0.1	11.4	0.22	<0.02	62	0.3	<0.02	6.9
I985060	Rock	8	3.92	0.071	0.9	13.7	0.04	103.1	0.003	2	0.31	0.019	0.33	<0.1	2.1	0.13	1.34	10466	2.0	0.03	1.4
REP I985060	QC																				
I985061	Rock	6	4.74	0.070	0.9	12.6	0.04	111.1	0.003	1	0.27	0.013	0.32	<0.1	2.0	0.14	1.19	9654	1.7	0.02	1.1
REP I985061	QC	6	4.77	0.069	0.9	12.6	0.04	110.4	0.003	2	0.27	0.014	0.32	<0.1	2.1	0.14	1.20	8961	1.6	<0.02	1.1
I985075	Rock	145	3.93	0.058	5.3	201.2	3.22	47.8	0.202	<1	3.18	0.020	0.03	0.1	12.7	<0.02	<0.02	10	<0.1	<0.02	10.9
REP I985075	QC	148	4.01	0.054	5.3	219.1	3.24	47.6	0.231	<1	3.23	0.023	0.03	0.1	12.8	<0.02	<0.02	11	<0.1	<0.02	10.7
I985093	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.008	38.8	1.9	<0.01	206.0	0.001	4	0.31	0.003	0.34	<0.1	0.5	0.26	0.25	110	<0.1	<0.02	1.5
REP I985093	QC	<2	<0.01	0.009	39.6	2.1	<0.01	207.5	0.001	5	0.33	0.003	0.35	<0.1	0.4	0.26	0.25	113	<0.1	<0.02	1.4
I985109	Rock	<2	0.02	0.002	0.8	14.1	<0.01	32.5	<0.001	1	0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	0.03	0.23	89	2.9	<0.02	<0.1
REP I985109	QC	<2	0.02	0.002	<0.5	13.8	<0.01	34.1	<0.001	1	0.01	<0.001	0.02	<0.1	<0.1	0.03	0.22	90	3.1	0.02	<0.1
I985164	Rock																				
REP I985164	QC																				
I985174	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.011	21.1	9.4	<0.01	238.8	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.003	0.29	<0.1	0.3	0.17	0.18	127	0.2	<0.02	0.5
REP I985174	QC	<2	<0.01	0.012	22.6	9.8	<0.01	252.1	<0.001	1	0.17	0.003	0.29	<0.1	0.4	0.18	0.17	136	0.2	<0.02	0.5
Core Reject Duplicates																					
I985059	Rock	7	3.47	0.055	0.8	10.4	0.04	43.8	0.004	1	0.28	0.011	0.34	<0.1	2.7	0.13	3.06	38031	5.8	0.03	1.6
DUP I985059	QC	7	3.45	0.055	0.9	12.0	0.04	35.9	0.003	2	0.29	0.009	0.36	<0.1	2.7	0.14	3.34	37707	5.3	0.03	1.7
I985094	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.018	21.3	2.9	<0.01	221.2	<0.001	1	0.21	0.019	0.29	<0.1	0.4	0.17	0.20	148	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
DUP I985094	QC	<2	<0.01	0.020	23.5	3.5	<0.01	227.9	<0.001	1	0.23	0.022	0.31	<0.1	0.4	0.18	0.21	144	<0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985164	Rock	<2	0.42	0.023	14.8	5.9	<0.01	98.2	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.022	0.14	<0.1	1.1	0.16	0.33	516	0.3	<0.02	0.5
DUP I985164	QC	<2	0.52	0.024	13.9	7.1	<0.01	103.5	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.022	0.13	<0.1	1.4	0.18	0.38	587	0.2	<0.02	0.5
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	84	0.96	0.076	13.2	202.6	1.07	392.0	0.116	39	1.03	0.092	0.48	3.6	2.5	4.09	0.19	226	3.4	1.26	4.7
STD DS7	Standard	85	1.01	0.071	13.6	216.0	1.08	385.5	0.122	38	1.09	0.093	0.47	3.6	2.7	3.99	0.20	240	3.1	1.25	5.0
STD DS7	Standard	85	1.01	0.075	14.6	218.3	1.09	394.7	0.134	43	1.09	0.101	0.48	3.8	2.8	3.98	0.19	230	3.7	1.30	4.9
STD DS7	Standard	86	1.00	0.080	13.8	207.4	1.09	397.2	0.127	40	1.07	0.099	0.48	3.8	2.8	4.34	0.19	237	3.5	1.36	5.0

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005095.1

	Method	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
	Analyte	Cs	Ge	Hf	Nb	Rb	Sn	Ta	Zr	Y	Ce	In	Re	Be	Li	Pd	Pt
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppb
	MDL	0.02	0.1	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																	
I985009	Rock	0.59	0.1	0.09	0.06	6.3	<0.1	<0.05	3.9	9.47	16.3	0.03	<1	0.1	34.5	10	<2
REP I985009	QC	0.61	<0.1	0.08	0.08	6.4	<0.1	<0.05	4.1	9.50	16.4	0.03	<1	0.1	34.8	<10	<2
I985060	Rock	0.37	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	8.3	<0.1	<0.05	0.9	6.41	2.3	0.11	<1	0.1	1.5	<10	<2
REP I985060	QC																
I985061	Rock	0.41	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	8.4	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	6.95	2.2	0.14	2	0.2	1.6	<10	<2
REP I985061	QC	0.43	<0.1	0.20	0.02	8.7	<0.1	<0.05	0.2	7.23	2.4	0.15	<1	0.2	1.7	<10	<2
I985075	Rock	0.13	0.1	0.07	0.10	1.2	0.3	<0.05	1.4	9.71	12.8	0.05	<1	0.2	39.8	<10	<2
REP I985075	QC	0.14	0.2	0.10	0.19	1.2	0.3	<0.05	3.3	9.68	12.7	0.03	<1	0.2	40.7	<10	<2
I985093	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.90	0.30	9.2	0.7	<0.05	30.3	3.28	98.7	<0.02	<1	0.2	0.4	<10	5
REP I985093	QC	0.20	<0.1	0.87	0.33	10.3	0.7	<0.05	31.6	3.38	102.3	<0.02	<1	0.3	0.4	<10	6
I985109	Rock	0.03	<0.1	<0.02	0.13	1.0	0.2	<0.05	0.7	0.27	1.4	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
REP I985109	QC	0.03	<0.1	<0.02	0.14	1.3	0.2	<0.05	0.8	0.18	0.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
I985164	Rock																
REP I985164	QC																
I985174	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.86	0.07	7.8	0.3	<0.05	28.4	4.15	45.9	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.4	<10	4
REP I985174	QC	0.14	<0.1	0.79	0.07	7.9	0.3	<0.05	29.2	4.39	49.6	<0.02	<1	0.1	0.4	<10	5
Core Reject Duplicates																	
I985059	Rock	0.44	<0.1	<0.02	0.05	8.9	<0.1	<0.05	0.4	6.31	2.2	0.19	<1	0.1	1.7	<10	<2
DUP I985059	QC	0.45	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	9.4	<0.1	<0.05	0.3	6.23	2.2	0.19	<1	<0.1	1.6	*	<2
I985094	Rock	0.22	<0.1	0.70	0.13	6.3	0.2	<0.05	27.0	2.97	48.0	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	5
DUP I985094	QC	0.23	<0.1	0.74	0.07	7.3	0.2	<0.05	28.0	3.29	52.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	4
I985164	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.71	0.20	4.1	0.5	<0.05	21.8	8.63	32.9	0.07	<1	<0.1	0.3	<10	3
DUP I985164	QC	0.11	<0.1	0.74	0.22	3.7	0.7	<0.05	23.2	9.20	31.1	0.10	<1	<0.1	0.2	<10	7
Reference Materials																	
STD DS7	Standard	6.41	0.1	0.12	0.54	42.7	5.1	<0.05	5.8	5.83	39.0	1.63	4	1.4	28.4	81	43
STD DS7	Standard	6.24	0.1	0.13	0.71	36.4	4.0	<0.05	5.5	6.20	40.4	1.40	5	1.8	29.2	88	42
STD DS7	Standard	6.36	0.1	0.13	0.80	37.9	5.2	<0.05	6.1	6.87	41.5	1.70	3	1.5	31.7	64	41
STD DS7	Standard	6.66	<0.1	0.13	0.57	36.8	5.0	<0.05	6.2	6.44	42.5	1.68	3	1.7	29.3	70	41

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005095.1

		7AR	7AR	WGHT	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
		Pb	Zn	Wgt	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi
		%	%	kg	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
		0.01	0.01	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
STD DS7	Standard				21.34	112.9	69.15	401.6	1031	56.7	9.5	637	2.47	49.1	5.1	70.7	5.0	73.3	6.33	5.90	4.66
STD GC-7	Standard	>10	22.41																		
STD GC-7	Standard	>10	21.98																		
STD R4A	Standard	1.51	3.43																		
STD R4A	Standard	1.53	3.35																		
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
STD GC-7 Expected		10.44	22.06																		
STD R4A Expected		1.503	3.31																		
BLK	Blank				<0.01	<0.01	0.30	<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
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
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
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.01																		
BLK	Blank				<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	<0.1	<2	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.2	<0.1	<0.5	<0.01	<0.02	<0.02
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
BLK	Blank	<0.01	<0.01																		
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank			<0.01	0.10	1.95	4.58	51.5	35	3.7	4.3	571	1.90	0.4	1.8	7.4	5.8	63.8	0.08	0.08	0.07
G1	Prep Blank			<0.01	0.06	1.97	3.75	47.5	22	3.3	4.0	554	1.84	<0.1	1.7	1.8	5.6	62.1	0.04	0.08	0.05

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005095.1

		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
		V	Ca	P	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Sc	Tl	S	Hg	Se	Te	Ga
		ppm	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
		2	0.01	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
STD DS7	Standard	84	1.00	0.074	13.2	213.3	1.07	386.3	0.127	38	1.05	0.096	0.48	3.7	2.8	4.10	0.20	236	3.2	1.30	4.6
STD GC-7	Standard																				
STD GC-7	Standard																				
STD R4A	Standard																				
STD R4A	Standard																				
STD DS7 Expected		84	0.93	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
STD GC-7 Expected																					
STD R4A Expected																					
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<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
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<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
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<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
BLK	Blank																				
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<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
BLK	Blank	<2	<0.01	<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
BLK	Blank																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.50	0.076	10.5	9.5	0.55	213.7	0.133	1	1.02	0.089	0.49	<0.1	2.6	0.32	<0.02	14	<0.1	0.02	5.1
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.45	0.074	10.4	9.3	0.55	205.8	0.128	<1	1.02	0.077	0.51	<0.1	2.5	0.32	<0.02	7	<0.1	<0.02	4.8

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		1F30 Cs ppm 0.02	1F30 Ge ppm 0.1	1F30 Hf ppm 0.02	1F30 Nb ppm 0.02	1F30 Rb ppm 0.1	1F30 Sn ppm 0.1	1F30 Ta ppm 0.05	1F30 Zr ppm 0.1	1F30 Y ppm 0.01	1F30 Ce ppm 0.1	1F30 In ppm 0.02	1F30 Re ppb 1	1F30 Be ppm 0.1	1F30 Li ppm 0.1	1F30 Pd ppb 10	1F30 Pt ppb 2
STD DS7	Standard	6.11	<0.1	0.14	0.69	36.0	5.1	<0.05	5.9	6.45	41.3	1.57	4	1.5	28.8	70	49
STD GC-7	Standard																
STD GC-7	Standard																
STD R4A	Standard																
STD R4A	Standard																
STD DS7 Expected		6.36	0.1	0.11	0.71	35.8	4.61		5.4	5.18	36	1.57	4	1.6	29.3	58	37
STD GC-7 Expected																	
STD R4A Expected																	
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank																
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank	<0.02	<0.1	<0.02	<0.02	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.02	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<10	<2
BLK	Blank																
Prep Wash																	
G1	Prep Blank	2.67	0.1	0.12	0.69	40.3	0.5	<0.05	1.5	5.57	21.1	0.05	<1	0.4	32.6	<10	<2
G1	Prep Blank	2.71	0.1	0.10	0.71	41.1	0.7	<0.05	1.5	5.49	20.8	<0.02	<1	0.3	32.7	<10	<2

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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.

<u>SOILS</u>

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.

<u>ROCKS AND DRILL CORE</u>

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.

<u>VEGETATION</u>

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.

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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%

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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.

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CARECOMMITMENTPERFORMANCE

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.

Appendix B

Geophysical Report

Mag/VLF and MaxMin Surveys

on the

League Property

for

Yukon Zinc Corporation

Suite 701 – 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 2B3

Grid Location:
61°31'30.92"N 130°45'36.02"W (NAD83)
Finlayson Lake, Yukon, Canada

Survey conducted by
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
August – September 2010

Report written by
John Lindner
Syd Visser
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
November 2010

Table of Contents

FIGURE INDEX

1. Introduction

A MaxMin Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM), Very Low Frequency (VLF) and magnetometer survey was conducted on the League Property at the request of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. for Yukon Zinc Corp. The survey was conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd. between August 13 and September 8, 2010.

The property is located approximately 20km south of the Finlayson Airstrip on the Robert Campbell Hwy in Yukon, Canada. Exploration over the past 15 years in the area south of Finlayson Lake has highlighted the potential for large deposits of massive sulphides. In this area, massive sulphide copper-lead-zinc silver-gold deposits are associated with mid-Paleozoic volcanic rock of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. The first discovery was the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit in 1994. The Wolverine Mine, 30km east of the League Property, is the most advanced project in the district, with mine operations expected to begin in 2011.

Recent exploration on the League Property has included geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical sampling, airborne and surface geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling with core logging. The goal for the 2010 geophysical program was to determine the location of any conductive bodies present on the site to supplement the overall exploration program.

For MaxMin, 27 lines totalling 35.5 line kilometres were surveyed at a 100m separation, and 6 lines totalling 4.175 line kilometres were surveyed at a 50m separation. For the mag/VLF phase, 28 lines totalling 38.3 line kilometres were surveyed at 12.5m station spacing. 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 League Property is located approximately 20km (a 10 minute helicopter flight) south of the Finlayson Airstrip on Highway 4 (Robert Campbell Hwy) in southeast Yukon, Canada (see Figures 1 and 2). The property is on NTS mapsheet 105G/10 and is located in the Watson Lake Mining District. All locations were defined in Zone 9 of the UTM projection using the NAD83 datum.

Figure 1: Regional map of Yukon showing the League Project.

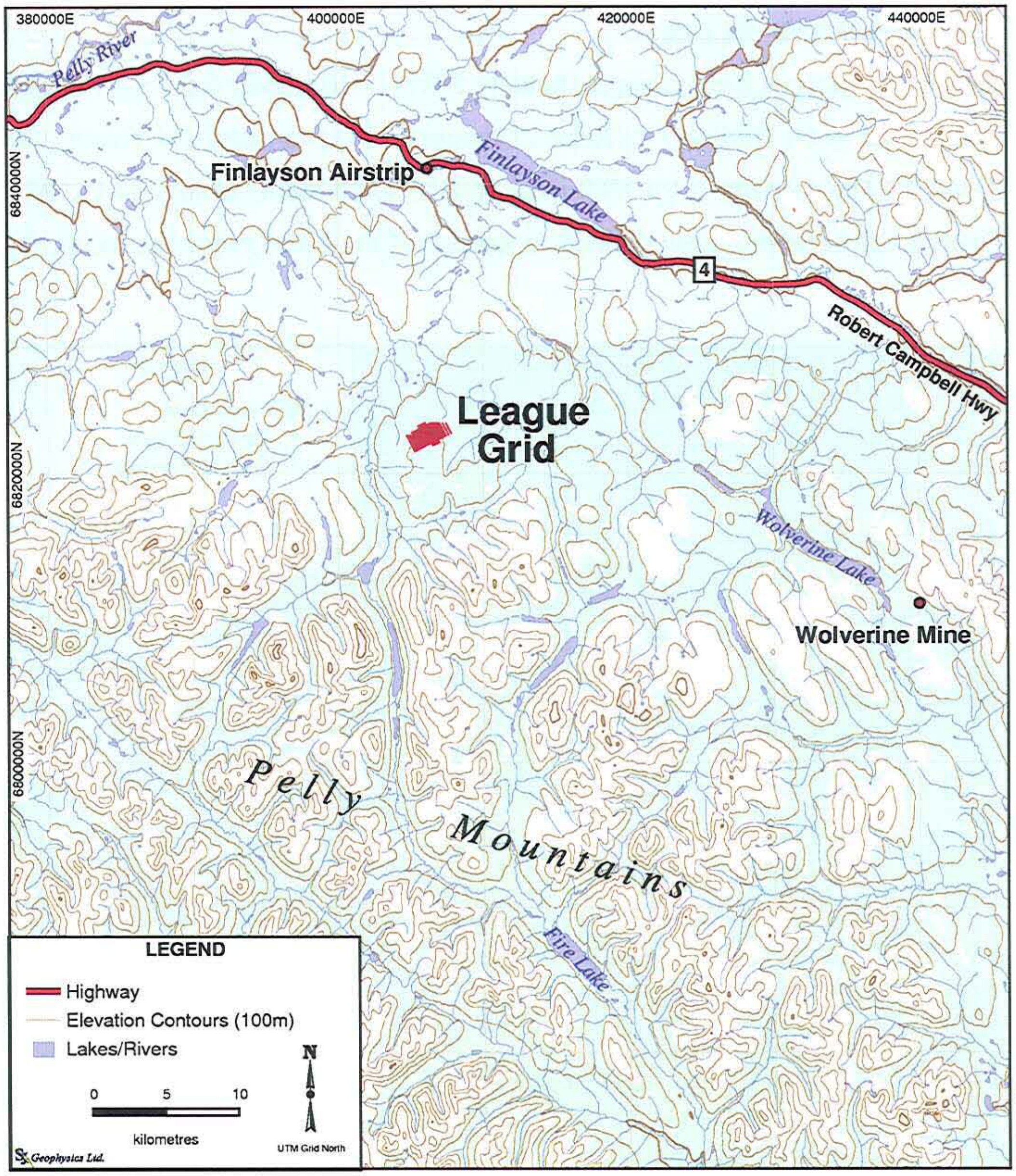


Figure 2: Regional map showing the League survey grid.

The closest communities are Ross River, 130km northwest of the Finlayson Lake airstrip, and Watson Lake, 250km southeast. Access to the field camp was by helicopter only. The camp was set up in the middle of the grid near the primary baseline (7500N), which provided access to the whole grid. Crew members and supplies were either flown to the airstrip from Whitehorse or driven to Finlayson Airstrip then flown in from there.

3. Grid Information

The League grid consists of 27 cross lines and 2 base lines (see Figures 3 and 4). Most of the lines are spaced 100m apart and labelled in local coordinates from 4000E to 6800E. The distance between lines 6400E, 6600E and 6800E is 200m instead of 100m (i.e., there are no lines 6500E or 6700E). Cross line stations were labelled in local coordinates from 6800N to 8500N with line lengths varying between 800 and 1725m. The 2 base lines were located along 7500N and 8300N and were 2800m and 1500m long, respectively. Stations were picketed every 25m along the cross lines and base lines. The azimuth of the cross lines was 333 degrees (east of UTM grid north).

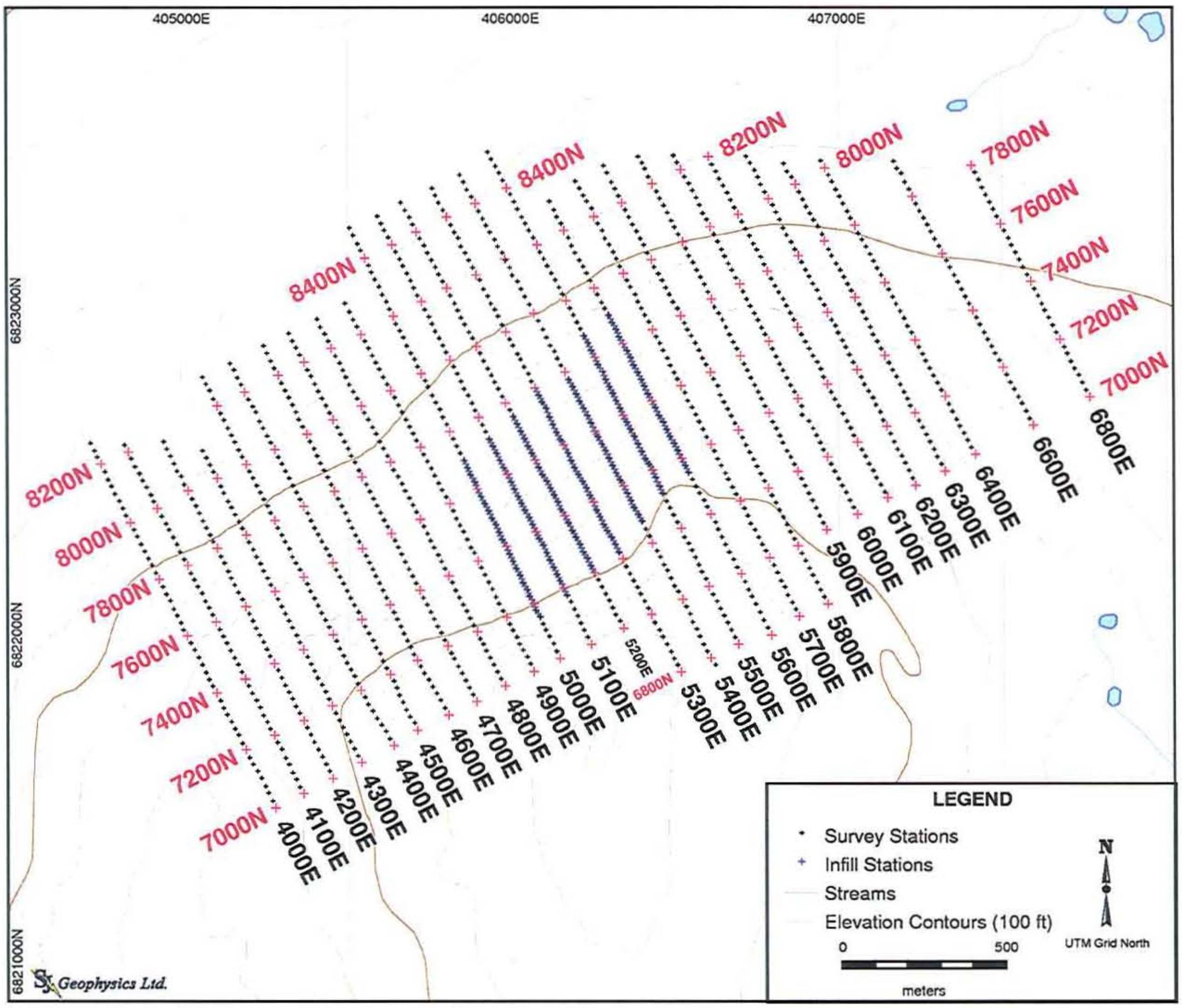


Figure 3: Location map of the MaxMin survey grid.

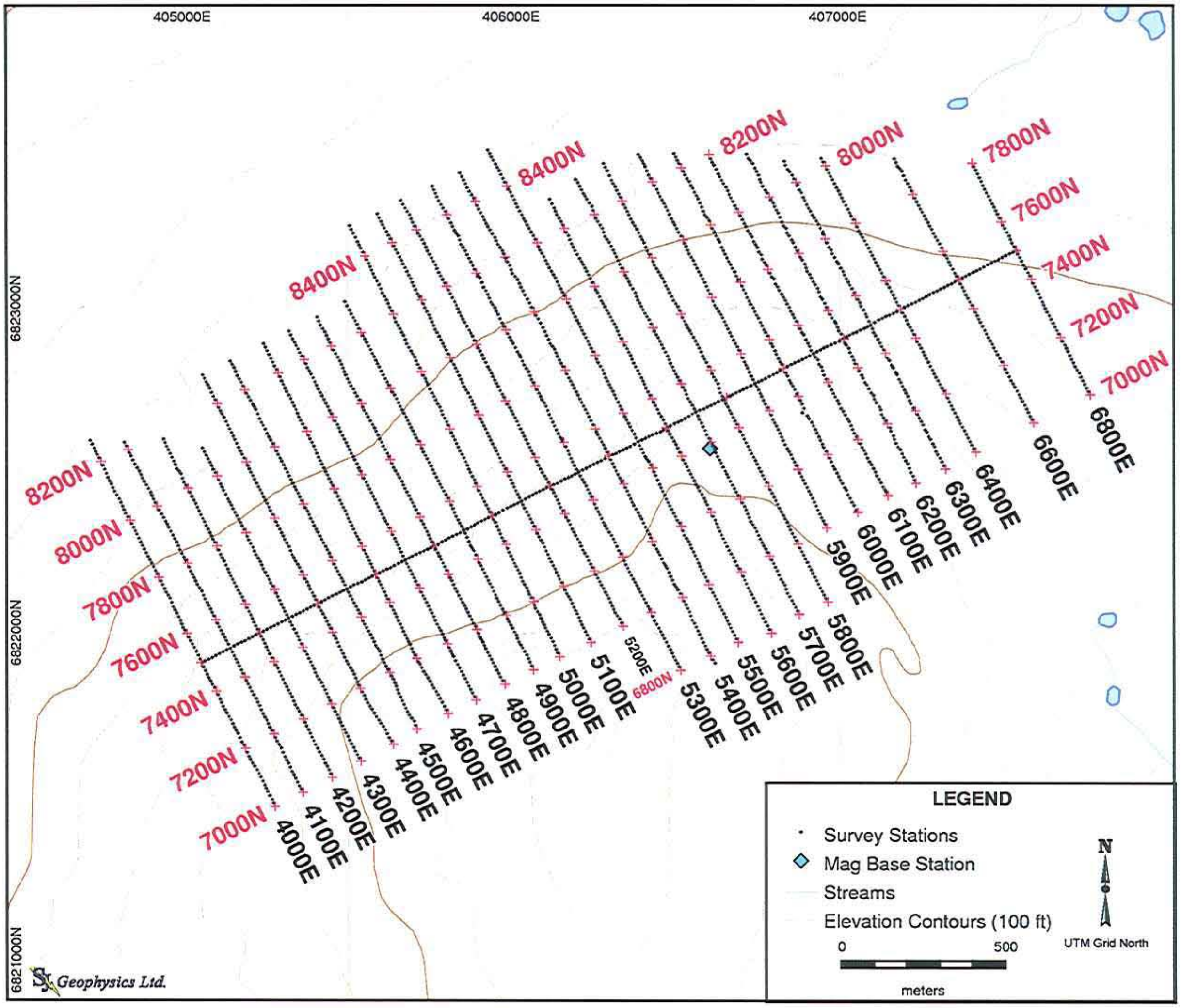


Figure 4: Location map of the Mag and VLF survey grids.

The League grid was located on the north slope of a small mountain (name unknown). West of the mountain is Big Campbell Creek. The topography of the grid is moderate with the lowest station at 1300m elevation and the highest at 1610m.

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 vegetation consists of alternating muskeg and clear conifers forest at low elevation and alpines on the higher places.

The grid lines were cut and marked 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 on the League property consisted of two primary workers: Thomas Campagne (Geophysicist) and Liam Fowlie (Geophysical technician). Doug MacLean (Geophysical Technician, SJ Geophysics), Ashley Bezembinder (Geophysical Technician, SJ Geophysics) and Joe McCreery (Field worker, Equity Exploration) worked with Thomas and Liam as additional technical support.

On August 13, 2010, the crew flew from Vancouver, BC, to Whitehorse, YT. Then a small plane took them on a one hour flight from the Whitehorse airport to the Finlayson Airstrip. From there, the League property field camp was reached by helicopter with a short 10 minute flight. The camp was small and the SJ Geophysics crew assisted with camp activities such as filling generators, chopping wood, cooking and cleaning. Internet and phone access were available through a satellite phone on a computer in camp.

On August 14 geophysical readings began with Mag/VLF on the eastern end of the grid. The crew worked on both Mag/VLF and MaxMin until August 29, where geophysical readings were completed on the League grid. The crew worked on another grid until September 5 then returned to League to conduct infill MaxMin on lines 5000E to 5600E at 50m separation and re-measure line 5100E at 100m separation. These lines were re-surveyed based on the initial geophysical results and recommendation from Syd Visser. On September 5 Ashley and Joe re-measured some questionable VLF readings. The MaxMin and Mag/VLF readings were completed on September 7 with assistance from Ashley, Doug and Joe.

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

5.1. MaxMin Survey

MaxMin measurements were taken with a MaxMin 10 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 6 frequencies (all in Hz):

220, 440, 880, 3520, 7040 and 14080. Different frequencies were used on different parts of the grid, see Appendix C for the frequencies used on each line.

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 League grid while readings with the 50m cable were taken on sections of lines 5000E to 5600E. Again, refer to Appendix C for exact line lengths.

5.2. 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. For every frequency, the operator oriented the VLF sensor to ensure maximum coupling of the signal. 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.

5.3. Magnetic Survey

Magnetic measurements were collected on three GEM magnetometers: one base station (to correct for diurnal variations; see Section 7.1) and two mobile units. The magnetometer base station was located in local coordinates at approximately line 5600E station 7350N (see Figure 4). Mobile measurements of the total magnetic field were taken at 12.5m intervals on the cross lines and base line 7500N. Base line 8300N was not surveyed because a second base line was not necessary to properly level the data.

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.

All instrument specifications are listed in Appendix D.

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 specifications of the primary field, which is subtracted from the measured field to yield amplitudes of the secondary field, expressed as a percentage of the primary. In the horizontal loop mode, the transmitter and receiver coils are horizontal and kept at a fixed distance apart.

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. 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 a 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).

6.3. 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.

7. Data Processing

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

7.1. MaxMin Survey

The MaxMin data is dumped to a commercial program called *MaxMin Utilities*, where topographic corrections are applied to the data. The corrected data is exported to a spreadsheet, where suspect or poor quality points are flagged and removed.

During the processing, it was determined that all of line 5200E and line 5100E between stations 7850E and 8500E were poorly calibrated. To correct for the poor calibration, the in-phase data for these sections were shifted up by 14%. On line 6400E, stations 7250E to 7350E is noisy data which was deleted from the final data set and the maps.

7.2. 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 strong compared to the 24.0kHz frequency from Maine and the Washington signal was likely overwhelming the Maine signal. 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.

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 diurnally-corrected data, $Data_{raw}$ is the raw data from the mobile magnetometer, $Data_{base}$ is the base station reading for approximately the same time as the raw reading, and $Datum$ = 57000nT. In a spreadsheet, suspect or poor quality points are flagged and removed.

There were some minor levelling problems with the magnetic data, which was only visible because of the narrow range of the magnetic data. The lines with shifted values are shown in the table below.

Line	***Stations***	***Shift (nT)***
5100E	7525E – 8500E	-8
5200E	All	-8
6000E	All	-5
6100E	All	-5
6400E	All	-15
6600E	All	-15
6800E	All	-15

In addition, there was some noisy data on line 5700E between stations 7675E and 8050E and on line 5900E between stations 7075N and 7612.5N. The data is included in the final data sets and stacked profiles but is considered suspect so it was not included in the false colour contour maps of the magnetic data.

7.4. Locations

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

NAD83 datum.

There were some problems with the location data from stations 8200N to 8500N on line 5400E. On August 16 the crew stopped their readings at 8300N as that is where the last picket was that day, even though the line would eventually end at station 8500N. When the rest of the line was surveyed later, there appeared to be some picket problems or some GPS readings measured by the crew were in error. As such, the location data from that section of line 5400E is considered suspect.

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 frequencies.
2. Magnetic data: False colour map with profiles.
3. VLF data: False colour map of Fraser filter with profiles for 21.4 and 24.8kHz frequencies.

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

9. Interpretation

9.1. MaxMin Survey

As an introduction, the amplitude of the in-phase and quadrature response in the MaxMin data is an indication of the depth and strength of the conductor. Generally, the amplitude correlates more strongly with depth than strength. The steepness of the decay curve (amplitude versus frequency) is an indication of conductivity strength. At high frequencies, a large ratio of in-phase to quadrature response indicates a strong conductor.

To provide a general overview of the MaxMin results, Figures 5 and 6 show colour contour maps of the in-phase and quadrature results for a frequency of 220Hz. As can be seen in the figures there is a strong response in both the in-phase and quadrature components in the centre of the grid (shown in blue).

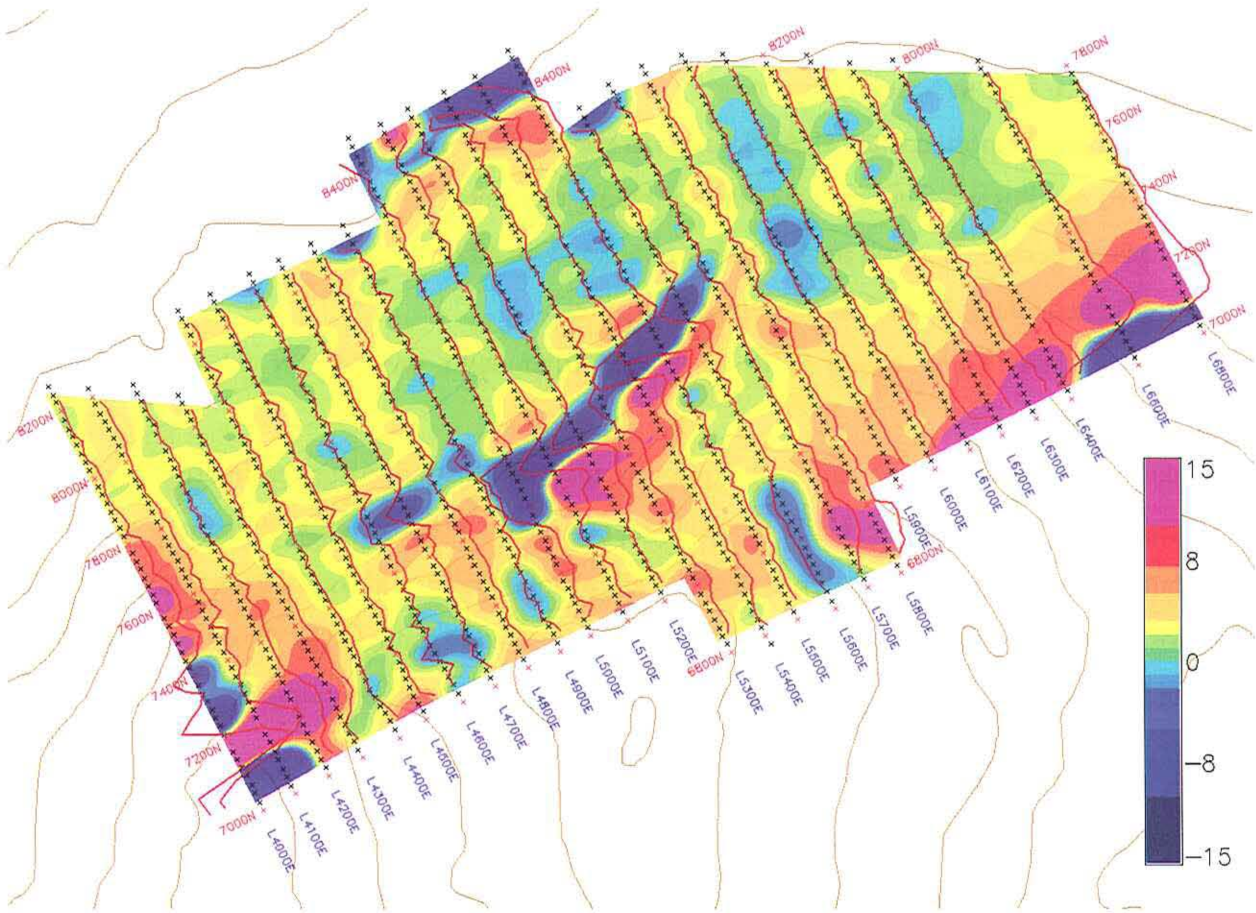


Figure 5: False colour contour map of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase component response. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote survey stations.

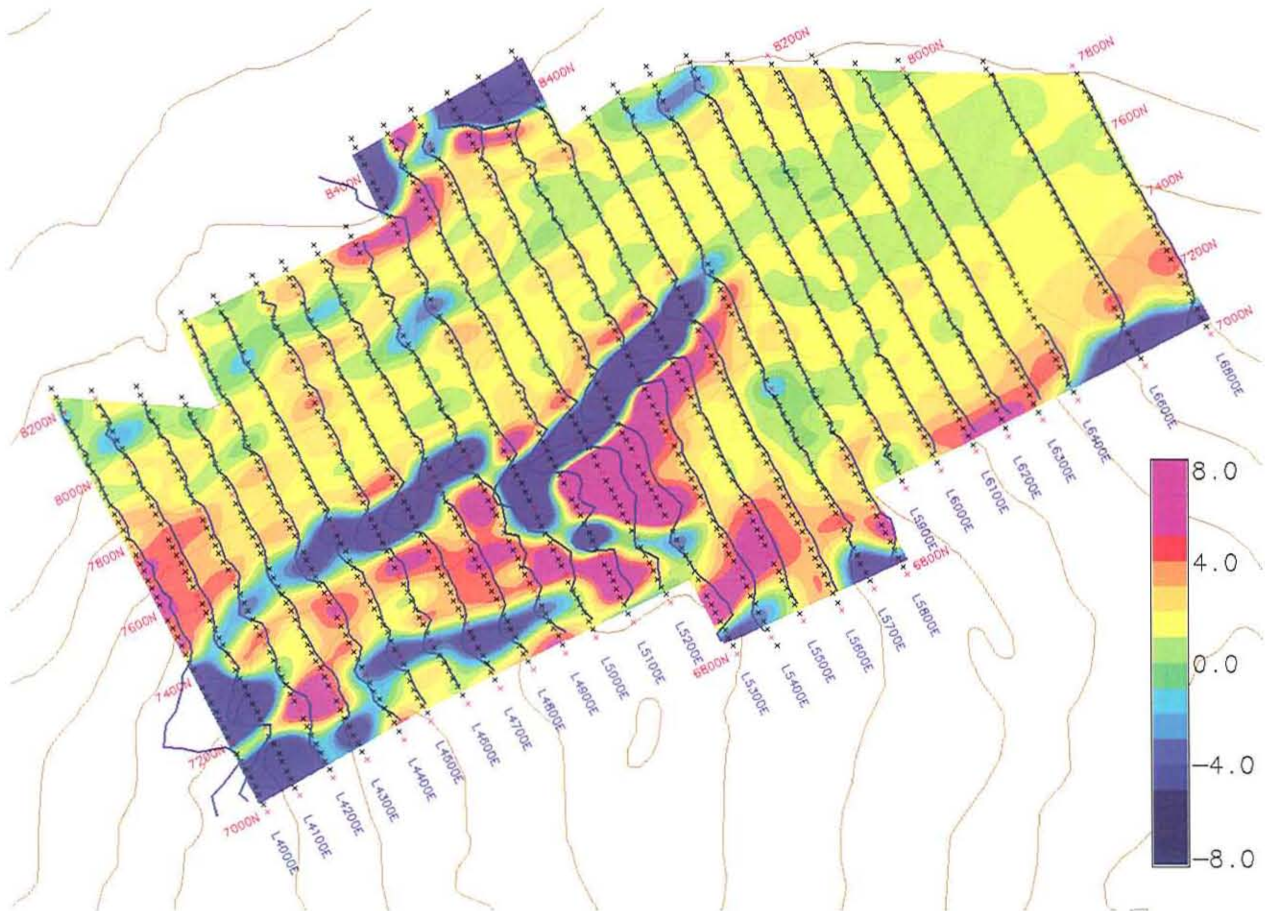


Figure 6: False colour contour map of the MaxMin 220Hz quadrature component response.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote survey stations.

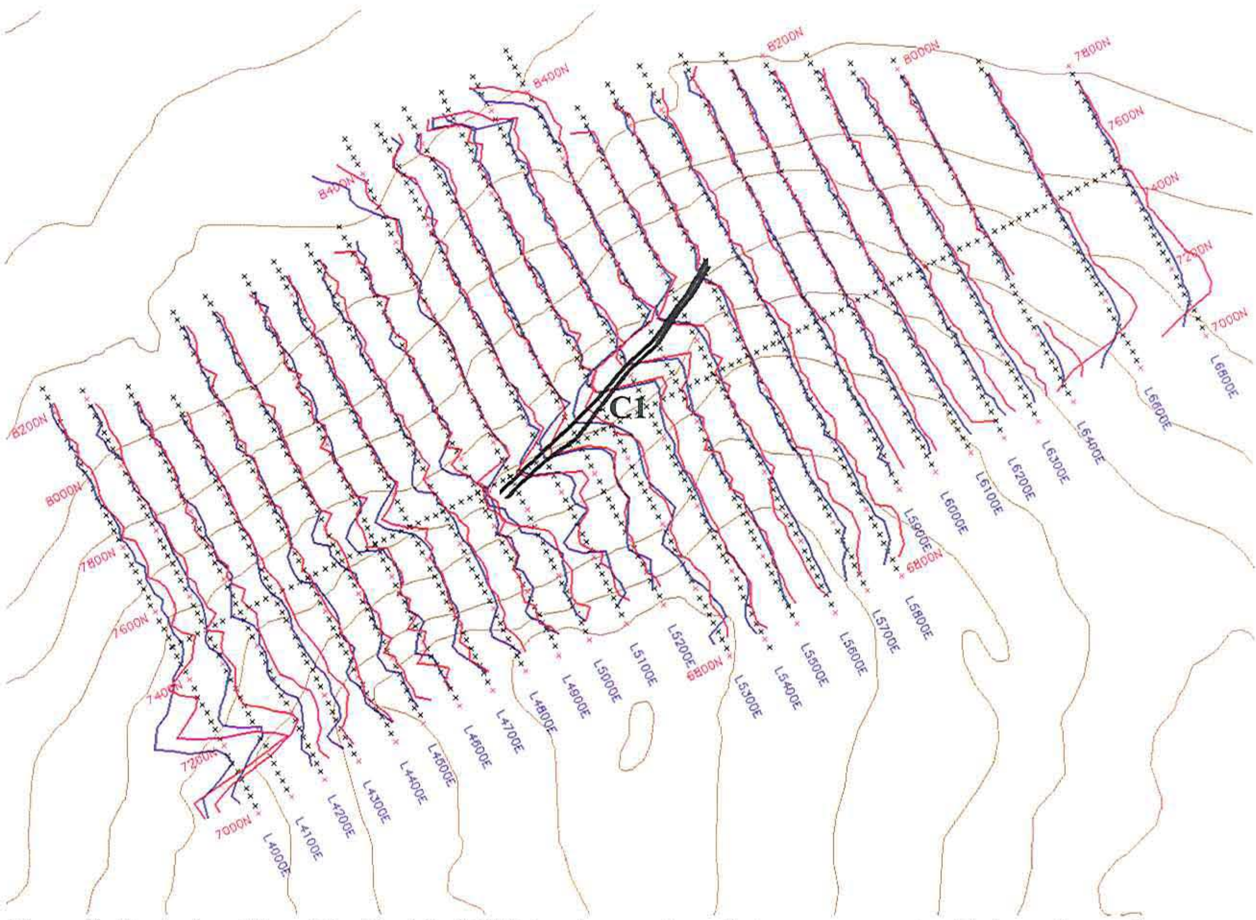


Figure 7: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 1 conductor shown. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figures 7 – 14 show the in-phase and quadrature responses for a frequency of 220Hz. As can be seen, there is a strong in-phase and quadrature response in the middle of lines 5000E to 5700E (C1). This response follows an approximately northeast-southwest trend and is denoted by the two black lines in Figure 7. Each line denotes an edge of the conductive body. The strength of the response suggests that the conductor is fairly shallow, probably just below the overburden. The amplitude on the south shoulder is higher than the north shoulder which indicates that the conductor is dipping shallow to the south. East of line 5700E there is no response in either in-phase or quadrature which means that the conductor ends or is too deep to be measured.

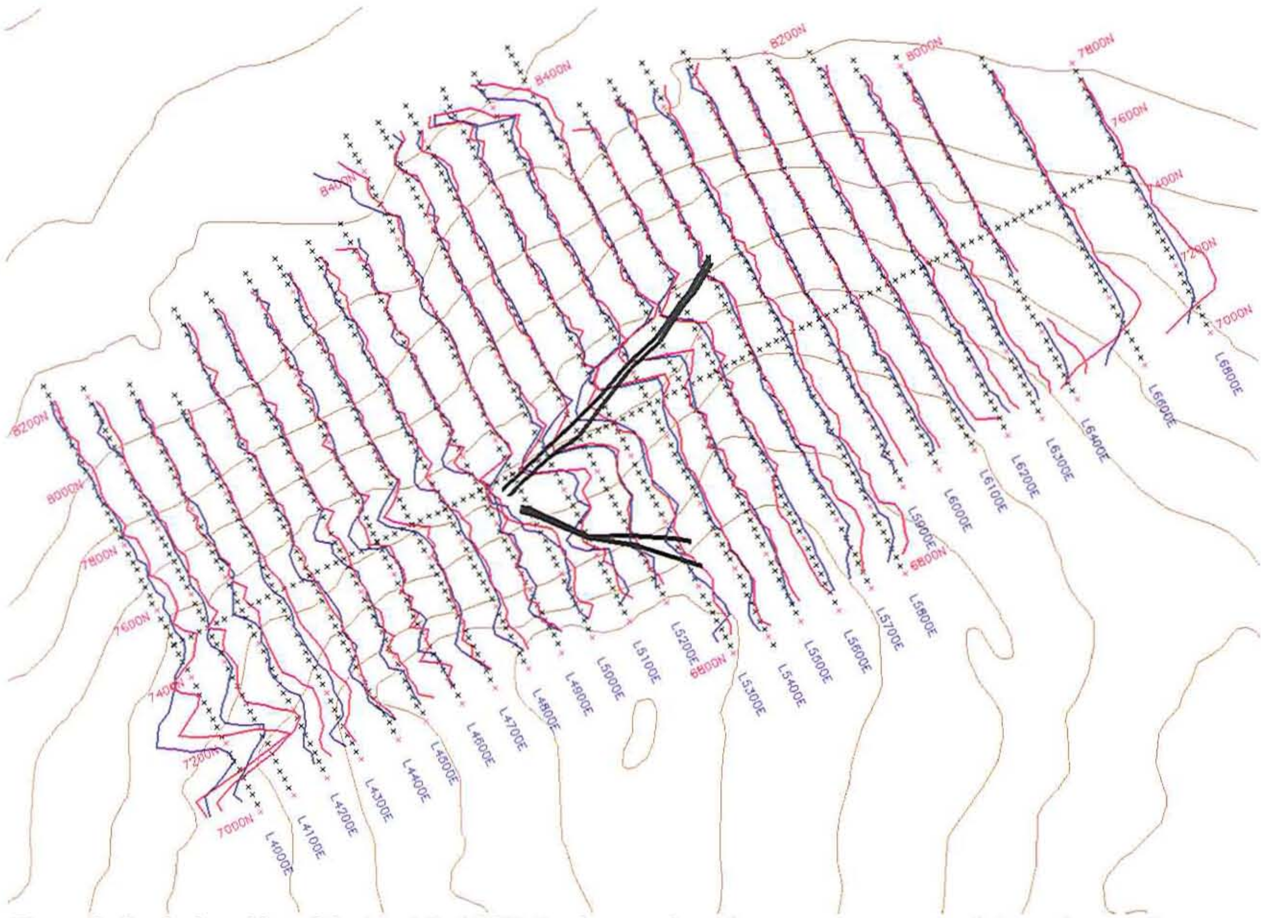


Figure 8: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 2 conductors shown. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

To the south of the first conductor is a second conductor (C2), denoted in Figure 8. This conductor can be seen on lines 5000E – 5300E and follows a trend of approximately southeast-northwest. The strong response again suggests a near surface conductor. In contrast to the first conductor, the north shoulder shows a larger amplitude which indicates that the second conductor is dipping to the north.

Given the opposite dips of the bodies, these 2 conductors could be part of one dipping body with two conductive wings coming up to the surface.

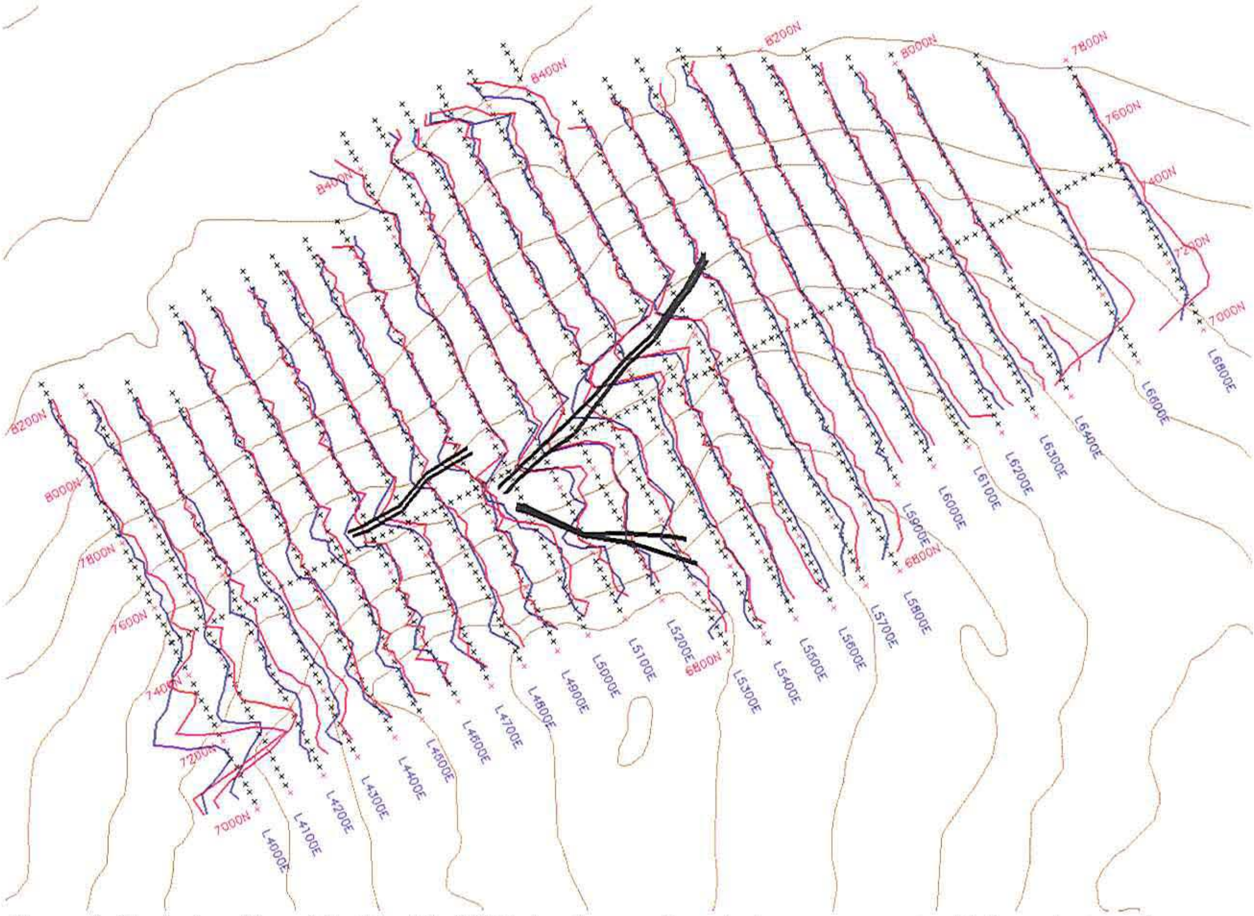


Figure 9: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 3 conductors shown. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

On lines 4600E – 4900E there is another conductive response which follows a trend of approximately east-northeast (C3, see Figure 9). It is offset to the north from the other two conductors. The amplitude of the in-phase response is weaker but the quadrature is still strong. This indicates that the conductor is weaker than the first two conductors.

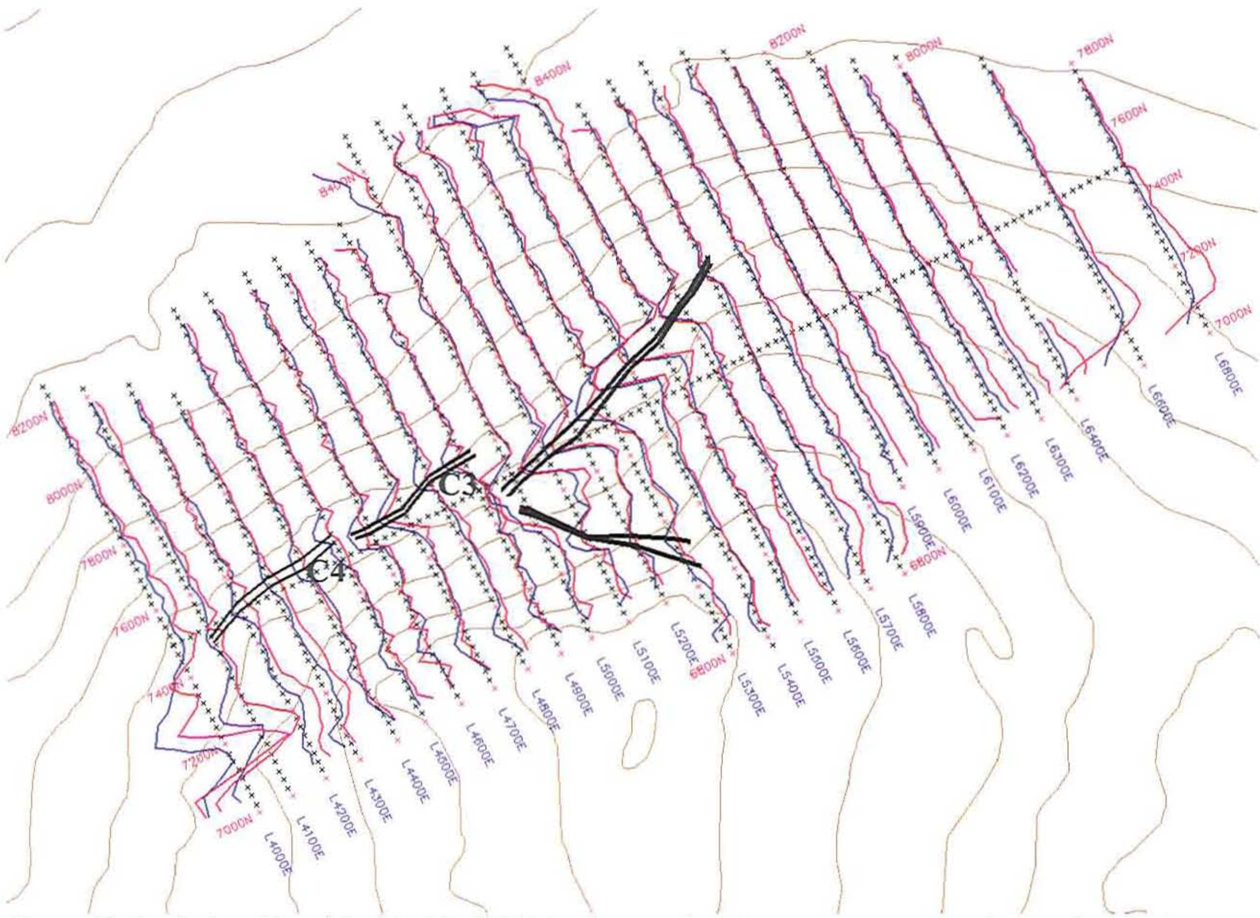


Figure 10: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 4 conductors shown. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figure 10 shows a fourth conductive response (C4). This conductor is offset laterally from the previous conductor. There is basically no in-phase response and some quadrature response which indicates that the new conductor shown in Figure 10 is even weaker than the conductor shown in Figure 9.

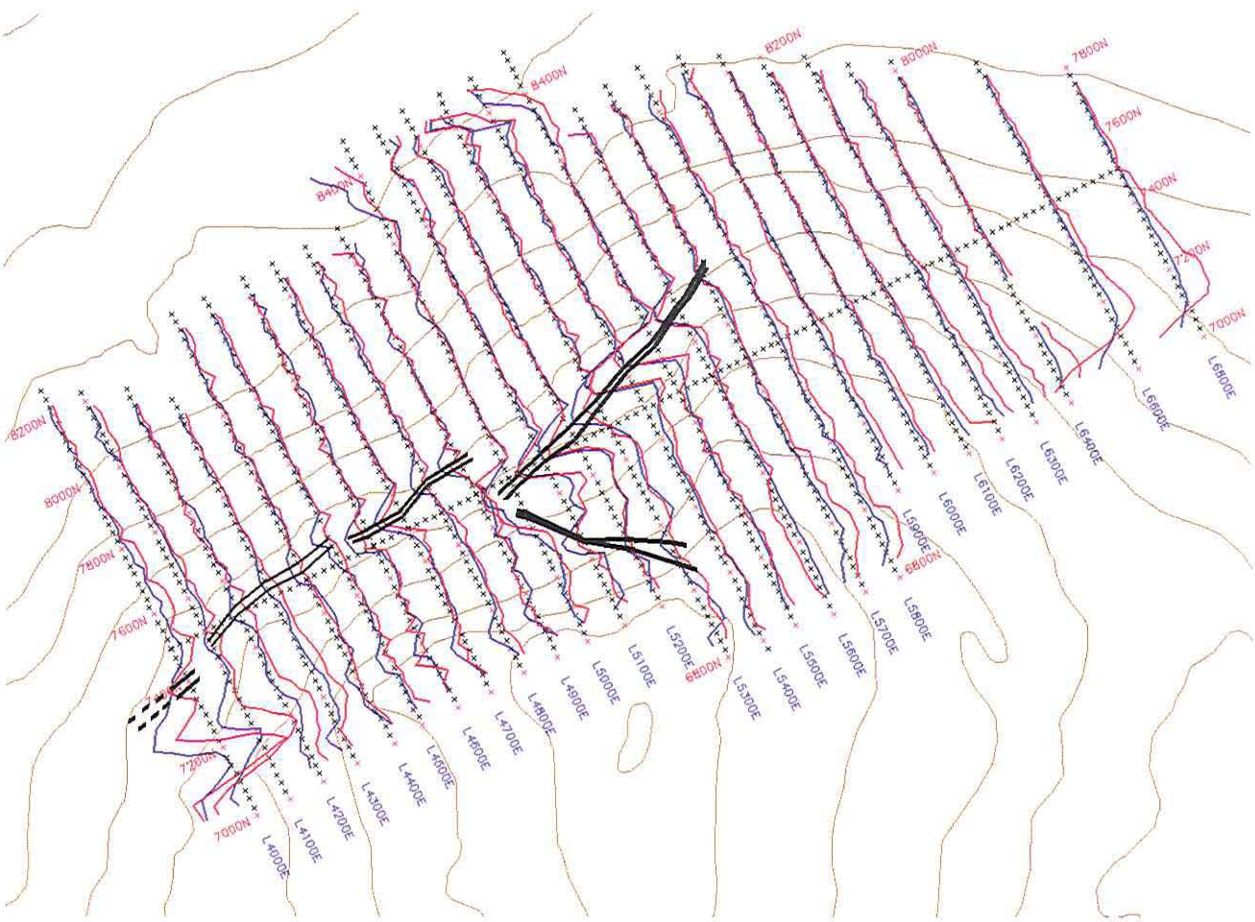


Figure 11: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

On the western most line, 4000E, there is a strong in-phase response centred on approximately station 7400E (C5). This indicates the presence of a strong conductor. Unfortunately the extent of the conductor cannot be confirmed because there is no geophysical data past line 4000E.

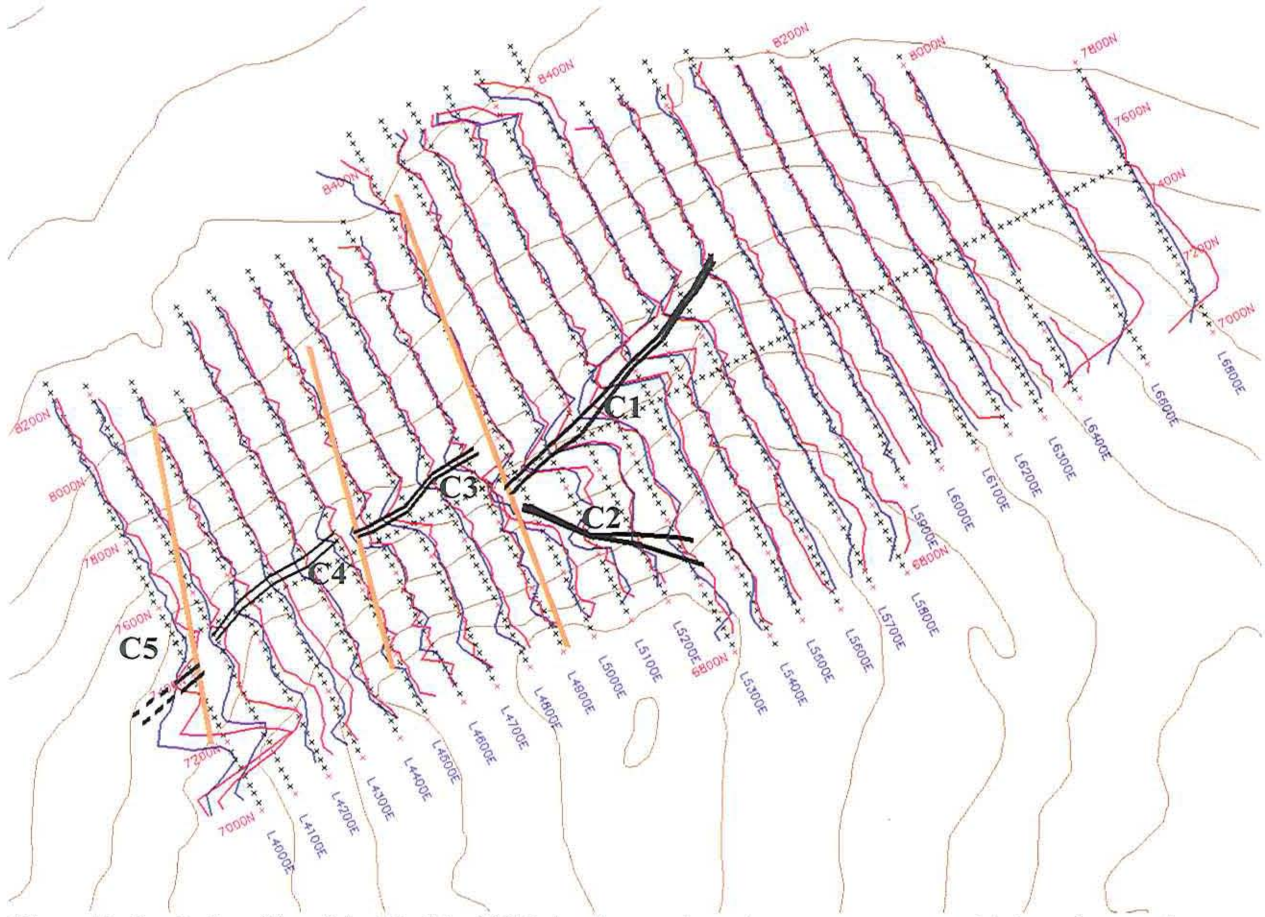


Figure 12: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown, as well as structural divisions.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figure 12 shows the 220 Hz MaxMin data with the five conductive responses as well as inferred structural divisions. These divisions are marked in orange and were placed based on the lateral shifts in the MaxMin responses as well as the changes in the relative amplitude between, for example, the two conductors on lines 5000E to 5600E and the conductor on lines 4600E to 4900E.

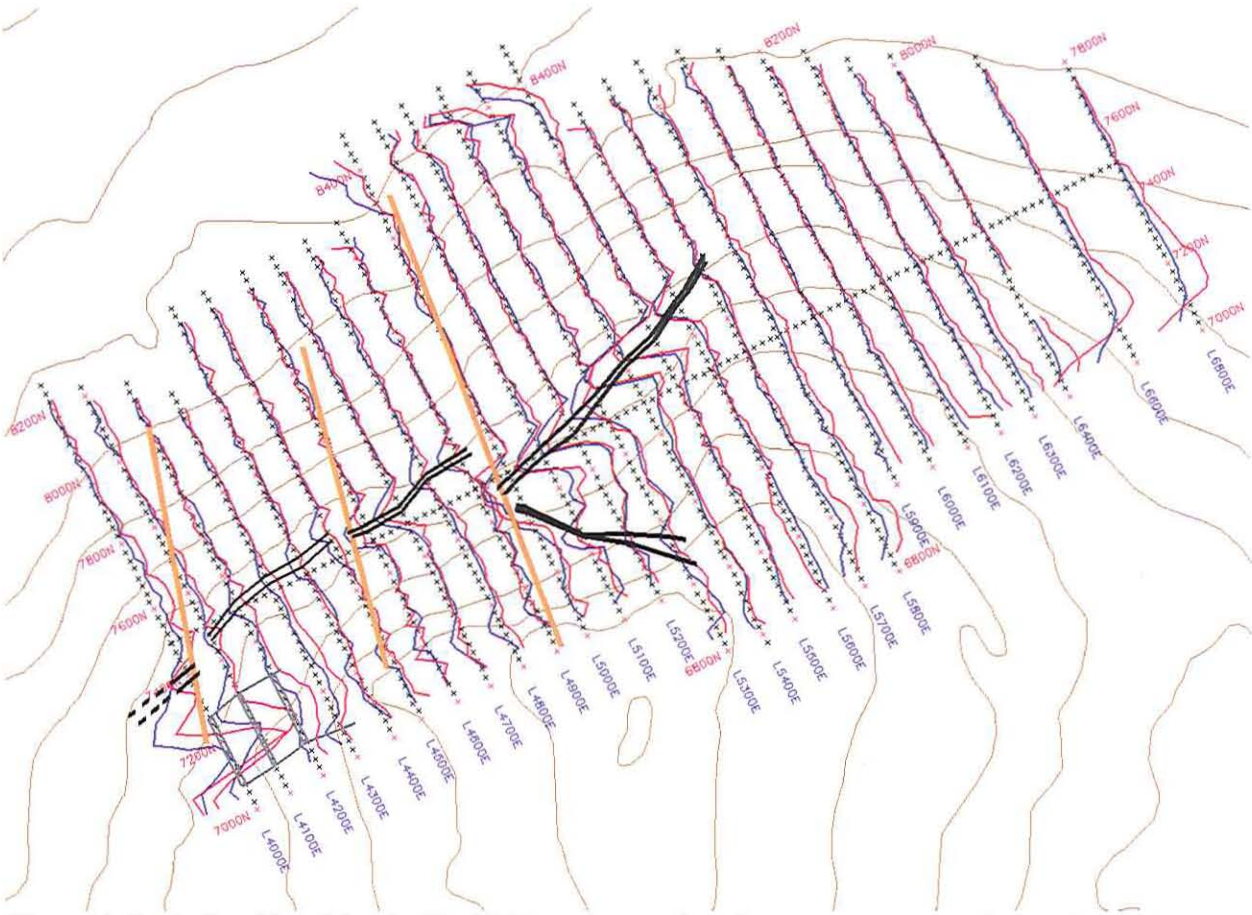


Figure 13: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown, as well as structural divisions and anomalous features.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

In the southwest corner of the grid, below the two western conductors, there is a large amplitude response in the in-phase and quadrature responses on lines 4000E and 4100E with a slightly weaker response on line 4200E. This response is denoted by the grey lines connected by boxes in Figure 13. Similar to the western-most conductor, an accurate interpretation of this response is not possible because the response is not fully visible at the edge of the grid. The strong double response (along approximately stations 7100N and 7300N) suggests that the MaxMin measured the two edges of a flat-lying conductor or top anomaly. Unfortunately, there is insufficient information to tell how thick the anomaly is. Even though the response amplitude is large, the conductor is probably not that conductive.

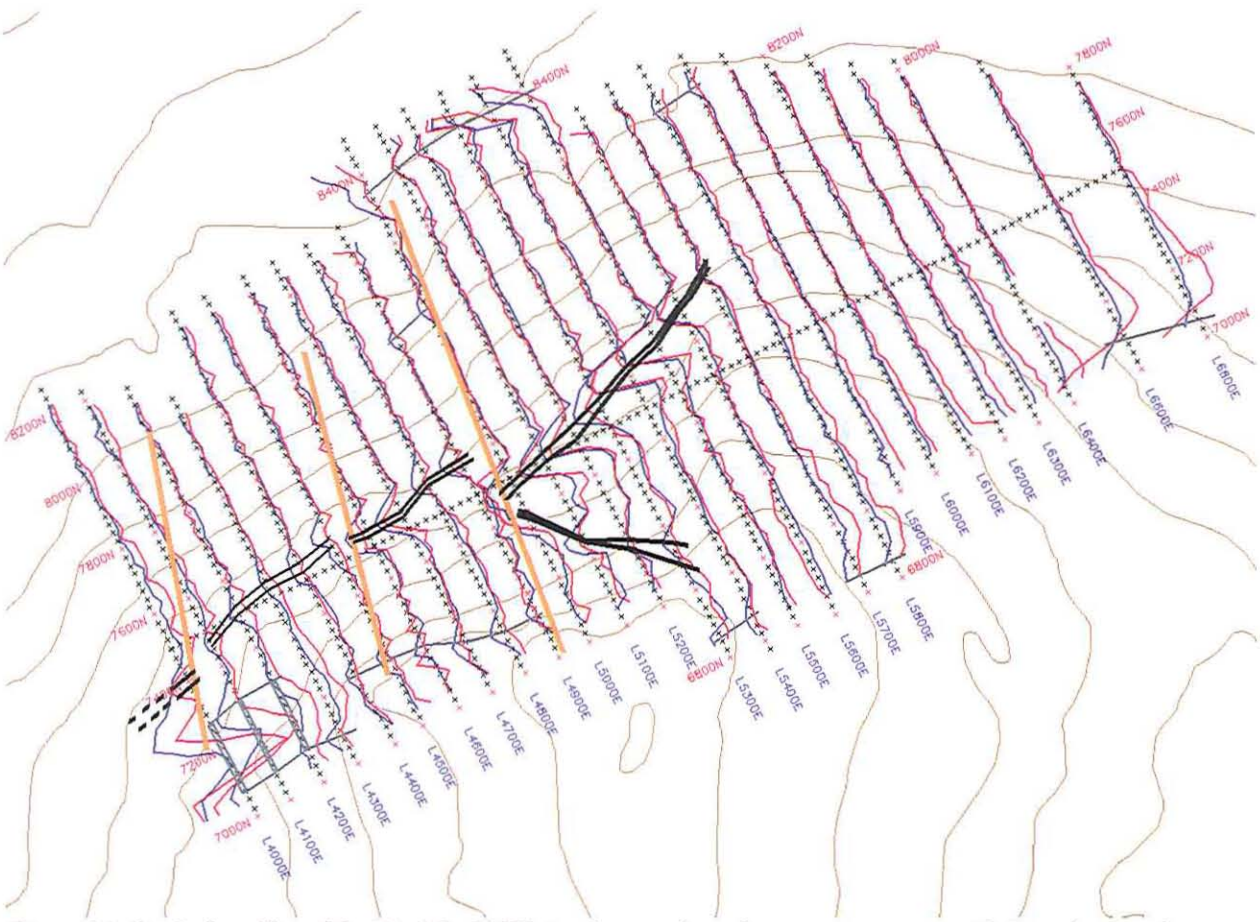


Figure 14: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 220Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown, as well as structural divisions, anomalous features and contacts.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=11.1% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figure 14 shows several other contacts detected by the 220Hz MaxMin responses. These contacts are denoted as grey lines. The response along the south end of lines 4400E – 4900E (around approximately station 7200N) is too narrow to be a conductor and is probably lithological in nature. Most of the other responses are at the edge of the grid and it is therefore impossible to determine exactly what they are. They could be lithological contacts or conductors.

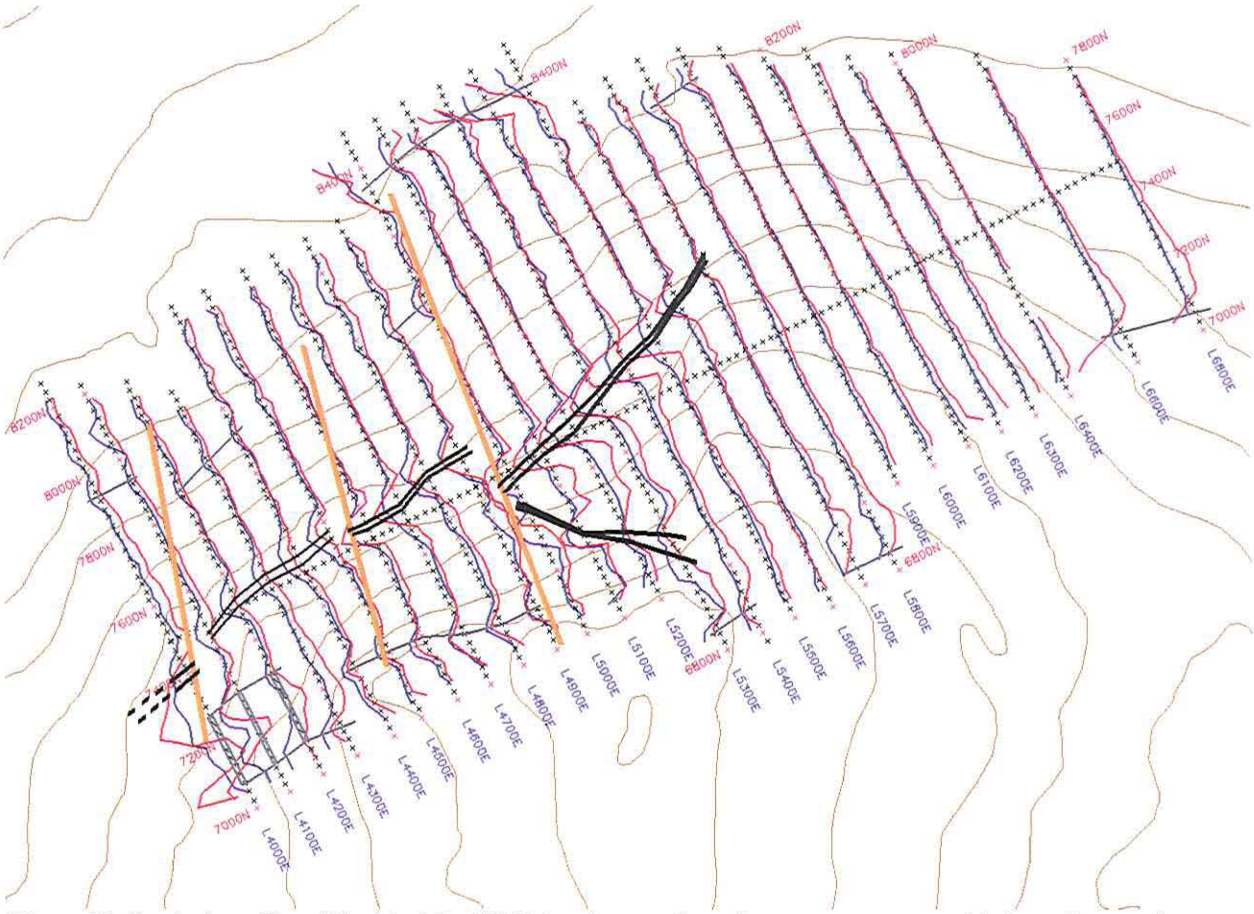


Figure 15: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 880Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown, as well as structural divisions, anomalous features and contacts.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 880Hz where 1cm=22.2% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figure 15 shows the MaxMin response at 880Hz. As can be seen all the responses seen at 220Hz are still present at 880Hz. Several other contacts are highlighted in the northwest corner of the grid. In general, the ratio of the in-phase to the quadrature response on 880Hz is higher than the ratio on 220Hz. In particular, this response is very clear on the main conductor between lines 5000E and 5600E (C1), where the quadrature response between lines 5000E and 5700E is much smaller than the in-phase response.

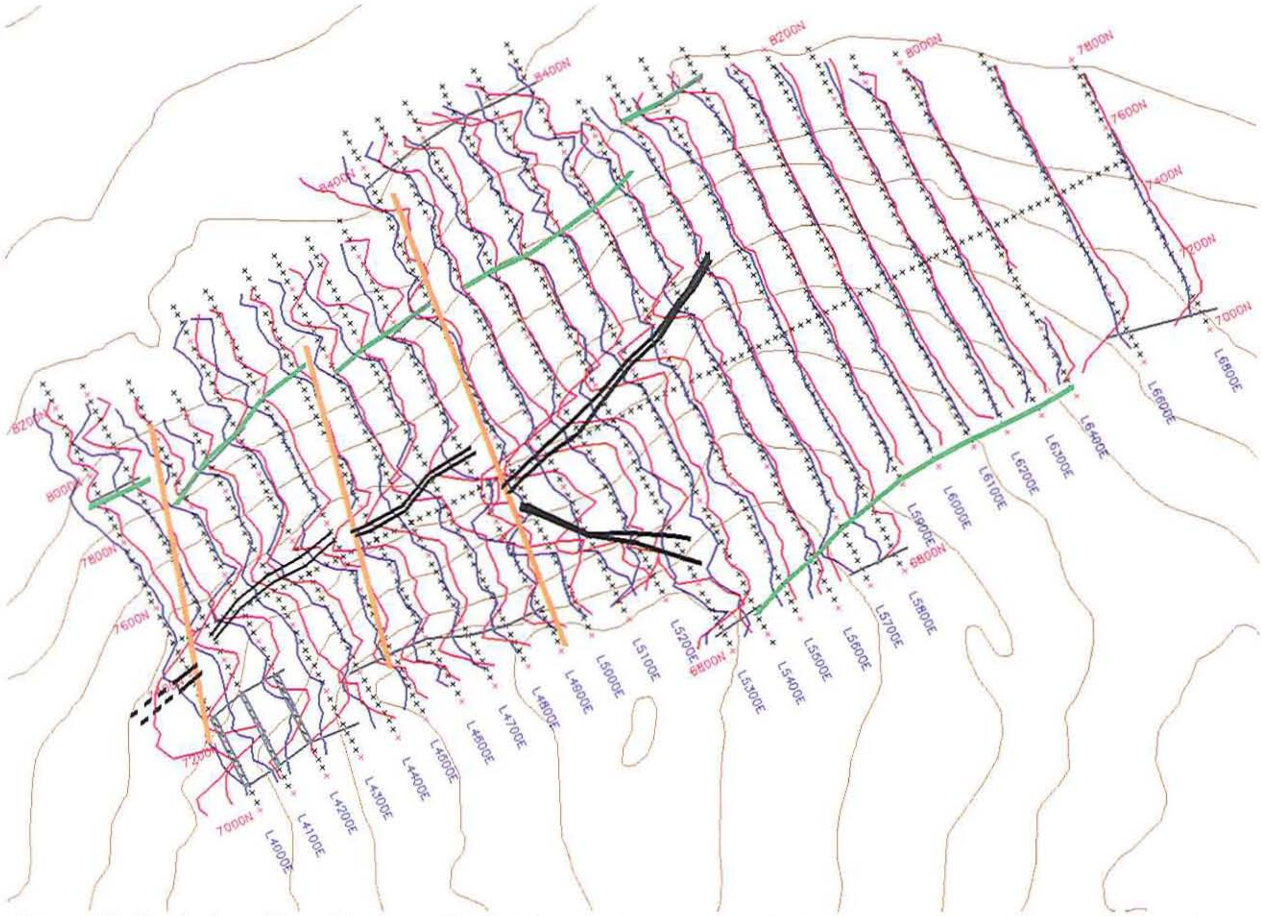


Figure 16: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 3520Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown, as well as structural divisions, anomalous features and contacts.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 3520Hz where 1cm=22.2% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. The green lines denote geological contacts determined from 3520Hz. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figure 16 shows the in-phase and quadrature response for a frequency of 3520Hz. As with the 880Hz, the conductors highlighted by the 220Hz response are still present. On the northern half of the grid, there is the significant change in response above approximately station 8000N (the contact denoted in green). Between the northern end of the conductors (around 7600N) and approximately station 8000N, the MaxMin response is relatively flat. Above approximately station 8000N the response appears to be much noisier. These oscillating signals at 3520Hz are most likely indicative of layers of conductive shale beds in the north of the grid.

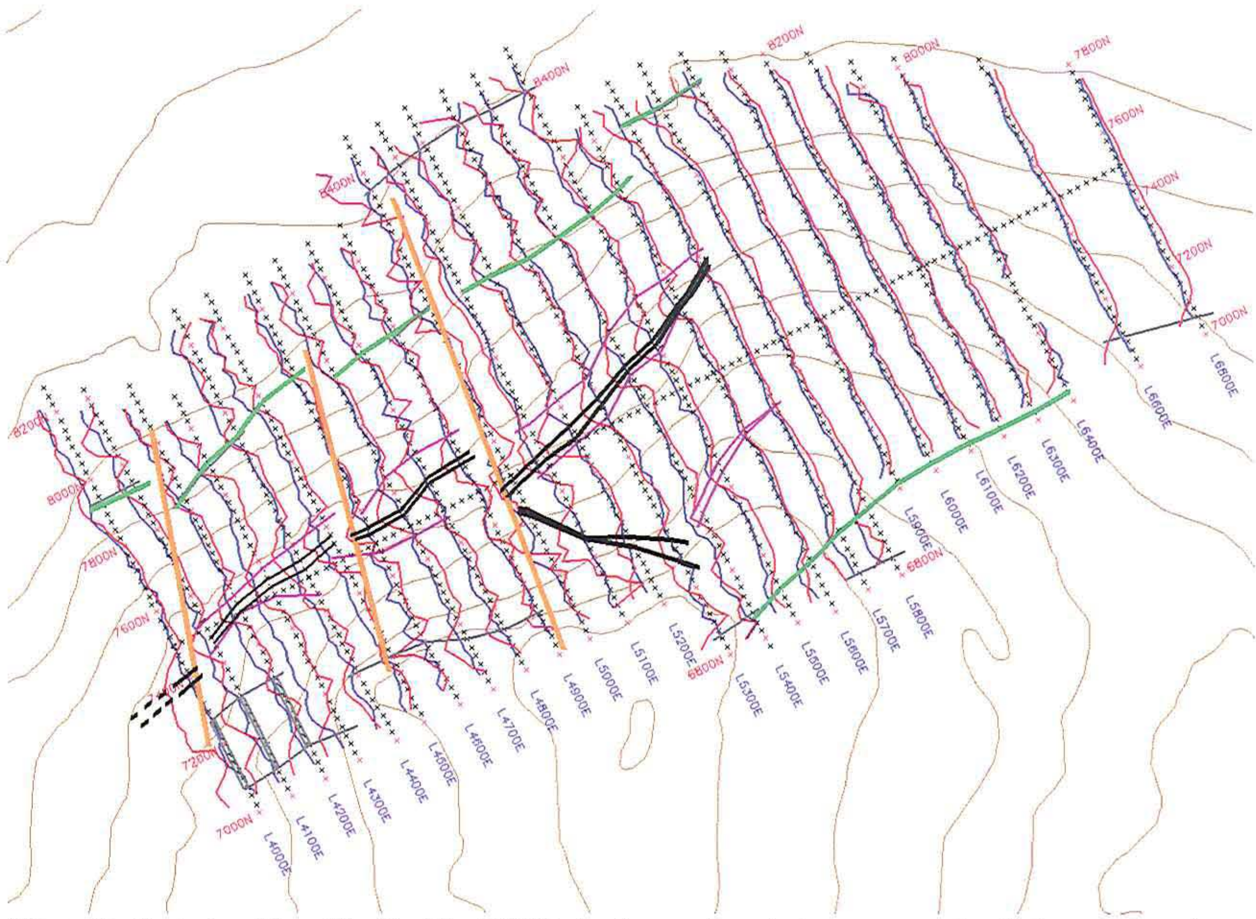


Figure 17: Stacked profiles of the MaxMin 14080Hz in-phase and quadrature components with 5 conductors shown, as well as structural divisions, anomalous features and contacts.
The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The red lines denote the in-phase component of 14080Hz where 1cm=44.4% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The blue lines denote the quadrature component at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. The green lines denote geological contacts determined from 3520Hz. The pink lines denote a weak conductive response determined from 14080Hz. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

The MaxMin response for 14080Hz is shown in pink in Figure 17. The widely-spaced double lines indicate the edges of a weak conductive response highlighted by the 14080Hz signal. This suggests that there is a weak conductor surrounding the main (highly) conductive zone between lines 4100E and 5600E. In addition, there is also a weak conductor in the south of the grid between lines 5400E and 5700E (again, denoted in pink).

Figure 18: Stacked profiles of the infill MaxMin 220Hz and 3520Hz in-phase component response. The units for the in-phase component is % of primary field. The light red lines denote the in-phase component of 220Hz where 1cm=12.5% at a 1:5000 scale with negative responses to the southwest. The dark red lines denote the in-phase component of 3520Hz at the same scale and orientation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. The green lines denote geological contacts determined from 3520Hz. The pink lines denote a weak conductive response determined from 14080Hz. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the MaxMin stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with MaxMin.

Figure 18 (on the previous page) shows the in-phase response for 220Hz and 3520Hz for the infill MaxMin readings that were taken with a 50m separation in early September 2010. The 220Hz response is shown in light red and the 3520Hz response is shown in dark red. The response of the C1 conductor (lines 5000E to 5600E) on 3520Hz indicates that the conductor is shallower than 25m. As can be seen, aside from lines 5400E and 5500E, there is no 220Hz in-phase response along the main conductor. The limited 220Hz response on lines 5400E and 5500E indicates that the conductor is shallower than 10m there. These responses also indicate that the conductor is less conductive at surface and could in fact be weathered or broken up near the surface.

9.2. VLF survey

Figures 19 and 20 shows false colour contour maps of the Fraser filter of the VLF in-phase response for frequencies of 21.4 and 24.8kHz. The Fraser filter is basically the first derivative of the in-phase response and peaks in the Fraser filter response indicate the location of conductive responses.

In Figure 19, the 4 conductors following the approximately east/northeast trends coupled with the 21.4kHz VLF signal. Many of the conductive responses seen at the higher MaxMin frequencies are also seen in the VLF responses. One obvious absence is the northwest/southeast trending conductor at the south end of the grid between lines 5000E and 5300E which has no VLF response in Figure 19. However, this is not surprising since this conductor is oriented at a different azimuth that does not couple well with the 21.4kHz signal from Hawaii.

There is a generalized low in Figure 19 between approximately stations 7600N and 8000N. Above approximately station 8000N the VLF response varies from positive to negative. This supports the suggestion of the series of conductive shale beds in the north that was inferred from the MaxMin response at 3520 and 14080Hz.

Figure 20 shows the Fraser filter for the VLF frequency of 24.8kHz from Jim Creek, Washington. The conductor between lines 5000E and 5300E is highlighted well by a high VLF response. Some of the conductors appear to correlate with VLF lows at this frequency. However, in general, the response from the 24.8kHz is fairly flat and does not provide much information not already seen in the MaxMin results.

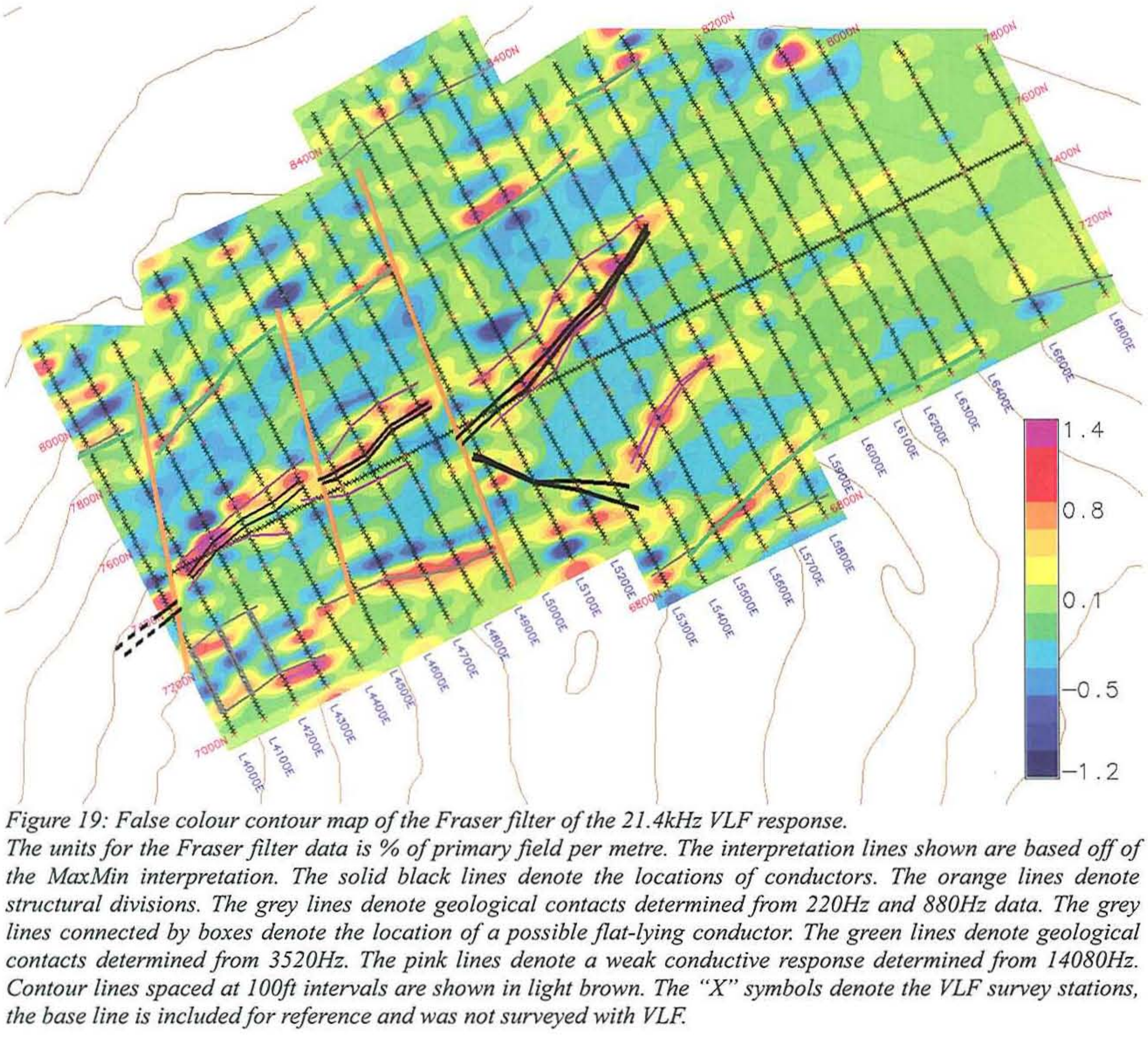


Figure 19: False colour contour map of the Fraser filter of the 21.4kHz VLF response.
The units for the Fraser filter data is % of primary field per metre. The interpretation lines shown are based off of the MaxMin interpretation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. The green lines denote geological contacts determined from 3520Hz. The pink lines denote a weak conductive response determined from 14080Hz. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the VLF survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with VLF.

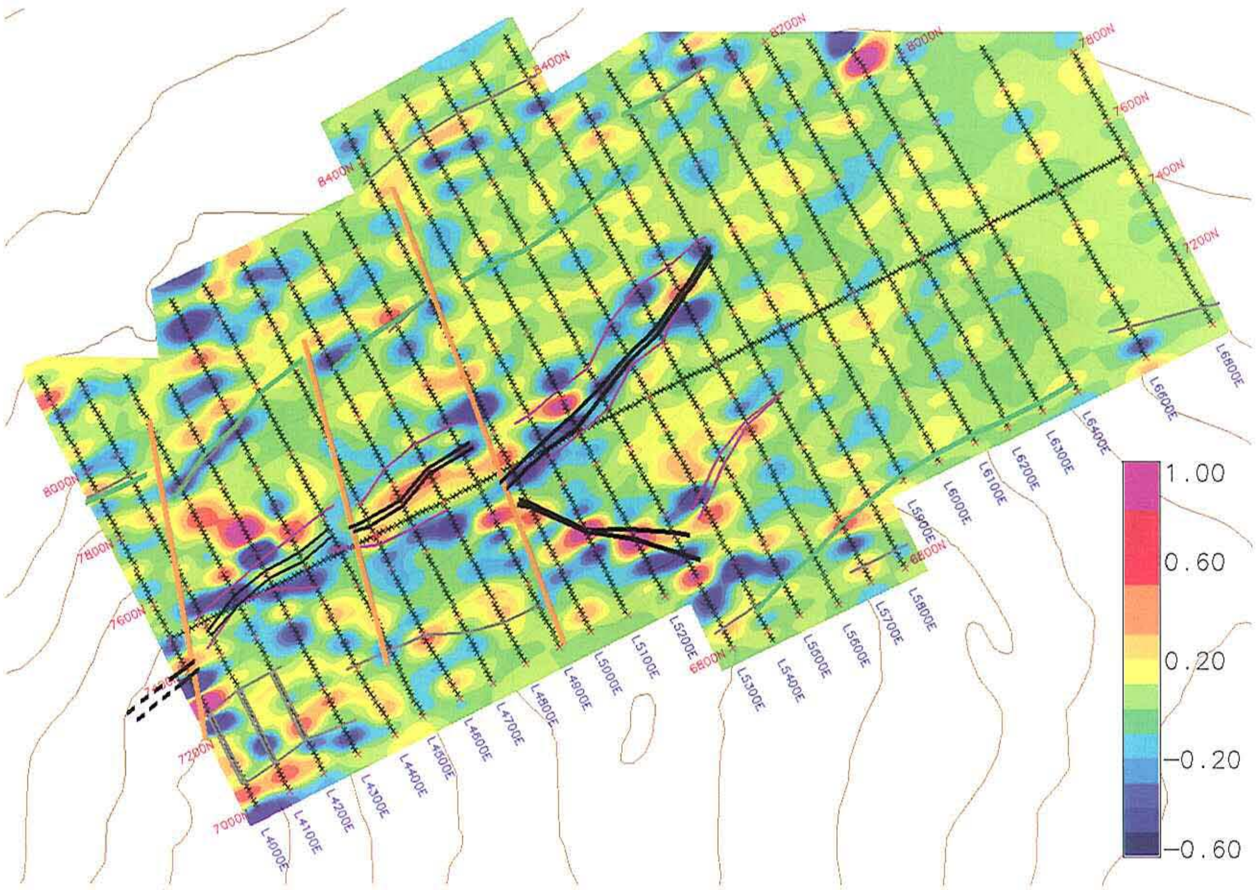


Figure 20: False colour contour map of the Fraser filter of the 24.8kHz VLF response.
The units for the Fraser filter data is % of primary field per metre. The interpretation lines shown are based off of the MaxMin interpretation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. The green lines denote geological contacts determined from 3520Hz. The pink lines denote a weak conductive response determined from 14080Hz. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote the VLF survey stations, the base line is included for reference and was not surveyed with VLF.

9.3. Magnetic survey

The magnetic total field response is shown in Figure 21. The first thing to note is that the range of the magnetic data is less than 200nT. That is to say that there are no strong magnetic anomalies in the League grid, any responses seen are very subtle.

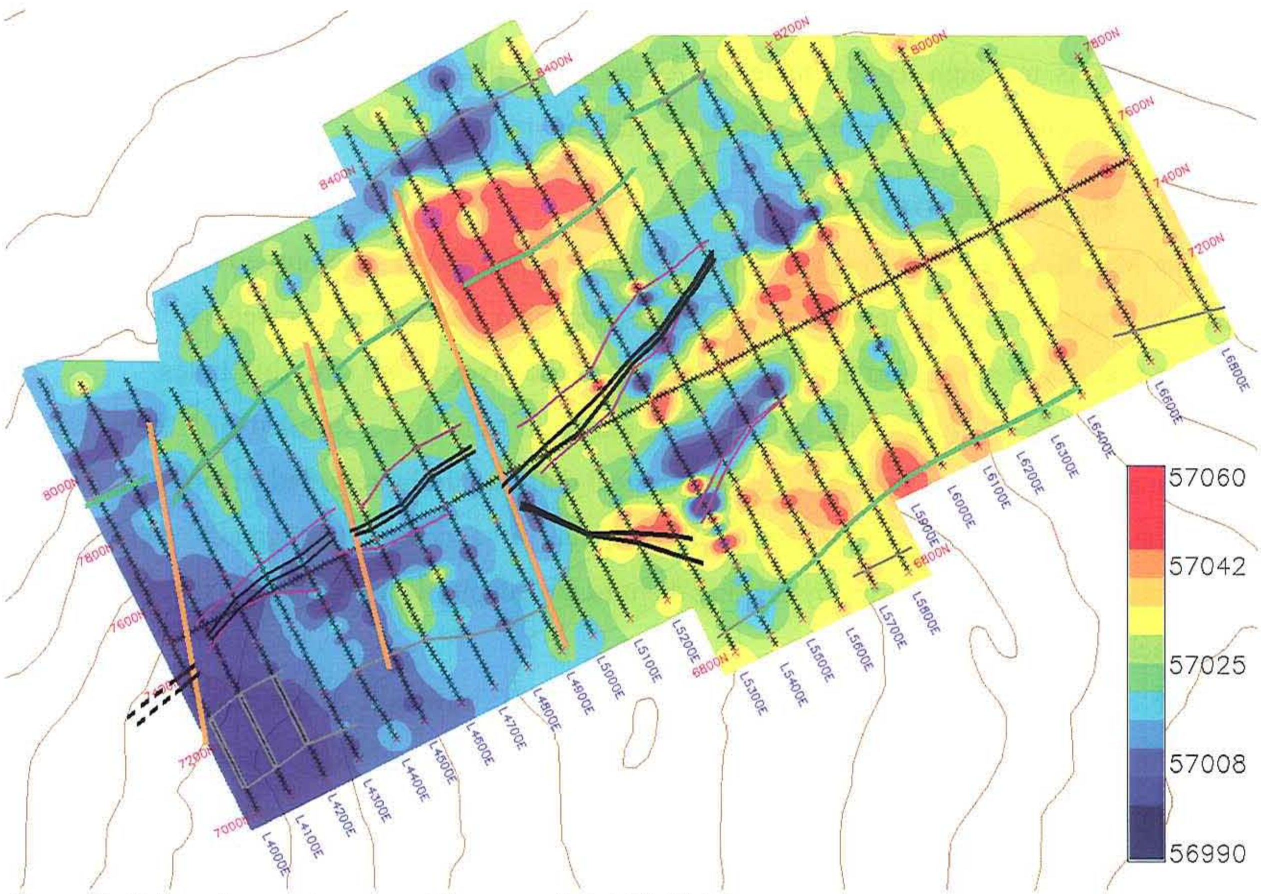


Figure 21: False colour contour map of the magnetic total field data.
The units for the magnetic data is nT. All the lines shown are based off of the MaxMin interpretation. The solid black lines denote the locations of conductors. The orange lines denote structural divisions. The grey lines denote geological contacts determined from 220Hz and 880Hz data. The grey lines connected by boxes denote the location of a possible flat-lying conductor. The green lines denote geological contacts determined from 3520Hz. The pink lines denote a weak conductive response determined from 14080Hz. Contour lines spaced at 100ft intervals are shown in light brown. The "X" symbols denote Mag survey stations.

The total field is generally higher in the east than the west and the highest response is a region 400m across and centred on approximately line 5300E station 8050N. The strong conductive response seem mostly to correlate with magnetic lows. The weak conductor highlighted by the 14080kHz MaxMin frequency (see Figure 17) borders a magnetic low. The north end of the main conductor between lines 5000E and 5600E is coincident with a magnetic low which borders a magnetic high. The eastern most structural division (shown in orange) appears to mark the change from magnetic highs to magnetic lows. The magnetic response certainly highlights a region of different geology in the southwest corner of the grid.

To relate these geophysical responses to possible geology types, pyrrhotite would be the most common cause of the strong MaxMin response but there is no corresponding magnetic high. The conductivity is too high to be sphalerite. As such, the possible rock types are non-magnetic pyrrhotite, a conductive pyrite or a conductive chalcopyrite.

10. Recommendations

The MaxMin, VLF and Magnetic surveys conducted on the League property isolated several distinct conductors in the centre of the grid. The main conductors showed strong MaxMin responses and we recommend that these zones should be investigated with drill holes.

If more detailed geological, geochemical and drill data (e.g., detailed drill core assays) become available for this property, the geophysical data should be revisited. Examination of the geophysical data together with geological data acts as a control and greatly enhances the interpretation of the geophysics by relating them to the geophysical properties of the ground and then tracking the associated trends.

The conductors shown in Figures 7 and 8 showed the strongest MaxMin response and are therefore the highest priority drill targets. It is recommended to drill the main conductor, C1, between lines 5000E and 5600E from south of the conductor and with a 0° azimuth and an approximately 45° dip. For the second strong conductor (C2) between 5000E and 5300E, drill from north of the conductor and with a 180° azimuth and an approximately 45° dip.

If the drill results are positive, we recommend extending the grid to the west because it is unknown how far the conductors on the west of the grid extend to the southwest. We would also recommend conducting a time-domain EM (TDEM) survey on the conductors shown in Figures 7 and 8. MaxMin surveys cannot see as deep as a TDEM survey. TDEM surveys were important components in the discovery of the Kudz Ze Kayah[1] and the Maria deposits[2]. For a TDEM survey, one loop can be placed around the two main conductors and a second loop placed north of them.

11. CONCLUSION

SJ Geophysics Ltd. conducted a MaxMin, VLF and magnetometer survey on the League Property from August 13 to September 8, 2010.

The resulting conductivity response indicated the presence of several conductors running east and northeast across the central and western sections of the grid. The strongest conductors in the centre of the grid may be part of a single body with stronger conductive responses visible near surface. This strong response is seen on all MaxMin frequencies as well as the 21.4 and 24.8kHz VLF frequencies.

It is recommended to test these conductors with a number of drill holes. After drilling has been completed, we also recommend that the geophysical results be reviewed again with all known geochemical, geological and drill core assay logs and assays. Depending on these results, extensions and TDEM surveys may also be warranted.

Appendix A: Statement of Qualifications – John Lindner

I, John Lindner, of the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I graduated from the University of Lethbridge in 2006 with a Masters of Science in physics and from the University of Victoria in 2003 with a Bachelors of Science in physics and astronomy.
2. I have been working in the mineral exploration industry since 2007.
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 received any.

Signed by ___________________________

John Lindner, B.Sc., M.Sc., P.Phys.

Computing Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

November 26, 2010

APPENDIX B: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – SYD VISSER

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

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

Signed by ____________________

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

Senior Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

November 26, 2010

Appendix C: Survey Summary Tables

MaxMin (100m separation)

Line	Start station	End Station	Line length (m)	EM Frequencies (Hz)
4000E	7000N	8275N	1275	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4100E	7000N	8225N	1225	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4200E	7000N	8175N	1175	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4300E	7000N	8100N	1100	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4400E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4500E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4600E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4700E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4800E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
4900E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5000E	7000N	8500N	1500	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5100E	7000N	8500N	1500	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5200E	7000N	8500N	1500	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5300E	6800N	8500N	1700	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5400E	6775N	8500N	1725	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5500E	6800N	8525N	1725	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5600E	6800N	8300N	1500	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
5700E	6800N	8325N	1525	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5800E	6800N	8325N	1525	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5900E	7000N	8300N	1300	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
6000E	7000N	8250N	1250	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
6100E	7000N	8200N	1200	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
6200E	7000N	8150N	1150	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
6300E	7000N	8075N	1075	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
6400E	7000N	8025N	1025	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
6600E	7000N	7925N	925	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080
6800E	7000N	7800N	800	220, 880, 3520, 7040, 14080

Total linear kilometres = 35.5km

MaxMin (50m separation)

Line	*Start station*	*End Station*	*Line length (m)*	*EM Frequencies (Hz)*
5000E	7125N	7725N	600	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5100E	7150N	7750N	600	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5200E	7175N	7775N	600	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5300E	7200N	7825N	625	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5400E	7250N	7800N	550	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5500E	7300N	7900N	600	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
5600E	7325N	7925N	600	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080

Total linear kilometres = 4.175km

Total MaxMin linear kilometres = 39.675km

Mag/VLF

Line	*Start station*	*End Station*	*Line length (m)*
4000E	7000N	8275N	1275
4100E	7000N	8225N	1225
4200E	7000N	8175N	1175
4300E	7000N	8100N	1100
4400E	7000N	8300N	1300
4500E	7000N	8300N	1300
4600E	7000N	8300N	1300
4700E	7000N	8300N	1300
4800E	7000N	8300N	1300
4900E	7000N	8300N	1300
5000E	7000N	8500N	1500
5100E	7000N	8500N	1500
5200E	7000N	8500N	1500
5300E	6800N	8500N	1700
5400E	6775N	8500N	1725
5500E	6800N	8525N	1725

5600E	6800	8300	1500
5700E	6800	8325	1525
5800E	6800	8325	1525
5900E	7000	8300	1300
6000E	7000	8250	1250
6100E	7000	8200	1200
6200E	7000	8150	1150
6300E	7000	8075	1075
6400E	7000	8025	1025
6600E	7000	7925	925
6800E	7000	7800	800
7500N	4000	6800	2800

Total linear kilometres = 38.3km

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)

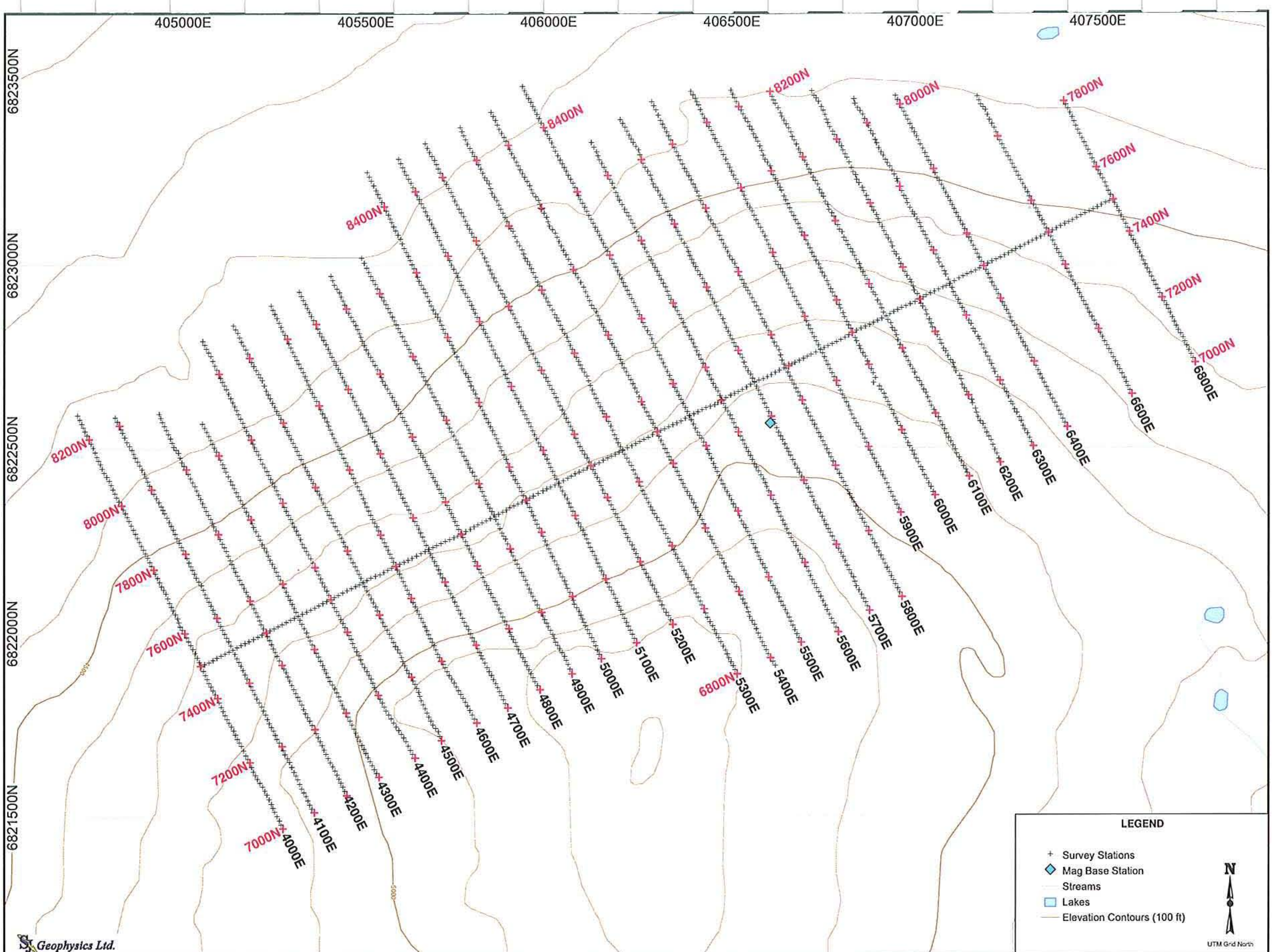
MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System

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).



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: August-September, 2010

Instrumentation:
GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

Mapping Information:
Datum: Nad83
Projection: UTM Zone 9 N
Mapping Date: October, 2010

Finlayson Lake

NTS 250K Sheet: 105G

0 100 200 300 400 500

meters

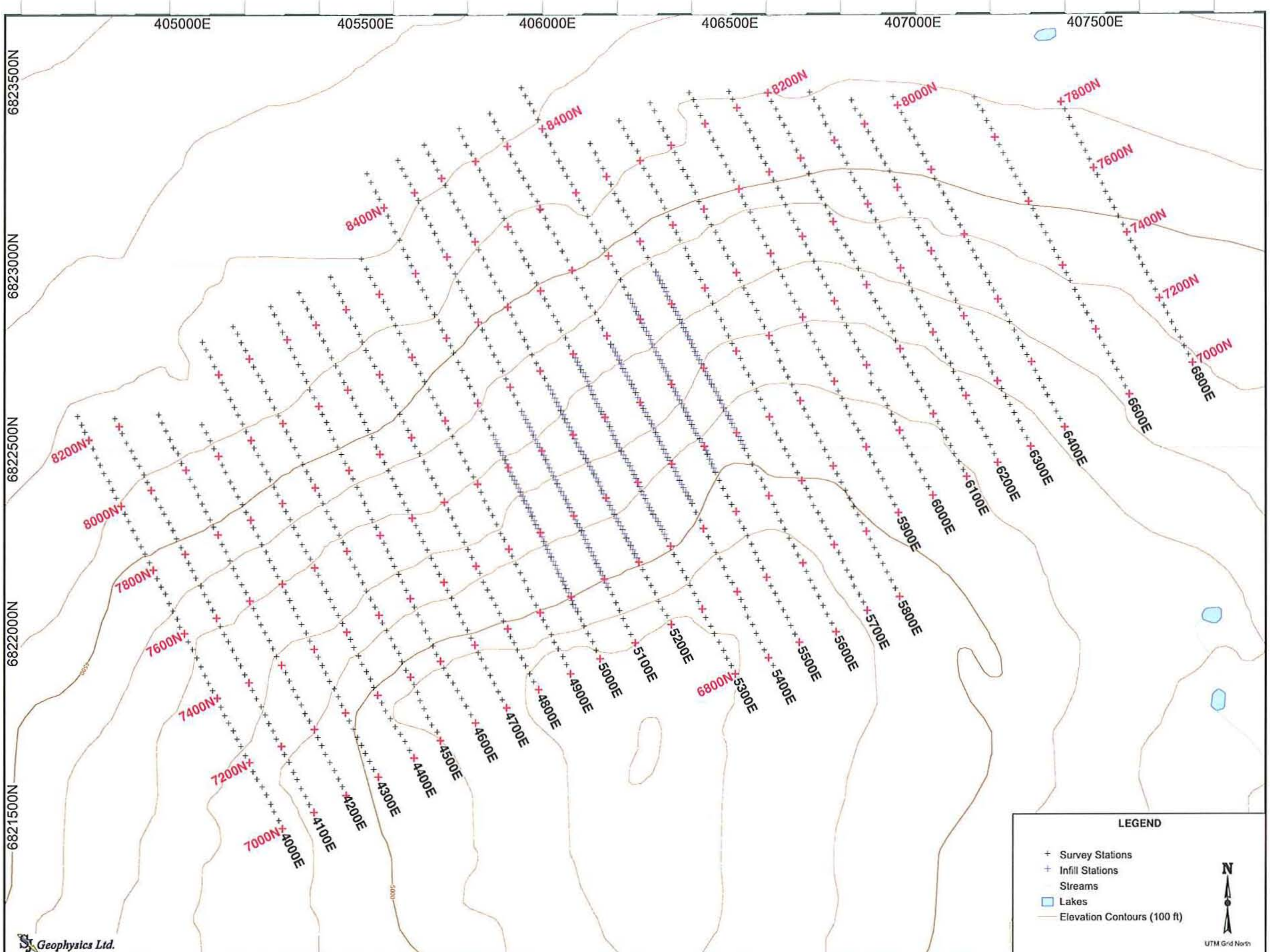
Yukon Zinc Corporation

Mag VLF Survey Grid

Finlayson Project

League Grid

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: August-September, 2010

Instrumentation:
MaxMin 10

Mapping Information:
Datum: Nad83
Projection: UTM Zone 9 N
Mapping Date: October, 2010

Finlayson Lake
NTS 250K Sheet: 105G

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation
Max Min Survey Grid
Finlayson Project
League Grid

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com

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: November, 2010

Ground VLF Survey

Fraser Filter Stacked Profiles Map

Frequency: 21.4 kHz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

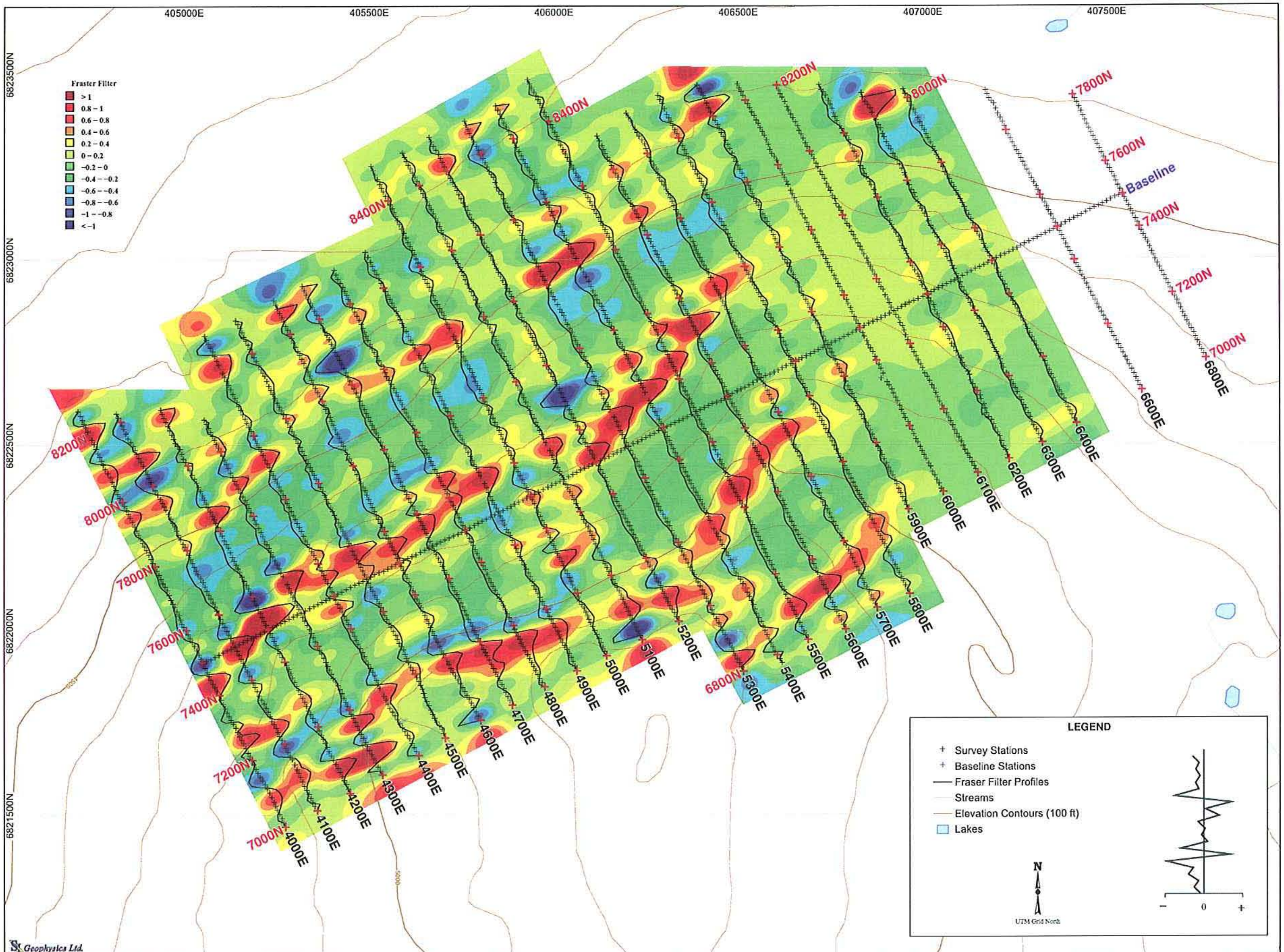
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate FFa-1

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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

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

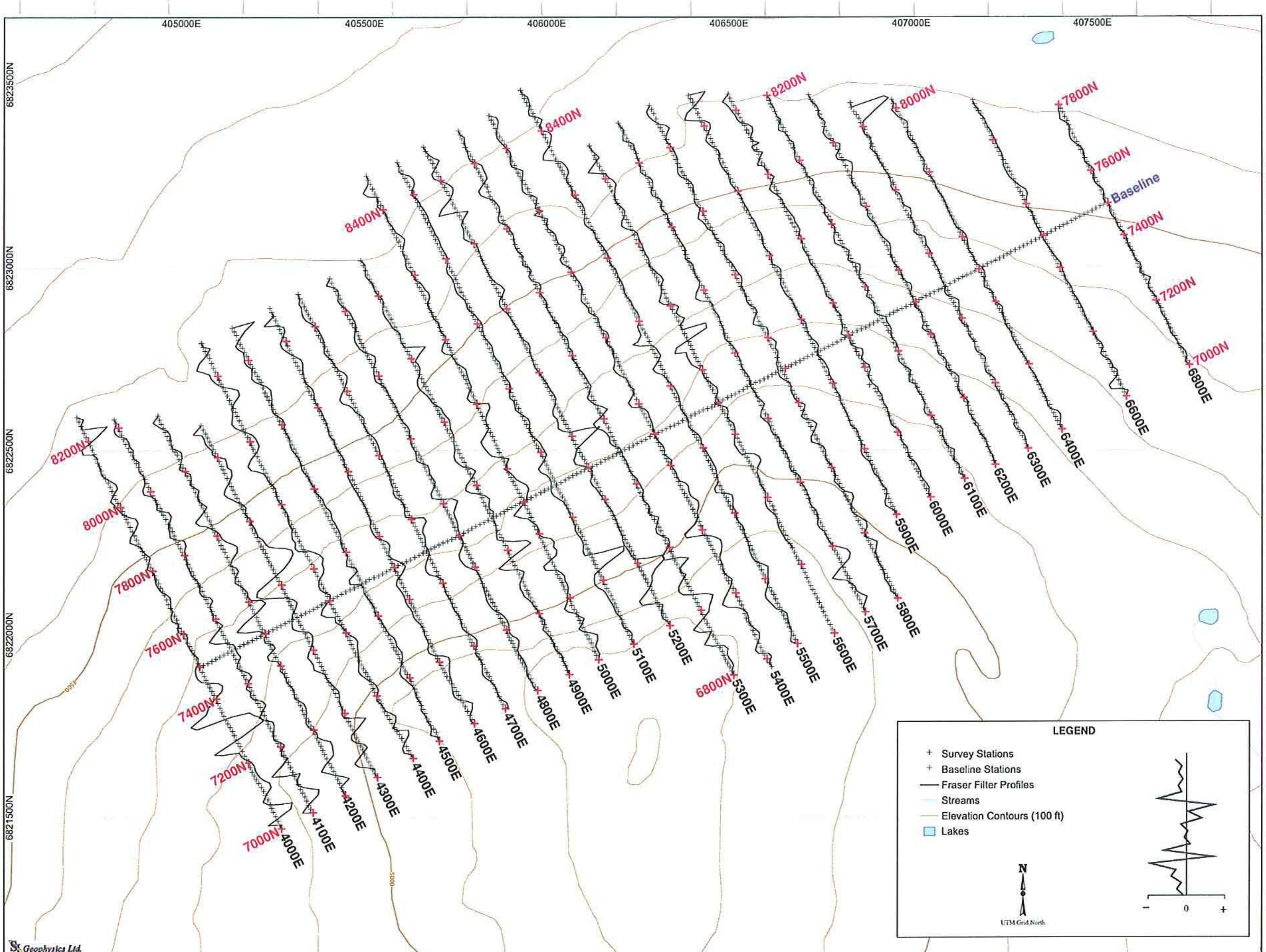
Mapping Information:
Datum: Nad83
Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
Mapping Date: November, 2010

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

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

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

Plate FFb-1



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

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

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

Ground VLF Survey

Fraser Filter Stacked Profiles Map

Frequency: 24.8 kHz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

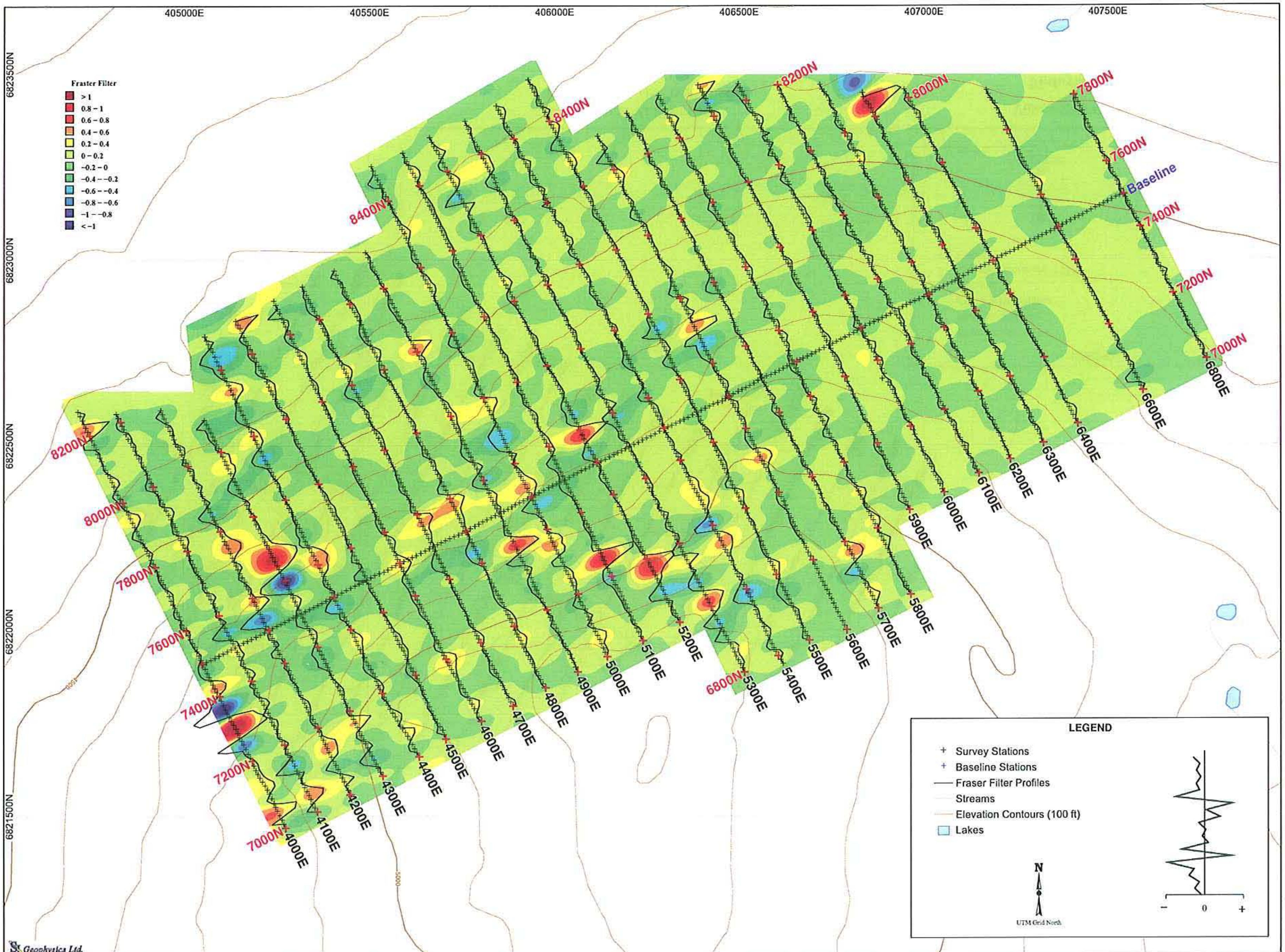
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate FFa-2

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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: November, 2010

Ground VLF Survey

Fraser Filter Surface with Stacked Profiles Map

Frequency: 24.8 kHz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate FFb-2

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: November, 2010

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

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

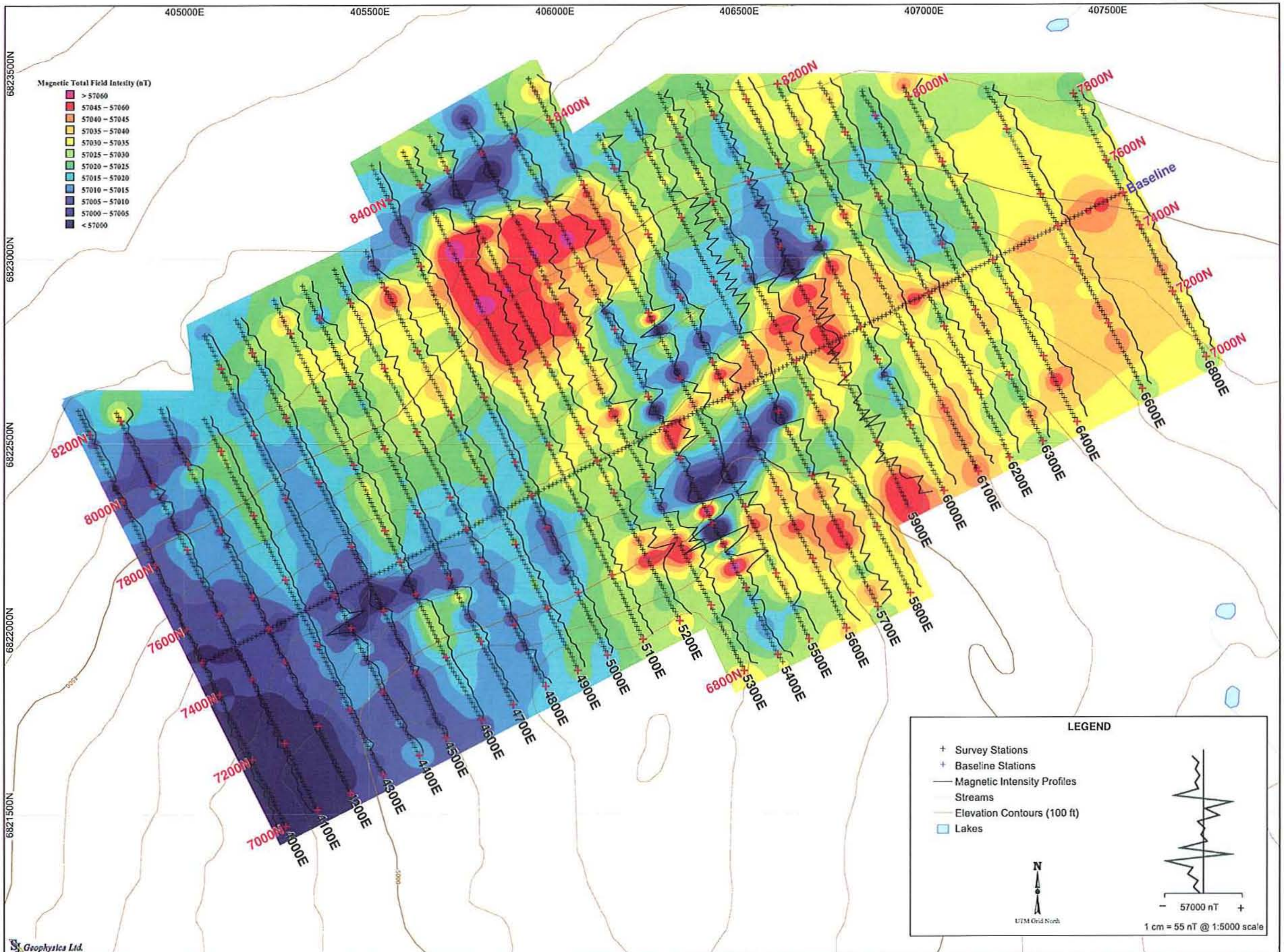
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate M-1

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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: November, 2010

Ground Magnetic Survey

Magnetic Surface with Stacked Profiles Map

Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

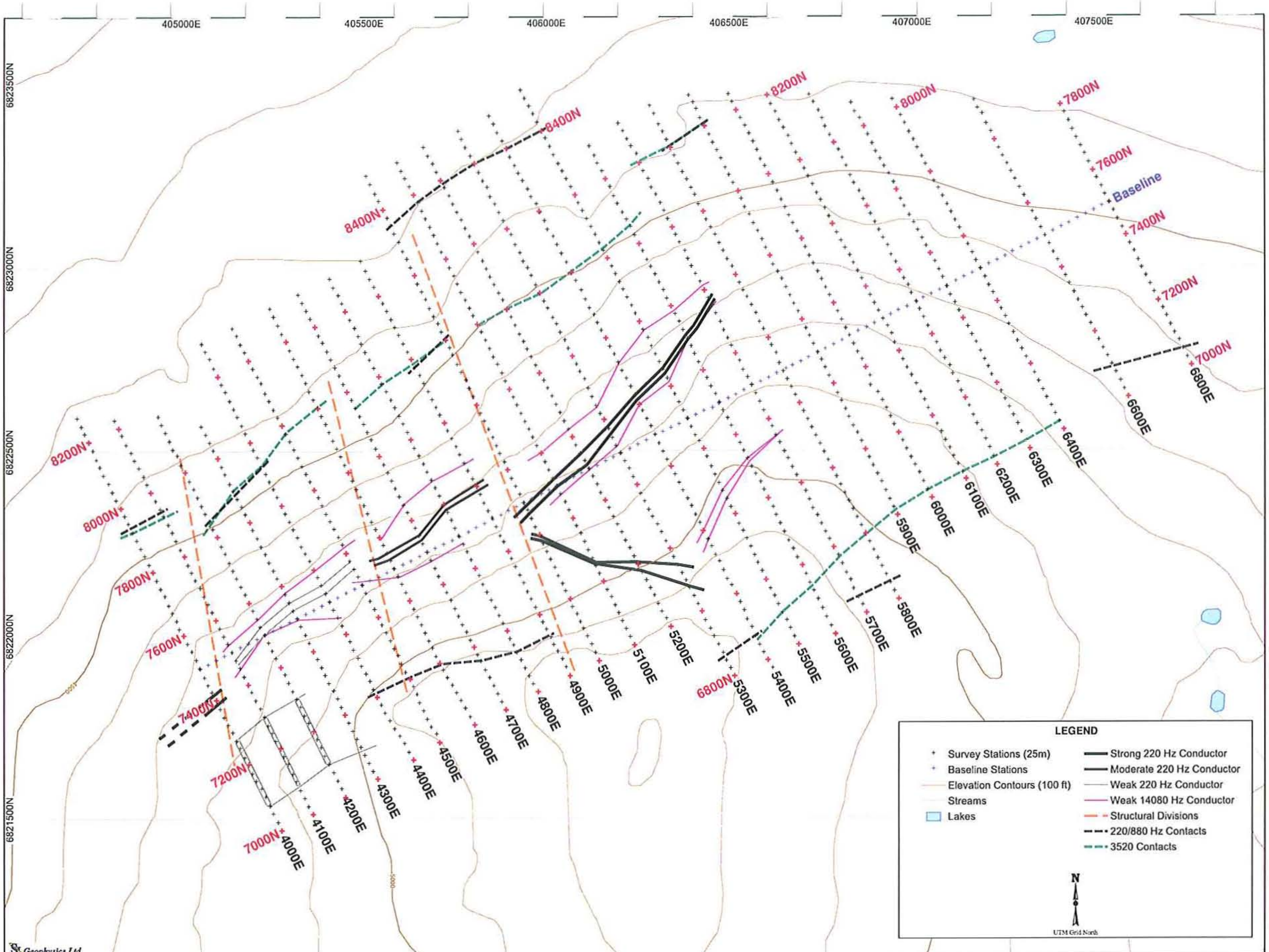
Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate M-2



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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: November, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey

Interpretation Map

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

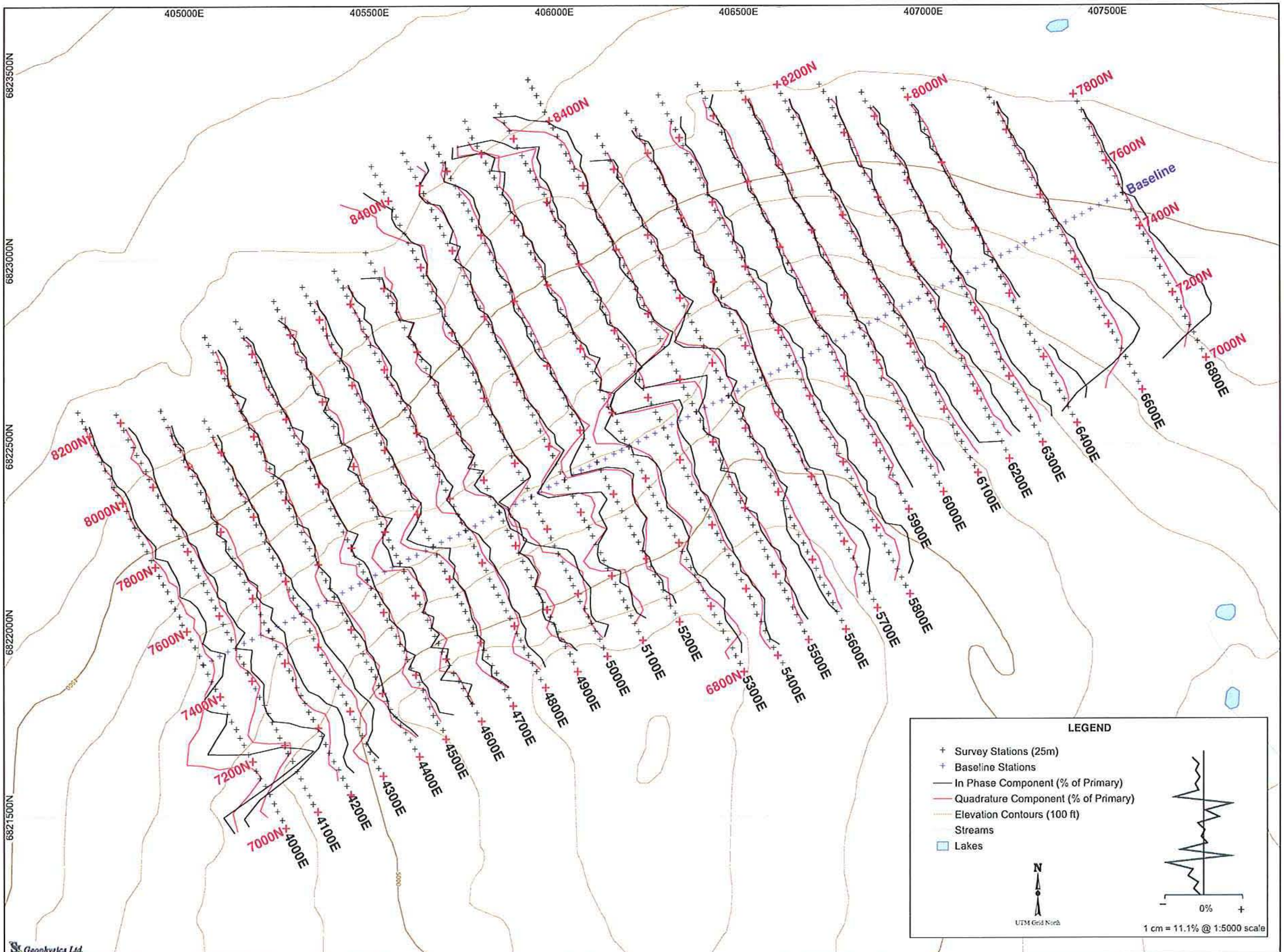
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MM-0

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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

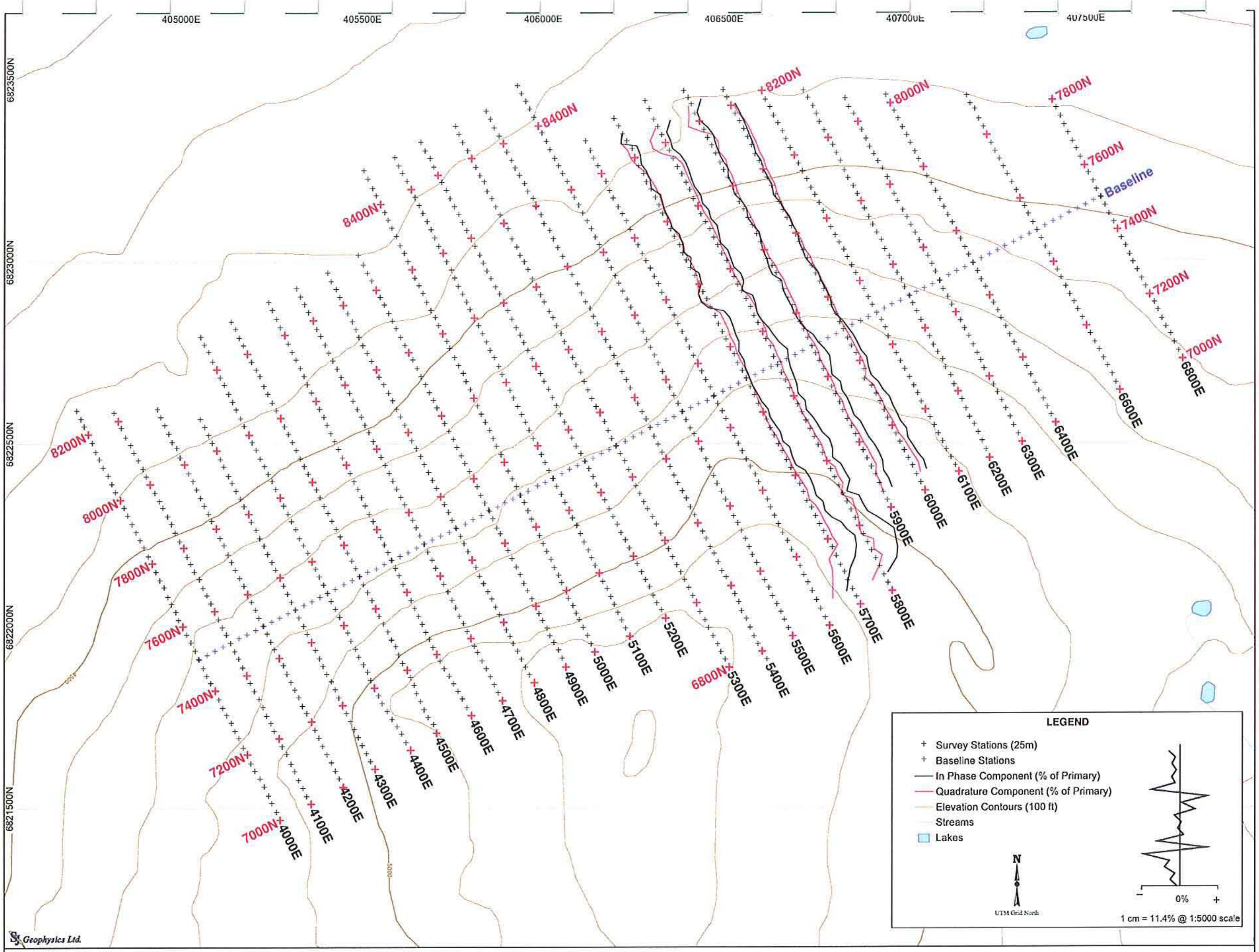
Mapping Information:
Datum: Nad83
Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
Mapping Date: November, 2010

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

0 100 200 300 400 500
metars

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

Plate MM-1



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: November, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

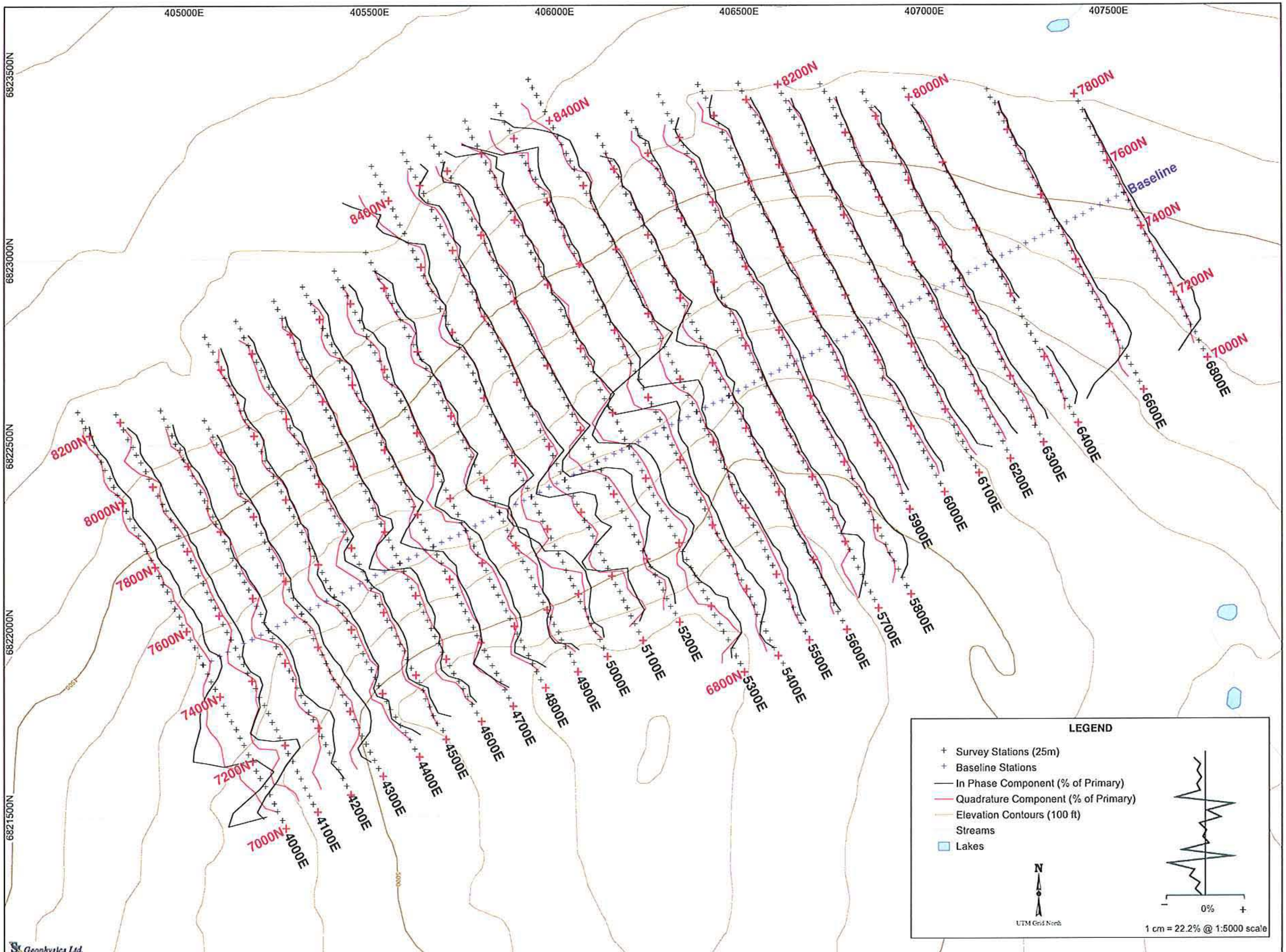
Frequency: 440 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

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

Plate MM-2

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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

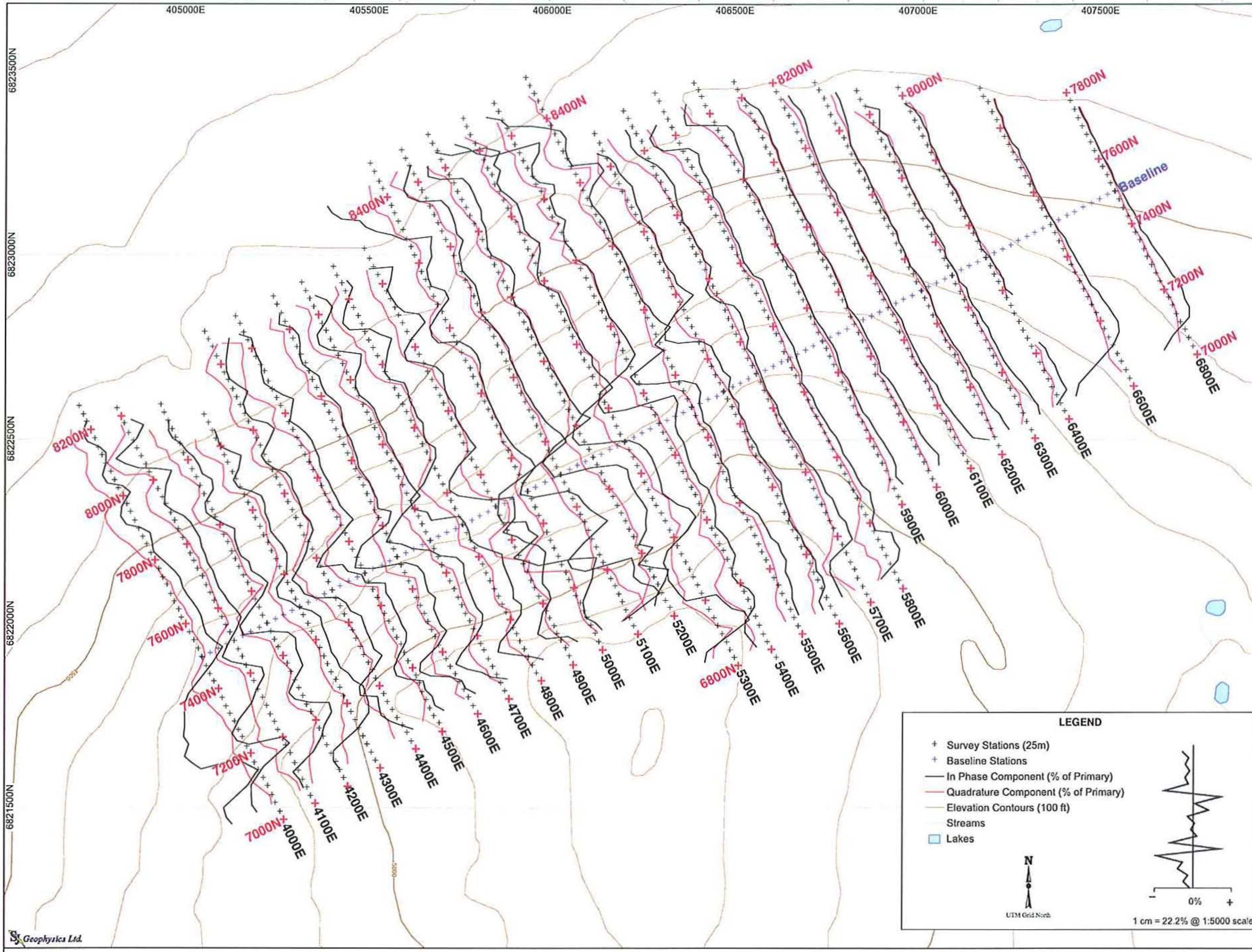
Mapping Information:
Datum: Nad83
Projection: UTM Zone 9 North
Mapping Date: November, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)
Frequency: 880 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

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

Plate MM-3



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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: November, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)
Frequency: 3520 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

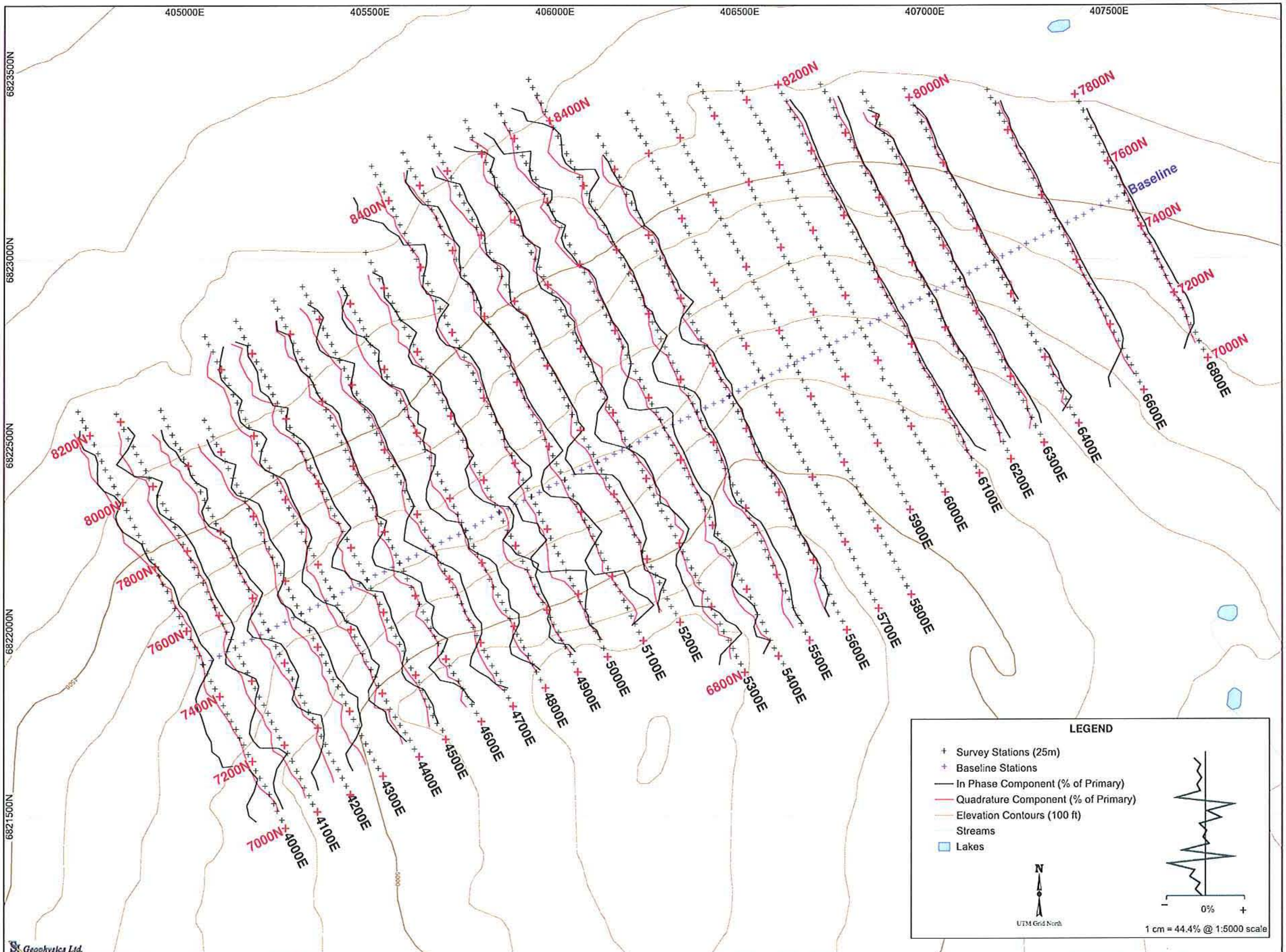
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MM-4

Mapping By: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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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: November, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 7040 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

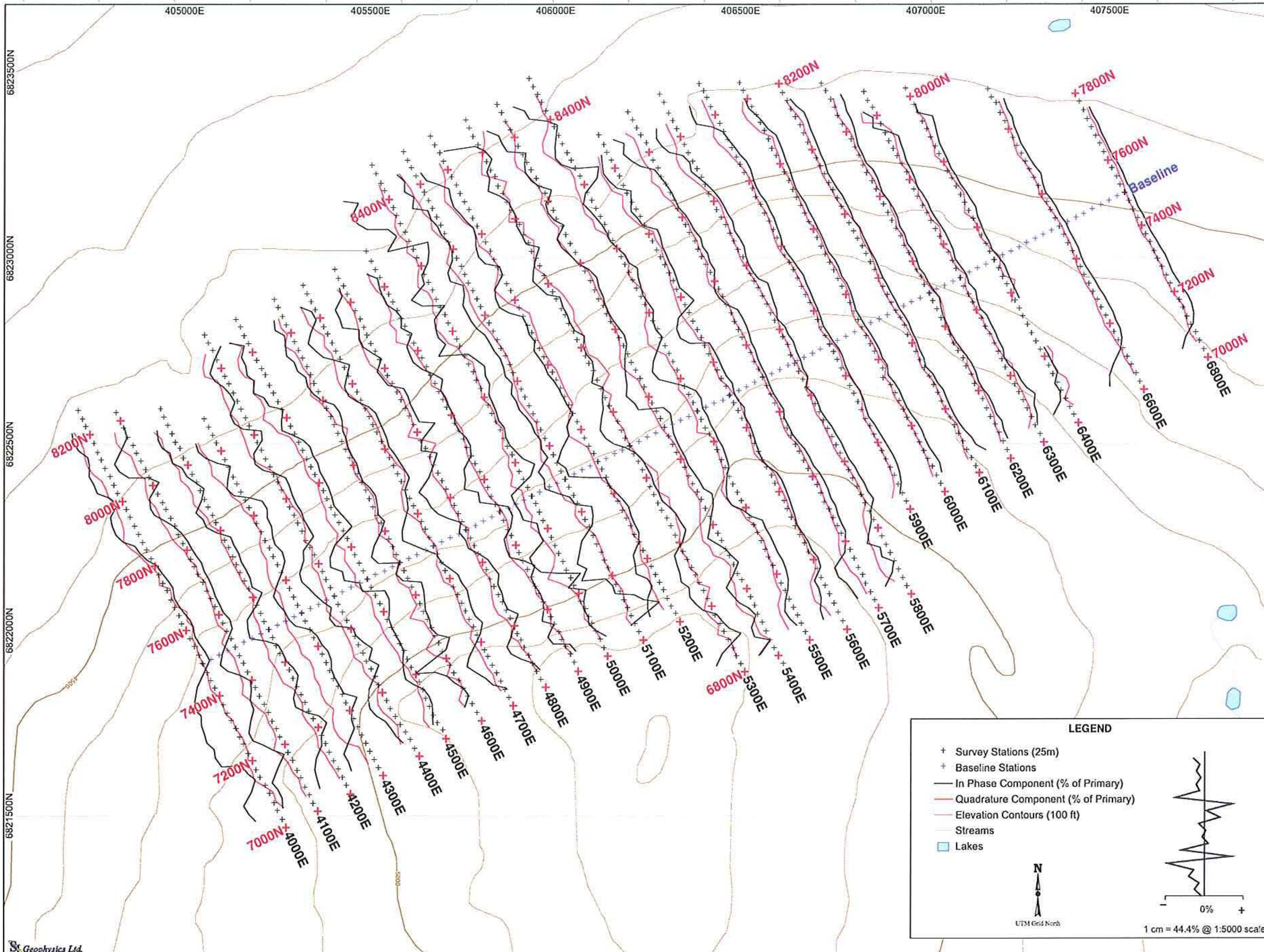
Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MM-5



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

Survey Information:
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Mode: Horizontal loop, coplanar
Separation: 100m

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

Ground MaxMin Survey
Stacked Profile Map
Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)
Frequency: 14080 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

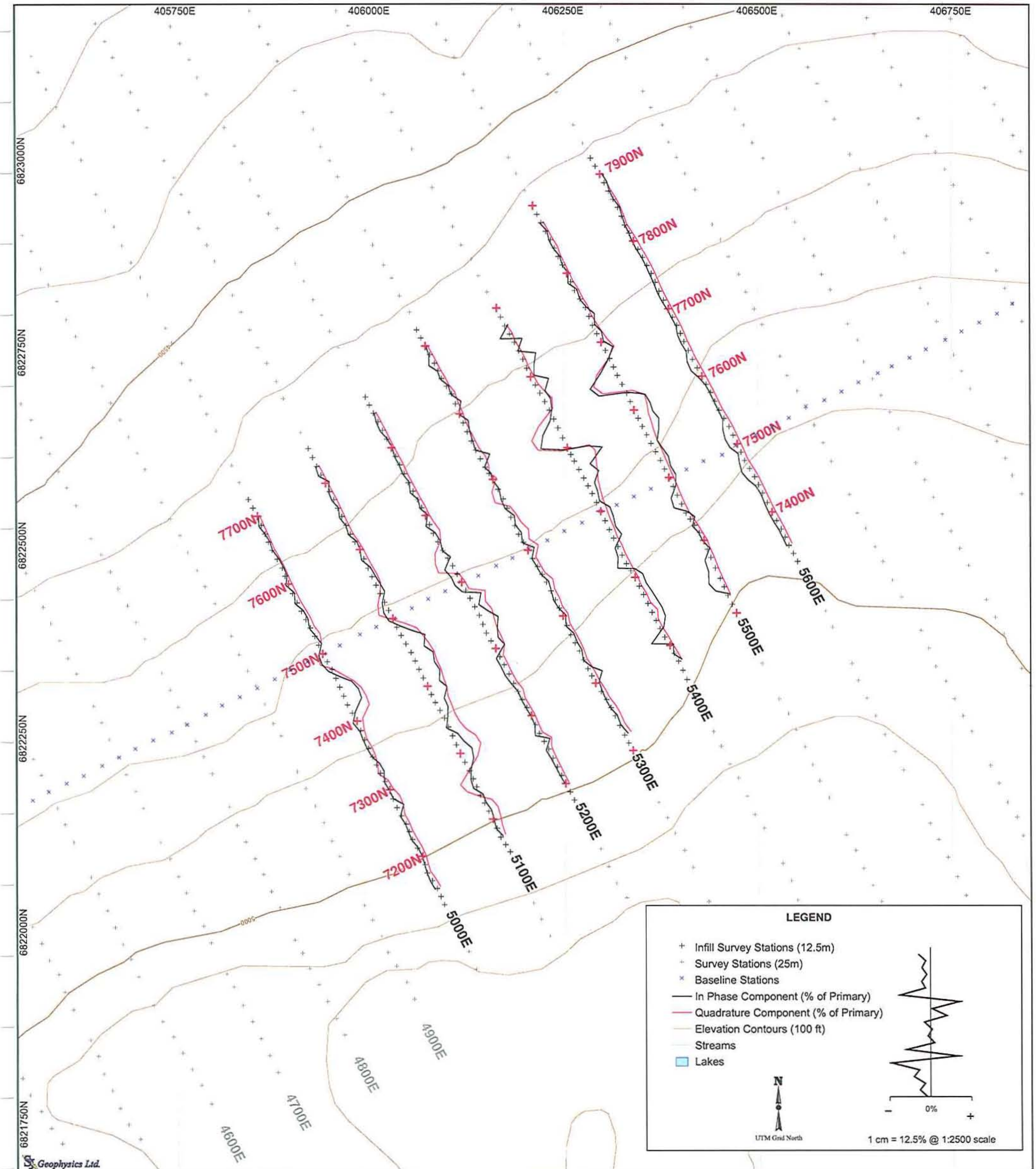
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MM-6

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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: 50m

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

Ground MaxMin Infill Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 220 Hz

0 50 100 150 200 250
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

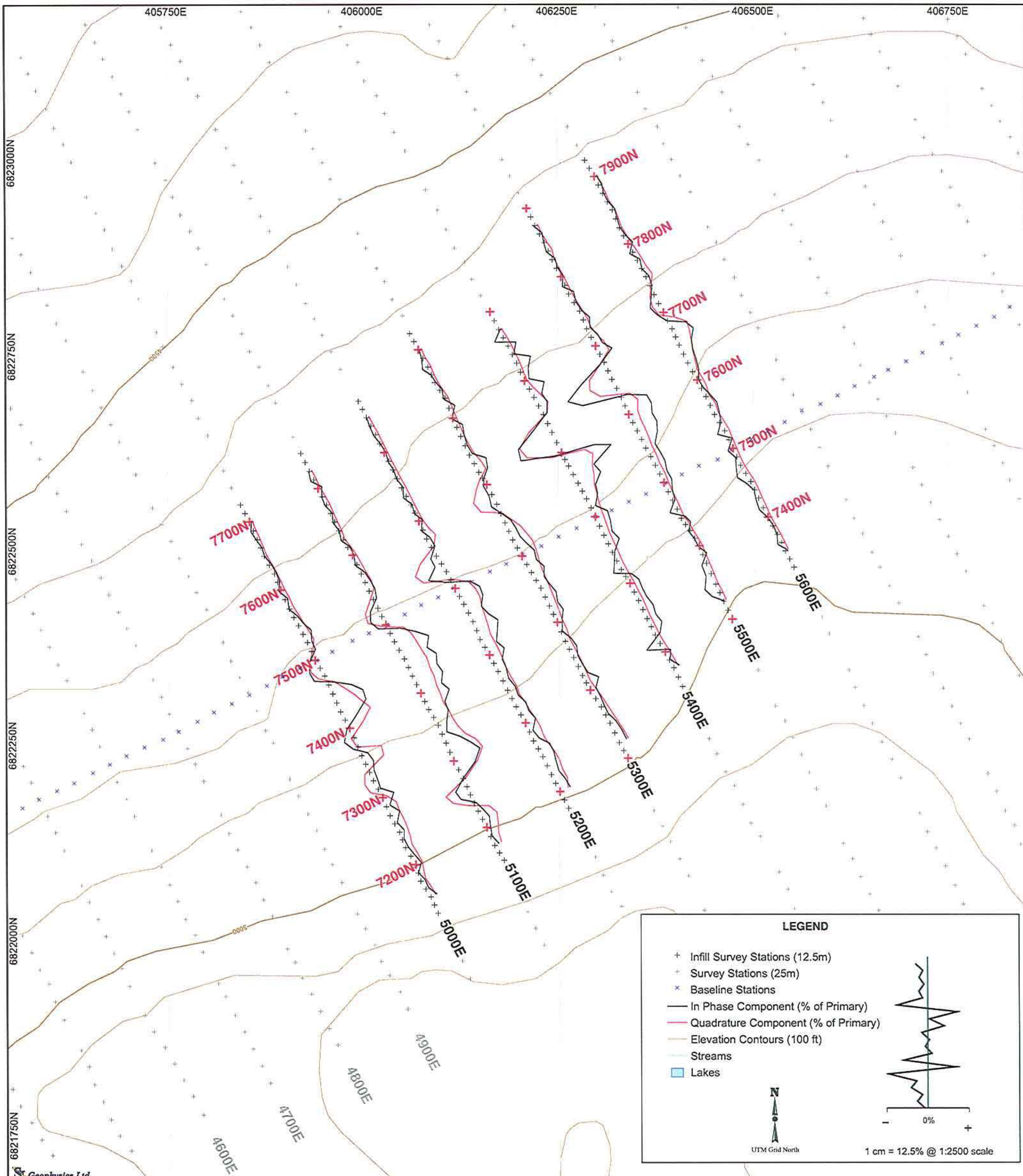
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMI-1

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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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: 50m

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

Ground MaxMin Infill Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 440 Hz

0 50 100 150 200 250
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

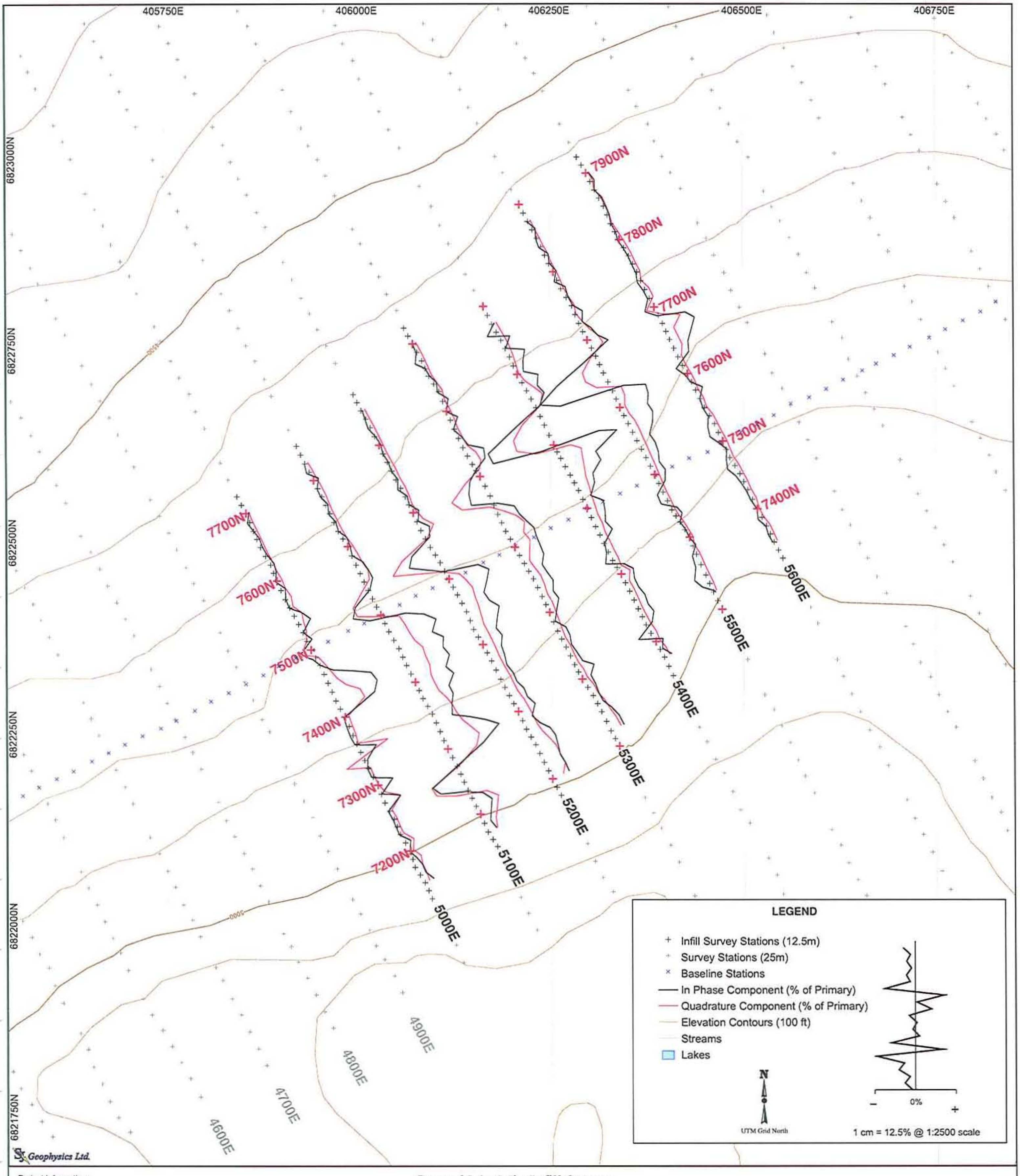
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMI-2

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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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: 50m

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

Ground MaxMin Infill Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 880 Hz

0 50 100 150 200 250
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

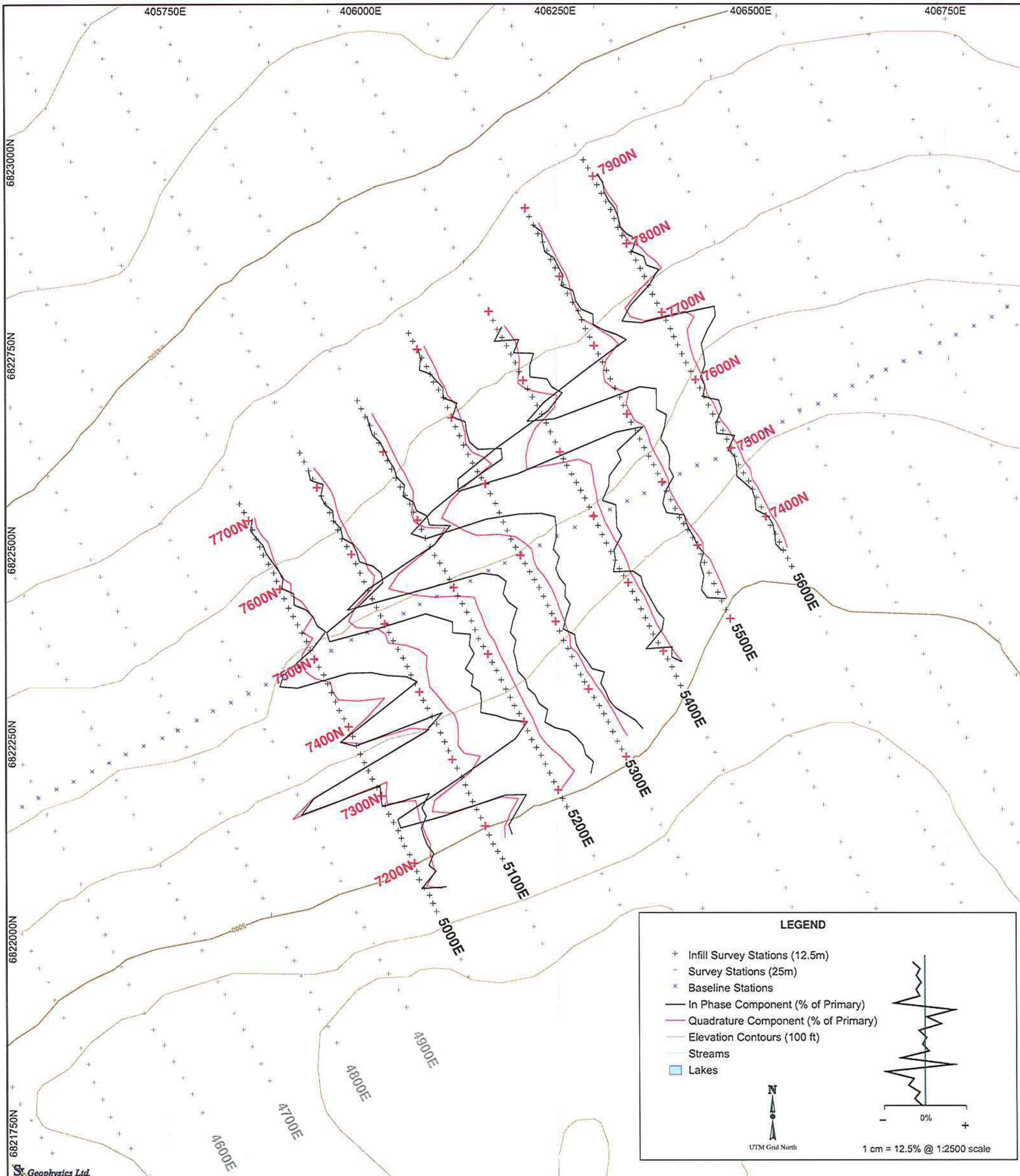
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMI-3

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



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: 50m

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

Ground MaxMin Infill Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 3520 Hz

0 50 100 150 200 250
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

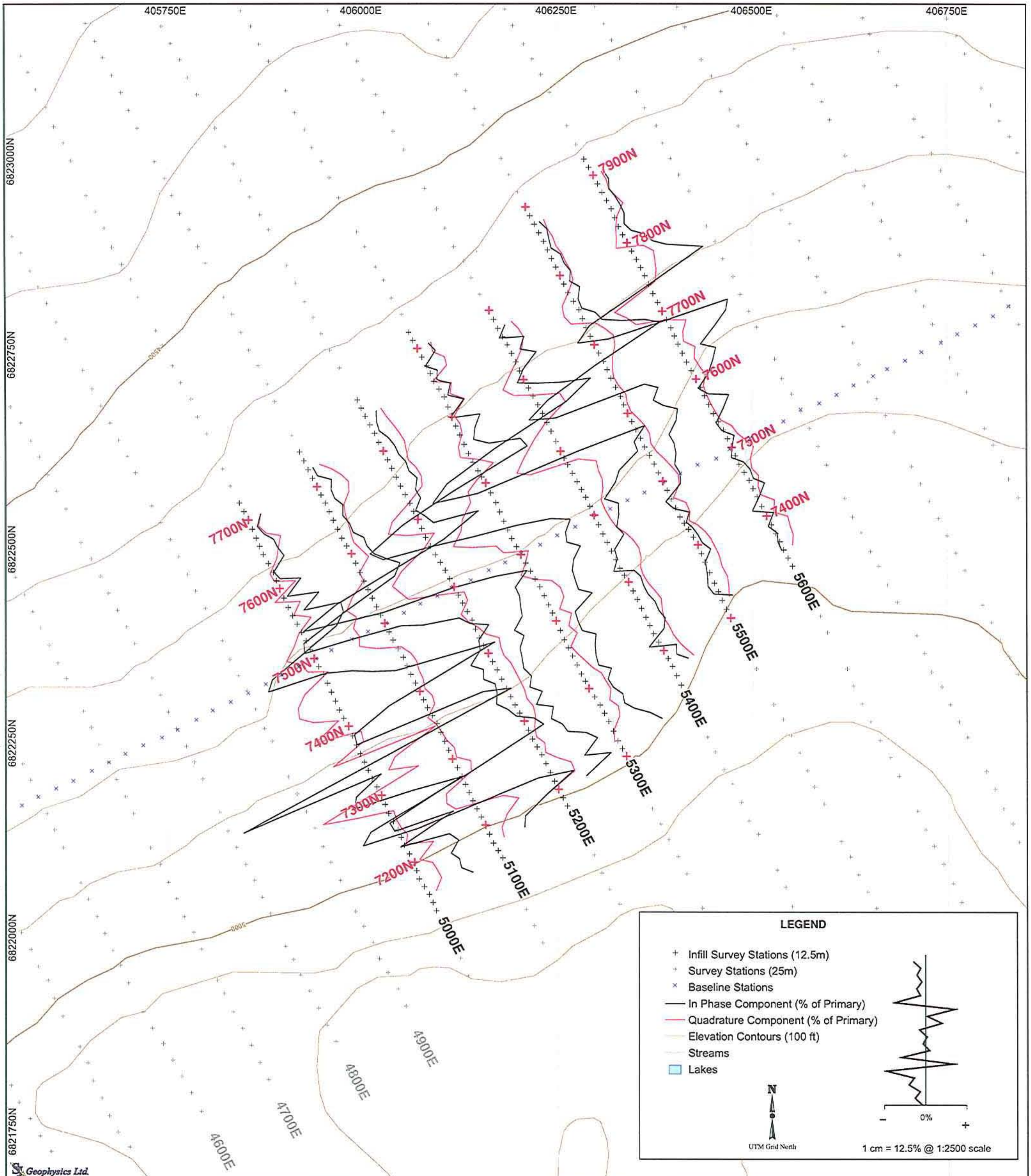
Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMi-4

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com



Project Information:
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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: 50m

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

Ground MaxMin Infill Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Seconday Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 14080 Hz

0 50 100 150 200 250

meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

League Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMI-5

Mapping By : S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966-95A Avenue, Delta, British Columbia, V4C 3W2 Canada (604) 582-1100 www.sjgeophysics.com


N
404,000 mE
406,000 mE
408,000 mE
410,000 mE
6,828,000 mN
6,826,000 mN
6,824,000 mN
6,822,000 mN
6,820,000 mN
6,818,000 mN
SLMS
MSAD
PHAD
MSRH
AXRH
VCDC
GRCH
QFP Feldspar Porphyry
Legend
Layered Metamorphic Rocks - Incomplete
GRCH Carbonaceous siltstone, chert, phyllite
VCDC Volcaniclastic dacite
MSRH Massive Rhyolite, includes AXAD and AXRH. Felsic volcanic. Hard, aphanitic, dark to medium grey, noncalcareous ryholite.Bedding not readily visible. Multiple generation quartz veining common brecciated zone in C1 area. Rhylite enclosed in basalts.
AXRH Muscovite Altered Rhyolite
MSAD Chloritic Phyllite - Medium green pervasively foliated, fine grained andesite. Not bedded. Sml plagioclase phenocrysts. Lower greenschist facies. Muscovite and carbonate altered are AXAD.
AXAD Muscovite Altered Chloritic Phyllite
PHAD Chloritic Phyllite with Feldspar Phenocrysts possibly a dacite cyrstal lithic tuff. 1 -2 cm white fspar phenocrysts forming <25% of unit. Phenocrysts are foliated with unit forming a well developed lineation.
SLMS Thinly Bedded, Calcareous Phyllite.Thinly bedded medium to dark grey, phyllite interveds contain muscovite and chlorite, but no biotite. Rare chert nodules.calcaresous phyllite. Also mapped as a graphitic mudstone, GRMS.
Intrusive Rocks - Incomplete
QFP Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
S2 Foliation Attitude
strike and dip
Claim Area
Yukon Zinc Claim Boundary
Individual Quartz Claim
Contour Canadian Topographic Information
40ft intervals
Canadian Topographic Information
Watercourse
Canadian Topographic Information
Waterbody
Contacts
Assumed Geophysical Contact
Assumed Geological Contact from fieldwork
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Geology Map of the League Property
Date:6/12/2010
Author: J.Moore
Office: Van
Drawing: Plate 1
Scale: 1:15000
Watson Lake Mining District
NTS 105G 10 Big Cambell Creek
Yukon Territory, Canada
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres


404,000 mE
406,000 mE
408,000 mE
410,000 mE
6,828,000 mN
6,826,000 mN
6,824,000 mN
6,822,000 mN
6,820,000 mN
6,818,000 mN
N
Southeast
Area Followup
C1 Rhyolite Drilling
Five-Hole
Showing
Legend
Layered Metamorphic Rocks - Incomplete
GRCH Carbonaceous siltstone, chert, phyllite
VCDC Volcaniclastic dacite
MSRH Massive Rhyolite, includes AXAD and AXRH. Felsic volcanic. Hard, aphanitic, dark to medium grey, noncalcareous ryholite.Bedding not readily visible. Multiple generation quartz veining common brecciated zone in C1 area. Rhylite enclosed in basalts.
AXRH Muscovite Altered Rhyolite
MSAD Chloritic Phyllite - Medium green pervasively foliated, fine grained andesite. Not bedded. Sml plagioclase phenocrysts. Lower greenschist facies. Muscovite and carbonate altered are AXAD.
AXAD Muscovite Altered Chloritic Phyllite
PHAD Chloritic Phyllite with Feldspar Phenocrysts possibly a dacite cyrstal lithic tuff. 1 -2 cm white fspar phenocrysts forming <25% of unit. Phenocrysts are foliated with unit forming a well developed lineation.
SLMS Thinly Bedded, Calcareous Phyllite.Thinly bedded medium to dark grey, phyllite interveds contain muscovite and chlorite, but no biotite. Rare chert nodules.calcaresous phyllite. Also mapped as a graphitic mudstone, GRMS.
Intrusive Rocks - Incomplete
QFP Quartz Feldspar Porphyry
S2 Foliation Attitude
strike and dip
Claim Area
Yukon Zinc Claim Boundary
Individual Quartz Claim
Contour Canadian Topographic Information
40ft intervals
Canadian Topographic Information
Watercourse
Canadian Topographic Information
Waterbody
Contacts
Assumed Geophysical Contact
Assumed Geological Contact from fieldwork
Recommendations for 2011
General Follow Up Area
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Interpretation, Showings and Recommendations on the League Property
Watson Lake Mining District
NTS 105G 10 Big Cambell Creek
Yukon Territory, Canada
Date:6/12/2010
Author: J.Moore
Office: Van
Drawing: Plate 2
Scale: 1:15000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0 250 500 1,000
metres


Yukon Zinc Corporation
Rock Sample Locations
on the League Property
Watson Lake Mining District
NTS 105G 10 Big Cambell Creek
Yukon Territory, Canada
Date:7/12/2010
Author: J.Moore
Office: Van
Drawing: Plate 3
Scale: 1:4000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
75
150
300
metres
N
405,000 mE
406,000 mE
407,000 mE
6,823,000 mN
6,822,000 mN
Sphalerite Showing Area:
985161 to 985077
985006 to 985008