Assessment Report of

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

July – September, 2010

Claims: YB60514-YB60533 Blue Line 1-20, YB61472-YB61483 Blue Line 21-32, YB89605-YB89606 Blue Line 33-34, YB56059-YB56094 Shot 1 - 36
Watson Lake Mining District

NTS: 105G/ 07 Grass Lakes

	Central Easting UTM NAD83 Zn 9	Central Northing UTM-NAD83 Zn 9
Slapshot Coordinates	398,450.05 Blue Line 399,463.43 Shot	6,803,155.31 Blue Line 6,810,181.58 Shot

March 1st, 2011
Yukon Zinc Corporation
701-475 Howe St.
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By
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1. Introduction

Yukon Zinc Corporation has a 100% interest in the Slapshot property which consists of 70 mineral claims that were acquired by an initial staking in 1995 (Figure 1 & 2). Grid soil sampling, geological mapping, prospecting and airborne geophysical surveys were done on the properties in the 1990's. In 1997 infill soil sampling was done to better define anomalies within the main grid area. Hand pitting or short trenching was also performed at sample sites which had returned extremely high values for lead and zinc. In 1996, Pigage drilled on the Shot claims property and recommended continued exploration work on the property to define the other elevated chemistry in soil samples.

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 exploration efforts (1996-1999'), combined with Pigage's 1996 mapping work conjunction with the author's re-creation of the 1990's soil, rock and geophysical data in GIS format directed the exploration conducted in 2010. Yukon Zinc Corporation contracted Equity Exploration Ltd. to conduct a directed field program on the Slapshot 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, logistics and prospecting support was completed by Dan and Joe McCreery (Equity). Aviation support and transport was provided by Trans North Helicopters and Alkan air. Linecutters commenced work while camping at the Slapshot property and geology/geophysics crews mobilized to Blue Line and located in a central grid location.

3. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

I, J. A. Moore, as agent for Yukon Zinc Corporation located at 701-475 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C., do solemnly declare that an exploration program was conducted on the Slapshot 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.

Blueline Appendix B				
WAGES:	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Project Geologist	15	$ 650.00	$ 9,750.00	
Prospector	3	$ 475.00	$ 1,425.00	
Mobilization Wages			$ 4,337.72	
Drafting	1	$ 650.00	$ 650.00	
Report Writing	4	$ 650.00	$ 2,600.00	**$ 18,762.72**
RENTALS	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Camp (mandays)	40	$ 40.00	$ 1,600.00	
Chainsaw	2	$ 30.00	$ 60.00	
Field Computer	8	$ 40.00	$ 320.00	
Generator (6.5kvA)	8	$ 35.00	$ 280.00	
Satphones and Handheld Radios			$ 1,384.53	**$ 3,644.53**
SUBCONTRACTS	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Airborne Geophysics			$ 4,875.00	
Fixed Wing (prorated)			$ 2,174.74	
Ground Geophysics			$ 17,360.34	
Ground Geophysics (field rental & processing)			$ 2,680.05	
Helicopter (including fuel)			$ 25,620.75	
Helicopter (prorated 500D)			$ 2,566.06	
Linecutting			$ 24,830.00	**$ 80,106.94**
ANALYSES	**UNITS**	**RATE**	**SUBTOTAL**	**TOTAL**
Rock Geochem 1	50	$ 26.21	$ 1,310.50	**$ 1,310.50**
Yukon food expenses and expediting pro rated per person day for all projects				**$ 4,038.06**
Equity Exploration Program Management Fees				
12% on expenditures up to $200,000			$ 12,943.53	**$ 12,943.53**
TOTAL				**$ 120,806.27**

Shot Appendix B				
WAGES:	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Project Geologist	6	$ 650.00	$ 3,900.00	
Mobilization Wages			$ 722.95	
Drafting	1	$ 650.00	$ 650.00	
Report Writing	4	$ 650.00	$ 2,600.00	$ 7,872.95
RENTALS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Camp (mandays)	6	$ 40.00	$ 240.00	
Chainsaw	1	$ 30.00	$ 30.00	
Field Computer	6	$ 40.00	$ 240.00	
Generator (6.5kvA)	2	$ 35.00	$ 70.00	
Toughbook	1	$ 40.00	$ 40.00	
Satphones and Handheld Radios			$ 230.75	$ 850.75
SUBCONTRACTS	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Airborne Geophysics			$ 4,725.00	
Fixed Wing (prorated)			$ 362.46	
Helicopter (including fuel)			$ 1,570.92	
Helicopter (prorated 500D)			$ 427.68	$ 7,086.05
ANALYSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Rock Geochem 1	8	$ 26.21	$ 209.68	$ 209.68
EXPENSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
Yukon food expenses and expediting pro rated per person day for all projects				$ 673.01
EXPENSES	UNITS	RATE	SUBTOTAL	TOTAL
SUBTOTAL				$ 16,692.45
5% on portion of expenditures >$8,000,000			$ -	$ 2,003.09
TOTAL				$ 18,695.54

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 Slapshot 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 VAN10005202.

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: Slapshot Project location.

5. PROPERTY, LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Slapshot property is located in southeastern Yukon at latitude -130° 53' 55.07196" and longitude -130° 53' 55.07196"W (Blue Line center) on NTS map sheet 105G/07 (Figure 1). It is comprised of Blue Line which is 34 contiguous claims and Shot which is 36 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 397,941. mE and 6,803,664 mN UTM, NAD 83. There is a small creek for water and an area which can hold up to ten 8x10ft wall tents without significant brushy vegetation clearing. Despite steep surrounding terrain, line of site satellite reception is still possible. A helicopter pad was also levelled and cleared proximal to camp on a lower elevation. Helicopter transport from the Finlayson lake airstrip to the Slapshot camp is 40 km flight distance. Alternatively, mobilization could be made from the Wolverine mine site which is also 40 km in heli flight distance.

Table 1: Slapshot Project Claims Information

ClaimName	#	Grant#	Ownership	DateStaked	Expiry	Location
BLUE LINE	1	YB60514	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	2	YB60515	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	3	YB60516	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	4	YB60517	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	5	YB60518	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	6	YB60519	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	7	YB60520	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	8	YB60521	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	9	YB60522	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	10	YB60523	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	11	YB60524	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	12	YB60525	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	13	YB60526	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	14	YB60527	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	15	YB60528	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	16	YB60529	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	17	YB60530	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	18	YB60531	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	19	YB60532	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	20	YB60533	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	8/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	21	YB61472	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	22	YB61473	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	23	YB61474	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	24	YB61475	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	25	YB61476	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	26	YB61477	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	27	YB61478	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	28	YB61479	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	29	YB61480	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	30	YB61481	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	31	YB61482	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	32	YB61483	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/11/1995	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	33	YB89605	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/28/1997	2011/03/17	105G07
BLUE LINE	34	YB89606	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	7/28/1997	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	1	YB56059	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	2	YB56060	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	3	YB56061	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	4	YB56062	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	5	YB56063	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	6	YB56064	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	7	YB56065	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	8	YB56066	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	9	YB56067	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	10	YB56068	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	11	YB56069	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	12	YB56070	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07

SHOT	13	YB56071	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	14	YB56072	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	15	YB56073	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	16	YB56074	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	17	YB56075	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	18	YB56076	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	19	YB56077	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	20	YB56078	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	21	YB56079	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	22	YB56080	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	23	YB56081	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	24	YB56082	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	25	YB56083	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	26	YB56084	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	27	YB56085	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	28	YB56086	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	29	YB56087	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	30	YB56088	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	31	YB56089	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	32	YB56090	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	33	YB56091	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	34	YB56092	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	35	YB56093	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07
SHOT	36	YB56094	YUKON ZINC CORPORATION - 100.	9/6/1994	2011/03/17	105G07

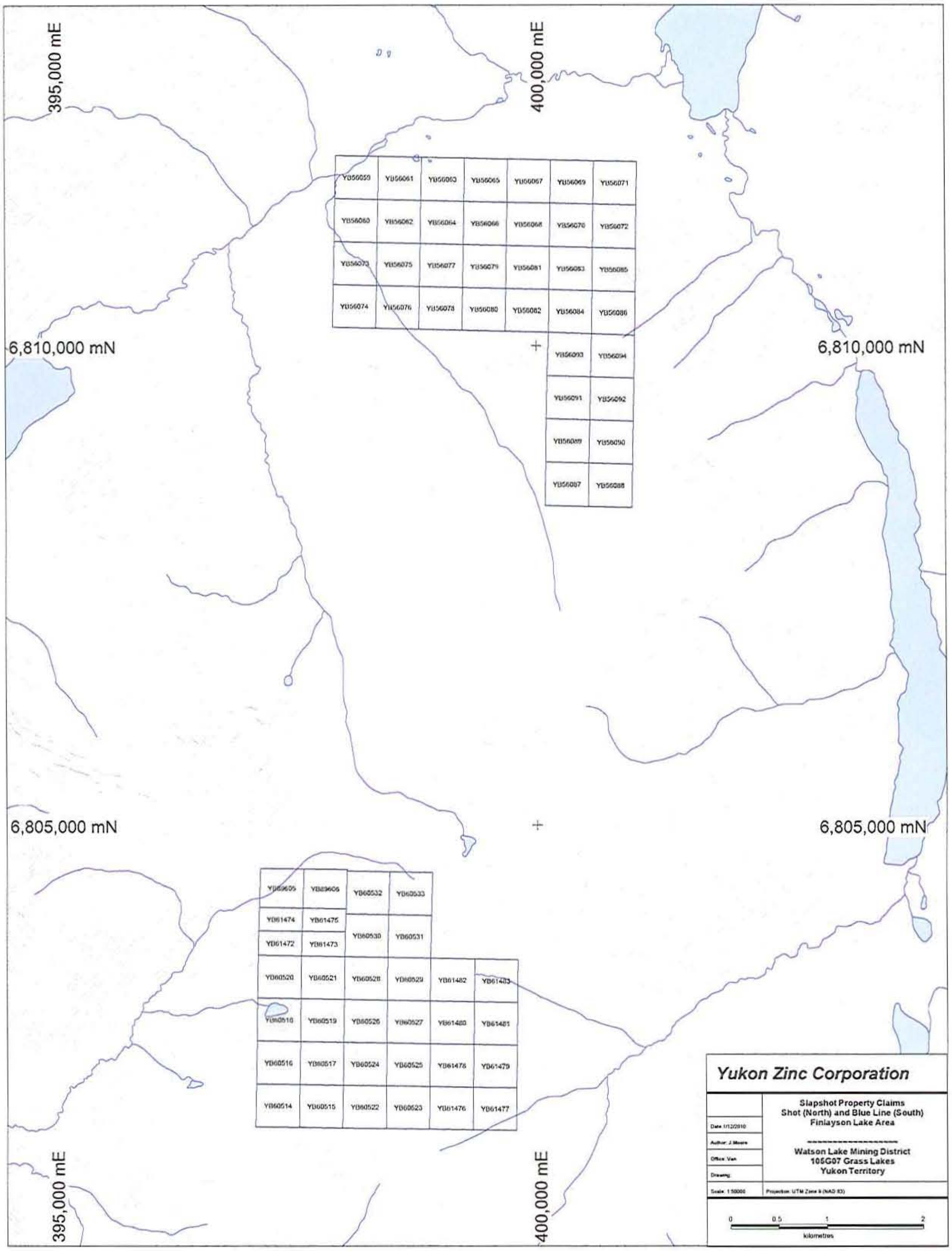

Figure 2: Slapshot Property Claims Map

6. GEOMORPHOLOGY

The Slapshot property lies 15 km northeast of the Tintina Trench and covers a cluster of alpine knolls and ridges on the northwest edge of the Campbell Range within the Pelly Mountains. Creeks draining the property flow north into Big Campbell Creek and south in the Ings River which are both tributaries of the Liard River watershed.

Elevations range from 1240 m near the Big Campbell Creek valley bottom to up to 2160 m at the peak of a narrow north-trending ridge near the centre of the property. Topographic relief is gentle to moderate from valley bottoms to 1400 m elevation, ranging between 5-20 degrees. Slopes above 1400 m are generally steep to cliff forming, averaging 30 degrees. Pleistocene valley glaciers deposited till and alluvial veneers at lower elevations and produced deeply incised drainages forming multiple aretes ending in cirques.

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

7. GEOLOGY

7.1 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Slapshot 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).

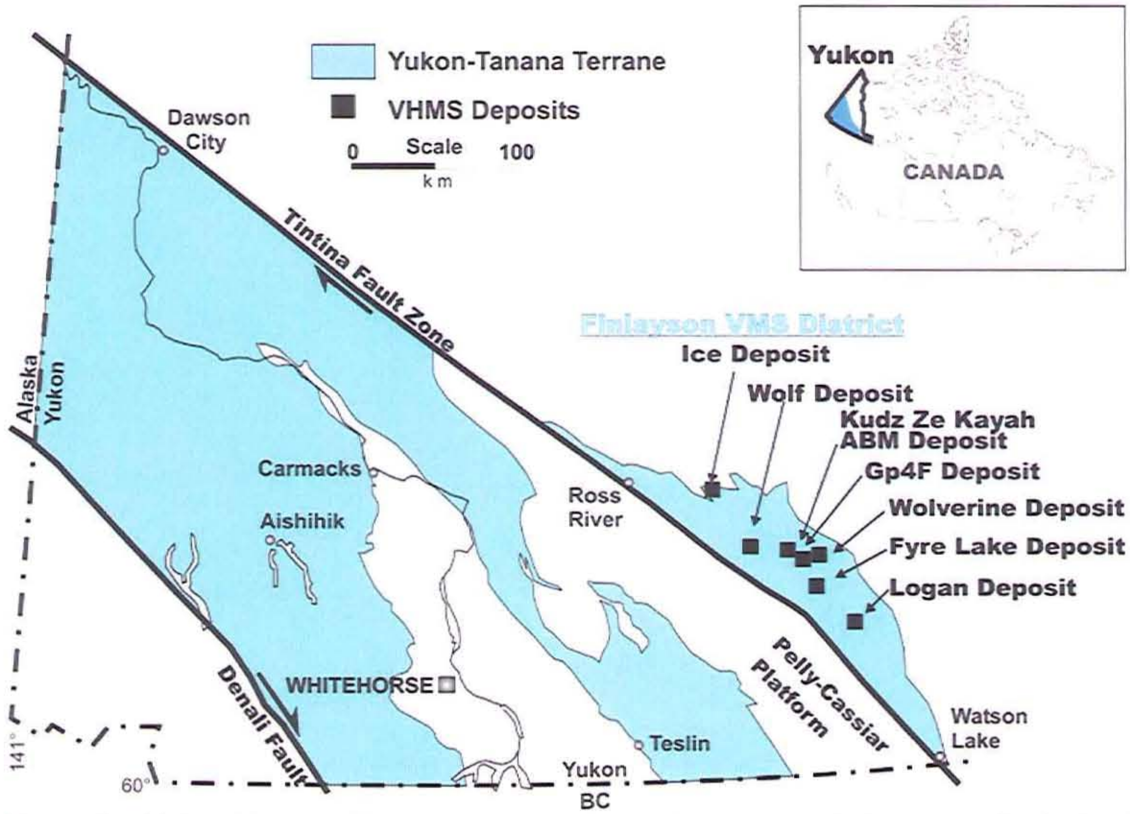

Figure 3: Yukon Tanana Terrane and locations of the major VHMS deposits in the Finlayson district (Piercey, 2001; Murphy and Piercey, 1998, 1999; Murphy et al., 2001).

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 Slapshot property YTT contains Layered Rocks which are divided into four packages. These packages are Upper Devonian to older ages and are termed the Grass Lakes Succession, Kudz Ze Kayah Felsic Metavolcanic Unit, the Fyre Lake Metavolcanic Unit and an older unnamed group of rocks. Metamorphic grades within YTT range from lower greenschist to middle amphibolite facies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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).

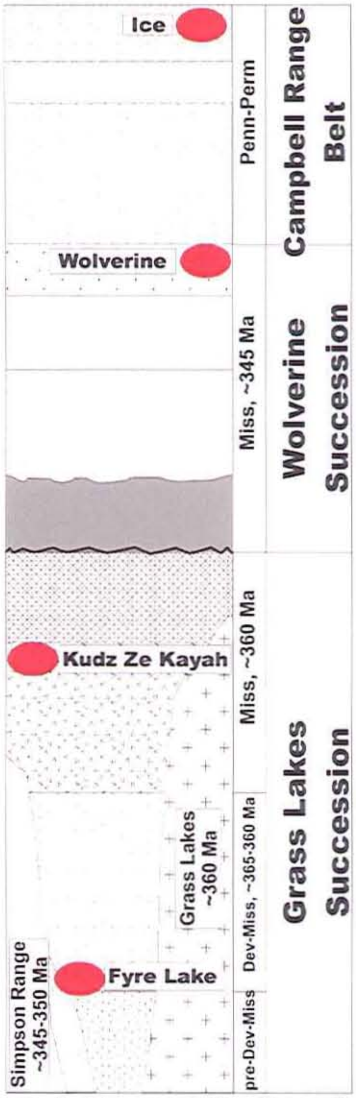

Figure 4: Regional Stratigraphy (after Piercey, 2001).

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

At lower elevations the Slapshot property is vegetated and blanketed with glacial till. Outcrop and subcrop exposures are rare but have been observed around the periphery of some knolls. Previous property scale mapping was limited to regional mapping work. Surface mapping has identified stratigraphy metasedimentary rocks and lesser metavolcanic stratigraphy believed to correlate to Murphy's Units Dfv and Dm which is interpreted to be slightly lower than the Fire Lake metavolcanic unit (Murphy, 2001). Unit Dfv is mapped as a feldspar muscovite-quartz schist and is interpreted by regional geologists to be a felsic metavolcanic rock. Unit Dm is a biotite-plagioclase actinolite chlorite schist and is similar to unit DF, the Fire Lake metavolcanic unit. Unit Dm has amphibolite facies and Unit Dfv is greenschist, which are important facies in VMS exploration. Both the Besshi and Kuroko modes should be utilized in exploration modeling.

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

8.2 Lithology Overview

On steep terrain the outcrop exposure lends to mapping processes, on valley bottom terrain the mapping is restricted to frost boils, sparse outcrop locations, and geophysics. Lower elevations have a veneer of glacial overburden estimated to be 1-10 m in depth.

8.3 Unit Q Quaternary Alluvium

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

8.4 INTRUSIVE UNITS

- **Unit Kg:** This intrusion is estimated to be Cretaceous in age and generally comprised of a biotite-muscovite granite. This unit does not occur within the Slapshot claims, it occurs westward as a large intrusive body.

- **Unit MGg:** Grass Lakes Orthogneiss which is Mississippian or younger in age.

- **Unit 2um:** Pyroxenite ultramafic.

8.5 UNIT 1QSL MUSCOVITE±BIOTITE QUARTZ FELDSPAR GNEISS

This unit typically weathers pale creamy white and less commonly bright orange-brown. It is strongly foliated and consists of muscovite, quartz and feldspar with lesser biotite which occurs as disseminated spots on foliation surfaces. Narrow intervals (0.2 to 2 m) of muscovite-biotite quartzite and foliated biotite-chlorite-actinolite±calcite greenstone form interbands within the gneiss unit. The top of the unit is marked by a 5 to 10 m thick augen gneiss horizon exhibiting 0.5 cm feldspar augen in a medium-grained biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar matrix. This unit has also been called unit A.

8.6 UNIT 1F, 1FA AND 1M FELSIC VOLCANIC

The mixed unit is composed of greenstones, felsic volcanics and quartzites which underlie most of the northern part of the map area. This unit is subdivided into three members, Unit 1f, 1fa and 1m with an estimated aggregate thickness of at least 110m. This unit is correlated to Murphy's (2001) Unit DF and is part of the Fyre Lake stratigraphy.

- **Unit 1f:** This unit is about 40 m thick and consists equally of greenstone and quartzite which are interbanded on a scale of 1 to 10m throughout the section. The greenstone is composed of chlorite, biotite and actinolite plus occasional calcite and could be described as chloritic phyllite. The quartzite is tan weathering and contains biotite and muscovite with local feldspar augen. Foliation planes in the quartzite exhibit large biotite spots and barely discernable, retrograded amphibolite rosettes.

- **Unit 1fa:** This unit has a distinctive rusty weathering, pyritic muscovite quartzite which forms intense orange gossans along the northwestern side of the main ridge. This unit forms a 20 m thick horizon and is believed to be a felsic volcanic. Unit 1fa is of particular interest because it correlates to Murphy's Unit Dfv, a regionally extensive felsic volcanic horizon with potential to host VMS type mineralization.

- **Unit 1m:** This unit is lithologically similar to 1fa but also includes thin horizons of carbonaceous, micaceous quartzite, muscovite quartzites and grey marbles. Immediately east of camp the dominant lithology consists of a dark grey micaceous quartzite which approximately coincides with a strong EM conductor outlined by a 1996 airborne geophysical survey. The greenstone in this area locally contains extensive quartz-carbonate alteration with mariposite while the micaceous quartzite exhibits retrograde alteration of biotite to chlorite. Aggregate thickness of the 1m member is at least 50 m.

8.7 UNIT 1CLP QUARTZITE AND MARBLE

This unit is tan to cream or grey in colour and form cliffs along the main ridge in the centre of the map area. This unit is divided into three members with an aggregate thickness of approximately 210m. The subunits have been briefly mapped and are labeled on the map.

C1 consists of calcareous quartzite interbanded with carbonaceous schist, non-calcareous quartzite and marble. Banding is on a scale of 2 m or more within a 50 m thick section. In the cliffs immediately southeast of the camp, massive marble forms a steeply dipping lens that is up to 25 m thick but thins to about 4 m or less further to the east.

C2 is mainly composed of mediurn grey, brown weathering, non-calcareous muscovite-chlorite quartzite. It is massive to thick bedded with thin micaceous partings defining foliation surfaces. This horizon is approximately 70 m thick.

C3 is similar to C 1 but marble is absent from this member. This subunit is approximately 90 m thick.

8.8 UNIT 1QSU MUSCOVITE BIOTITE QUARTZITE

Muscovite-Biotite Quartzite occurs mainly on the upper slopes of the ridge and is interpreted as predominantly felsic metavolcanic. It is brown weathering and pale cream on fresh surfaces. The basal part of the unit is a dark grey, micaceous marble which weathers rusty brownish grey. Minor interbands of coarse biotite-muscovite augen quartzite and calcareous quartzite are scattered throughout the section. Extensive augen quartzite occurs at the north end of the ridge. The upper part of the unit contains thinly bedded, silver-grey micaceous marble interbanded with muscovite-biotite quartzite on a scale to 4 to 10m.

8.9 UNIT UM ULTRAMAFIC

The ultramafic is dark green and coarse grained. It occurs as rubble and talus adjacent to the chlorite phyllite toward the southwestern end of the main ridge.

8.10 STRUCTURE

SO bedding (compositional layering) generally dips about 15 0 to the south. S1 foliation is consistently subparallel with the compositional layer so. No folds are noted in association with this foliation. S1 foliation is only distinguishable in some of the quartzites. The S2 foliation has produced pervasive schistosity. It is also generally subparallel to the SO bedding. In a few places isoclinal recumbent folds exhibit axes that parallel the S2 foliation. Phase 2 folds trend east-west and have a southern vergence. Phase 3 structures are only locally developed. The S3 crenulation cleavage gently dips to the north and is axial planar to small chevron-style folds with rounded hinges. These folds also trend east-west and have southern vergence. Structural measurements have been differentiated into S0, S1 and S2 orientations. This classification must be considered preliminary and arbitrary. In areas where a single dominant foliation is present it is often difficult, if not impossible, to determine whether it is transposed S1 foliation or S2 schistosity. 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 Slapshot property northward there are over 1000 soil locations that were re-created with multi element geochemistry. It was noted that in the field, that despite not having GPS for soil samples taken in the 1990's that the positioning of the soil samples is accurate to within 100 metres or less. Fyre Lake felsic volcanic stratigraphy has pathfinder felsic volcanic pathfinders of Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, Au plus accessory As, Sb, Hg. In just the soil samples around the Blue Line property (~1000 samples), the following significant anomalous values are noted in Table 2 and Table 3.

Element	Detection Limit	Mean	Max
Copper ppm	>1	42	163
Lead ppm	>2	93	1510
Zinc	>2	272	2580
Gold	Very few assays		165
Silver	>0.2	0.275	1.2
Arsenic	>2	114	3750
Mercury	>1	1	2
Antimony	>2	2.5	10

Table 2: Shot anomalous values in 1990's soil geochemistry from 328 samples.

Element	Detection Limit	Mean	Max
Copper ppm	>1	103	1635
Lead ppm	>2	70	4740
Zinc	>2	297	4250
Gold	Very few assays ……..		240
Silver	>0.2	0.27	5.2
Arsenic	>2	90	2790
Mercury	>1	1	3
Antimony	>2	2	10

Table 3: Blue Line anomalous values in 1990's soil geochemistry from 440 samples.

The anomalous values are generally coincident with the felsic volcanic stratigraphy units 1fa and its subunits except in steep terrain where they is alluvial dispersion. Two significant anomalies were explored on Shot and Blue Line each in greater detail in 2010 and also a ground geophysical program was commenced on Blue Line.

10. Mineralization and Recommendations

Target 1 and Target 2, 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 1.

10.1 Blue Line Target 1 Overview and Recommendations

Target 1 is located in the southern area of the 1990's soil grid. It is 700m in length running east-west. The zinc in soil anomaly is open to the west and a future grid expansion and sampling should be continued in this direction. The maximum zinc value in soil was 2040 ppm. The multi-element anomaly is aligned with an airborne geophysical target conducted by Aerodat in 1996 (Woolham, 1996). There are a number of old pits and trenches that were easy to locate due to their size and lack of vegetation. Old 1990's pickets and sample locations were difficult to find. Target 1 is interpreted to be in felsic volcanic stratigraphy.

Some of the rock sampling and prospecting was derived from float grab sampling, however there were also a number of samples that were taken from outcrop. Three areas of mineralization were found within the Target 1 area. One is the re-excavation and sampling of two 1990's Trench's. The second is the discovery of weak disseminated mineralization over 300 m in strike length in an outcrop located on strike of the trenches. The third is the discovery of finding syngenetic galena mineralization in outcrop. Exploration advancement of these three zones his information is vital in determining proximity of a VMS vent and potential mineralization.

Determination of the stratigraphy should be correlated to actual deposit type stratigraphy using whole rock determination methods. This lithogeochemistry comparison could be made with published information on the Fyre Lake and any lower stratigraphy. In addition both target and stratigraphic drilling should be conducted in Target 1 area. Considering that the stratigraphy dips gently to the south beneath overlying rocks, then a method of geophysics where by greater depth resolution could be achieved in an area should be employed. Finally, soil grid expansion or to test the westward extension of the soil geochemistry is warranted as the geochemical anomalies are open.

10.2 Target 1 Trench Resampling

Trenches 98B and 98C were located and re-excavated and re-sampled. Rock chip samples from outcrop were adjacent to the hand dug trenches. These trenches had a small amount of overburden, lichen and moss, materials removal was less than a foot. This effort successfully identified syngenetic sphalerite mineralization in rhyolite stratigraphy. In addition to sulfide mineralization, these samples also have elevated amounts of selenium and barium. Sample results from six samples were up to 1.98% Pb and 0.94% Zn in six samples (985209 consecutively to 985214).

SampleID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
985209	0	0	4.9	139.59	133.63	3578.4	0.087	0.00009	0.8	0.02	51
985210	0	0	3.42	82.01	271.95	4666.7	0.223	0.00002	0.7	0.02	45
985211	0	0	0.38	28.82	14.68	141.9	0.0086	0.00002	1.1	0.02	5
985212	0	0	9.21	47.82	128.61	604	0.2347	0.00003	2.4	0.02	20
985213	0	0	7.95	102	737.8	2198.7	0.6477	0.00005	0.8	0.02	32
985214	1.98	0.94	8.79	68.25	10000	9565	2.9237	0.00003	0.1	0.18	65

Table 4: Trench 98B and C rock chip samples.

Two rock chip selective samples were taken from outcrop adjacent to the trenches (Table 5). Samples 985215 and 985208 had top of 1.46% Zn and 0.07% Pb (Table 5). Approximately 100 m east of the trenches is a broader area where five other rock samples were taken prospecting soil geochemical anomalies. Sample 985194 had good results of 1.48% Pb, 1.52% Zn, 3000 ppm copper and anomalous Hg associated. Sample 985193 had strongly anomalous arsenic associated at 8376 ppm. Below the trenches, sample 985216 was taken resulting in elevated Cu values at 1253 ppm (Table 5). Continued ground prospecting and detailed stratigraphic and lithology mapping in the trench area and to the east would greatly assist in defining the target rocks.

SampleID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
985215	0.07	1.46	4.49	121.22	635.87	10000	0.5738	0.00005	0.5	0.02	89
985208	0	0	0.6	55.88	36.61	230.1	0.0193	0.00006	1.8	0.03	5
985191	0	0	3.01	99.77	179.08	317.8	0.058	0.00007	4.6	0.34	17
985216	0	0	8.13	1253.16	116.14	365.3	0.6792	0.00004	0.5	0.03	63
985192	0	0	19.59	254.57	18.43	1360.5	0.1903	0.00036	19	0.15	411
985193	0	0	1.77	49.3	11.43	83.8	0.013	0.00063	8376.5	0.69	15
985194	1.48	1.52	22.16	3021.04	10000	10000	3.802	0.0004	51.4	0.26	378
985195	0	0	4.3	86.2	49.2	97.7	0.0256	0.00004	17.7	0.02	5
985196	0	0	2.27	43.8	98.82	115.7	0.0578	0.00006	1.6	0.02	10
985197	0	0	3.13	90.17	7.45	16.3	0.0147	0.00006	5.8	0.02	5

Table 5: Rock sampling adjacent to trenches.

This immediate trenched area has a predominance of zinc sulfides, and there is minimal precious metal content, a signature that is commonly attributed to hanging wall silica exhalites. Copper and precious metal enriched sulfides generally occur stratigraphically lower. These rock samples are exhalites, and are part of a zinc-rich marginal facies.

10.3 TARGET 1 DISSEMINATED MINERALIZATION

Running roughly east west, over three hundred meters of stratigraphy is exposed on the southern part of the grid which is coincident to a weak sphalerite and galena soil geochemical anomaly. A dark green, chloritic, tuffaceous inter layer of this rock was examined and it was found to have disseminated sulfides of pyrite, pyrrhotite and also chalcopyrite continuously for 300 metres. The sulfides were generally 1-2 mm in size, and appeared synformational with the volcanic stratigraphy. Copper values yielded 210 ppm, and barium, a pathfinder element was strongly elevated at 1428.9 ppm in sample 985206. A proximal sample, 985198 had elevated 2501 ppm zinc, additional investigation around this particular sample is warranted. This area is considered to be a vectoring tool as the presence of sulfides suggests a stratabound metalliferous sediment zone which indicates that it may be proximal to a vent source and an area of potential mineralization. It is recommended that thin section work and whole rock analysis should be conducted on these rocks to characterize and classify these rocks against others proximal and in the Finlayson district. Additionally, the stratigraphy in this area should be carefully mapped and followed on strike and down dip in an effort to find a mineralized vent.

10.4 TARGET 1 GALENA MINERALIZATION

A small outcrop surface was found with attractive hematized staining. These rocks were chipped off of the top of an outcrop, the sides are buried and true width was difficult to determine, or if there was any additional mineralized horizons below (Table 6). Dependent on initial geophysics results, a method where greater depth could be achieved in an area around this and the resampled trenches would be appropriate. Well placed stratigraphic drilling would prove beneficial to delimiting the stratigraphy in the area and felsic horizons which may be productive. Trenching in this area, exposing the sides of the outcrop would be a short immediate method of delimiting the source of this mineralization, explosives would be advisable. The results were encouraging and additional work is warranted in the area.

SampleID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
985185	2.11	0.7	2.85	11.32	10000	6404.1	0.3343	0.00005	17.1	6.64	5269
985186	4.29	0.31	25	14.04	10000	3071.7	1.3251	0.00002	33.4	18.97	1106
985187	0	0	4.07	5.86	1617.13	4029.8	0.0803	0.00018	11.4	4.25	11869
985189	0	0	1.42	5.26	767.84	663.2	0.222	0.00003	9.7	1.72	316
985190	0	0	2.54	86.96	364.57	41.8	0.5775	0.00875	5203.4	1.52	14

Table 6: Target 1 Area Galena Mineralization

10.5 BLUE LINE TARGET 2 OVERVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Target 2 is immediately north of Target 1 and covers the northernmost exposure of the felsic volcanic stratigraphy in the Blue Line Area. Mineralization was initially discovered in the 1990's two float trains on a steep, talus covered, north-facing cirque wall and is summarized in Wengynowski (1998). A geophysical grid was set up over this area to determine any near surface conductors for the significant amount of sulfide rock samples that have been found in the area.

Target 2 is a large area and there are samples which were not followed up in 1999 such as sample N11228. This was mineralized quartz vein material was located in 1997 on the cirque floor downhill from trenches TR-98-D and E. A 10 cm thick arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite rich specimen which was taken from subcrop and returned 70.0 g/t silver, 2.09% copper, 74 ppm lead, 3430 ppm zinc and 40 ppb gold. No additional prospecting was performed at this locale in 1998 or in 2010. Immediately in the vicinity of N11228 is a creek which has copper and gold rich illite clay. This commonly occurs as a precipitate in the vicinity of stringer mineralization and is considered to be proximal to vent source. Metal enriched clays are derived from highly acidic groundwater conditions which may indicate the presence of a buried, oxidizing sulfides.

The Target 2 area warrants additional follow-up work, detailed stratigraphic mapping and field investigations of magnetic stratigraphy and EM conductors generated from the 2010 field program. Rock sample results from 2010 were positive, sample 985126 resulted in 2.69% Zn and 0.01% Pb (Table 7). Sample 985129 had elevated zinc values of 5557.9 ppm and 1172.4 ppm lead (Table 7).

SampleID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
274984	0	0	2.34	43.68	5.46	8.3	0.0467	0.00025	13.5	0.14	5
274985	0	0	0.06	2.83	6.12	71.7	0.0126	0.0001	301.7	0.16	7
985125	0	0	0.75	3.09	11.94	161.5	0.0052	0.00002	245.2	0.08	6
985126	0.01	2.69	0.87	26.14	37.55	10000	0.0376	0.00004	2.4	0.05	278
985127	0	0	0.34	210.71	2.96	52.3	0.0164	0.00002	7.3	0.02	5
985128	0	0	5.78	149.19	166.04	419.4	0.1113	0.00002	0.4	0.02	5
985129	0	0	9.57	146.73	1172.4	5557.9	0.5747	0.00008	0.1	0.04	36

Table 7: Rock samples from the Target 2 area.

10.6 SHOT PROPERTY 1996 DRILL TARGET AREA

The area that was previously drilled was located and examined further due to the large Pb-Zn anomalies that are in the area. A thin baritic stratigraphic layer was found semi-continously for several hundred meters, initially located at 399,449.94mE and 6,810,302.17mN. Forty metres to the northwest sample 985188 was found, a mineralized sericite schist float sample, likely close to source (Table 8). This suggests that the soil chemistry may be a result of syngenetic mineralization in schists, not only as quartz veins as Pigage (1996) suggested. Further upslope, within schists a massive dark brown, mineralized rhyolite was found, sample 985132 (Table 8). This rock sample is likely a paleo sinter zone as it was dark brown, massive, extremely hard with very fine grained sulfides disseminated and enveloped in schists. Both of these rock samples are areas of interest for future exploration work.

SampleID	Pb%	Zn%	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t	Au g/t	As ppm	Sb ppm	Hg ppb
985132	0	0	1.19	3236.39	434.88	2070.2	0.4294	0.00024	0.1	0.04	5
985188	0	0	1.69	1520.3	269.62	4978.3	0.1398	0.00006	0.1	0.08	41

Table 8: Shot property significant rock samples from 2010.

Previous exploration work by Wengzynowski (1999), resulted in float specimens which returned up to 0.77% zinc, 9.34% lead, 8.33% copper and 234 g/t silver while a chip sample across a 0.6 m boulder assayed 5.20% zinc, 3.91% lead, 0.14% copper and 54 g/t silver.

Soil geochemistry is found around the western ridge and mountain at approximately the same elevation may suggest a stratigraphically defined layer of rocks (Table 9). The following samples need additional prospecting to define the source of the elevated geochemistry. A future program of stratigraphic mapping would greatly assist in delimiting prospective horizons.

Sample_ID	Ag_ppm	As_ppm	Ba_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Sb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Au_ppb
T38813	0.6	12	140	126	146	2	1220	5
T38811	0.2	22	80	82	306	4	1065	5
T38764	0.8	78	250	121	188	4	860	5
T38762	0.2	40	150	94	214	8	800	5
T38748	0.2	2	110	96	76	6	792	not assayed
T38870	0.4	218	150	64	242	4	558	not assayed

Table 9: Significant soil samples from the 1990's soil geochemistry program.

10.7 SHOT PROPERTY EAST RIDGE

A portion of time was spent traversing the eastern ridge of the Shot property as there are significant soil geochemical samples located there. The source of this mineralization was not found in 2010. Due to the steep nature of the mountain, the dispersion trains could be long. A program of stratigraphic mapping and aggressive prospecting would be well suited to the terrain.

Sample_ID	Ag ppm	As ppm	Ba ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Sb ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb
T38827	0.2	250	240	67	110	2	904	165
T38829	0.6	266	90	41	642	4	828	5
T38848	0.8	62	110	102	314	2	1610	not assayed
T38850	1.2	262	230	99	1510	2	1485	5
T38881	0.8	232	200	85	114	2	1460	not assayed
T38900	0.2	184	130	53	140	2	588	not assayed
T38903	0.8	192	120	70	194	2	1045	5
T38839	0.4	802	260	40	620	6	170	5

Table 10: Soil Sampling Results from the 1990's on the Shot East Ridge.

11. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

11.1 PROPERTY WIDE EXPLORATION

Continuation of soil geochemistry on 100 m spaced lines westward on a north south azimuth is recommended to complete the grid and possibly expand the mineralized trend to the west. In addition, infill lines on 50 m line spacings and 25m sample intervals over the southern 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 Slapshot 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

At Blue Line, Target 1 is considered an excellent VMS prospect and is highest priority. The re-excavation and sampling of two 1990's Trench's revealed the predominance of zinc sulfides, with minimal precious metal content, a signature that is commonly attributed to hanging wall silica exhalites. Copper and precious metal enriched sulfides generally occur stratigraphically lower. These rock samples are exhalites, and are part of a zinc-rich marginal facies. The discovery of weak disseminated mineralization over 300 m in strike length in an outcrop located on strike of the trenches indicates again, proximity to vent source. The discovery of syngenetic galena mineralization at the surface of a buried outcrop is compelling to continue field exploration in the immediate vicinity (~500m) and directly below this surface exposure. Continued advancement of the overall Target 1 area is vital in determining proximity of a VMS vent and potential mineralization. Stratigraphic mapping, lithogeochemistry, deeper geophysics, drilling and trenching methods would be well suited for this area.

Target 2 at Blue Line is also a significant area with unresolved soil geochemical anomalies and also rock samples that were strongly mineralized without source bedrock locations. Detailed stratigraphic mapping, followup of geophysical anomalies and stratigraphic drilling would advance the Target 2 prospect.

Shot property, at the previously drilled zone had very promising results in 2010. A mineralized sericite schist float sample was and the soil geochemistry may be a result of syngenetic mineralization in schists, not only as quartz veins as Pigage (1997) suggested. Further upslope, within schists a massive dark brown, mineralized rhyolite was found, and is preliminary interpreted as paleo sinter zone as it was dark brown, massive, extremely hard with very fine grained sulfides disseminated and enveloped in schists. Both of these rock samples are areas of interest for future exploration work.

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

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 16, 2011 Signed J.A. Moore

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

13. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix A

AcmeLabs Acme Analytical Laboratories (Vancouver) Ltd.
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Client: **Yukon Zinc Corporation**
701 - 475 Howe St.
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Submitted By:	Jill Moore
Receiving Lab:	Canada-Vancouver
Received:	October 04, 2010
Report Date:	November 02, 2010
Page:	1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005202.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project:	Blueline-1677
Shipment ID:	RFA 09-31-2010
P.O. Number	
Number of Samples:	58

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	6	1:1:1 Aqua Regia Digestion ICP-ES Finish	0.4	Completed	VAN
R200-250	58	Crush, split and pulverize 250 g rock to 200 mesh			VAN
1F06	58	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.

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

Project: Blueline-1677
Report Date: November 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005202.1

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
G274984	Rock			0.88	2.34	43.68	5.46	8.3	467	0.9	1.4	33	0.61	13.5	6.8	2.5	19.5	3.8	0.09	0.14	0.50
G274985	Rock			0.96	0.06	2.83	6.12	71.7	126	953.1	58.6	1429	2.62	301.7	0.1	1.0	<0.1	327.6	0.13	0.16	0.08
I985121	Rock			1.81	0.28	171.2	1.45	29.9	153	22.1	7.9	769	2.62	1.4	0.3	0.4	1.8	12.8	0.03	0.03	0.02
I985122	Rock			2.02	0.15	194.2	5.57	41.8	210	34.4	9.7	922	2.52	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.8	15.2	0.06	0.04	0.03
I985123	Rock			1.51	0.28	79.78	4.78	30.8	157	34.1	4.5	229	1.47	5.7	0.5	<0.2	3.5	16.8	0.05	0.05	0.02
I985124	Rock			1.18	1.14	52.90	5.93	52.0	105	35.7	5.5	478	1.48	2.8	0.4	<0.2	3.3	4.9	0.07	0.04	0.04
I985125	Rock			2.05	0.75	3.09	11.94	161.5	52	185.6	24.7	2891	4.70	245.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	550.7	0.48	0.08	<0.02
I985126	Rock	<0.01	2.69	2.28	0.87	26.14	37.55	>10000	376	46.2	38.4	686	1.86	2.4	0.5	0.4	4.3	156.6	112.6	0.05	0.17
I985127	Rock			1.34	0.34	210.7	2.96	52.3	164	33.8	10.9	272	2.86	7.3	1.4	<0.2	7.4	11.6	0.11	<0.02	0.10
I985128	Rock			1.15	5.78	149.2	166.0	419.4	1113	23.4	11.7	310	2.05	0.4	3.2	<0.2	20.5	7.8	7.59	<0.02	2.71
I985129	Rock			1.48	9.57	146.7	1172	5558	5747	17.6	13.3	258	2.80	<0.1	2.7	0.8	20.2	5.1	160.4	0.04	14.71
I985130	Rock			1.17	0.17	4.61	2.91	82.6	63	531.0	44.9	1690	3.57	349.7	0.2	2.6	1.2	831.2	0.33	0.21	0.57
I985131	Rock			1.02	9.43	91.93	19.24	216.7	731	2.2	0.8	48	1.55	1.5	0.6	<0.2	16.4	6.8	0.37	0.02	1.65
I985132	Rock			1.36	1.19	3236	434.9	2070	4294	79.5	16.5	455	2.79	<0.1	6.5	2.4	3.9	47.7	18.55	0.04	12.61
I985133	Rock			1.49	0.68	98.67	22.24	142.4	405	41.8	7.8	198	1.28	0.2	0.9	<0.2	1.3	8.2	0.59	0.03	0.91
I985134	Rock			1.35	0.95	59.94	5.36	159.8	94	65.9	27.2	579	4.56	2.2	2.9	0.3	11.9	32.6	0.39	0.02	0.09
I985135	Rock			2.02	0.73	44.86	33.75	39.5	246	13.5	1.7	85	1.83	9.9	0.3	<0.2	2.8	9.0	0.05	0.05	0.34
I985136	Rock			0.89	0.08	433.2	7.46	44.1	451	53.6	40.4	304	4.09	31.2	<0.1	1.2	<0.1	56.4	0.16	0.11	0.37
I985137	Rock			1.12	0.06	210.7	6.93	65.6	212	190.7	30.9	483	3.10	185.7	<0.1	4.8	<0.1	36.6	0.14	0.06	1.92
I985138	Rock			1.56	0.29	124.3	5.02	89.5	131	45.8	38.6	802	6.00	5.6	<0.1	<0.2	0.3	35.3	0.08	0.05	0.16
I985139	Rock			2.36	0.05	2.36	1.72	73.5	38	954.5	59.0	636	2.60	148.7	0.1	<0.2	<0.1	82.9	0.40	0.08	<0.02
I985140	Rock			1.61	0.79	3.61	39.51	6.7	82	4.7	1.2	178	0.30	13.6	2.5	1.7	23.9	16.2	0.10	0.08	0.10
I985141	Rock			1.28	1.04	7.21	10.11	46.0	25	47.7	23.1	1883	5.78	8.7	0.7	0.4	1.1	138.9	0.13	0.03	0.04
I985142	Rock			1.67	1.13	5.67	4.27	5.7	301	1.5	1.0	261	0.33	4.1	2.0	4.0	26.0	26.9	0.04	0.18	0.02
I985143	Rock			1.64	3.86	105.9	11.21	131.6	588	69.8	12.4	374	3.25	50.8	2.0	<0.2	8.6	34.3	0.21	0.03	0.27
I985185	Rock	2.11	0.70	1.69	2.85	11.32	>10000	6404	3343	26.1	27.2	65	2.32	17.1	0.8	0.5	0.9	14.4	47.01	6.64	0.11
I985186	Rock	4.29	0.31	2.19	25.00	14.04	>10000	3072	13251	47.4	18.0	32	2.21	33.4	0.9	<0.2	0.2	3.4	27.87	18.97	0.22
I985187	Rock			1.23	4.07	5.86	1617	4030	803	32.0	30.4	50	1.86	11.4	0.7	1.8	2.0	59.4	29.24	4.25	0.05
I985188	Rock			1.33	1.69	1520	269.6	4978	1398	33.6	19.2	613	1.92	<0.1	3.3	0.6	3.4	36.4	44.66	0.08	3.36
I985189	Rock			1.51	1.42	5.26	767.8	663.2	2220	18.8	13.6	48	1.77	9.7	<0.1	0.3	0.2	8.5	4.50	1.72	0.04

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Report Date: November 02, 2010

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Method		1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30	1F30
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
G274984	Rock	<2	0.03	0.014	9.2	5.3	0.03	29.7	0.017	<1	0.18	0.008	0.18	<0.1	0.4	0.06	0.28	<5	0.2	<0.02	0.9
G274985	Rock	18	8.87	0.001	<0.5	721.5	7.65	34.0	0.004	<1	0.46	0.004	0.03	<0.1	4.7	1.53	0.04	7	0.3	0.06	1.6
I985121	Rock	65	0.21	0.056	3.9	27.9	1.03	803.6	0.085	<1	1.57	0.015	0.60	0.1	1.9	0.11	0.07	<5	0.7	0.07	4.4
I985122	Rock	52	0.30	0.089	4.9	26.1	0.81	364.3	0.047	<1	1.23	0.008	0.27	<0.1	1.4	0.07	0.13	<5	1.0	0.13	3.2
I985123	Rock	13	0.39	0.058	9.3	13.2	0.36	453.0	0.005	1	0.51	0.003	0.17	<0.1	2.2	0.29	0.16	<5	0.6	<0.02	1.6
I985124	Rock	15	0.06	0.021	9.5	9.0	0.03	386.6	0.001	2	0.21	0.002	0.13	<0.1	1.5	0.08	0.10	<5	0.4	0.04	0.6
I985125	Rock	43	13.02	0.039	6.2	153.6	3.21	209.9	0.001	5	0.24	0.007	0.15	0.5	15.2	0.42	0.02	6	0.3	0.05	0.9
I985126	Rock	28	6.76	0.289	28.4	2.5	0.08	47.3	0.047	<1	0.28	0.017	0.13	0.1	2.1	0.05	1.91	278	2.3	0.03	1.3
I985127	Rock	86	0.28	0.084	17.8	59.8	0.92	195.5	0.058	<1	1.01	0.037	0.18	1.9	6.2	0.13	0.25	<5	0.9	<0.02	4.8
I985128	Rock	15	0.22	0.033	36.2	13.0	0.63	300.7	0.007	<1	0.94	0.025	0.17	<0.1	1.8	0.10	0.29	<5	1.4	0.21	5.5
I985129	Rock	13	0.12	0.023	34.6	6.5	0.50	99.8	0.004	<1	0.74	0.025	0.12	<0.1	1.3	0.26	1.42	36	6.4	1.20	4.5
I985130	Rock	30	8.59	0.016	4.1	228.6	6.15	218.9	0.002	4	0.25	0.007	0.14	0.1	6.4	0.25	0.06	<5	0.3	0.09	1.0
I985131	Rock	<2	0.03	0.019	21.8	3.3	0.04	112.8	0.002	<1	0.22	0.040	0.17	<0.1	0.4	0.06	0.21	22	0.8	<0.02	1.0
I985132	Rock	31	0.52	0.277	24.4	22.8	0.33	155.6	0.005	<1	1.01	0.005	0.12	0.1	1.3	0.03	0.04	<5	8.4	0.54	1.7
I985133	Rock	18	0.25	0.034	8.9	19.8	0.28	42.5	0.002	<1	0.46	0.002	0.03	<0.1	0.6	<0.02	<0.02	<5	1.2	0.06	1.3
I985134	Rock	25	0.29	0.097	61.4	46.0	1.16	232.8	0.013	2	2.15	0.007	0.19	<0.1	2.6	0.04	0.03	<5	1.3	<0.02	5.9
I985135	Rock	20	0.05	0.014	8.4	14.4	0.06	796.9	0.001	1	0.21	<0.001	0.09	<0.1	1.4	0.06	0.06	6	0.8	<0.02	1.0
I985136	Rock	87	1.03	0.083	0.7	55.4	0.98	148.7	0.198	1	1.54	0.080	0.25	0.2	5.8	0.10	0.99	<5	1.8	0.05	5.5
I985137	Rock	83	3.33	0.057	0.5	218.7	1.12	177.7	0.154	2	1.50	0.096	0.33	0.1	6.6	0.15	0.41	<5	0.7	0.05	4.7
I985138	Rock	233	2.17	0.117	3.0	40.0	3.08	724.5	0.163	1	3.43	0.059	0.88	<0.1	15.4	0.20	0.36	<5	1.0	0.03	10.8
I985139	Rock	10	2.85	<0.001	<0.5	514.5	9.12	89.3	0.005	<1	0.17	0.005	0.09	<0.1	7.3	0.09	<0.02	<5	0.1	<0.02	0.7
I985140	Rock	<2	0.53	0.011	36.1	7.3	0.03	57.0	0.002	<1	0.23	0.023	0.26	0.1	0.3	0.04	<0.02	<5	0.2	<0.02	0.9
I985141	Rock	107	6.54	0.108	6.9	74.7	1.39	141.3	0.460	<1	2.45	0.007	2.26	<0.1	8.4	1.53	<0.02	6	0.3	0.02	7.2
I985142	Rock	<2	0.75	0.007	44.5	4.1	0.03	41.4	0.002	<1	0.26	0.011	0.32	<0.1	0.2	0.05	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	0.8
I985143	Rock	126	0.77	0.081	22.4	123.5	0.94	99.9	0.106	<1	2.19	0.091	0.77	0.4	5.0	1.21	1.05	<5	2.6	0.04	9.2
I985185	Rock	6	0.22	0.111	2.9	7.4	<0.01	2685	0.003	<1	3.13	0.014	0.09	<0.1	1.0	0.25	0.10	5269	2.8	0.10	14.0
I985186	Rock	8	0.01	0.010	0.7	16.3	<0.01	64.9	0.001	<1	0.15	0.003	0.06	0.2	0.4	0.20	2.40	1106	14.7	0.73	0.9
I985187	Rock	28	0.18	0.097	6.2	9.9	0.02	>10000	0.007	<1	4.38	0.049	0.41	<0.1	1.3	0.46	<0.02	11869	0.7	<0.02	20.5
I985188	Rock	13	0.39	0.184	18.3	10.2	0.02	221.7	0.002	<1	0.42	0.005	0.13	<0.1	0.9	0.05	0.07	41	15.9	0.05	0.7
I985189	Rock	3	0.11	0.002	1.1	13.5	<0.01	99.6	<0.001	<1	0.16	0.002	0.03	<0.1	0.6	0.10	0.81	316	0.3	<0.02	1.0

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

Project: Blueline-1677
Report Date: November 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005202.1

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
G274984	Rock	0.28	<0.1	0.18	0.44	6.0	0.5	<0.05	7.6	5.29	15.5	<0.02	<1	0.1	1.4	<10	<2
G274985	Rock	1.50	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	2.3	<0.1	<0.05	<0.1	1.54	1.1	<0.02	<1	0.3	10.3	<10	3
I985121	Rock	1.89	<0.1	<0.02	0.22	22.0	0.3	<0.05	0.3	2.70	7.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	14.8	12	<2
I985122	Rock	1.01	<0.1	<0.02	0.25	8.5	4.7	<0.05	0.6	3.26	8.2	<0.02	<1	<0.1	10.1	10	<2
I985123	Rock	3.27	<0.1	<0.02	0.03	8.4	0.2	<0.05	1.4	5.06	21.0	<0.02	<1	0.3	14.2	<10	<2
I985124	Rock	1.65	<0.1	0.03	0.05	7.7	0.3	<0.05	1.8	3.01	20.6	<0.02	<1	0.3	7.5	<10	<2
I985125	Rock	10.76	<0.1	0.04	0.04	14.7	0.5	<0.05	2.4	13.12	13.2	0.05	<1	2.3	4.7	<10	<2
I985126	Rock	0.62	<0.1	0.03	0.59	5.3	0.2	<0.05	1.6	19.80	57.6	0.14	2	0.3	5.3	<10	<2
I985127	Rock	3.76	0.1	0.05	0.34	10.5	0.7	<0.05	2.2	10.17	36.4	0.03	<1	0.1	18.9	<10	<2
I985128	Rock	3.00	<0.1	0.09	0.17	7.6	0.7	<0.05	4.8	15.14	78.1	0.04	4	0.7	24.8	<10	<2
I985129	Rock	2.18	<0.1	0.10	0.16	6.2	0.8	<0.05	4.7	12.65	71.2	0.26	3	0.7	19.0	<10	<2
I985130	Rock	19.10	<0.1	0.03	0.03	15.8	0.7	<0.05	2.0	7.90	10.6	0.04	<1	2.2	6.1	<10	3
I985131	Rock	1.10	<0.1	0.24	0.12	7.9	0.4	<0.05	13.6	2.89	32.1	0.30	<1	0.1	2.8	14	<2
I985132	Rock	0.19	<0.1	0.12	0.07	5.2	0.7	<0.05	6.3	19.42	54.5	0.18	<1	0.1	4.2	<10	<2
I985133	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.05	<0.02	1.5	<0.1	<0.05	2.2	6.36	18.9	<0.02	<1	<0.1	3.3	<10	<2
I985134	Rock	0.38	0.1	<0.02	0.20	7.4	0.2	<0.05	0.8	15.07	124.5	<0.02	1	0.3	11.3	<10	<2
I985135	Rock	2.06	<0.1	<0.02	0.05	5.3	0.2	<0.05	1.2	1.13	17.4	0.02	<1	0.2	3.6	<10	<2
I985136	Rock	4.26	0.2	0.05	0.14	11.6	0.5	<0.05	1.1	4.62	1.8	<0.02	<1	<0.1	24.2	<10	<2
I985137	Rock	3.91	0.2	0.03	0.10	16.0	0.5	<0.05	0.9	5.78	1.3	<0.02	<1	0.2	16.7	<10	<2
I985138	Rock	14.28	0.1	0.05	0.08	41.8	0.7	<0.05	1.1	15.19	7.1	0.05	<1	0.5	89.3	<10	<2
I985139	Rock	20.23	<0.1	<0.02	0.06	13.0	0.3	<0.05	0.1	1.27	0.2	0.02	1	0.4	48.3	<10	<2
I985140	Rock	1.02	<0.1	0.14	0.70	13.3	0.2	<0.05	4.7	8.70	75.8	<0.02	<1	0.2	3.2	<10	<2
I985141	Rock	13.98	0.1	<0.02	0.15	206.5	1.0	<0.05	0.6	21.15	15.4	0.02	<1	0.7	67.5	<10	<2
I985142	Rock	0.67	<0.1	0.02	0.14	17.3	0.4	<0.05	0.8	5.48	93.9	<0.02	<1	0.2	4.4	<10	<2
I985143	Rock	7.21	0.1	0.03	0.53	52.4	1.1	<0.05	1.2	9.64	43.8	0.04	6	1.1	20.8	<10	<2
I985185	Rock	0.13	<0.1	0.03	0.02	3.8	0.3	<0.05	1.8	4.73	9.0	0.26	3	0.8	0.7	<10	<2
I985186	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.04	0.07	1.2	0.6	<0.05	1.5	0.40	1.5	0.33	27	<0.1	0.5	<10	<2
I985187	Rock	0.34	<0.1	0.07	0.04	10.7	0.3	<0.05	2.5	5.45	12.5	0.60	8	1.7	1.3	<10	<2
I985188	Rock	0.26	<0.1	0.14	0.05	5.2	0.9	<0.05	8.1	13.01	34.7	0.43	3	0.2	1.6	<10	<2
I985189	Rock	0.15	<0.1	<0.02	0.04	0.9	0.6	<0.05	0.3	0.44	2.1	0.06	<1	<0.1	2.2	<10	<2

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701 - 475 Howe St.
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Project: Blueline-1677
Report Date: November 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005202.1

	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
I985190	Rock			1.40	2.54	86.96	364.6	41.8	5775	1.8	8.0	94	2.95	5203	0.3	87.5	7.4	2.3	0.29	1.52	61.71
I985191	Rock			1.88	3.01	99.77	179.1	317.8	580	46.1	14.7	40	2.23	4.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	5.2	3.25	0.34	0.48
I985192	Rock			1.90	19.59	254.6	18.43	1361	1903	0.8	1.1	26	2.29	19.0	0.2	3.6	12.2	3.7	3.79	0.15	1.36
I985193	Rock			1.06	1.77	49.30	11.43	83.8	130	0.4	18.9	68	1.88	8376	0.9	6.3	26.0	2.6	0.77	0.69	3.01
I985194	Rock	1.48	1.52	1.35	22.16	3021	>10000	>10000	38020	2.9	6.0	116	4.56	51.4	1.1	4.0	18.6	7.0	48.25	0.26	87.27
I985195	Rock			1.45	4.30	86.20	49.20	97.7	256	5.9	4.5	556	1.30	17.7	1.6	0.4	21.1	26.1	0.37	0.02	1.10
I985196	Rock			1.23	2.27	43.80	98.82	115.7	578	<0.1	0.3	34	0.64	1.6	0.4	0.6	10.7	2.4	0.70	<0.02	4.51
I985197	Rock			1.39	3.13	90.17	7.45	16.3	147	0.3	1.8	89	1.30	5.8	1.0	0.6	18.9	2.7	0.03	0.02	0.41
I985198	Rock			2.87	3.30	46.14	2502	255.1	8876	2.2	0.5	72	1.33	0.5	0.9	0.9	20.5	5.0	0.39	0.09	23.03
I985199	Rock			0.80	0.70	130.3	4.96	188.9	393	34.3	19.9	508	3.58	3.7	1.6	0.6	13.5	38.5	0.19	<0.02	0.26
I985200	Rock			1.54	2.84	12.21	14.84	65.6	103	2.2	1.8	212	1.82	3.0	3.6	0.5	32.2	7.2	0.19	0.03	0.17
I985201	Rock			0.99	0.03	0.63	1.93	108.4	16	1126	41.2	412	2.72	19.4	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	37.4	0.21	0.05	<0.02
I985202	Rock			1.99	8.87	47.13	10.17	95.2	273	7.3	3.2	295	2.24	14.7	2.8	1.4	21.3	3.0	0.45	0.43	0.65
I985203	Rock			1.30	<0.01	0.64	0.99	43.2	8	245.3	17.8	227	1.71	6.1	<0.1	3.6	0.9	6.9	0.04	0.03	0.03
I985204	Rock			1.80	1.77	15.81	8.27	60.5	36	15.8	23.1	1183	5.21	1.7	0.8	0.4	2.8	170.2	0.14	0.09	0.07
I985205	Rock			1.57	0.31	6.32	9.53	49.8	34	24.6	26.7	2324	6.27	23.2	0.3	0.3	1.6	160.5	0.16	0.20	0.10
I985206	Rock			1.94	0.26	1.23	7.02	141.3	12	91.4	30.4	576	5.12	17.0	1.0	0.4	8.0	37.2	0.06	<0.02	0.03
I985207	Rock			1.49	2.95	37.35	4.01	22.6	62	1.2	5.4	175	1.84	1.8	1.0	<0.2	27.0	3.8	0.02	0.02	0.19
I985208	Rock			1.90	0.60	55.88	36.61	230.1	193	2.0	2.9	713	1.12	1.8	1.6	0.6	22.8	8.6	0.58	0.03	0.65
I985209	Rock			1.49	4.90	139.6	133.6	3578	870	1.0	1.8	59	0.67	0.8	1.9	0.9	21.6	5.2	11.66	<0.02	3.20
I985210	Rock			2.27	3.42	82.01	272.0	4667	2230	1.1	2.3	82	0.58	0.7	2.4	<0.2	16.6	4.3	13.56	<0.02	5.69
I985211	Rock			1.87	0.38	28.82	14.68	141.9	86	2.7	3.5	680	0.86	1.1	1.3	<0.2	23.8	7.0	0.50	<0.02	0.28
I985212	Rock			2.79	9.21	47.82	128.6	604.0	2347	1.4	1.9	96	0.66	2.4	1.7	0.3	19.4	6.2	1.76	<0.02	7.22
I985213	Rock			2.74	7.95	102.0	737.8	2199	6477	1.4	2.8	53	0.63	0.8	2.0	0.5	22.6	3.5	10.70	0.02	15.99
I985214	Rock	1.98	0.94	1.08	8.79	68.25	>10000	9565	29237	0.3	3.3	88	0.72	<0.1	1.7	0.3	20.5	4.6	41.38	0.18	73.81
I985215	Rock	0.07	1.46	1.95	4.49	121.2	635.9	>10000	5738	0.7	3.5	212	1.15	0.5	2.1	0.5	21.7	3.2	44.78	<0.02	17.78
I985216	Rock			1.92	8.13	1253	116.1	365.3	6792	0.7	3.4	113	2.34	0.5	1.0	0.4	26.5	4.9	0.88	0.03	8.37
I985217	Rock			2.37	2.96	148.0	33.48	691.5	366	0.4	1.4	192	3.33	6.6	1.4	0.6	26.4	7.1	3.11	0.03	1.76

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005202.1

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
I985190	Rock	9	<0.01	0.005	14.6	8.3	0.02	116.7	<0.001	3	0.18	0.002	0.09	<0.1	1.1	0.08	0.28	14	3.6	2.97	1.1
I985191	Rock	2	0.12	0.059	4.1	16.8	<0.01	102.4	<0.001	<1	0.27	0.004	0.05	<0.1	0.7	0.03	1.07	17	1.7	0.06	0.7
I985192	Rock	<2	<0.01	0.011	19.9	5.8	0.03	120.7	0.001	1	0.17	0.006	0.21	<0.1	0.3	0.05	1.07	411	1.2	0.02	0.6
I985193	Rock	2	0.03	0.021	18.3	3.2	0.22	64.3	0.006	2	0.51	0.014	0.31	0.2	0.6	0.14	0.35	15	0.8	0.65	2.7
I985194	Rock	2	0.03	0.014	10.0	3.5	0.05	44.1	0.001	2	0.21	0.005	0.16	<0.1	0.7	0.31	3.68	378	17.7	0.75	1.1
I985195	Rock	7	0.89	0.058	23.1	10.4	0.23	105.0	0.014	2	1.02	0.097	0.27	0.3	1.4	0.10	0.40	5	0.4	0.07	4.0
I985196	Rock	<2	0.02	0.018	6.9	7.0	0.05	27.5	0.001	<1	0.15	0.026	0.09	<0.1	0.3	0.04	0.06	10	0.3	0.04	0.6
I985197	Rock	2	0.03	0.021	21.6	6.1	0.11	35.9	0.003	<1	0.28	0.061	0.09	<0.1	1.0	0.02	0.23	<5	0.6	0.03	1.3
I985198	Rock	<2	0.06	0.013	12.1	6.0	0.07	40.6	0.004	<1	0.25	0.038	0.10	0.4	0.5	0.07	0.10	14	0.6	0.18	1.2
I985199	Rock	54	1.07	0.040	34.0	49.4	1.31	444.5	0.109	<1	3.67	0.201	1.50	0.5	6.6	0.52	0.43	8	0.8	0.03	10.6
I985200	Rock	4	0.17	0.012	51.9	5.0	0.81	77.7	0.102	<1	1.17	0.064	0.50	0.4	2.9	0.34	0.09	<5	0.1	<0.02	6.7
I985201	Rock	4	1.43	0.001	<0.5	773.2	9.88	45.3	0.003	<1	0.43	0.003	0.06	<0.1	2.9	0.06	<0.02	8	<0.1	0.02	1.5
I985202	Rock	2	0.20	0.015	40.8	8.1	0.25	29.1	0.008	<1	0.51	0.006	0.18	<0.1	1.3	0.07	1.06	<5	<0.1	0.03	3.5
I985203	Rock	38	0.36	0.021	2.8	462.8	2.65	12.2	0.029	<1	1.75	0.002	0.02	<0.1	7.0	<0.02	<0.02	12	<0.1	0.03	3.7
I985204	Rock	227	5.56	0.178	8.1	23.1	0.90	106.9	0.215	<1	1.84	0.020	0.97	<0.1	15.0	0.38	0.27	8	0.4	<0.02	11.2
I985205	Rock	121	5.43	0.184	8.2	36.9	0.91	55.5	0.042	<1	2.20	0.004	0.40	<0.1	7.0	0.10	0.08	<5	<0.1	0.02	8.2
I985206	Rock	121	1.12	0.045	24.3	200.4	3.09	1429	0.162	1	5.28	0.156	3.06	0.3	15.6	0.89	<0.02	5	0.1	<0.02	17.1
I985207	Rock	9	0.09	0.033	19.5	2.6	0.36	83.8	0.041	<1	0.71	0.028	0.34	0.1	1.2	0.08	0.18	<5	0.2	<0.02	3.4
I985208	Rock	2	0.32	0.018	40.9	2.8	0.09	165.8	0.003	1	0.33	0.009	0.22	<0.1	0.8	0.08	0.29	<5	0.1	0.02	1.3
I985209	Rock	<2	0.05	0.022	29.9	4.6	0.05	222.1	0.002	2	0.36	0.008	0.22	<0.1	0.3	0.07	0.35	51	0.4	0.06	0.7
I985210	Rock	<2	0.04	0.017	19.0	4.8	0.05	137.0	0.002	1	0.29	0.005	0.16	<0.1	0.2	0.06	0.33	45	0.8	0.12	0.5
I985211	Rock	3	0.15	0.024	25.7	3.3	0.24	167.1	0.005	2	0.52	0.013	0.25	0.1	0.7	0.10	0.06	<5	<0.1	<0.02	2.8
I985212	Rock	<2	0.06	0.031	25.5	3.1	0.06	161.5	0.002	2	0.35	0.022	0.17	<0.1	0.3	0.07	0.11	20	0.3	0.08	0.7
I985213	Rock	<2	0.02	0.011	23.5	4.2	0.03	178.8	0.002	2	0.33	0.010	0.20	<0.1	0.2	0.13	0.26	32	1.2	0.21	0.7
I985214	Rock	<2	0.04	0.015	24.1	3.8	0.05	103.0	0.002	1	0.32	0.004	0.23	<0.1	0.3	0.38	0.90	65	10.3	4.90	1.0
I985215	Rock	<2	0.03	0.015	18.9	3.2	0.11	113.6	0.003	1	0.41	0.004	0.29	<0.1	0.6	0.14	0.85	89	2.3	0.39	1.6
I985216	Rock	2	0.02	0.014	11.5	2.5	0.07	196.5	0.001	1	0.38	0.007	0.19	<0.1	0.7	0.08	0.33	63	1.0	0.11	1.3
I985217	Rock	5	0.06	0.006	18.8	1.8	0.18	174.9	0.019	1	0.83	0.030	0.30	0.9	1.4	0.14	0.19	20	0.7	0.04	6.2

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701 - 475 Howe St.
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Project: Blueline-1677
Report Date: November 02, 2010

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VAN10005202.1

	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
I985190	Rock	1.24	<0.1	0.04	0.24	4.6	0.9	<0.05	2.1	2.17	30.2	0.04	<1	0.1	9.2	<10	<2
I985191	Rock	0.16	<0.1	0.02	0.04	1.2	<0.1	<0.05	1.1	2.49	6.6	0.02	4	<0.1	0.9	<10	<2
I985192	Rock	0.31	<0.1	0.08	0.19	6.1	1.6	<0.05	3.5	1.53	38.3	0.38	<1	0.1	1.5	16	<2
I985193	Rock	1.39	<0.1	0.07	0.47	16.9	0.7	<0.05	3.6	6.23	38.8	0.08	<1	0.6	10.3	<10	<2
I985194	Rock	0.84	<0.1	0.08	0.25	7.1	3.0	<0.05	2.7	2.94	19.8	0.82	1	0.2	4.2	94	<2
I985195	Rock	1.87	<0.1	0.04	0.30	11.6	0.9	<0.05	2.3	11.33	47.8	<0.02	<1	0.7	9.4	<10	<2
I985196	Rock	0.44	<0.1	0.03	0.24	3.8	0.2	<0.05	1.2	2.63	12.5	<0.02	<1	<0.1	1.1	<10	<2
I985197	Rock	0.58	<0.1	0.06	0.13	3.6	0.4	<0.05	2.8	4.18	43.2	<0.02	<1	0.1	2.6	<10	<2
I985198	Rock	0.69	<0.1	0.17	0.35	5.9	0.5	<0.05	6.5	6.28	23.8	0.20	6	0.2	2.7	<10	<2
I985199	Rock	5.32	<0.1	<0.02	0.22	68.5	1.3	<0.05	0.4	14.35	65.2	0.04	<1	1.1	27.0	<10	<2
I985200	Rock	4.48	0.1	0.10	1.63	46.9	2.8	<0.05	4.4	27.20	109.4	0.02	<1	0.5	21.5	11	<2
I985201	Rock	5.06	<0.1	<0.02	0.04	6.0	0.1	<0.05	<0.1	0.84	0.3	<0.02	<1	0.3	26.8	<10	<2
I985202	Rock	0.47	<0.1	0.18	0.60	7.0	0.7	<0.05	4.7	17.05	78.6	<0.02	<1	0.3	11.4	<10	<2
I985203	Rock	0.56	0.1	<0.02	0.05	0.9	0.3	<0.05	0.2	2.62	4.8	<0.02	<1	0.2	13.4	<10	<2
I985204	Rock	4.73	<0.1	<0.02	0.23	61.4	1.3	<0.05	0.7	21.92	18.2	0.05	<1	0.7	40.4	<10	<2
I985205	Rock	1.72	<0.1	<0.02	0.09	23.2	0.5	<0.05	1.2	24.61	19.0	0.02	<1	0.5	81.7	<10	<2
I985206	Rock	24.19	0.1	<0.02	0.26	115.6	2.4	<0.05	0.3	10.49	47.3	0.03	<1	0.8	99.1	<10	<2
I985207	Rock	0.53	<0.1	0.12	0.33	12.2	1.1	<0.05	6.8	5.66	42.7	<0.02	<1	0.5	6.0	<10	<2
I985208	Rock	1.67	<0.1	0.03	0.33	10.9	0.7	<0.05	2.6	9.98	81.6	0.03	<1	0.5	6.5	<10	<2
I985209	Rock	0.42	<0.1	0.04	0.22	5.6	0.7	<0.05	3.5	5.82	61.5	0.11	<1	0.2	2.0	10	<2
I985210	Rock	0.64	<0.1	<0.02	0.42	4.6	0.3	<0.05	0.9	5.11	41.6	0.11	1	0.2	1.9	32	<2
I985211	Rock	1.34	<0.1	0.05	0.45	13.0	0.6	<0.05	2.3	9.60	54.9	0.02	<1	0.6	13.7	<10	<2
I985212	Rock	0.51	<0.1	0.02	0.13	6.1	0.3	<0.05	1.5	4.07	51.6	0.11	<1	0.3	2.5	<10	<2
I985213	Rock	0.52	<0.1	<0.02	0.17	5.1	0.2	<0.05	1.4	3.62	51.2	0.24	<1	0.2	1.3	14	<2
I985214	Rock	0.55	<0.1	0.03	0.48	8.6	1.7	<0.05	2.1	6.00	50.4	0.39	1	0.3	3.8	43	<2
I985215	Rock	0.99	<0.1	0.05	0.57	13.3	0.5	<0.05	2.7	5.40	52.1	0.35	<1	0.6	8.3	65	<2
I985216	Rock	1.09	<0.1	0.05	0.19	9.4	0.9	<0.05	2.9	2.62	26.9	3.10	2	0.4	5.4	<10	<2
I985217	Rock	3.44	<0.1	0.07	0.77	18.8	1.4	<0.05	2.8	5.61	38.5	0.14	<1	0.6	10.9	<10	<2

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Project: Blueline-1677
Report Date: November 02, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005202.1

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																					
REP G1	QC				0.08	3.26	3.40	47.9	194	2.8	4.3	546	1.88	0.3	2.4	1.1	7.4	53.0	0.02	<0.02	0.08
I985186	Rock	4.29	0.31	2.19	25.00	14.04	>10000	3072	13251	47.4	18.0	32	2.21	33.4	0.9	<0.2	0.2	3.4	27.87	18.97	0.22
REP I985186	QC	4.32	0.32		24.95	14.11	>10000	3156	13341	49.9	19.0	34	2.27	33.2	1.0	<0.2	0.2	3.7	29.88	19.48	0.24
I985198	Rock			2.87	3.30	46.14	2502	255.1	8876	2.2	0.5	72	1.33	0.5	0.9	0.9	20.5	5.0	0.39	0.09	23.03
REP I985198	QC				3.35	47.09	2488	267.5	9188	1.9	0.5	73	1.37	0.6	0.9	0.9	20.8	5.3	0.43	0.08	22.99
I985217	Rock			2.37	2.96	148.0	33.48	691.5	366	0.4	1.4	192	3.33	6.6	1.4	0.6	26.4	7.1	3.11	0.03	1.76
REP I985217	QC				2.96	151.1	32.92	682.6	333	0.5	1.3	187	3.30	6.7	1.3	<0.2	25.6	6.8	3.08	0.03	1.72
Core Reject Duplicates																					
I985128	Rock			1.15	5.78	149.2	166.0	419.4	1113	23.4	11.7	310	2.05	0.4	3.2	<0.2	20.5	7.8	7.59	<0.02	2.71
DUP 985128	QC				5.85	152.0	144.0	342.9	983	22.4	11.1	306	2.03	0.6	3.1	<0.2	19.5	7.6	6.63	<0.02	2.36
I985204	Rock			1.80	1.77	15.81	8.27	60.5	36	15.8	23.1	1183	5.21	1.7	0.8	0.4	2.8	170.2	0.14	0.09	0.07
DUP 985204	QC				1.73	16.50	7.74	63.6	34	17.1	23.2	1171	5.22	1.6	0.8	<0.2	3.0	172.4	0.18	0.09	0.07
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard				20.06	113.3	68.16	379.7	931	57.1	9.9	628	2.39	55.4	5.1	63.7	5.0	70.5	6.60	6.05	4.87
STD DS7	Standard				21.27	114.2	72.55	414.3	971	56.9	9.7	638	2.48	52.5	5.1	93.3	4.8	74.8	6.24	5.95	4.88
STD GC-7	Standard	>10	22.06																		
STD R4A	Standard	1.52	3.42																		
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	<0.01	<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																	
G1	Prep Blank			<0.01	0.06	2.92	3.57	43.7	182	2.6	3.9	530	1.72	0.2	1.9	6.1	5.7	46.7	0.02	0.02	0.06
G1	Prep Blank				0.09	3.68	3.77	46.5	171	2.7	4.1	521	1.85	0.5	2.3	1.7	7.1	49.7	0.03	0.02	0.09

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Project: Blueline-1677
Report Date: November 02, 2010

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005202.1

	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																					
REP G1	QC	37	0.50	0.094	10.8	11.9	0.55	183.8	0.116	1	0.85	0.068	0.49	<0.1	2.2	0.32	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.5
I985186	Rock	8	0.01	0.010	0.7	16.3	<0.01	64.9	0.001	<1	0.15	0.003	0.06	0.2	0.4	0.20	2.40	1106	14.7	0.73	0.9
REP I985186	QC	9	0.01	0.010	0.7	18.5	<0.01	65.3	0.001	<1	0.16	0.003	0.06	0.2	0.4	0.21	2.47	1110	15.6	0.81	0.9
I985198	Rock	<2	0.06	0.013	12.1	6.0	0.07	40.6	0.004	<1	0.25	0.038	0.10	0.4	0.5	0.07	0.10	14	0.6	0.18	1.2
REP I985198	QC	<2	0.07	0.013	12.4	6.5	0.07	42.2	0.004	1	0.26	0.039	0.10	0.4	0.5	0.07	0.11	18	0.6	0.18	1.2
I985217	Rock	5	0.06	0.006	18.8	1.8	0.18	174.9	0.019	1	0.83	0.030	0.30	0.9	1.4	0.14	0.19	20	0.7	0.04	6.2
REP I985217	QC	5	0.05	0.006	18.1	1.9	0.18	166.4	0.018	1	0.82	0.030	0.30	0.9	1.3	0.13	0.19	19	0.7	0.08	6.1
Core Reject Duplicates																					
I985128	Rock	15	0.22	0.033	36.2	13.0	0.63	300.7	0.007	<1	0.94	0.025	0.17	<0.1	1.8	0.10	0.29	<5	1.4	0.21	5.5
DUP 985128	QC	16	0.18	0.031	34.7	13.4	0.61	339.6	0.007	1	0.95	0.033	0.19	<0.1	1.7	0.10	0.27	<5	1.2	0.17	5.9
I985204	Rock	227	5.56	0.178	8.1	23.1	0.90	106.9	0.215	<1	1.84	0.020	0.97	<0.1	15.0	0.38	0.27	8	0.4	<0.02	11.2
DUP 985204	QC	226	5.56	0.176	9.5	25.9	0.92	110.2	0.216	<1	1.86	0.026	0.99	<0.1	15.0	0.36	0.26	6	0.3	0.02	11.4
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	81	0.96	0.077	13.2	183.2	1.05	396.0	0.126	38	1.03	0.090	0.46	3.8	2.6	4.08	0.20	218	3.4	1.31	4.5
STD DS7	Standard	86	0.98	0.081	13.4	196.9	1.09	410.2	0.128	40	1.06	0.097	0.48	3.7	2.7	4.14	0.20	214	3.0	1.34	4.9
STD GC-7	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																				
Prep Wash																					
G1	Prep Blank																				
G1	Prep Blank	34	0.46	0.083	9.7	8.8	0.53	180.9	0.117	<1	0.83	0.061	0.48	<0.1	2.1	0.31	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.3
G1	Prep Blank	37	0.48	0.096	10.6	10.8	0.54	179.6	0.113	<1	0.83	0.068	0.48	<0.1	2.0	0.31	<0.02	<5	<0.1	<0.02	4.5

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Project: Blueline-1677

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QUALITY CONTROL REPORT VAN10005202.1

	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																	
REP G1	QC	3.23	<0.1	0.08	0.53	47.0	0.5	<0.05	1.2	5.21	21.4	<0.02	<1	0.4	30.6	<10	<2
I985186	Rock	0.11	<0.1	0.04	0.07	1.2	0.6	<0.05	1.5	0.40	1.5	0.33	27	<0.1	0.5	<10	<2
REP I985186	QC	0.10	<0.1	0.04	0.07	1.3	2.2	<0.05	1.5	0.41	1.6	0.36	32	<0.1	0.4	<10	<2
I985198	Rock	0.69	<0.1	0.17	0.35	5.9	0.5	<0.05	6.5	6.28	23.8	0.20	6	0.2	2.7	<10	<2
REP I985198	QC	0.71	<0.1	0.15	0.38	6.0	0.5	<0.05	6.7	6.60	24.6	0.20	4	0.3	3.0	<10	<2
I985217	Rock	3.44	<0.1	0.07	0.77	18.8	1.4	<0.05	2.8	5.61	38.5	0.14	<1	0.6	10.9	<10	<2
REP I985217	QC	3.40	<0.1	0.05	0.74	18.3	1.3	<0.05	2.8	5.41	37.4	0.14	<1	0.7	10.5	<10	<2
Core Reject Duplicates																	
I985128	Rock	3.00	<0.1	0.09	0.17	7.6	0.7	<0.05	4.8	15.14	78.1	0.04	4	0.7	24.8	<10	<2
DUP 985128	QC	2.83	<0.1	0.10	0.15	8.5	0.9	<0.05	4.9	15.37	75.3	0.05	3	0.8	23.5	<10	<2
I985204	Rock	4.73	<0.1	<0.02	0.23	61.4	1.3	<0.05	0.7	21.92	18.2	0.05	<1	0.7	40.4	<10	<2
DUP 985204	QC	4.65	0.1	0.03	0.27	62.5	1.0	<0.05	0.8	22.31	20.8	0.07	<1	0.7	40.4	<10	<2
Reference Materials																	
STD DS7	Standard	6.93	<0.1	0.13	0.66	39.4	5.0	<0.05	5.7	6.23	38.3	1.66	4	1.9	27.6	56	42
STD DS7	Standard	6.44	0.1	0.10	0.63	37.4	5.1	<0.05	5.8	6.18	38.2	1.66	3	1.6	31.1	59	42
STD GC-7	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																
Prep Wash																	
G1	Prep Blank																
G1	Prep Blank	3.11	<0.1	0.07	0.47	44.1	0.5	<0.05	1.0	4.26	18.9	<0.02	<1	0.3	29.2	<10	<2
G1	Prep Blank	3.36	<0.1	0.08	0.51	44.3	0.5	<0.05	1.1	4.93	21.2	<0.02	<1	0.3	30.6	<10	<2

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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%

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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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

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

Limitations:

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

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METHOD SPECIFICATIONS
GENERAL SAMPLE PREPARATION METHODS

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

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

SOILS

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

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

ROCKS AND DRILL CORE

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

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

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

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

VEGETATION

PM1: Plant material is dried then milled to 1mm

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

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

Appendix B

Geophysical Report

Mag/VLF and MaxMin Surveys

on the

Blue Line Property

for

Yukon Zinc Corporation

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

Grid Location:
61°21.15' N 130°54.00' W
6803700E 398400N UTM Zone 9, NAD83
Finlayson Lake, Yukon, Canada

Survey conducted by
SJ Geophysics Ltd.
August – September 2010

Report written by
Syd Visser
Rodica E. Kaiser
S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.
December 2010

SJ Geophysics Ltd. / S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. 11966 95A Ave., V4C 3W2, Delta, BC Canada
Tel: (604) 582-1100 Fax: (604) 589-7466 E-mail: sydv@sjgeophysics.com

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1. Introduction

A MaxMin Horizontal Loop Electromagnetic (HLEM), magnetometer and Very Low Frequency (VLF) survey were conducted on the Blue Line Property at the request of Equity Exploration Consultants Ltd. for Yukon Zinc Corp. The survey was conducted by SJ Geophysics Ltd. between August 30 and September 5, 2010.

The property is located approximately 38 km 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 volcanic massive sulphide deposits, copper-lead-zinc-silver-gold deposits that are associated with mid-Paleozoic volcanic rocks of the Yukon-Tanana Terrane. Discoveries in the area include the Kudz Ze Kayah deposit and the Wolverine Mine. The Wolverine Mine, which is located about 42km east-northeast of the Blue Line Property, is the most advanced project in the district, with mine operation expected to begin in 2011.

Recent exploration on the Blue Line property, comprised of geological mapping, rock and soil geochemical sampling and airborne geophysical surveys. The goal for the 2010 geophysical program was to determine the location of any near surface conductive bodies present on the site to supplement the overall exploration program.

During the field survey phase, 17 lines totalling 18.3 line kilometres were surveyed with Mag/VLF at 12.5m station spacing. For MaxMin, 16 lines totalling 15.45 line kilometres were surveyed at a 100m separation. Initial data quality control was performed on site by the field geophysicist. Final quality control, processing, mapping and interpretation were performed in the offices of S.J.V. Consultants Ltd. in Delta, BC.

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

2. Location and Access

The Blue Line Property is located approximately 38 km south of the Finlayson airstrip on Highway 4 (Robert Campbell Hwy) and about 23 Km northwest of Fire Lake in southeast Yukon, Canada (see Figures 1 and 2). The property is on NTS map sheet 105G/7 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 Blue Line property.

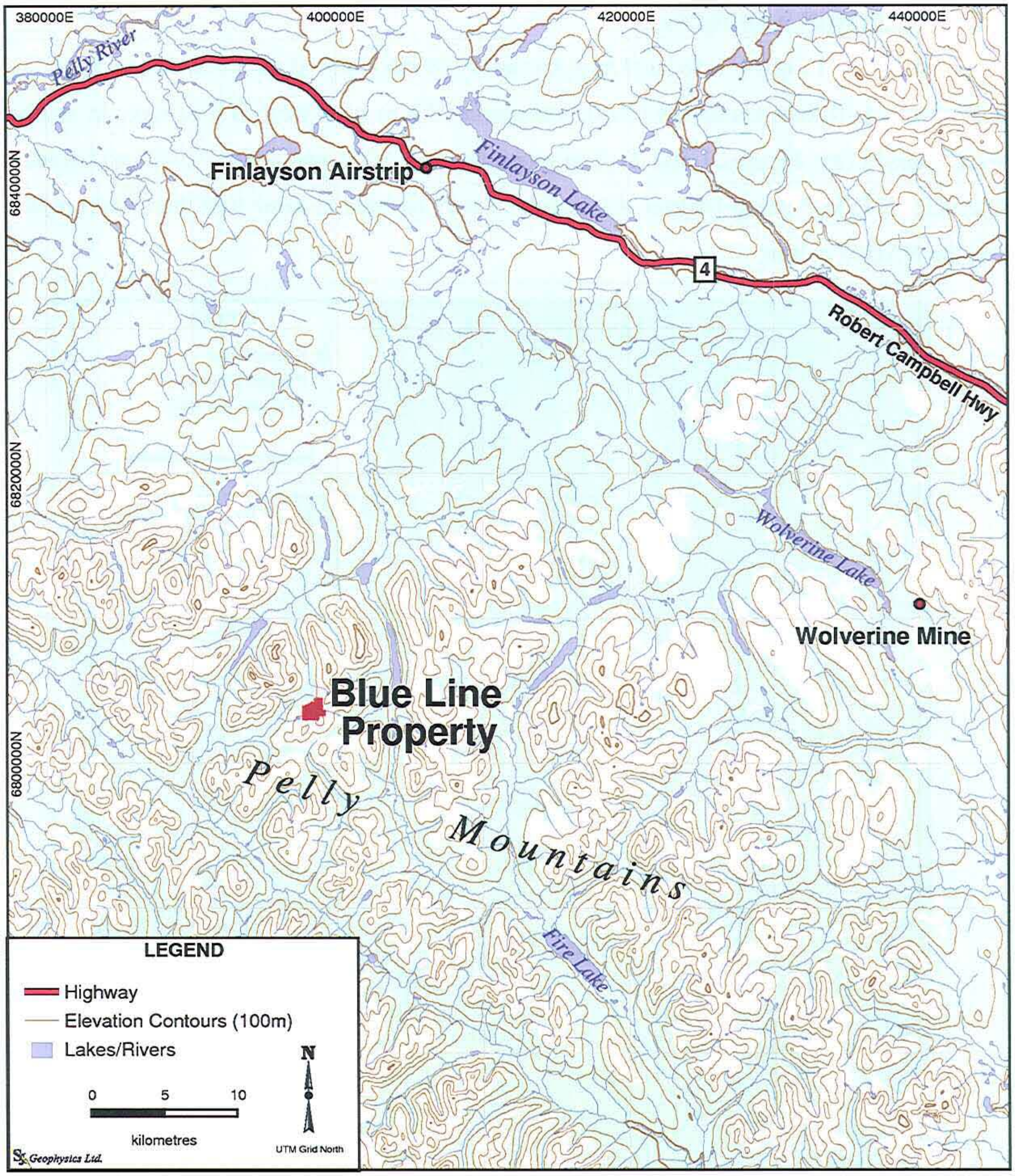


Figure 2: Regional map showing the Blue Line survey grid.

The closest communities are Ross River, 130km northwest of the Finlayson airstrip and Watson Lake, 250km southeast. Wolverine mine is situated 42km east-northeast. Access points to the property can be gained from several locations. Predominantly, one can either drive or charter a small aircraft to the government maintained Finlayson airstrip located just off the Robert Campbell Hwy at km 253 or mile 157.5. At one end of the airstrip there is a cleared area with ample room for trucks, trailers and a helicopter clearing. The cleared area was used by the Yukon territorial government geologists for mapping programs in the 80s and 90s. This program utilized small aircraft chartered by Alkan. A Bell 206B helicopter and pilot were provided by Transnorth Helicopters from the Ross River seasonal heli-base. The camp which was accessed by helicopter, was set up in the west side of the grid on Line 3600N near the primary baseline, which provided access to the whole grid.

3. Grid Information

The Blue Line grid consists of 16 cross lines and 1 base line (see Figure 3). The lines are spaced 100m apart and labelled in local coordinates from 7600E to 9100E. The base line is located along 3600N and is 1500m long. Stations were labelled in local coordinates from 3050N to 3950N with line lengths varying between 375 and 1500m and were picketed every 25 m along the cross lines and base lines. The azimuth of the cross lines was 90 degrees (east of north).

The topography of the grid is moderate to steep with the lowest station at 1514 m elevation and the highest at 1640 m. The property houses a diverse wildlife population including black bears, grizzly bears, weasels, moose and caribou. The transition from summer to fall occurred during the survey period and the weather went from sunny and warm to cool and wet. The surrounding vegetation consists of alternating muskeg and clear conifers forest at low elevation and alpines on the higher places.

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

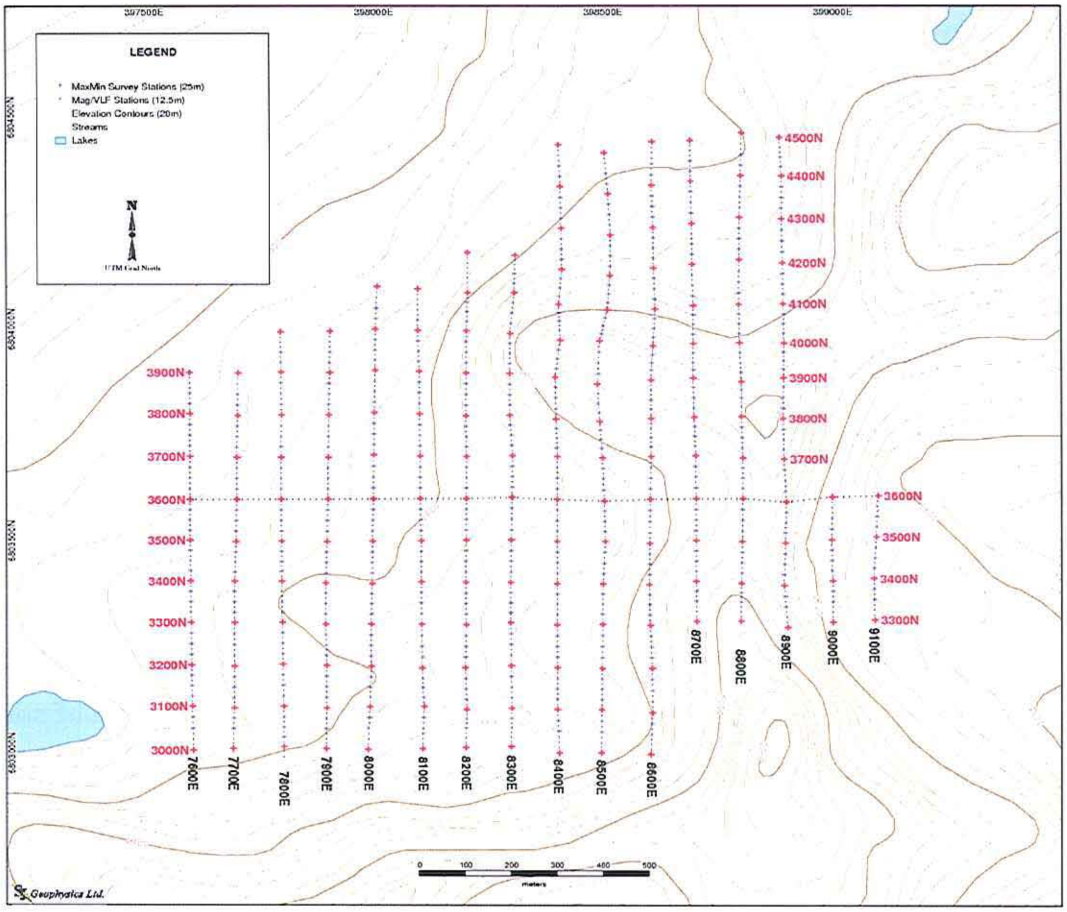


Figure 3: Blue Line Mag, MaxMin and MagVLF Grid

4. Field Logistics

The SJ Geophysics Ltd. survey crew at the Blue Line grid consisted of four geophysical technicians: Thomas Campagne, Liam Fowlie, Doug Maclean and Ashley Bezembinder. On August 13, 2010, the crew flew from Vancouver, BC, to Whitehorse, YT. A charterred plane took them on a one hour flight from the Whitehorse airport to the Finlayson airstrip. From there, the Blue Line property field camp was reached by helicopter with a short 10 minute flight. The small camp was located close to the baseline at about 3600N and 7900E. 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 30th, 2010 geophysical readings began with Mag/VLF on the southern end of the grid. The crew worked on both Mag/VLF and MaxMin until September 5th, 2010 where geophysical readings were completed on Blue Line.

The crew demobilized from the camp on September 7 (after a full day's work) and arrived back in Vancouver on September 8, 2010. For exact survey lengths, see Appendix C.

5. Survey Parameters and Instrumentation

All instrument specifications are listed in Appendix D.

5.1. MaxMin Survey

MaxMin measurements were taken with a MaxMin 10 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 5 frequencies (all in Hz): 220, 440, 880, 3520, and 14080. 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 Blue Line grid.

Again, refer to Appendix C for exact line lengths.

5.2. Magnetic Survey

Magnetic measurements were collected on three GEM magnetometers: one base station (to correct for diurnal variations; see Section 6.2) and two mobile units. Mobile measurements of the total magnetic field were taken at 12.5m intervals on the cross lines and base line. A second base line was not necessary to properly level the data.

5.3. VLF Survey

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

5.4. Locations

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

6. Geophysical Techniques

6.1. MaxMin – Horizontal Loop EM Method

A wide variety of electromagnetic techniques are used to map conductivity variations within the earth. Electromagnetic techniques operate in either the frequency or time domains. In either instance, a time varying magnetic field is established by passing an electrical current through a coil or very long wire. This primary field will generate eddy currents in a conductive medium. These eddy currents will in turn generate a secondary EM field which is diagnostic of the electrical characteristics of the conductive medium excited by the primary field. A wide range of frequencies and coil configurations are available, each with advantages and disadvantages with respect to the geometry and attitude of the conductors.

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

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

6.2. Magnetic Survey Method

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

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

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

6.3. VLF-EM Method

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

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

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

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

7. Data Processing

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

7.1. Locations

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

7.2. MaxMin Survey

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

7.3. Magnetic Survey

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

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

where $Data_{cor}$ is the corrected data, $Data_{raw}$ is the raw data from the mobile magnetometer, $Data_{base}$ is the base station reading for the same time period, and *Datum* = 57000nT. In the final spreadsheet, suspect or poor quality points are flagged and removed.

7.4. VLF survey

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

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

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

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

8. Data Presentation

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

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

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

9. Interpretation

9.1 MaxMin Survey

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

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

The response from the frequency at 440Hz, as seen on Figure 5, indicates that there is a weak response striking across lines 8300E, at about 3150N, towards the eastern edge of the grid (C1). This weak anomaly coincides with a known showing and thus may be of interest.

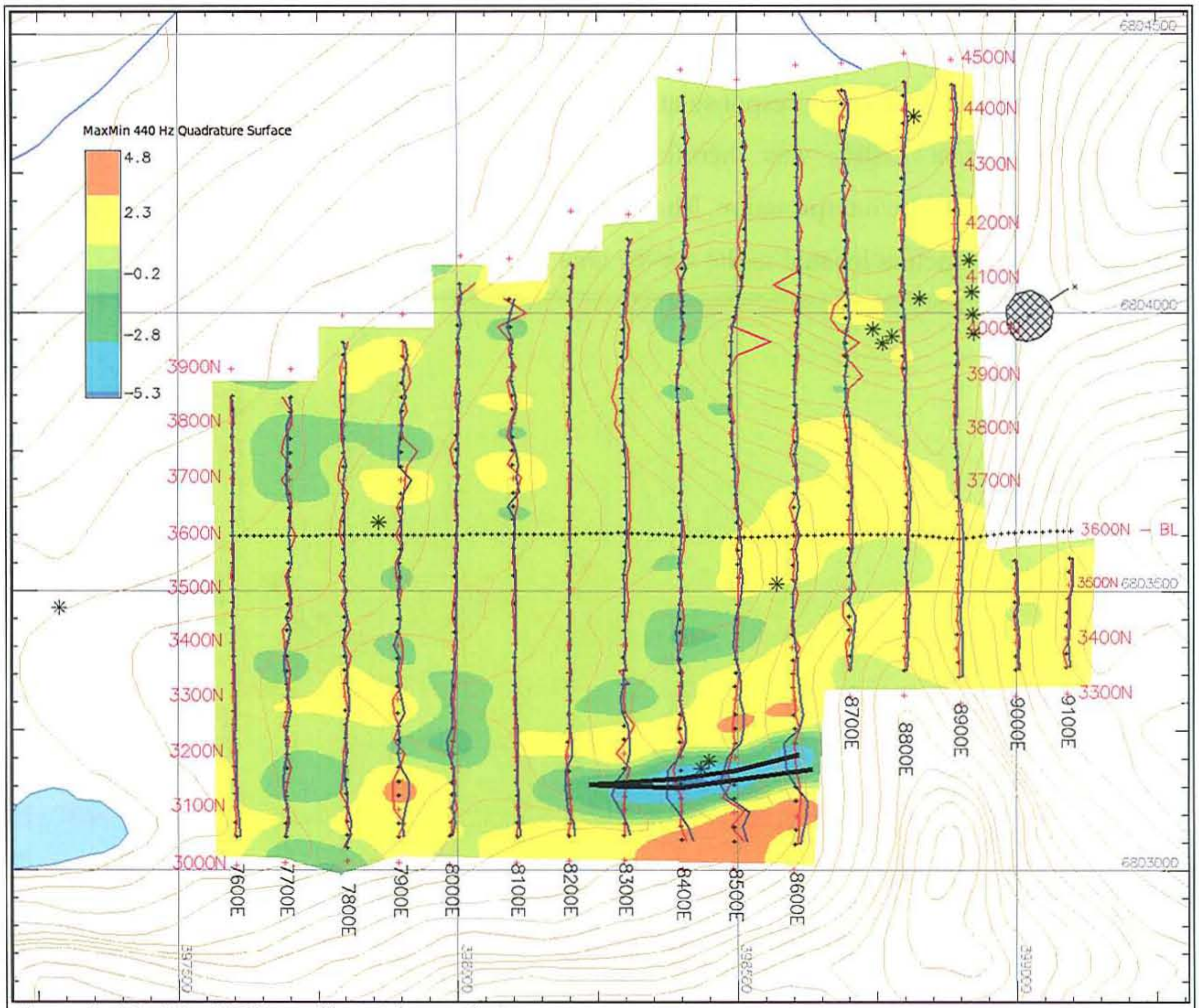


Figure 5: MaxMin 440Hz profiles and compilation
Red profiles represent the in-phase response and blue the quadrature
Thick black lines represent the 440Hz compilation

The responses from 880 and 3520Hz are very similar. The quadrature response from both frequencies and the compilation are plotted on the same map, Figure 6. None of these responses appear to correlate directly with any know showings and are likely related to contacts or weakly conductive shear or fault zones. The weak anomaly striking between lines 8500E and 8800E around 3400N (C2) is located just south of a showing and should therefore be looked at more closely. The responses in the western part of the survey grid (C3,C4,C5) have short strike lengths which may be due to a structurally complex area with significant north south faulting and or folding.

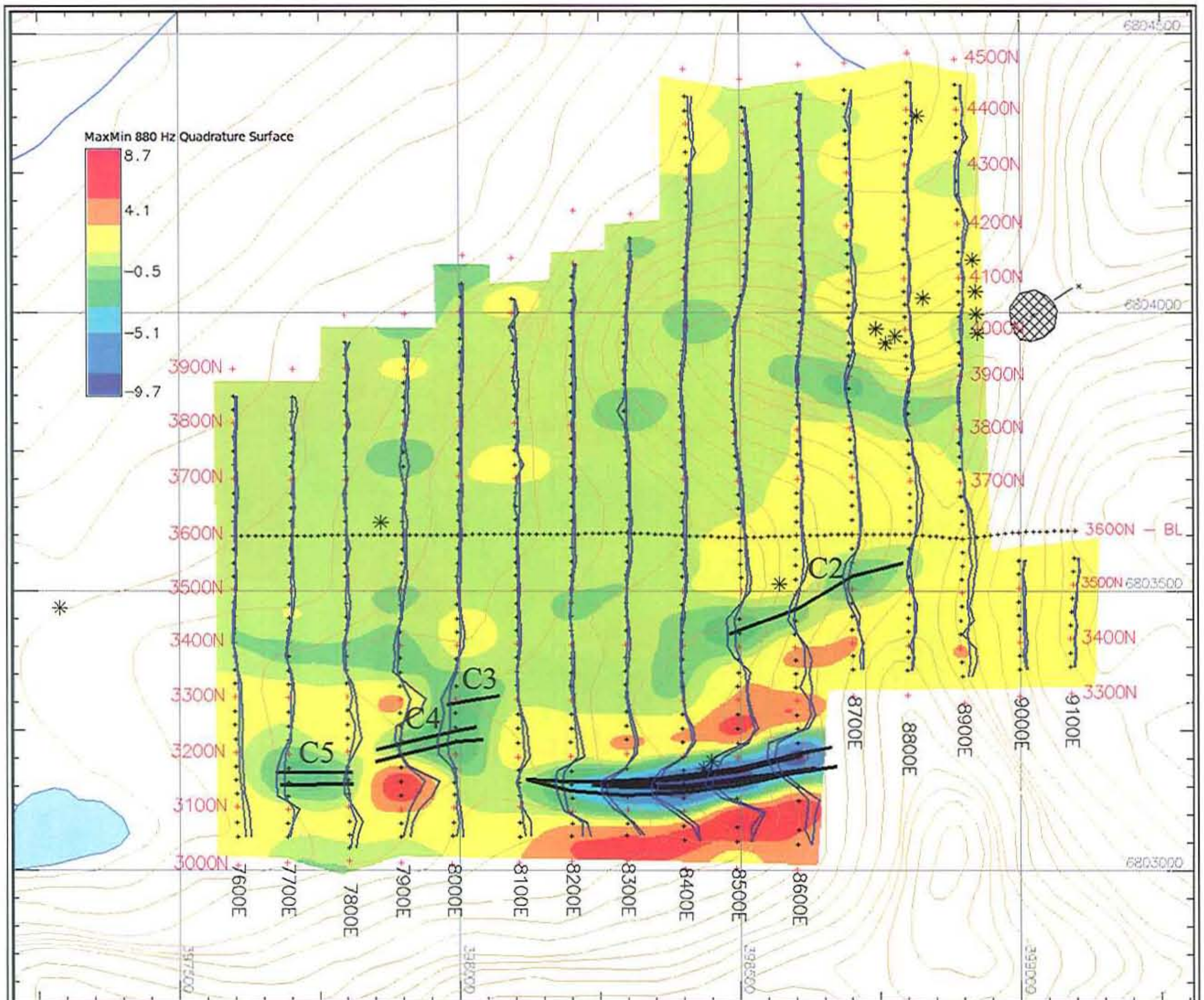


Figure 6: MaxMin 880 and 3520Hz quadrature profiles and compilation
Blue profiles represent the quadrature response
Thick black lines represent the 440Hz compilation, medium black lines the 880/3520 compilation

The highest frequency sampled on this grid was 14080Hz and is shown, along with the compilation from all frequencies, on Figure 7. The compilation from this frequency outlines a possible contact along the western edge of the surveyed grid more so than the lower frequencies. Other extremely weak conductors appear, but will not be discussed further. The only other interesting feature noted with this frequency, and possibly very weakly on 3520Hz, is the one line anomaly on the eastern edge of the survey grid at 8900E, 4275N (C6).

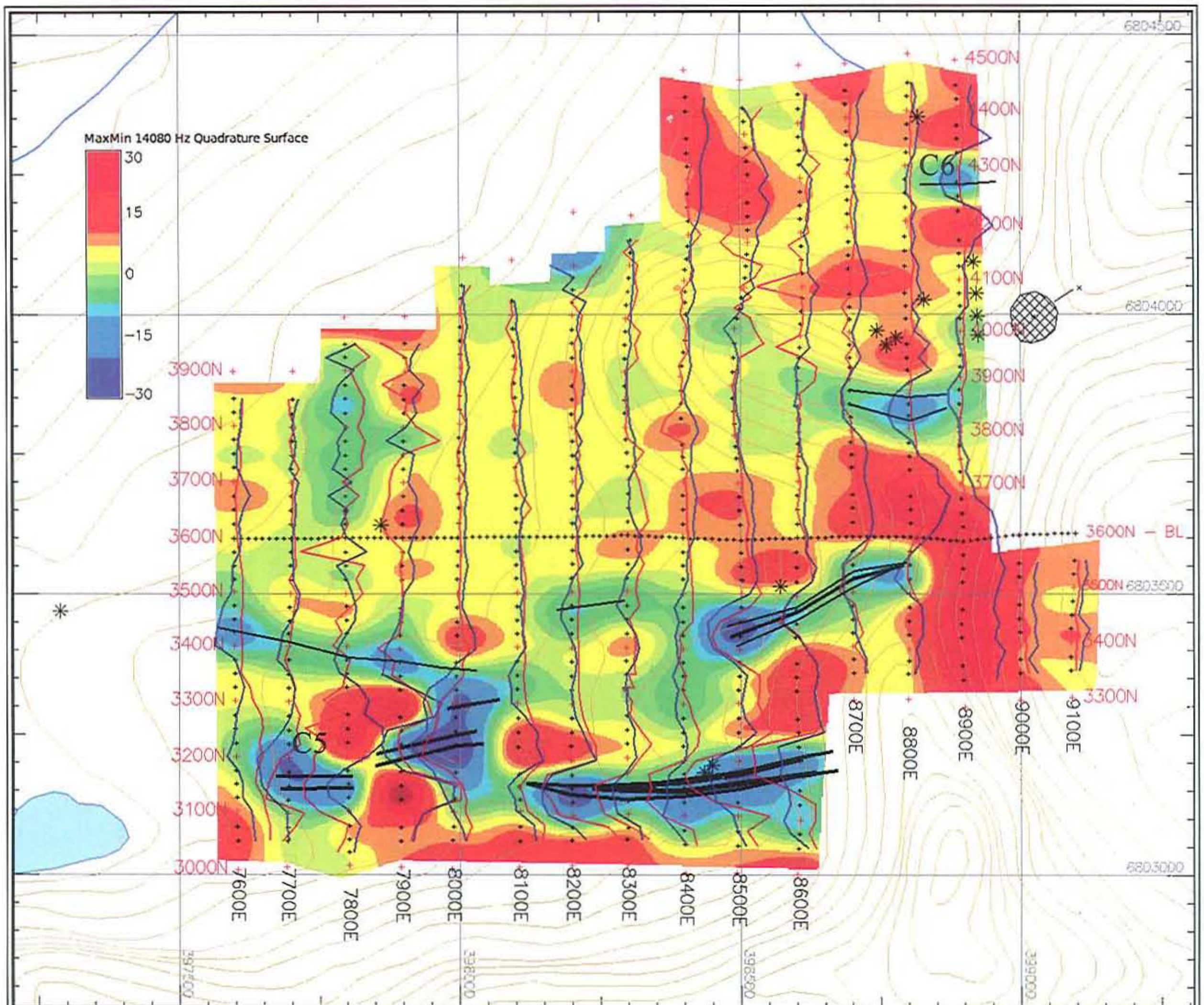


Figure 7: MaxMin 14080Hz profiles and compilation
Red profiles represent the in-phase response and blue the quadrature
Thick black lines represent the 440Hz compilation, medium black lines the 880/3520 compilation, thin the 14080Hz

9.2. VLF survey

Figures 8 and 9 show 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. Peaks in the Fraser filter response indicate the location of anomalous responses.

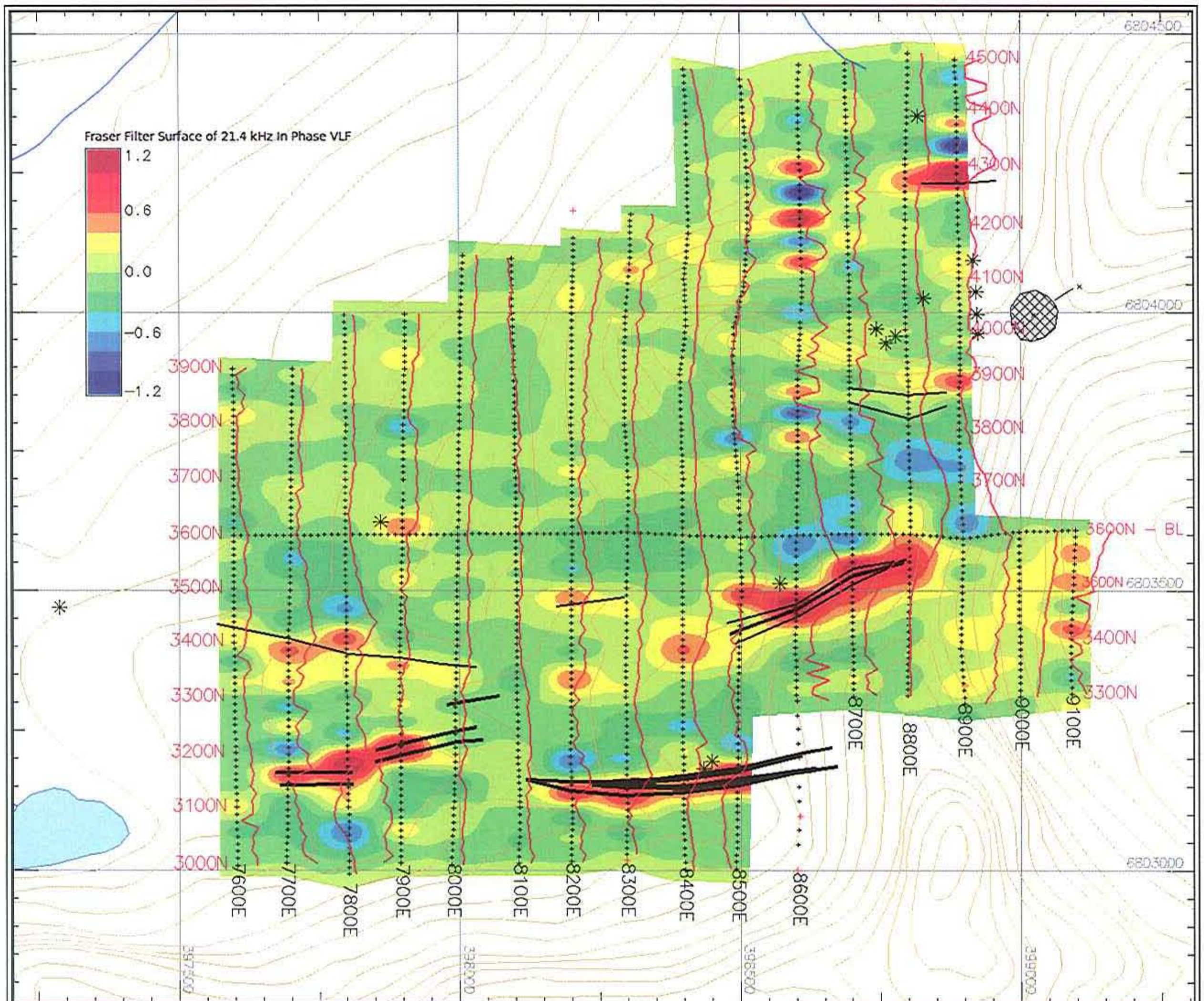


Figure 8: VLF 21.4KHz fraser filter colour, dip angle profiles and MM compilation

As shown in the maps, the response from Hawaii (21.4KHz) correlates very well with the MaxMin as expected since it should couple well with the east west striking conductive zones. However the data from Jim Creek (24.8KHz) does not couple as well and therefore does not correlate as well and was not used for final interpretation.

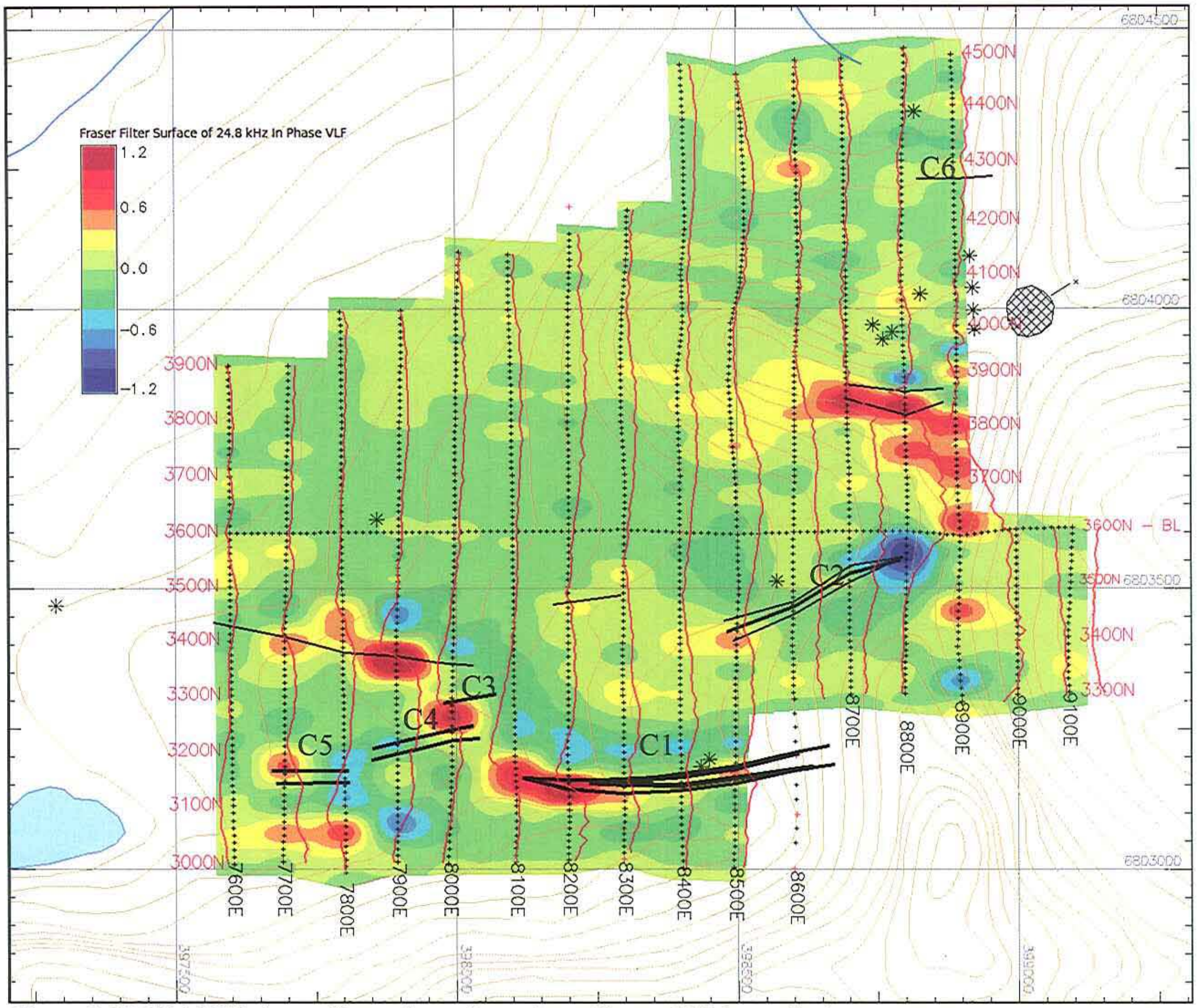


Figure 9: VLF 24.8KHz fraser filter colour, dip angle profiles and MM compilation

9.3. Magnetic survey

The magnetic data does not have a large response, with only about a 300nT range over the survey area with some spotty highs as shown in Figure 10. Likely the most significant part is the weak linear magnetic response associated with the weak EM anomaly (C1) at the southern end of the survey area between lines 8200E and the eastern edge of the grid. The other direct correlation is the one line very weak EM anomaly (C6) on the northern end of the grid at station 8900E 4275N. There are some other local similarities between the mag and the EM compilation, but I am not convinced that there is a direct correlation, although the anomaly between lines 8500E and 8800E (C2) does seem to have a similar strike as the weak mag anomaly and mag high on line 8700E.

It does appear that the scattered mag highs follow a trend that is about 300m wide centred at about 3300N and striking across the survey grid to about 3800N thus likely following a geological contact.

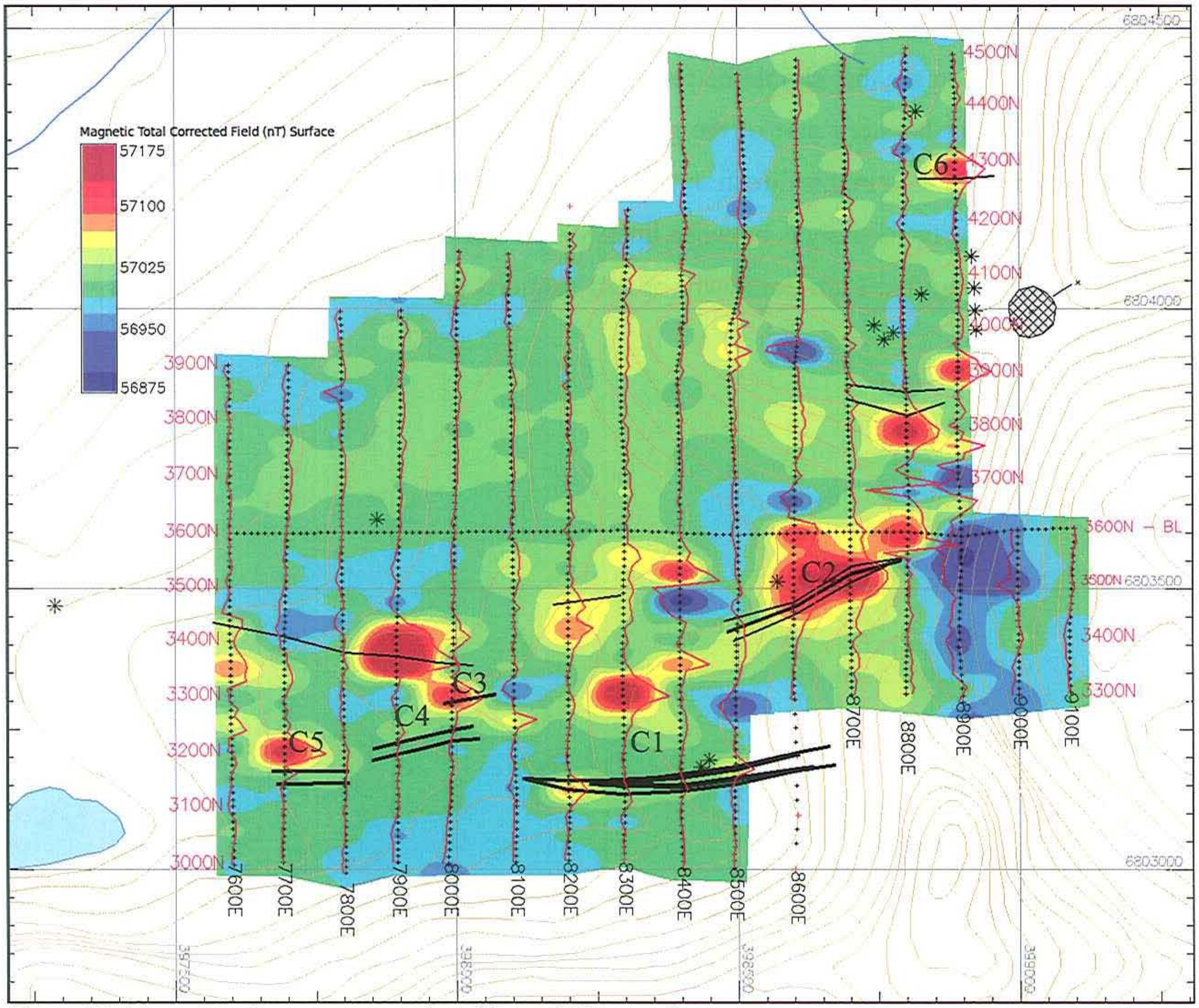


Figure 10: Magentic colour contours and profiles and EM compilation

10. Recommendations

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

All of the weak anomalies should be examined in the field to see if there is any geological evidence for the anomalies. This is especially the case for the conductor at the southern end of the grid between lines 8200E and the eastern edge of the grid (C1). If it can't be determined form the surface then this anomaly warrants drilling. The grid should be extended to the east if this anomaly proves of interest.

The second anomaly that should be followed up, although extremely weak, is the single line anomaly on the northeastern part of the grid (C6) since it is not well defined. The survey grid may have to be extended in this direction before any decision on drilling is made.

The lower priority anomaly is between lines 8500E and 8800E (C2) and, unless there is some geological reasoning that I am not aware of that supports drilling, I am not sure if it is worth a drill hole.

11. Conclusion

There is a highly variable magnetic zone striking across the southern part of the survey grid. Although this zone appears to contain a number of very weak EM anomalies there does not appear to be any direct correlation between the magnetic responses and the EM.

Located to the south of this magnetic area is a stronger EM anomaly (C1) that appears to correlate with a weak magnetic lineament and is relative close to a know showing. This is likely the most interesting anomaly in the survey area and thus definitely requires more work. There is also also a very weak and small anomaly on the north eastern edge of the grid (C6) that should be followed up more closely. The grid may have to be extended to the east in both of these areas.

Although weak, all of the EM anomalies should be closely correlated to other geological information to determine their significance.

Submitted By:

Syd Visser

Rodica Kaiser

APPENDIX A: STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS – RODICA E. KAISER

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

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

Signed by ______________________

Rodica E. Kaiser, M. Sc.
Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.
December 17, 2010

Appendix B: Statement of Qualifications – Syd Visser

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

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

Signed by ______________________

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

Senior Geophysicist, SJ Geophysics Ltd.

December 17, 2010

APPENDIX C: SURVEY SUMMARY TABLES

MaxMin (100m separation)

Line	*Start station*	*End Station*	*Line length (m)*	*EM Frequencies (Hz)*
7600E	3850N	3050N	800	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
7700E	3850N	3050N	800	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
7800E	3950N	3025N	925	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
7900E	3950N	3050N	900	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8000E	4050N	3050N	1000	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8100E	3050N	4025N	975	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8200E	3050N	4100N	1050	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8300E	3050N	4150N	1100	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8400E	3050N	4450N	1400	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8500E	3050N	4450N	1400	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8600E	3050N	4450N	1400	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8700E	4450N	3350N	1100	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8800E	4450N	3350N	1100	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
8900E	4450N	3350N	1100	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
9000E	3350N	3550N	200	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080
9100E	3350N	3550N	200	220, 440, 880, 3520, 14080

Total linear kilometres = 15.45km

Mag/VLF

Line	*Start station*	*End Station*	*Line length (m)*
7600E	3900N	3000N	900
7700E	3900N	3000N	900
7800E	4000N	3000N	1000
7900E	4000N	3000N	1000
8000E	4100N	3000N	1100
8100E	3000N	4100N	1100
8200E	3000N	4200N	1200
8300E	3000N	4200N	1200
8400E	3000N	4500N	1500
8500E	4500N	3000N	1500
8600E	4500N	3300N	1200
8700E	4500N	3300N	1200
8800E	4500N	3300N	1200
8900E	4500N	3300N	1200
9000E	3600N	3900N	300
9100E	3600N	3900N	300
3600N	7600E	9100E	1500

Total linear kilometres = 18.3km

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:	-40ºC to +60ºC
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)

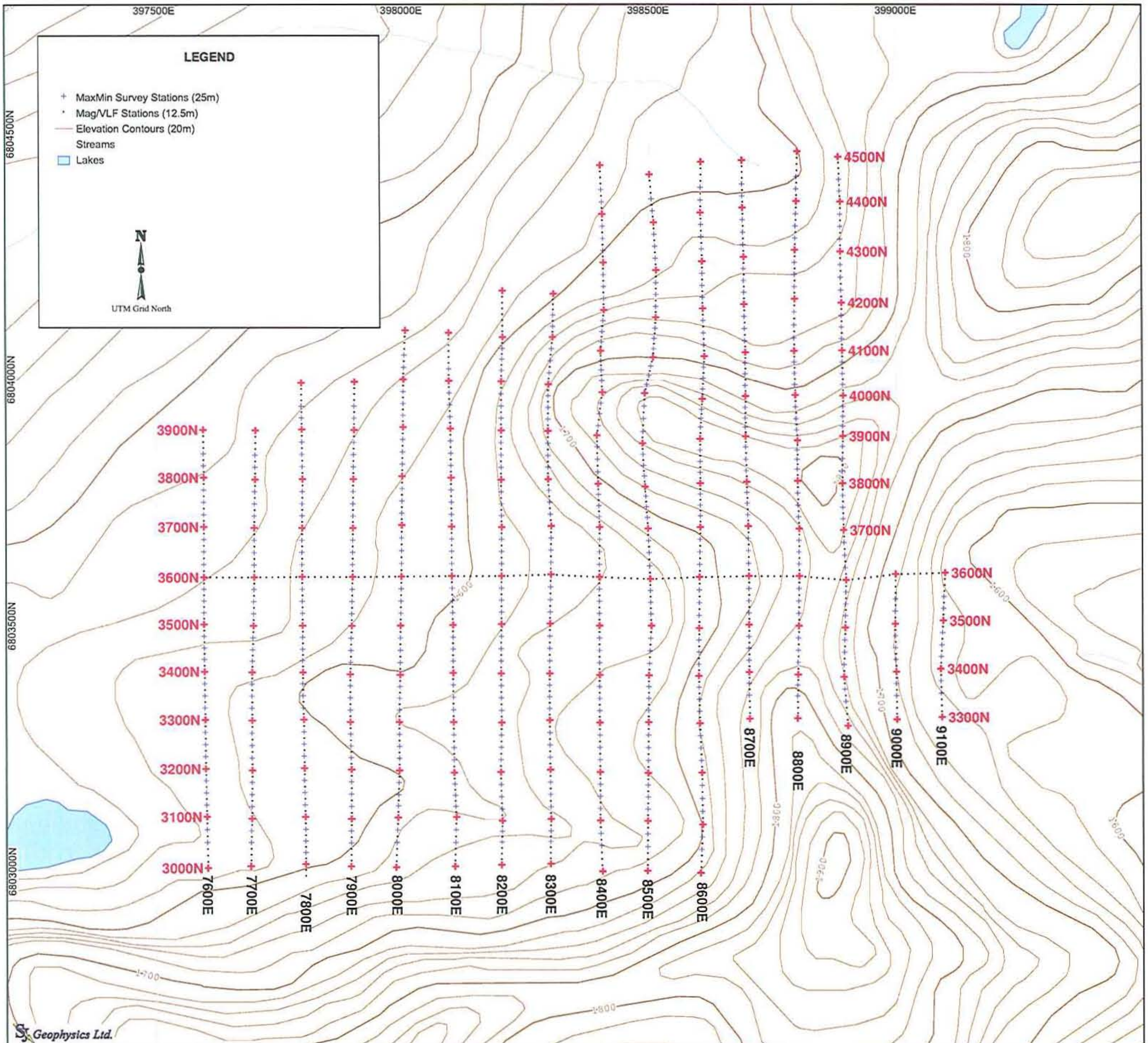
MaxMin I-10 Electromagnetic System

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
Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

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

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

Ground MaxMin and Mag/VLF Survey

Grid Map

NTS Mapsheet: 105G07

0 100 200 300 400 500

meters

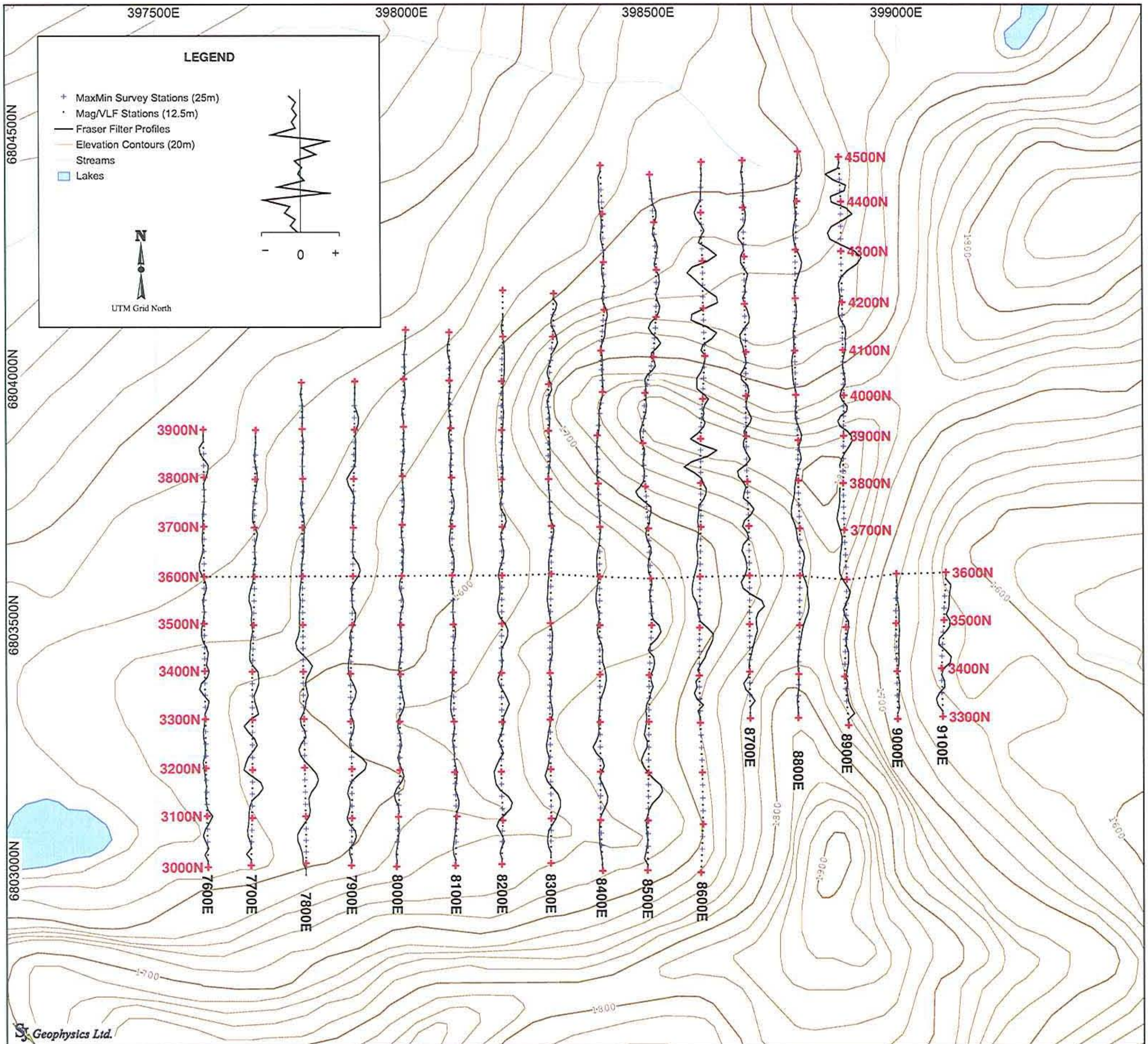
Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

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: December, 2010

Ground VLF Survey

Fraser Filter Stacked Profiles Map

Frequency: 21.4 kHz

0 100 200 300 400 500

meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

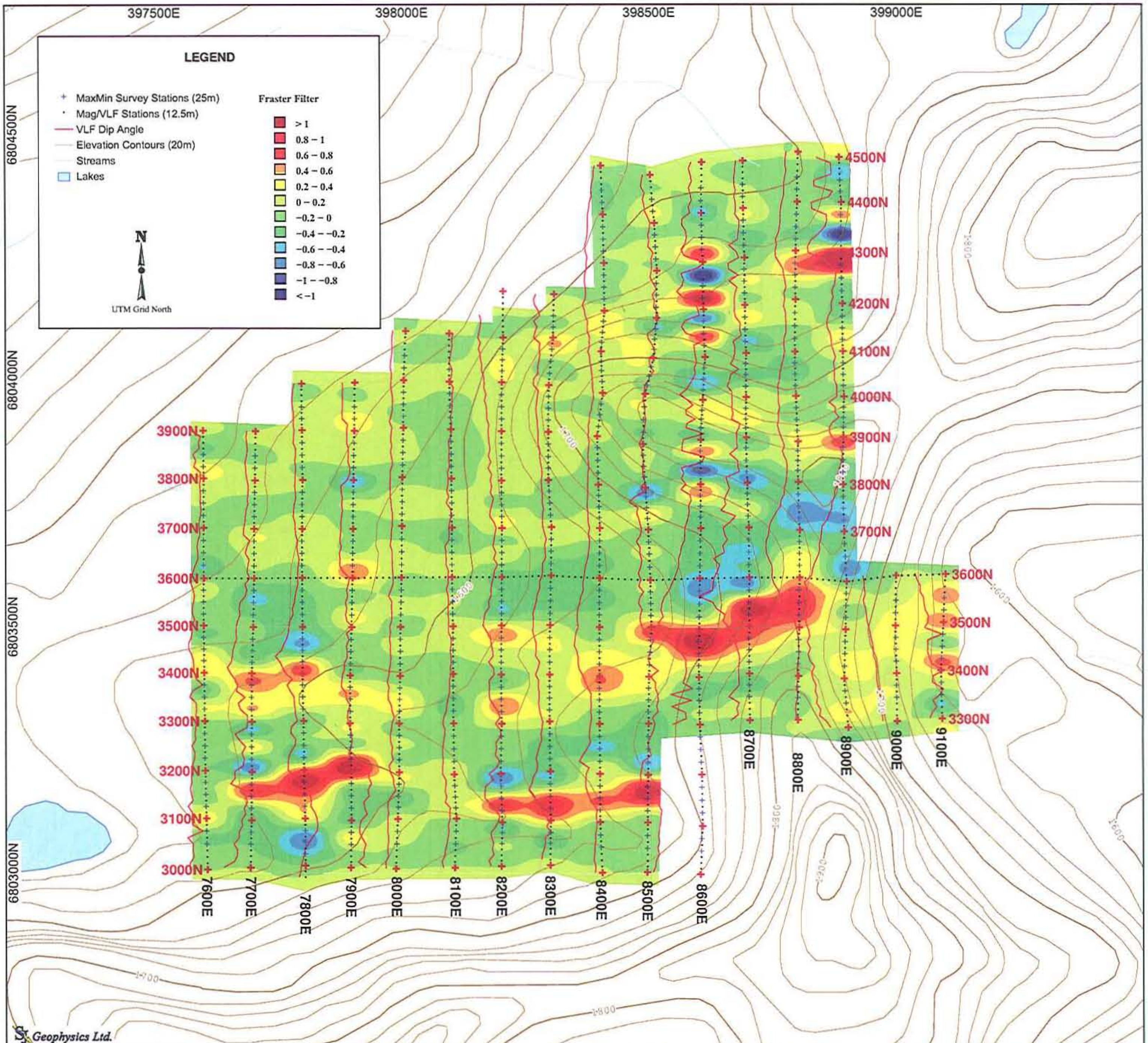
Finlayson Project

Blue Line 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:
Survey by: SJ Geophysics Ltd.
Survey Date: August–September, 2010
Processing by: S.J.V. Consultants Ltd.

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

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

Ground VLF Survey

Fraser Filter Surface with Stacked Profiles Map

Frequency: 21.4 kHz

0 100 200 300 400 500

meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

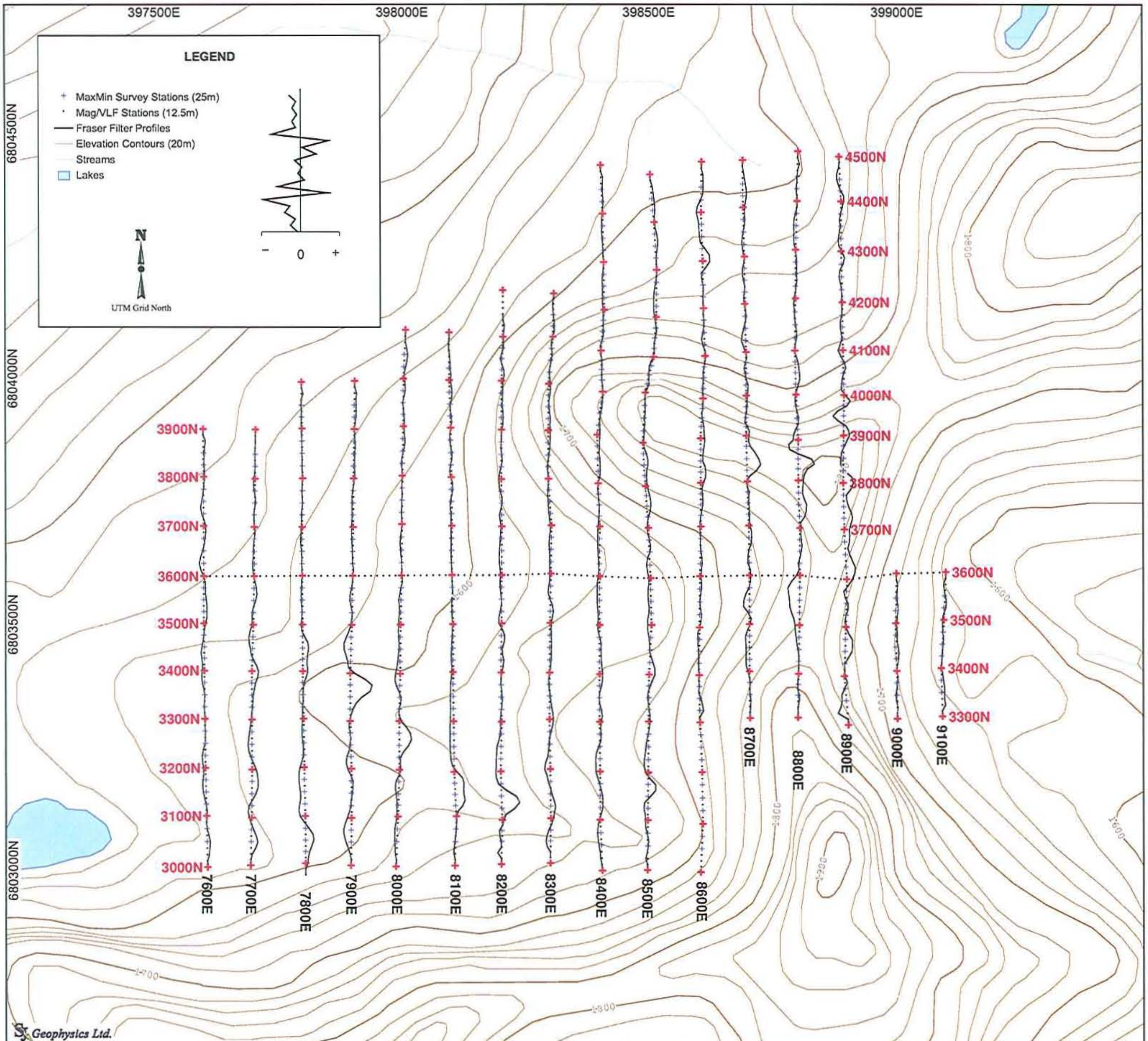
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate FFb-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: GEM GSM-19 Magnetometer with VLF Antenna Option

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

Ground VLF Survey

Fraser Filter Stacked Profiles Map

Frequency: 24.8 kHz

0 100 200 300 400 500

meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

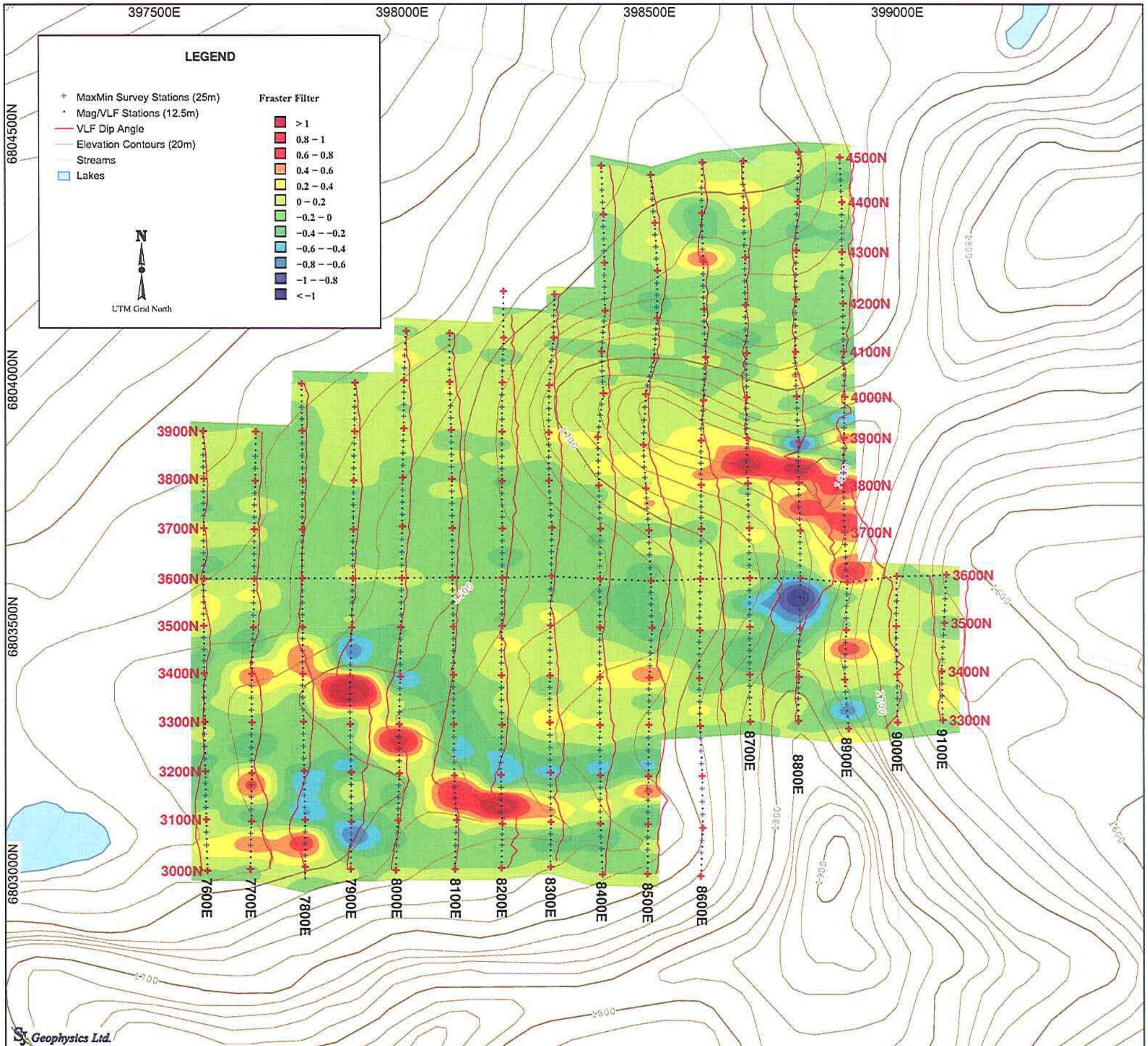
Finlayson Project

Blue Line 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: December, 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

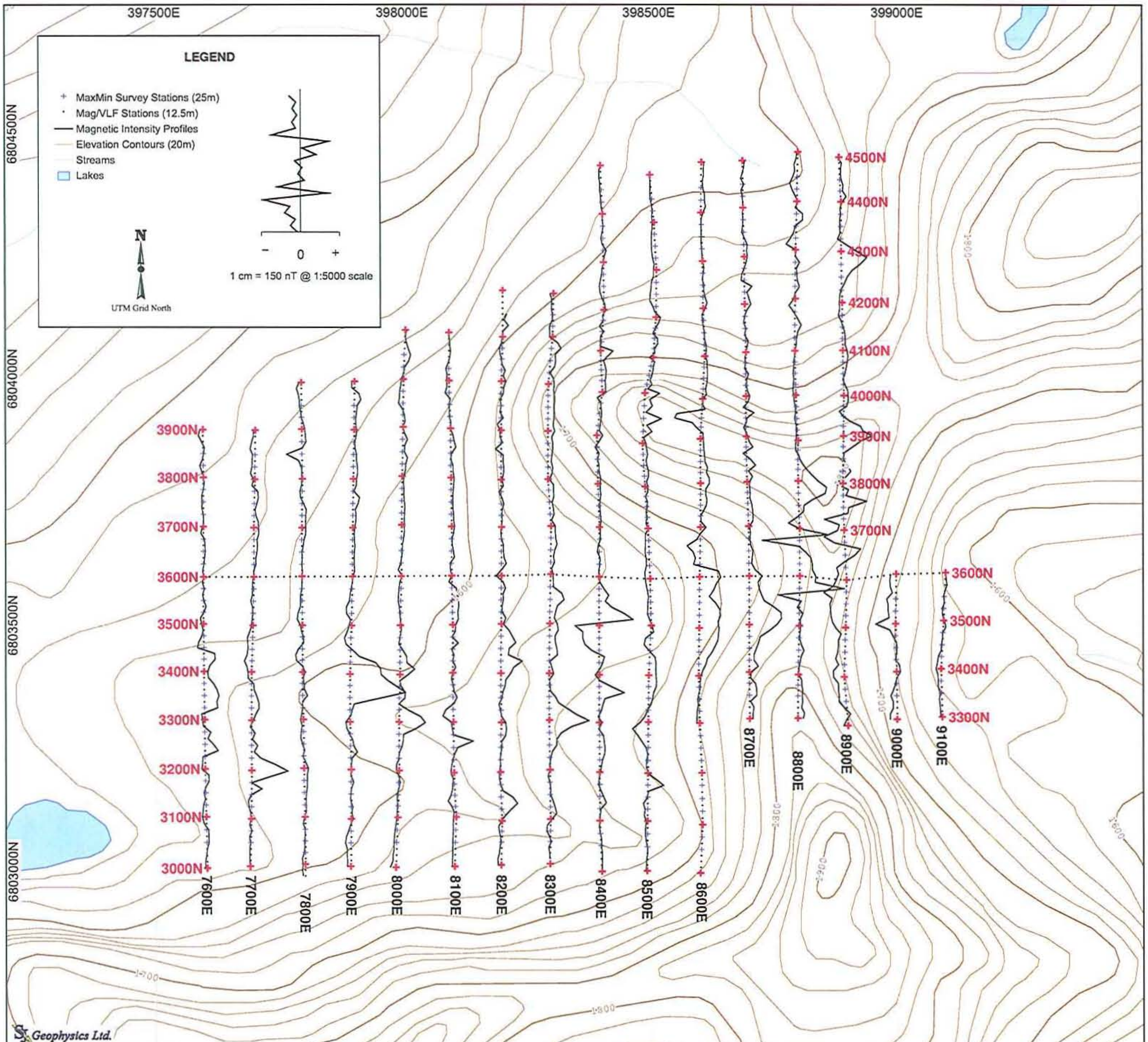
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate FFb-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: December, 2010

Ground Magnetic Survey

Magnetic Stacked Profiles Map

Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

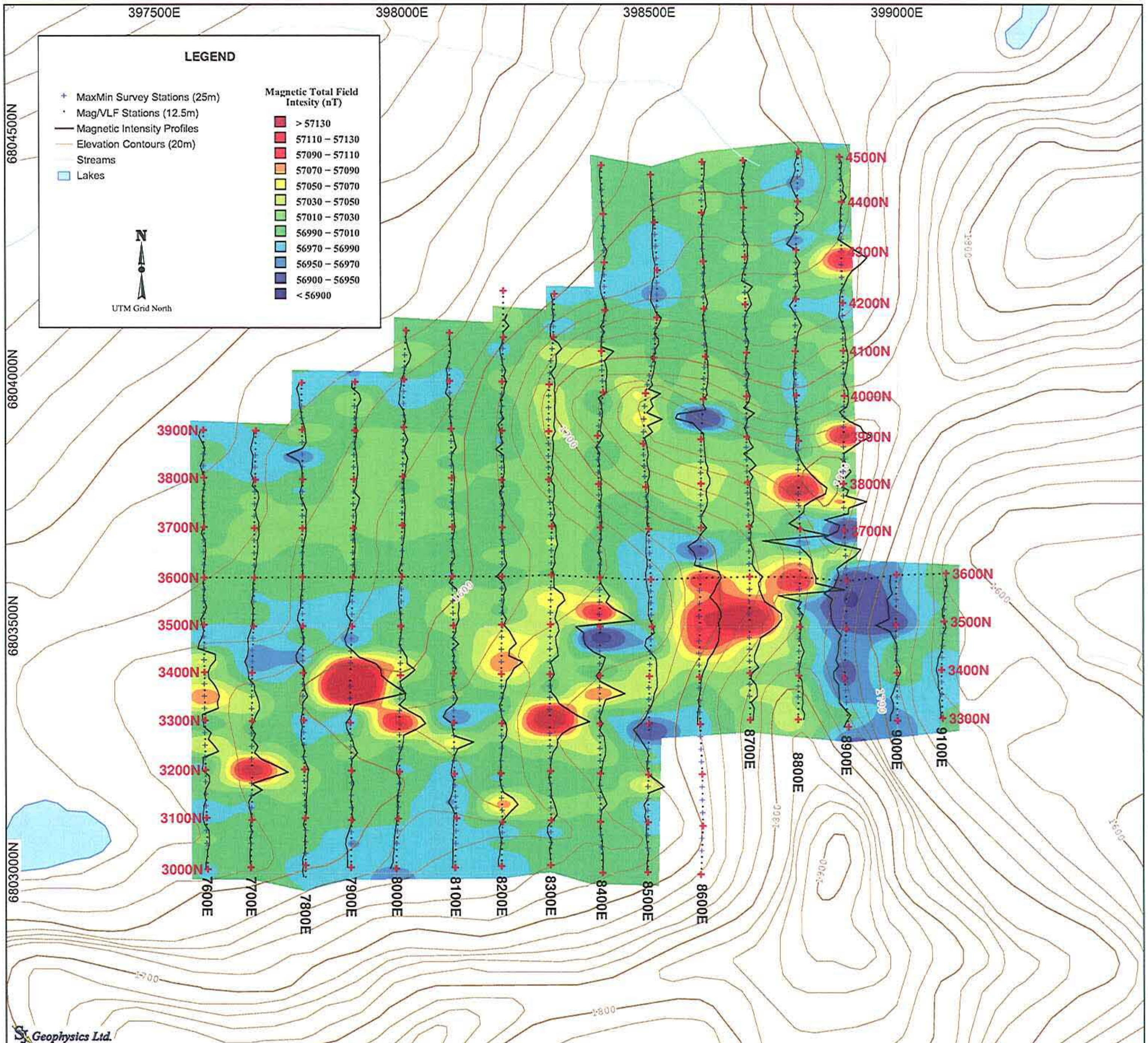
Finlayson Project

Blue Line 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: December, 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

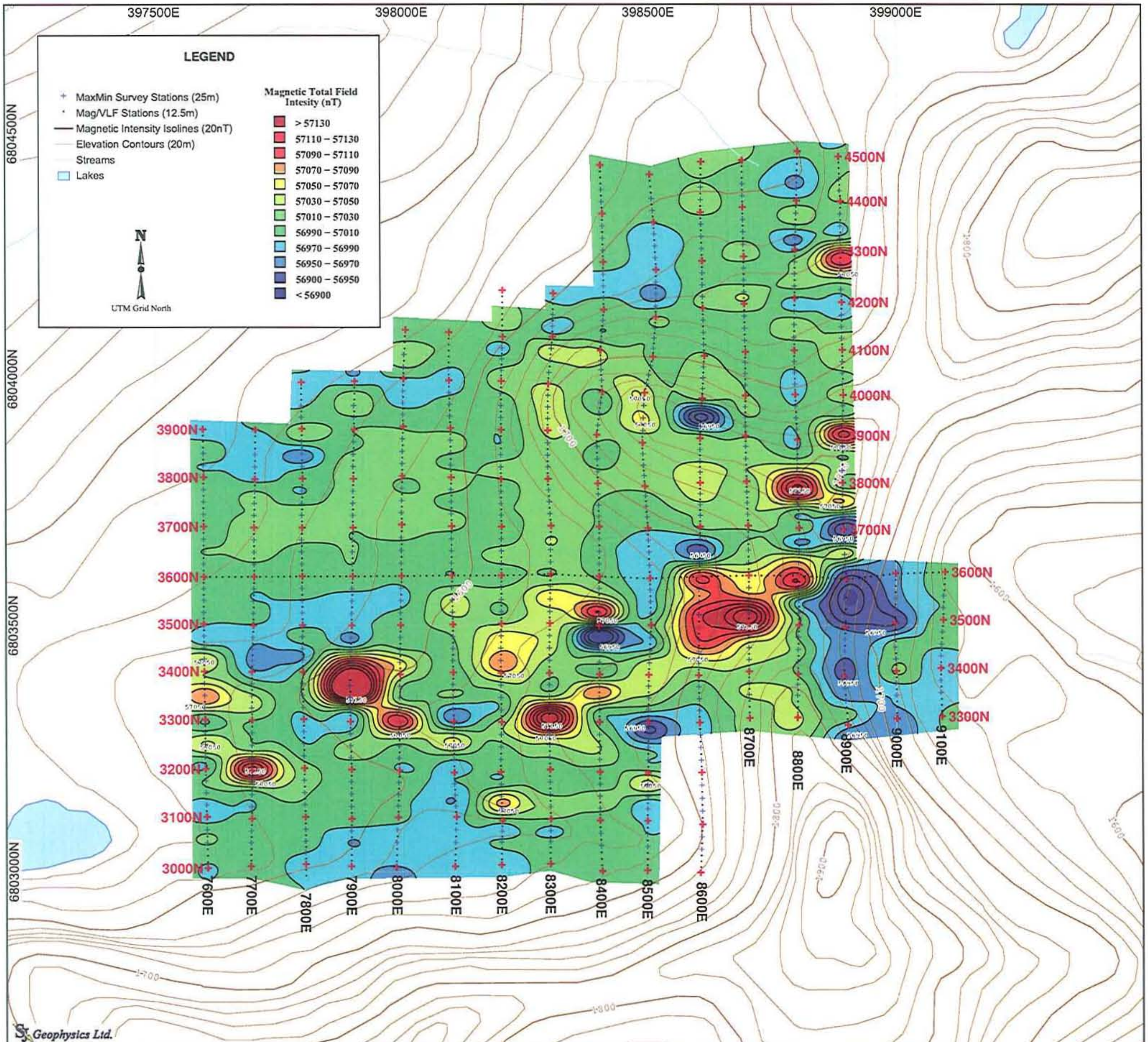
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate M-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: December, 2010

Ground Magnetic Survey

Magnetic Surface with Magnetic Isolines Map

Magnetic Total Field Intensity (nT)

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

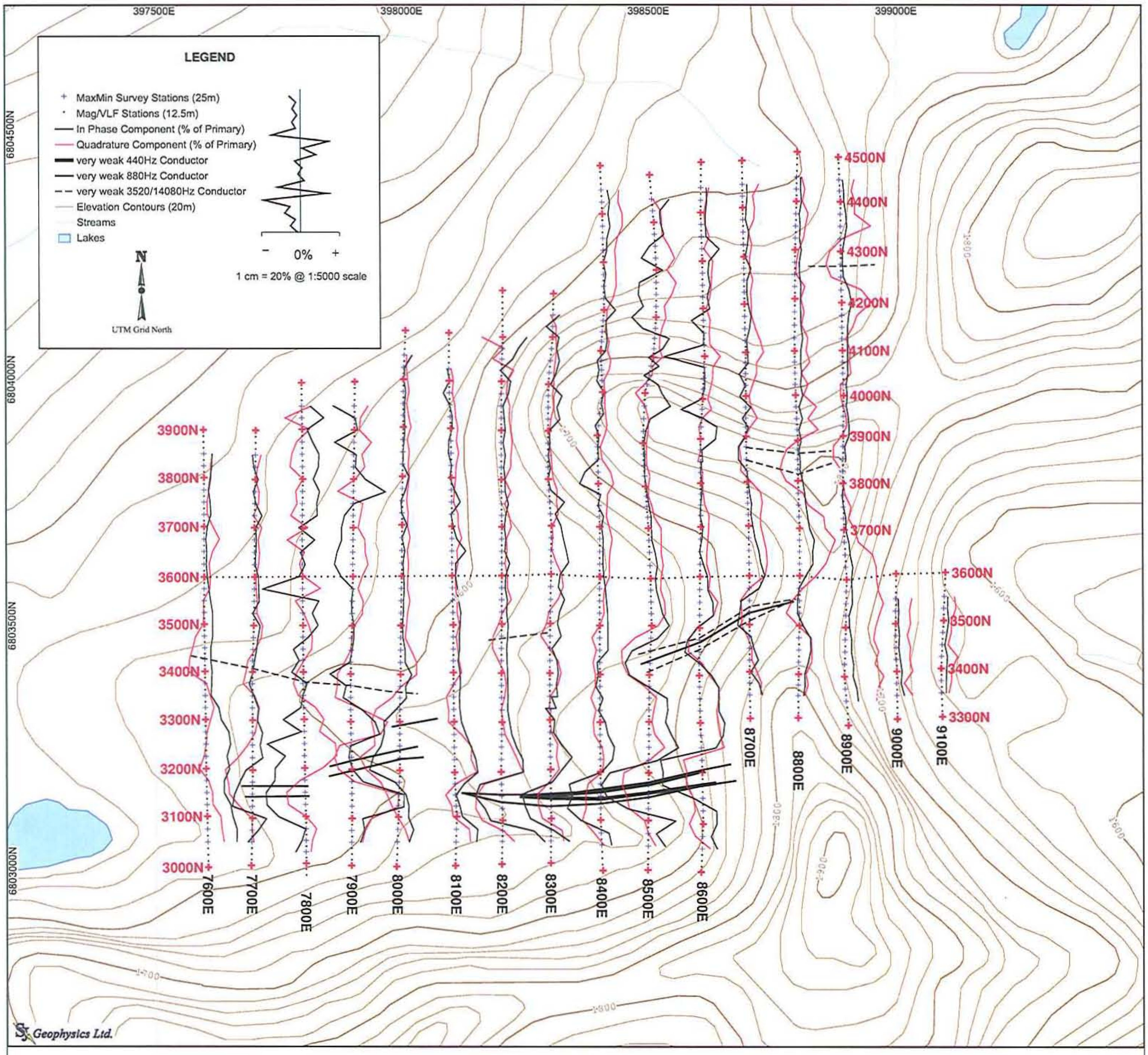
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate M-3

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: 100m

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

Ground MaxMin Survey

Interpretation Map with Stacked Profiles

Secondary Magnetic Field: Reduced to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)

Frequency: 14080 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

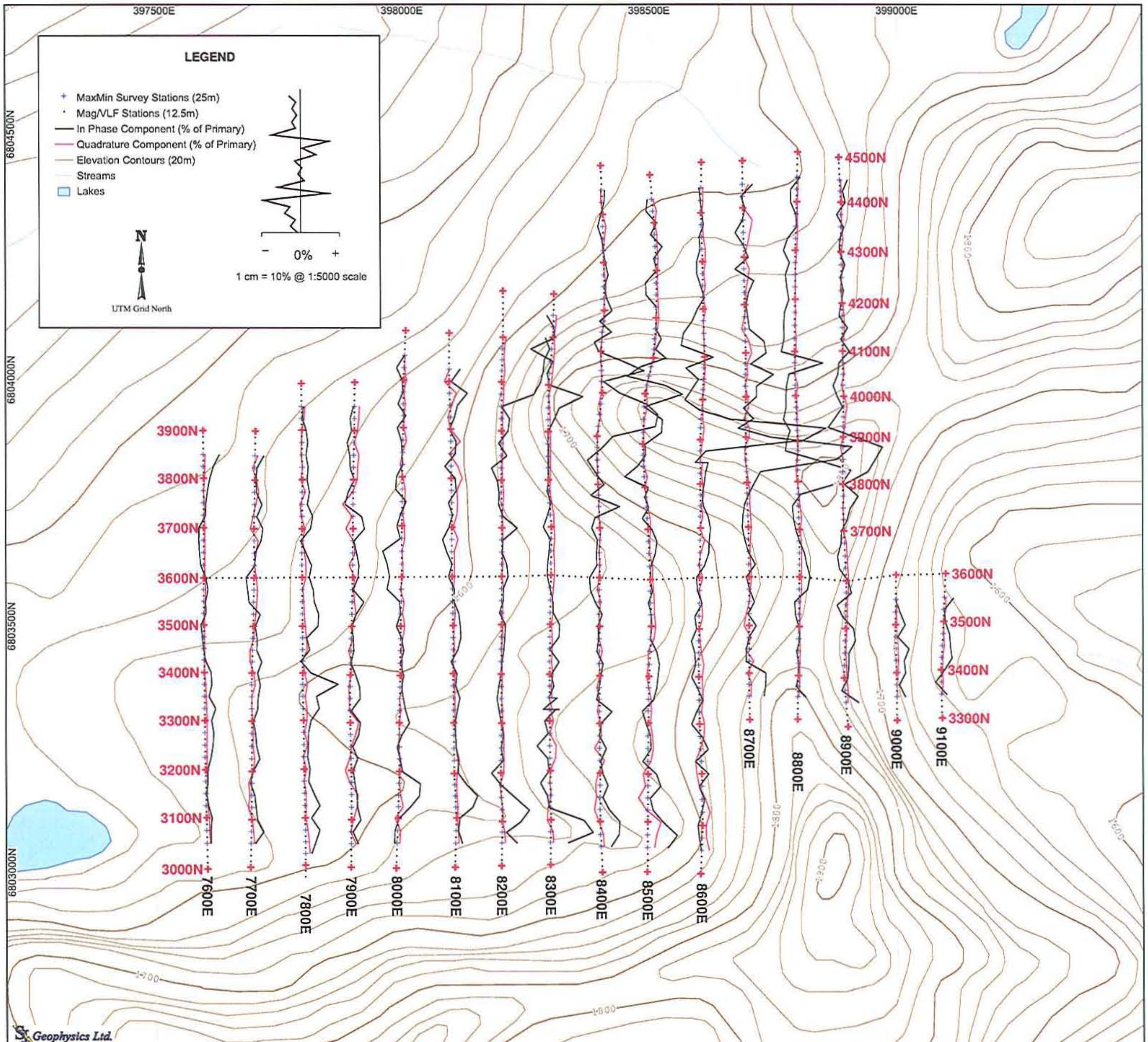
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMa-0

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: 100m

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

Ground MaxMin Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Secondary Magnetic Field (% of Primary)

Frequency: 220 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

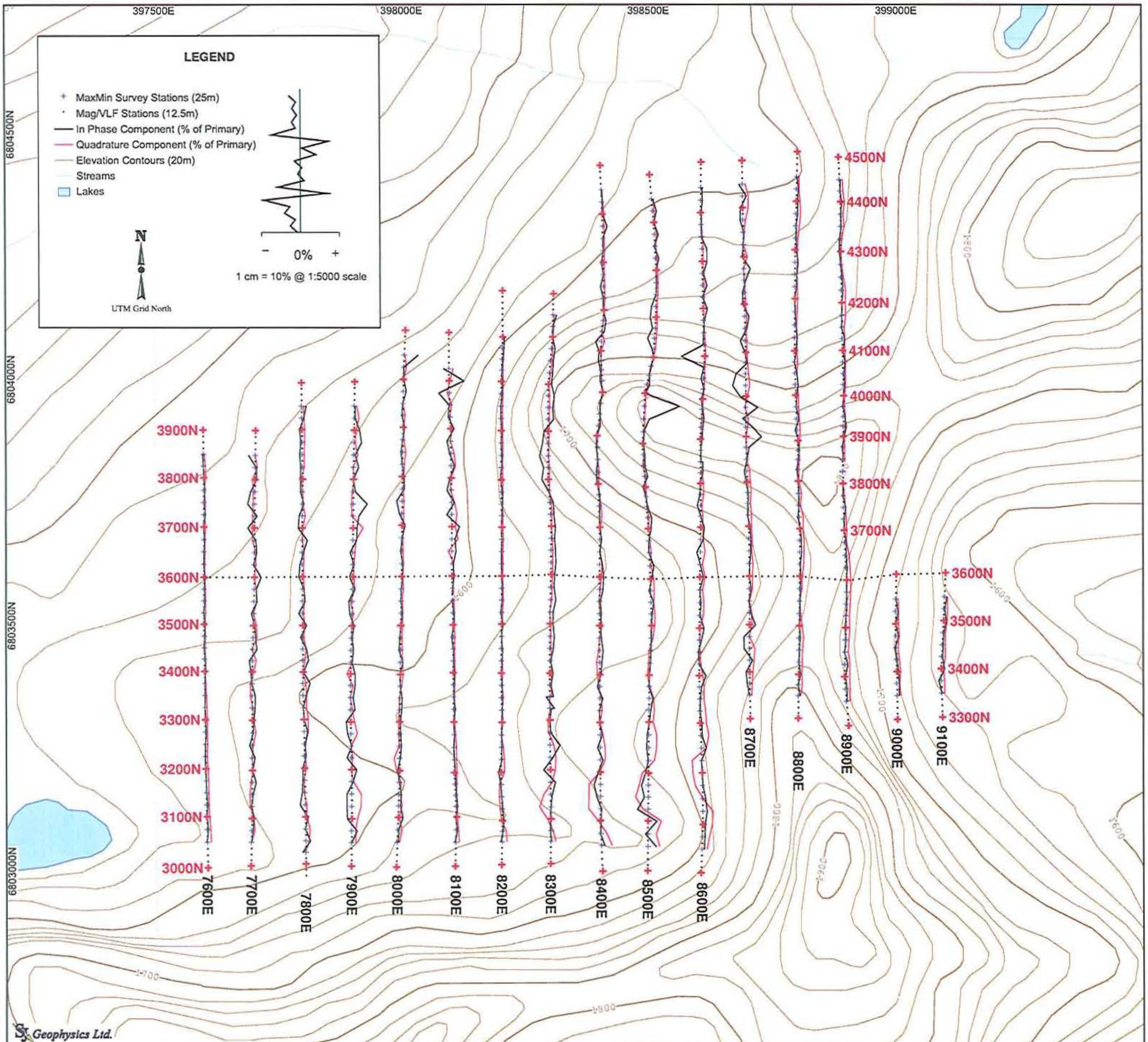
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

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

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

Ground MaxMin Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Secondary Magnetic Field: Reduced to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)

Frequency: 440 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

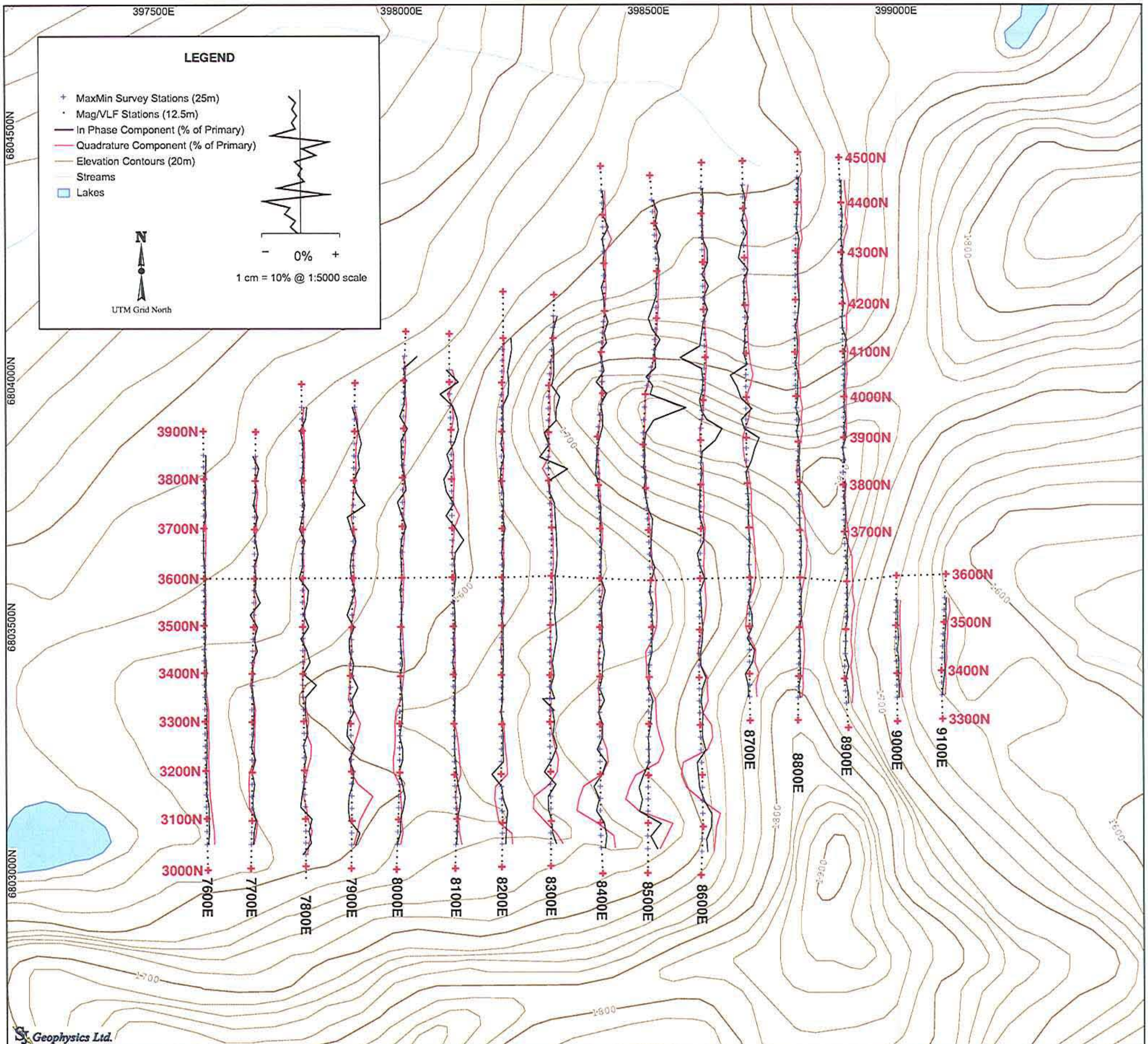
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMa-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: December, 2010

Ground MaxMin Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Secondary Magnetic Field: Reduced to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)

Frequency: 880 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

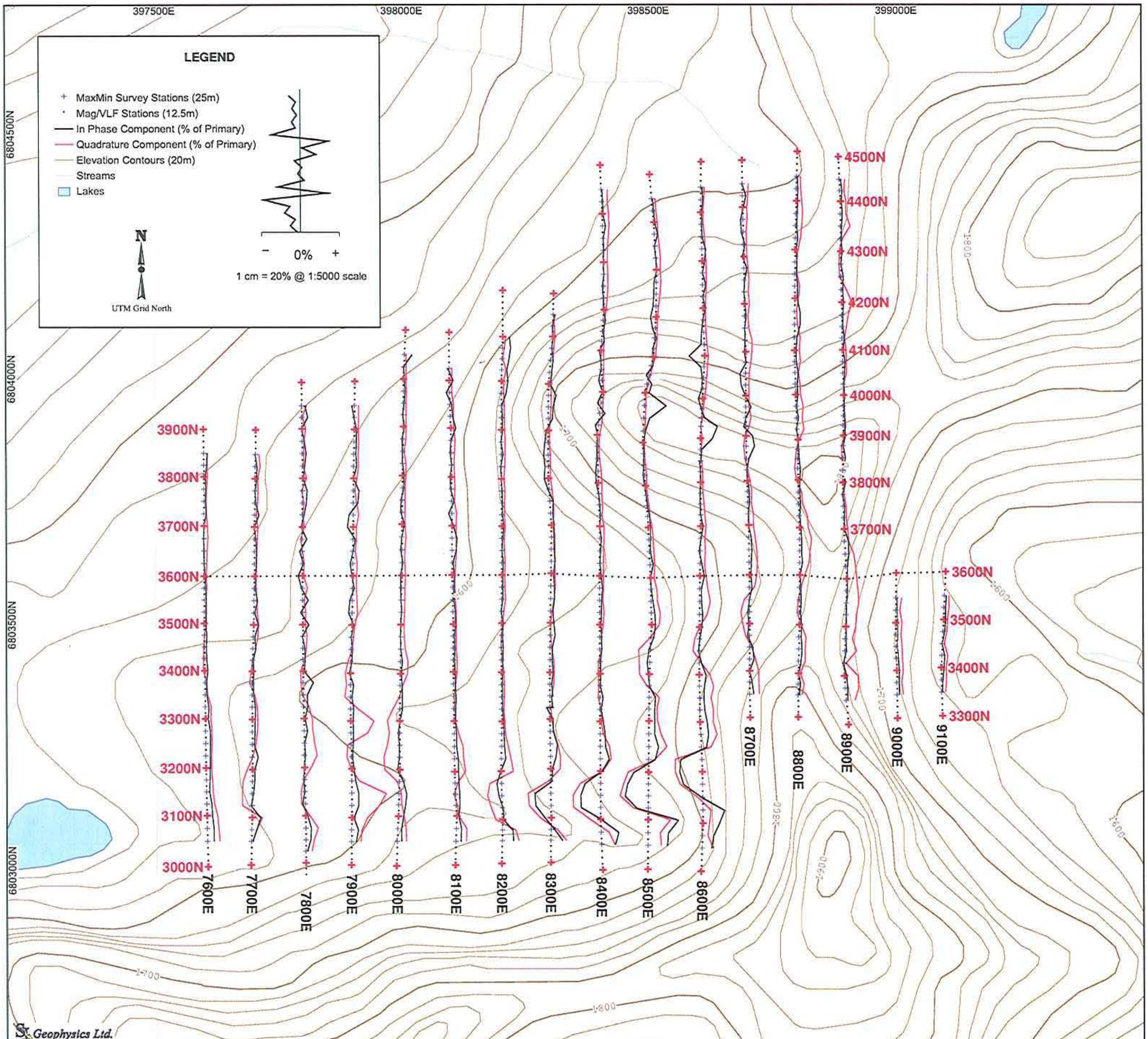
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

Plate MMa-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: 100m

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

Ground MaxMin Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Secondary Magnetic Field: Reduced to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)

Frequency: 3520 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

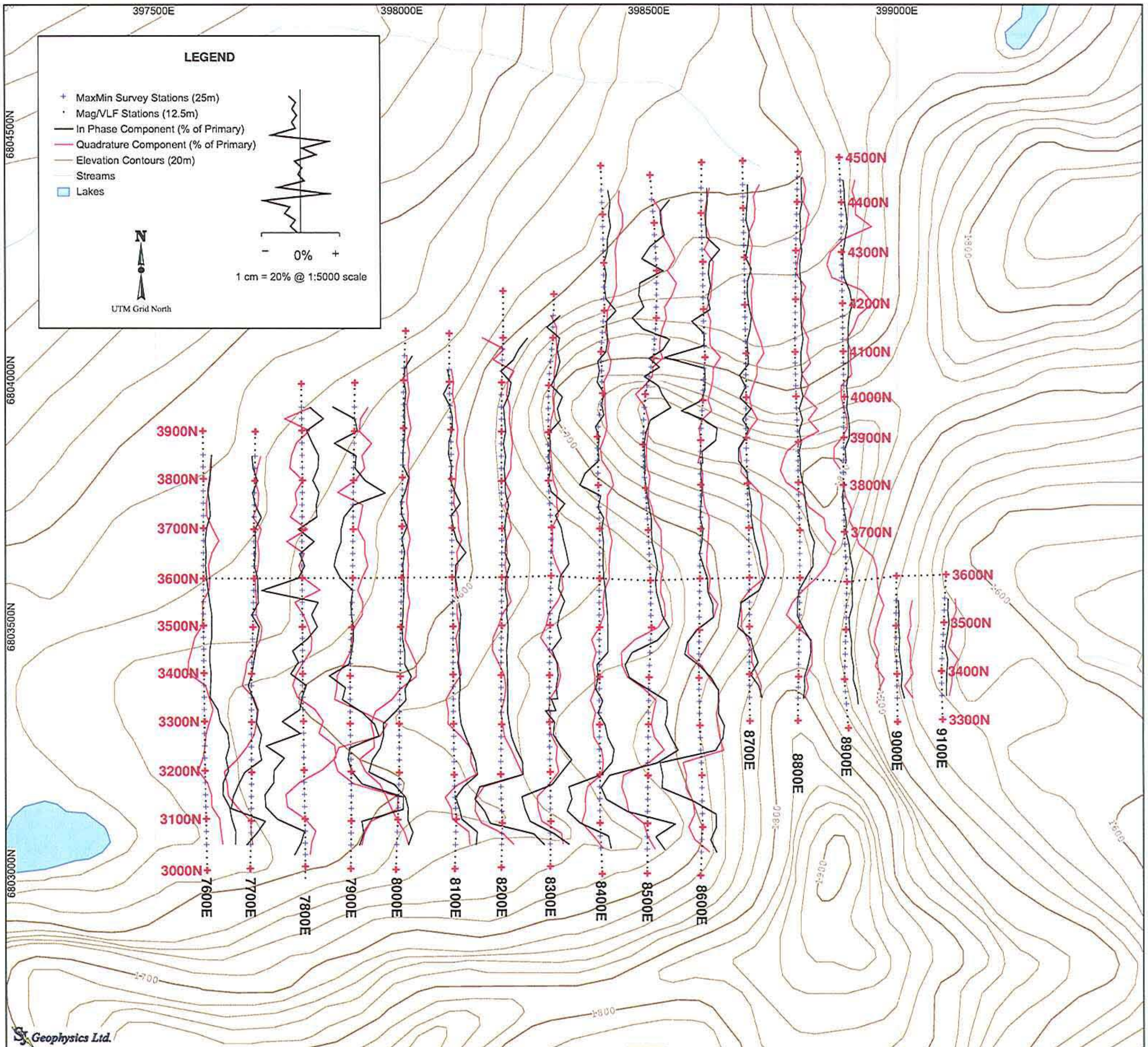
Finlayson Project

Blue Line Grid

Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

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

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

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

Ground MaxMin Survey

Stacked Profile Map

Secondary Magnetic Field: Reduced to 220 Hz Frequency (% of Primary)

Frequency: 14080 Hz

0 100 200 300 400 500
meters

Yukon Zinc Corporation

Finlayson Project

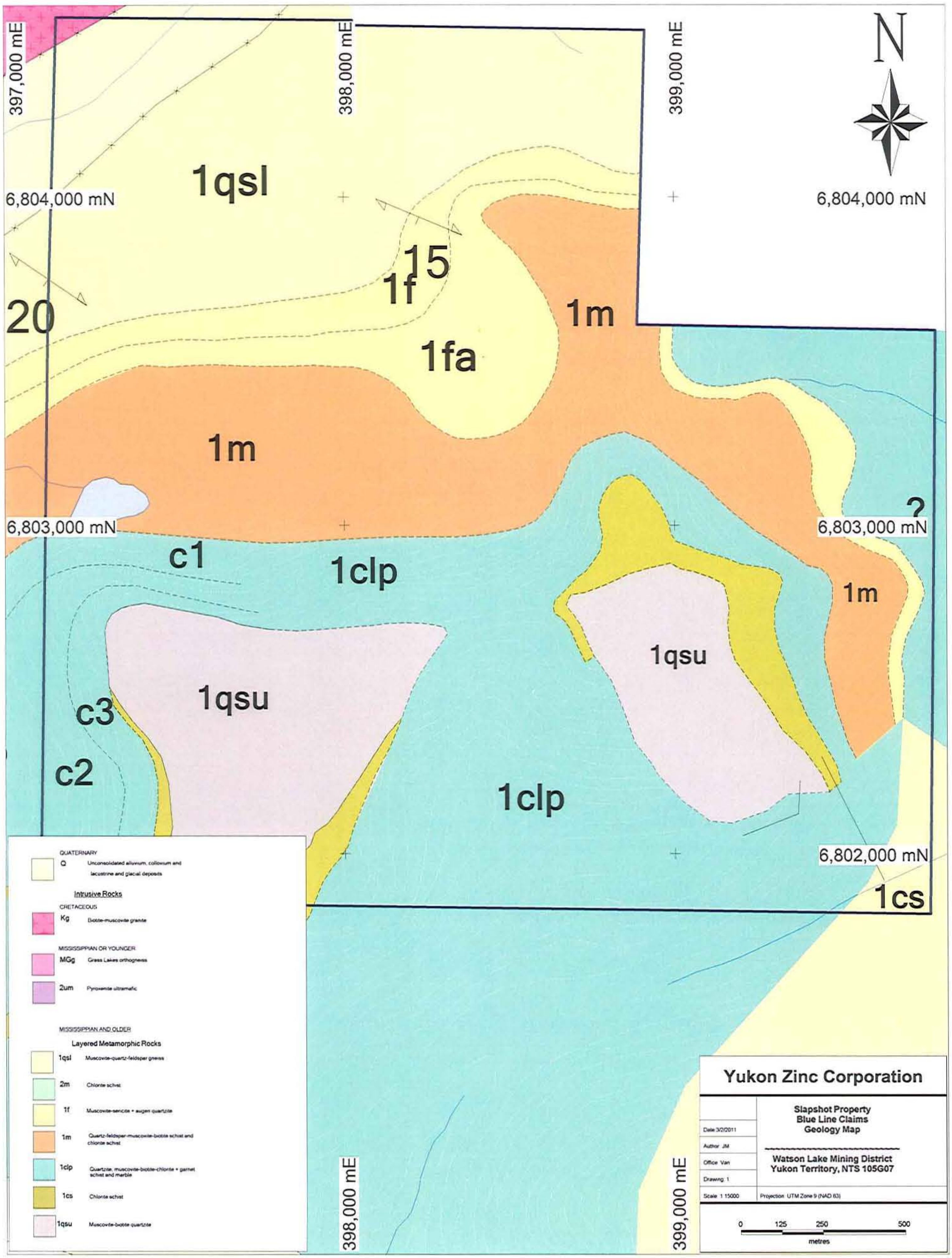
Blue Line Grid

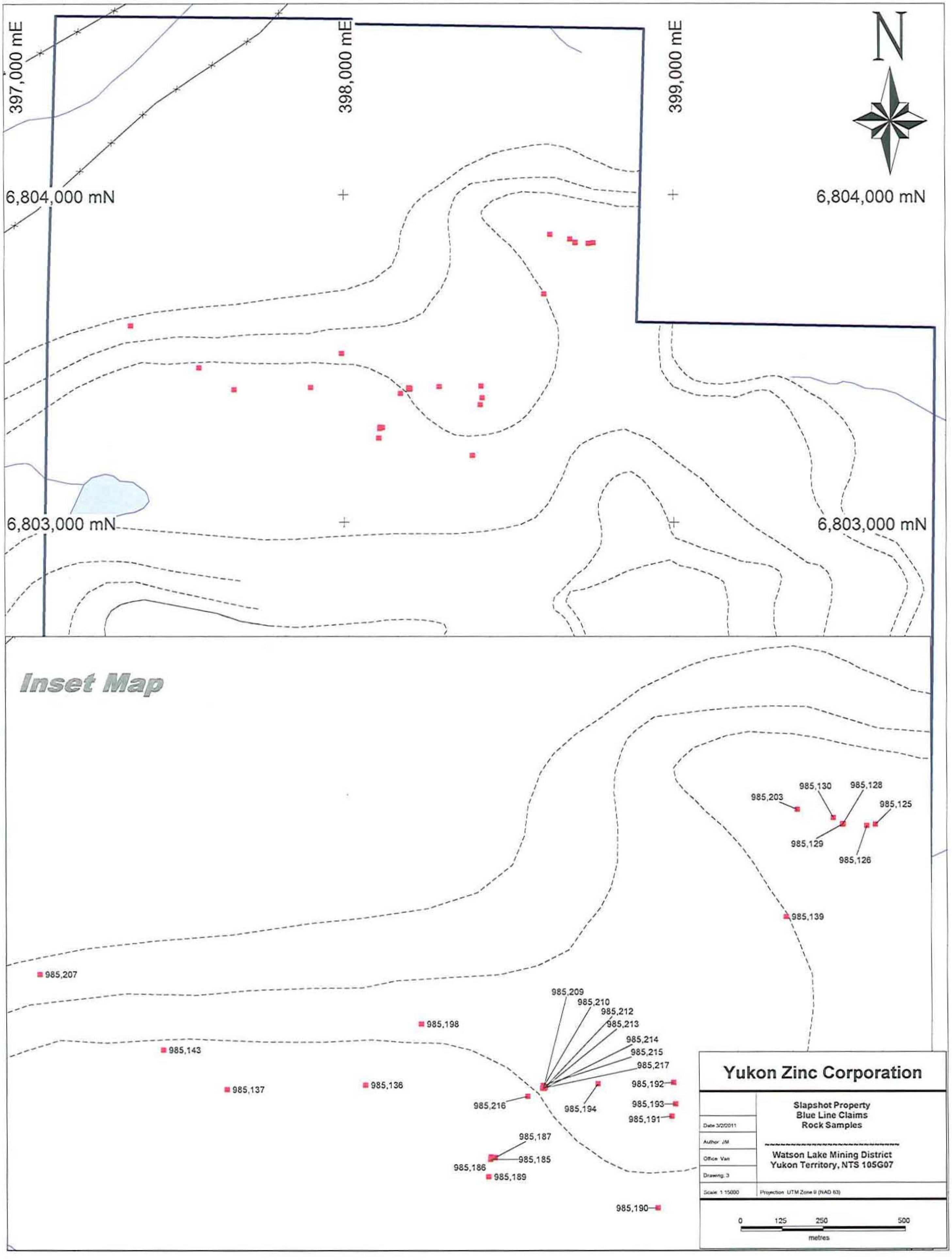
Finlayson Lake, Yukon Territory, Canada

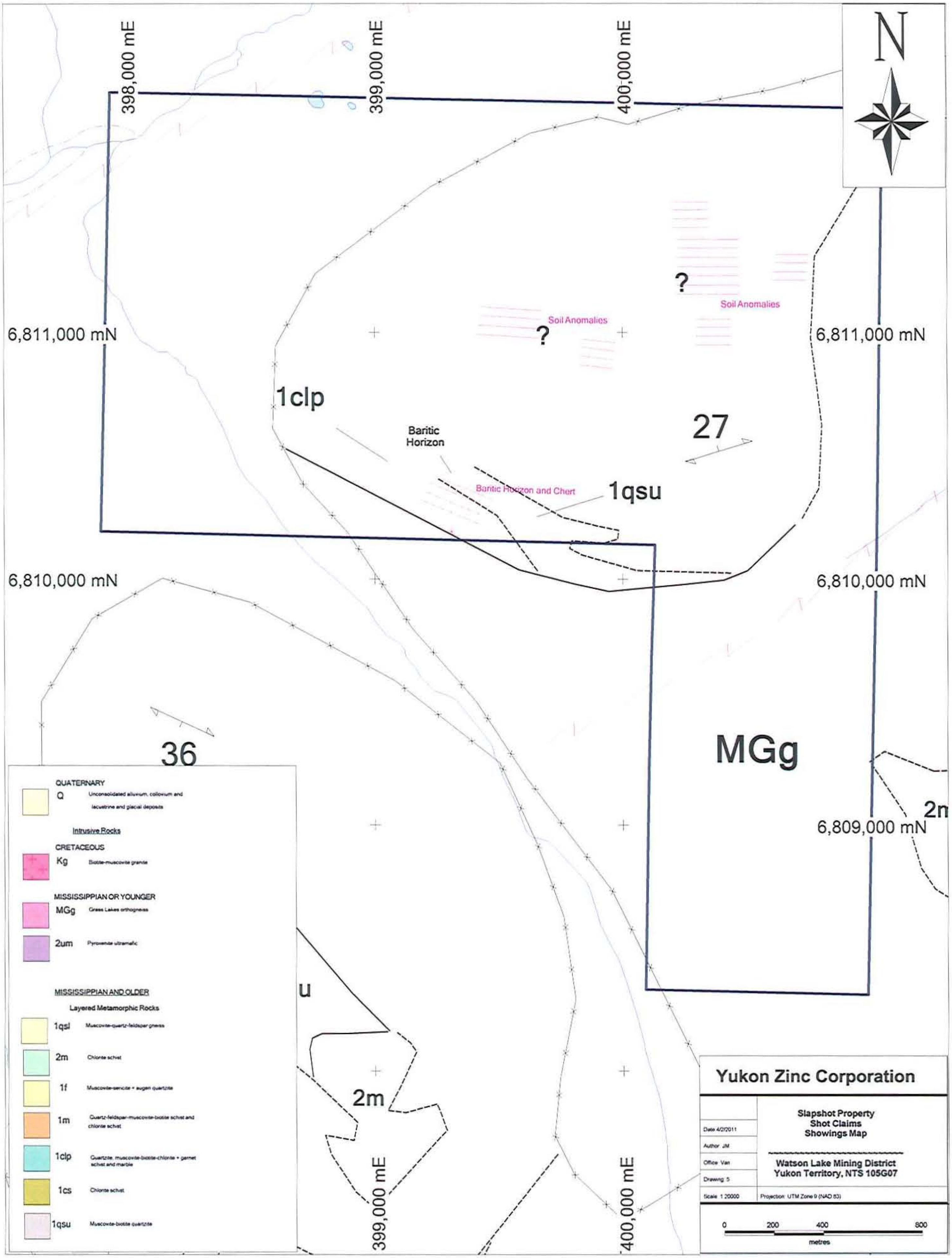
Plate MMa-5

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

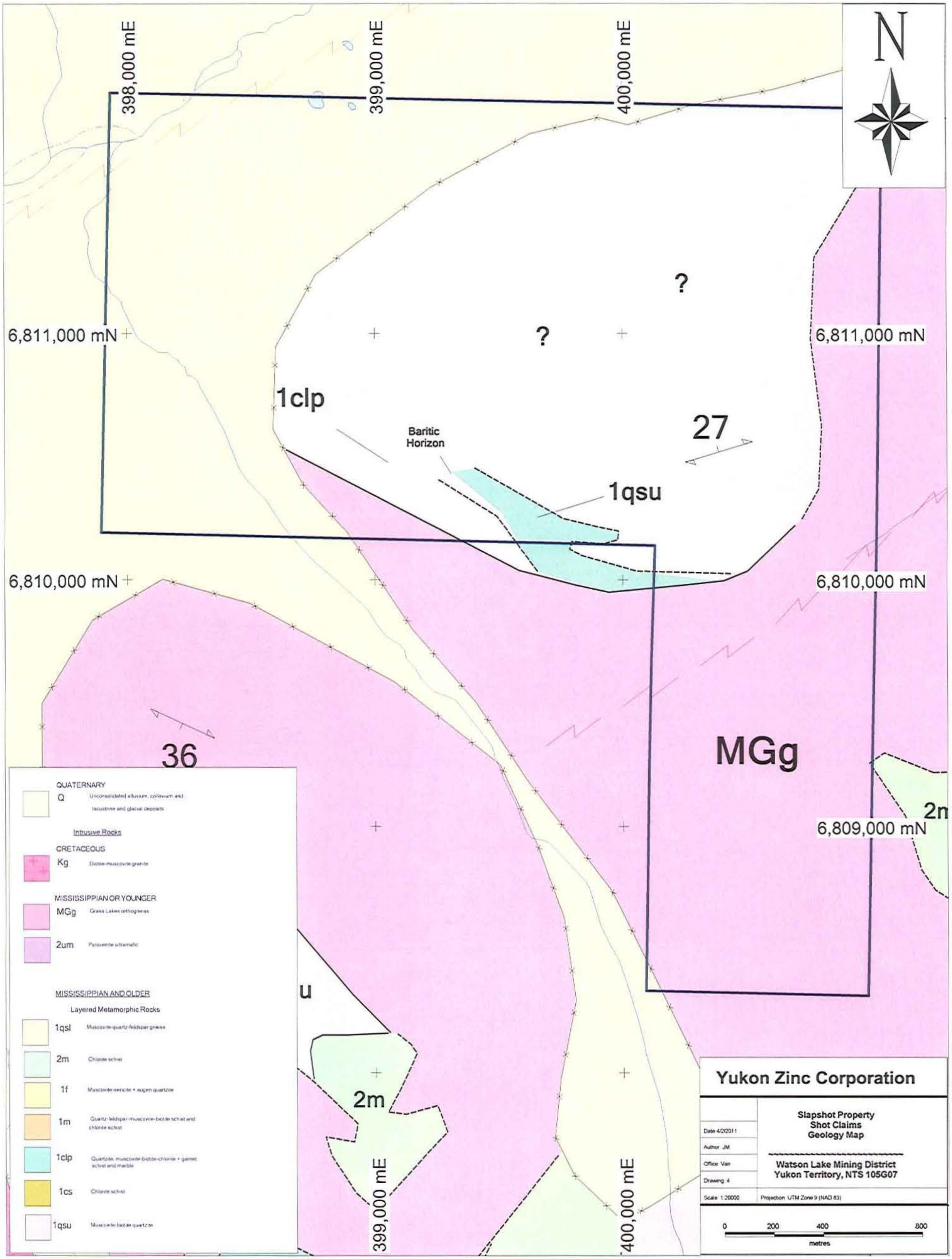
Appendix C


397,000 mE
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
N
6,804,000 mN
6,804,000 mN
1qsl
15
1f
20
1m
1fa
1m
?
6,803,000 mN
6,803,000 mN
c1
1clp
1m
1qsu
c3
1qsu
c2
1clp
6,802,000 mN
1cs
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
QUATERNARY
Q Unconsolidated alluvium, collovium and lacustrine and glacial deposits
Intrusive Rocks
CRETACEOUS
Kg Biotite-muscovite granite
MISSISSIPPIAN OR YOUNGER
MGg Grass Lakes orthogneiss
2um Pyroxenite ultramafic
MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER
Layered Metamorphic Rocks
1qsl Muscovite-quartz-feldspar gneiss
2m Chlorite schist
1f Muscovite-sericite + augen quartzite
1m Quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite schist and chlorite schist
1clp Quartzite, muscovite-biotite-chlorite + garnet schist and marble
1cs Chlorite schist
1qsu Muscovite-biotite quartzite
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Slapshot Property
Blue Line Claims
Geology Map
Date 3/2/2011
Author JM
Office Van
Drawing 1
Scale 1:15000
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, NTS 105G07
Projection UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0 125 250 500
metres

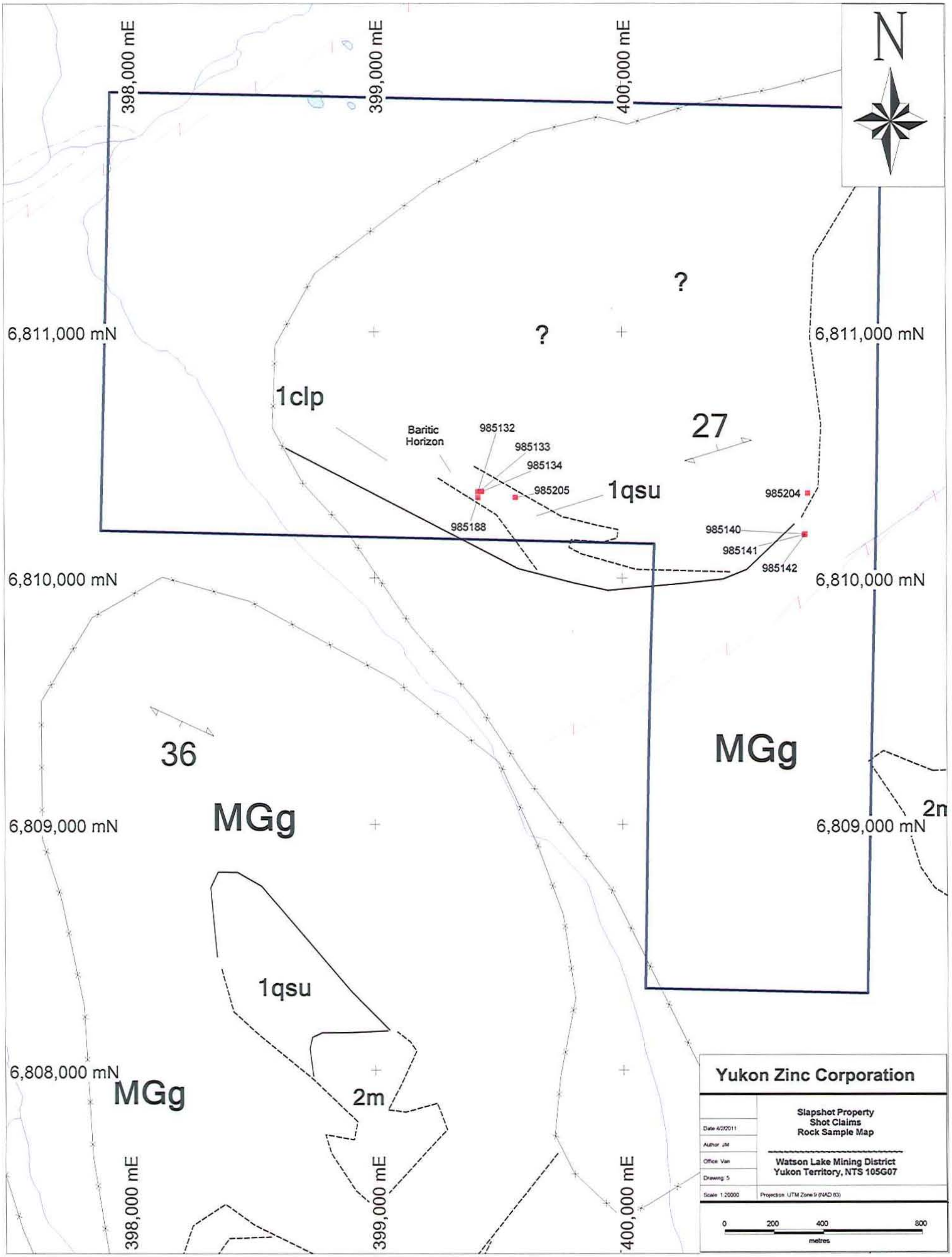

397,000 mE
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
N
6,804,000 mN
6,804,000 mN
6,803,000 mN
6,803,000 mN
Inset Map
985,203
985,130
985,128
985,125
985,129
985,126
985,139
985,207
985,209
985,210
985,212
985,213
985,214
985,215
985,217
985,198
985,143
985,137
985,136
985,192
985,193
985,191
985,216
985,194
985,187
985,185
985,186
985,189
985,190
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Slapshot Property
Blue Line Claims
Rock Samples
Date 3/2/2011
Author JM
Office Van
Drawing 3
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, NTS 105G07
Scale 1:15000
Projection UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
125
250
500
metres



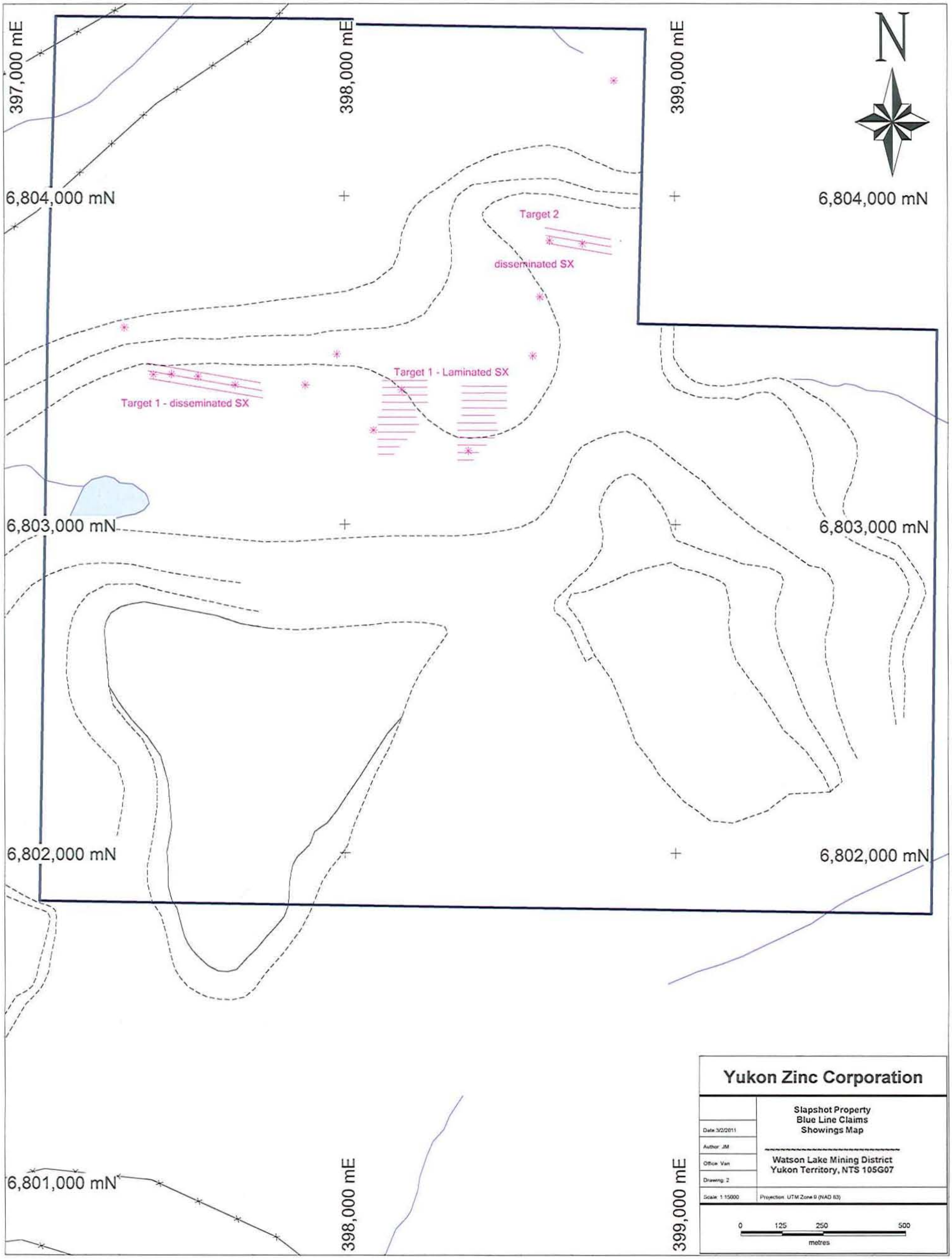
N
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
400,000 mE
6,811,000 mN
6,810,000 mN
6,809,000 mN
Soil Anomalies
Soil Anomalies
?
?
1clp
Baritic Horizon
27
Baritic Horizon and Chert
1qsu
MGg
2m
36
u
2m
QUATERNARY
Q
Unconsolidated alluvium, collovium and lacustrine and glacial deposits
Intrusive Rocks
CRETACEOUS
Kg
Biotite-muscovite granite
MISSISSIPPIAN OR YOUNGER
MGg
Grass Lakes orthogneiss
2um
Pyroxenite ultramafic
MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER
Layered Metamorphic Rocks
1qsl
Muscovite-quartz-feldspar gneiss
2m
Chlorite schist
1f
Muscovite-sericite + augen quartzite
1m
Quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite schist and chlorite schist
1clp
Quartzite, muscovite-biotite-chlorite + garnet schist and marble
1cs
Chlorite schist
1qsu
Muscovite-biotite quartzite
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Slapshot Property
Shot Claims
Showings Map
Date 4/2/2011
Author JM
Office Van
Drawing 5
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, NTS 105G07
Scale 1:20000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
200
400
800
metres



398,000 mE
399,000 mE
400,000 mE
N
6,811,000 mN
6,811,000 mN
?
?
?
1clp
Baritic Horizon
27
1qsu
6,810,000 mN
6,810,000 mN
36
MGg
2m
6,809,000 mN
u
2m
399,000 mE
400,000 mE
QUATERNARY
Q Unconsolidated alluvium, colluvium and lacustrine and glacial deposits
Intrusive Rocks
CRETACEOUS
Kg Biotite-muscovite granite
MISSISSIPPIAN OR YOUNGER
MGg Grass Lakes orthogneiss
2um Pyroxenite ultramafic
MISSISSIPPIAN AND OLDER
Layered Metamorphic Rocks
1qsl Muscovite-quartz-feldspar gneiss
2m Chlorite schist
1f Muscovite-sericite + augen quartzite
1m Quartz-feldspar-muscovite-biotite schist and chlorite schist
1clp Quartzite, muscovite-biotite-chlorite + garnet schist and marble
1cs Chlorite schist
1qsu Muscovite-biotite quartzite
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Slapshot Property
Shot Claims
Geology Map
Date 4/2/2011
Author JM
Office Van
Drawing 4
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, NTS 105G07
Scale 1:20000
Projection UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0 200 400 800
metres



N
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
400,000 mE
6,811,000 mN
6,810,000 mN
6,809,000 mN
6,808,000 mN
?
?
1clp
27
Baritic
Horizon
985132
985133
985134
985205
1qsu
985204
985188
985140
985141
985142
36
MGg
MGg
MGg
2m
1qsu
2m
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Slapshot Property
Shot Claims
Rock Sample Map
Date 4/2/2011
Author JM
Office Van
Drawing 5
Scale 1:20000
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, NTS 105G07
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
200
400
800
metres


N
397,000 mE
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
6,804,000 mN
6,804,000 mN
Target 2
disseminated SX
Target 1 - Laminated SX
Target 1 - disseminated SX
6,803,000 mN
6,803,000 mN
6,802,000 mN
6,802,000 mN
6,801,000 mN
398,000 mE
399,000 mE
Yukon Zinc Corporation
Slapshot Property
Blue Line Claims
Showings Map
Date 3/2/2011
Author: JM
Office: Van
Drawing: 2
Watson Lake Mining District
Yukon Territory, NTS 105G07
Scale: 1:15000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)
0
125
250
500
metres