

LOGAN PROPERTY

Yukon Zinc Corp.

Chief Operating Officer: Raymond Mah

Corporate headquarters

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Stock symbol: none; private company

PROJECT STATUS

Inactive

Location

110 km west northwest of Watson Lake

Ownership

60% Yukon Zinc Corp.

40% Almaden Minerals Ltd.

Commodities

Zinc, silver

Ore type

Sulphide

Mineral resource* (Main Zone)

Inferred resource: 13.08 million tonnes grading
5.1% Zn and 23.7 g/t Ag

*NI 43-101-compliant report by Hatch Associates
Ltd., March, 2004



HISTORY

The Logan claims were staked in July of 1979 by Regional Resources Ltd. which explored with mapping, geochemistry and geophysics. The property was initially staked to cover a kill zone associated with a transported gossan which returned high zinc-silver-tin-copper values. Mineralization was first uncovered by trenching above the kill zone. Geochemical surveys were carried out in 1980, and mapping and hand trenching were carried out in 1982. In 1984, Regional entered into a joint venture with Getty Canadian Minerals Ltd. which carried out mapping, geochemistry, IP and magnetic surveys and trenching followed by additional staking, line-cutting and geophysics in 1985. Regional's interest was transferred in May, 1986 to Fairfield Minerals Ltd. and the property was expanded again. Work completed in 1986 included geological mapping and 15 diamond drill holes (1898 m). In 1987, an airstrip was constructed, additional staking was completed and 44 drill holes (7770 m) and numerous trenches

were completed. In 1988, additional geochemical and IP geophysical surveys, excavator trenches and 44 drill holes (6771 m) were completed. A total of \$4.5 million was spent on exploration during the mid 1980s. In May, 1990, Total Energold Corporation acquired Getty's interest and exercised an option to increase its interest in the property to 60%. In February, 2002, Fairfield Minerals and Almaden Resources Ltd. amalgamated to form Almaden Minerals Ltd.

In April, 2003, Expatriate Resources Ltd. acquired Total Energold's 60% interest in the Logan property.

Expatriate announced plans to evaluate the joint development of the Logan deposit, with its Wolverine deposit located approximately 170 road-km to the north.

In November, 2004, Expatriate announced a reorganization plan whereby the company's exploration projects not located in Yukon's Finlayson district would be transferred to a new exploration company.

In December, 2004, following the closing of the transaction, Expatriate changed its name to Yukon Zinc Corp. In 2005 and 2006, Yukon Zinc conducted minor exploration work on the property, including an airborne gravity survey.

On July 2, 2008, Yukon Zinc Corporation was purchased and taken private by Jinduicheng Molybdenum Group Ltd. and Northwest Nonferrous International Investment Company Limited.

GEOLOGY

Zinc and silver occur in a tabular, fault-bounded body, 1100 m long and 50 to 140 m wide within an 8-km-long fault zone. The fault zone trends northeast and cuts graphic granite and pegmatitic phases of the mid-Cretaceous Marker Lake batholith. The main zone contains an inferred resource of 13.08 million tonnes grading 5.1% Zn and 23.7 g/t Ag. The deposit is still open to depth and has excellent potential for additional resources. Metallurgical tests have shown that 93 to 95%

of the zinc and 85% of the silver could be recovered in a 50 to 54% zinc concentrate.

Sulphide minerals include sphalerite (80%), pyrite (12%), arsenopyrite (5%), chalcopyrite (2%), silver-bearing lead sulphosalts (<1%), cassiterite (<1%) and rare pyrrhotite, covellite, galena, chalcocite, tetrahedrite, stannite, jamesonite, kobellite and native copper.

Mineralization is concentrated in multiple-phase quartz and quartz-ankerite veins, breccia bodies, stockworks and silicified zones which cut bodies of highly altered granodiorite and latite and andesite dykes. Sericite, biotite and silica are the predominant alteration minerals. Drilling has demonstrated the existence of a high-grade core, which averages 14.4% Zn and 26 g/t Ag. The higher grade mineralization consists of sulphide minerals brecciated and remobilized by the late-stage formation of a diatreme breccia pipe in the centre of the deposit.