ZINCO MINING CORPORATION (TSXV - ZIM)
205 – 16055 Fraser Highway
Surrey, B.C. V4N 0G2
Telephone (604) 507-2181 Fax: (604) 507-2187

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FINAL RESULTS FOR THE 2008 DRILL PROGRAM, CUALE VMS CAMP, JALISCO, MEXICO

Zinco Mining Corporation ("Zinco") reports that it has received and interpreted the remaining analytical results for all 33 reverse circulation drill holes on the Company's 100% owned mining licenses in the Cuale VMS camp near Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco Mexico. Results for Holes ZIM1 to ZIM10 from the San Juan prospect were released in September of 2008 (NR 2008.08). The remaining holes are from Jesus Maria-Patrocinio and Naricero. A complete list of significant intercepts is tabulated at the end of this News Release.

Overall highlights from the 2008 drilling campaign are **202.98 meters of 92 g/t silver, 0.93% lead and 0.43%** zinc from Hole ZIM9 in the San Juan prospect and **16.32 meters of 9.58% zinc, 2.59% lead, 0.39% copper, 21.5 g/t silver and 0.11 g/t gold** from Hole ZIM30 in the newly discovered Caracol Horizon, located under the previously mined Jesus Maria-Patrocinio VMS horizon.

Other results from the Caracol Horizon include 4.39% zinc, 1.67% lead, 0.12% copper and 4.7 g/t silver across 16.32 meters from Hole ZIM19 and 5.03% zinc, 0.06% lead, 0.19% copper and 5.6 g/t silver across 16.32 meters from Hole ZIM16. A three point solution solved on the top of these intercepts yields a calculated orientation of 054º/28º SE, which is within the range of bedding orientations calculated on the top of an argillite marker bed. The implication is that the Caracol Horizon is stratiform, and has dimensions of at least 200 meters along strike, 50 meters down-dip and 16 meters wide between these three drill holes. At the camp scale, the Caracol Horizon correlates to the Naricero Horizon which was mined in the mid-1980's, and occurs 1.4 kilometers southwest of the Jesus Maria pit on the west side of the Corazon canyon.

One important conclusion of the analysis is that geochemical work completed by ACME, done using a hot 4-acid digestion, yielded reasonably quantitative measurements of K, Na, Ca, Mg, Ti, Zr and Fe that were used to map mass changes related to hydrothermal alteration using the single-precursor method of MacLean and Barrett (1993). Calculated results were cross-checked by microscopic examination of the mineralogy of the drill cuttings. In the Zinco drill holes, major elements added to the hydrothermal system are Mg, K and Fe as well as Si, whereas Na and Ca have been largely removed. Mg is added to the system as chlorite or talc, feldspar is sericitized by exchanging Na for K, and Fe is added in sulfide and possibly in chlorite.

The strongest alteration occurs in San Juan and Jesus Maria deposits. Specifically, the sericite-talc core of San Juan has mass changes of up to 9.1 g per100 g for potassium and 4.8 g/100 g for magnesium across

123.4 meters (ZIM9). The Caracol horizon is strongly sericitized with values of up to 8.3 g/100 grams for potassium across 16.32 meters. At Naricero, the strongest result was 1.5 g per100 g for potassium and 3.8 g/100 g for magnesium across 1.02 meters. In all three areas, (mostly) uneconomic chlorite-sericite alteration occurs in the footwall below or peripheral to the massive sulfides.

At Naricero, Zinco did not intercept the ore horizons as expected in Hole ZIM28 as they were mined out iin the area drilled. However, from 73 historic intercepts, the average grade of the Naricero ore was 298.4 g/t Ag, 0.58 g/t Au, 4.1% Zn, 1.6% Pb and 0.11% Cu across an average width of 3.5 meters.

Recommended follow-up work in the Cuale District includes 8675 meters of additional drilling in 40 diamond core holes to explore and upgrade the Caracol and San Juan discoveries to NI43-101 compliant resource estimates in 2009, as well as to explore the gold and base metal potential of the newly defined Grandeza Horizon (New Release NR 2008.8).

*Potentially economic RC drill hole intercepts from the 2008 Cuale drilling campaign. Zones marked with * are mined out. Intercepts from Hole ZIM1 to ZIM10 were published in News Release 2008.08*

HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INT (m)	TARGET	ALTERATION.	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag g/t
ZIM1	32.64	46.92	14.28	San Juan	Sericite-Talc	7	32	8885	29132	127
ZIM2	70.38	74.46	4.08	San Juan	Sericite	10	14	11978	2600	130
ZIM3*	20.4	23.46	3.06	San Juan	MINE					
ZIM3	23.46	52.02	28.56	San Juan	Sericite	25	211	2363	522	86
ZIM3	52.02	134.64	86.62	San Juan	Sericite-Talc	61	176	8315	16946	44
ZIM4	51	57.12	6.12	San Juan	Sericite-Talc	10	8	5619	26826	69
ZIM4	73.44	127.5	54.06	San Juan	Sericite-Talc	18	169	3449	13763	7
ZIM5	0	26.52	26.52	San Juan	Sericite	63	138	1871	3410	70
ZIM9	0	49.98	49.98	San Juan	Sericite	23	108	2216	1301	123
ZIM9	49.98	79.56	29.58	San Juan	Sericite-Talc	44	125	13897	27831	322
ZIM9	79.56	202.98	123.42	San Juan	Sericite-Talc	76	63	2839	8159	24
ZIM10	51	54.06	3.06	San Juan	Sericite	27	21	50	167	65
ZIM10	92.82	95.88	3.06	San Juan	Sericite	4	14	59	164	82
ZIM15	40.8	41.82	1.02	Patrocinio	Sericite	66	2681	42624	73427	13
ZIM16	70.38	71.4	1.02	Jesus Maria	Sericite	110	1133	15827	94047	25
ZIM16	108.12	124.44	16.32	Jesus Maria	Sericite	65	1901	589	50294	6

ZIM16	132.6	144.84	12.24	Jesus Maria	Sericite	40	78	77	48719	1
ZIM19	51	67.32	16.32	Jesus Maria	Sericite	10	1150	16710	43909	5
ZIM23	75.48	77.52	2.04	Jesus Maria	Sericite-Chlorite	8	1253	1032	38234	2
ZIM28	82.62	83.64	1.02	Naricero	Sericite-Talc	317	462	7373	53432	130
ZIM28*	84.66	89.76	5.10	Naricero	MINE					
ZIM28*	124.44	131.58	7.14	Naricero	MINE					
ZIM30	79.56	95.88	16.32	Jesus Maria	Sericite	112	3910	25944	95761	21
ZIM30	57.12	79.56	22.44	Jesus Maria	Sericite	42	946	6455	22692	10
ZIM33	143.82	144.84	1.02	Jesus Maria	Sericite	1562	1055	7376	16736	292

Qualified Person/Analytical Procedures

Information contained in this announcement has been reviewed by Michelle Robinson (MASc., P.Eng), Director of Zinco Mining Corporation. Ms. Robinson has 16 years experience in base metals exploration and geochemistry and is the Qualified Person in charge of Zinco's exploration programs.

Reverse circulation drill cuttings were collected at 1.02 meter intervals, and a 1 to 2 kilogram split was prepared using either dry or wet splitting methods at the drill site. Blind standard and blank sample pulps were inserted into the sample stream for analytical control. The splits for assay were securely packaged and sent via Transportes Castores to ACME Analytical Laboratories Mexico S.A. de C.V. in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico for sample preparation. Back-up samples were X-rayed using a handheld Niton XRF analyzer then stored on-site. At ACME's preparation lab, the samples were crushed and pulverized to 200 mesh, and prepared pulps were couriered via DHL Express to ACME Analytical Laboratories Ltd. at 1020 Cordova St. East, Vancouver, B.C. V6A 4A3, Canada. Thirty gram splits were assayed for gold using fire assay fusion Au by ICP-ES. Base metals, silver and other trace and major elements were analyzed using 0.5 grams of pulp in a 4 acid digestion and combined ICP-ES and ICP-MS methods.

Further detailed information about the Jalisco VMS project and the Cuale camp can be reviewed on Zinco's website www.zincomining.com

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD,

Christopher Graf P.Eng.,

PRESIDENT & CEO

Certain information regarding the company including management's assessment of future plans and operations, may constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities laws and necessarily involve risks associated with mining exploration and development, volatility of prices, currency fluctuations, imprecision of resource estimates, environmental and permitting risks, access to labour and services, competition from other companies and

ability to access sufficient capital. As a consequence, actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements

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