

MR. JASON HEYWOOD

EXPLORATION REPORT
ON CLAIMS JULIA1-
JULIA3 AND
FRASER+FRASER2

2004 ASSESSMENT ACTIVITIES
ATLIN MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

Progress Report by D.T. Sneddon, P.Geo.

March, 2005
CALGARY, ALBERTA



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2004 ASSESSMENT REPORT

BEDROCK CLAIMS

JULIA1 - JULIA3 AND FRASER1 + FRASER2

DISCLAIMER

The writer has acted as a technical advisor to Mr. Jason Heywood of Prince Rupert, British Columbia. The writer has collected all the data reported and personally supervised Mr. Heywood, who conducted the fieldwork.

The writer has also utilized published geological reports, technical data, maps, and assay data publicly available on MINFILE and elsewhere as identified in the text.

The author believes that reports and interpretations herein meet with the CIM and other widely accepted exploration practices within the mineral development industry.

Mr. Heywood and the Government of British Columbia have supplied information relevant to property ownership and entitlement to the writer. The writer has not concluded a due diligence review of mineral title and ownership of the subject claims.

2004 OBJECTIVES AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The 2004 fieldwork was a reconnaissance of bedrock formations on claims JULIA1, JULIA2 and JULIA3 and claims FRASER1 + FRASER 2 for possible mineralization.

INTRODUCTION

Sack and Mihalynuk (2004) and Sneddon (2003), working independently, concluded that the source for the placer gold in the O'Donnell River basin is near the river, but up slope from it. Sack

and Mihalyuk (2004) determined that the Feather Creek deposit was derived from a lode not far from the trenches described by Sneddon (2002) and Sneddon (2003a and 2003b), and associated with a tin-rich granite body, likely the Surprise Lake Batholith. Sack and Mihalyuk (2004) also reported cassiterite attached to hackly gold nuggets that were only slightly weathered, suggesting a short transport distance.

Sneddon (2003a) also demonstrated short gold nugget transport distances through computation and mapping of transport indices (chemical index of alteration, CIA as defined by Nesbitt (2003)) and grain erosion assessment along the main stem of O'Donnell River. The CIA is a measure of the conversion of feldspar to clay. Values of the CIA less than 50 indicate little weathering, whereas clay dominates when the CIA is 75 or greater. Therefore, angular gold grains in a low CIA rock matrix indicate short transport of the material. There are three such locations known to be in the O'Donnell River basin: in the Sheep Creek headwaters, the Providence Creek/O'Donnell mainstem confluence and the Feather Creek/O'Donnell mainstem confluence. Sneddon (2003a, 2003b) also reported the presence of tin in matrix materials also carrying gold.

The Surprise Lake Batholith forms the northern margin to the O'Donnell River basin, and one small granitic stock is entirely within the Carvill Creek sub basin. A group of volcanic rocks was located but not mapped in the headwaters of Sheep Creek, as was a mineralized black argillite flanking upper O'Donnell River at the confluence of Sheep and Carvill Creeks. A single sample of the argillite assayed at 40 ppb Au, 2 ppm Ag, 136 ppm Cr, 63 ppm Cu and 50 ppm Mo, 26 ppm Th, 21 ppm As and 7.22% iron. The metallic sulphides are visible in hand specimen as nodules and veins.

Beginning January 25, 2004 Jason Heywood staked Julia1, Julia2 and Julia3 using helicopter support from Atlin. While on site, he sampled water and sediment from above and below the confluence of 3rd order streams draining the areas covered by magnetic anomalies in the Providence Creek (Julia 2 and Julia 3) watershed and the Feather Creek (Julia1) watershed. Map 1 shows the location of the claims.

WORK PERFORMED

1. Air photo analysis of the site was performed to identify suitable surface waters for sediment analysis. Samples were obtained during the staking operations.
2. The 1:50 000 Aeromagnetic map (Dumont et al, 2003; Figure 1) and 1:250 000 scale geological map (Aitken, 1959; Figure 2) of the area was examined for potential anomalies in the subject claims (Figure 3).
3. An extensive literature analysis was performed and information was collected through interviews with British Columbia Geological Survey personnel in Victoria.
4. Laboratory results were obtained (Appendix 1) from water and sediment samples and a large nugget recovered by a prospector from the headwaters of Providence Creek.

RESULTS

AIRPHOTO ANALYSIS

Apart from the 1948 NTS mapping series, there were no other air photo series available to the writer. Three pairs of photos covered the study area adequately, these being National Air photo Library photos numbers A11382-365 and 366; A11379-336 and 337; and A11390-402 and 403. Figure 1 is part of A11382-366, with surficial geology interpreted. The three claims are located on the extreme left hand (west) side of the photo. Four sampling sites were identified and marked on a field map in advance of the January field operations conducted by Jason Heywood (Map 1).

AEROMAGNETICS

Four magnetic anomalies appear on the Total Field Map produced by the Geological Survey of Canada (Dumont et al, 2001; a portion of which is shown as Map 2). Anomaly #1 is a volcanoclastic deposit described by this writer as the Sheep Creek Volcanics (Sneddon, 2003). The sampling sites referred to above were selected in part from the total field data.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sneddon (2003a and 2003b) and by Sack et al (2004) described Publications prior to January 2004 in some detail.

The bedrock surface is reported to be highly irregular, with relief in the order of 6 metres in the study area. Bedrock ridges and knolls poke through the overburden, providing much of the outcrop in the area, apart from the mountainsides.

Bedrock underlying the Upper O'Donnell area is Cache Creek Group greenschist grade metamorphic rocks, mostly pelites (both argillites and quartzites), locally containing chert and marble; metagreywackes and some mafic igneous rocks. At the North end of the property there is a volcanic zone that exhibits contact metamorphic characteristics. Locally, the volcanics are megabreccias with metamorphosed limestone xenoliths. The regional metamorphic units appear to be Aitken's (1959) map unit 6 and Monger's (1975) Kedahda Formation. Aitken did not report any volcanic rocks in the headwaters of O'Donnell River. The writer has been unable to find any other reference to these volcanics and for the purposes of this report these rocks will be referred to as the O'Donnell Volcanics. The Surprise Lake Batholith is exposed on the north end of the property, together with a small granite body within the Carvel Creek subwatershed. The batholithic facies is primarily high tin content granite, with some alaskite. A mafic body appears to the northeast (Map 3).

Pleistocene and Recent volcanism have produced cinder cones, lava flows and ejecta deposits in the vicinity. None of these Cenozoic features have been seen in the Upper O'Donnell, although an exposed quartz stockwork has been mapped in the bed of O'Donnell River near its confluence with Sheep Creek (Sneddon, 2003b) that cuts Palaeozoic formations.

A circular, stepped feature associated with a magnetic high (Dumont et al, 2001) was observed on air photos above Sheep Creek. Ground investigation on July 7 2003 and a trenching operation

following staking the ground for Dale Halstead exposed lava flows, a megabreccia containing limestone xenoliths from formations that do not outcrop locally and tephra that suggest the feature is the surface expression of volcanic activity. This feature does not appear to have been previously reported.

Sack et al (2004) found that all gold within the Feather Creek drainage was associated with granitoid rocks and contained Sn. Elsewhere in the Atlin gold camp, the largest proportion of placer gold was also associated with the granite batholiths, particularly with the tin-rich Surprise Lake batholith.

SAMPLE ACQUISITION AND ANALYSIS

Tables 1 and 2 are the laboratory results and Table 3 shows the information derived from those results. All water analysis results are below detection except for Al, Ba, Ca, Co, Mg, Si, Na, Sr and Zn (Site P). All values are within the normal range for waters (Todd, 1970) and six of the nine parameters above detection correlate with enrichments in the gold nugget sample (Al, Ba, Ca, Na, Sr, and Zn).

Table 3: Comparison of Nugget vs Surface and Groundwater Ionic Composition

<i>Sample/Element</i>	<i>Al</i>	<i>Ba</i>	<i>Ca</i>	<i>Na</i>	<i>Sr</i>	<i>Zn</i>
Gold Nugget	815	33	129	1196	2	12
F	0.05	0.027	24.67	1.7	0.053	<0.005
F1	0.09	0.023	29.64	1.7	0.05	<0.005
P	<0.05	0.037	9.88	2.7	0.044	0.009
P1	<0.05	0.079	12.48	2	0.049	<0.005
Spring	0.13	0.033	48.37	3.6	0.13	<0.005

Direct comparison between the constituents of the nugget and the water samples suggests contact with the same rock types, although this cannot be considered an absolute proof. It is noteworthy those six out of ten constituents that are above detection in the water samples are common with the nugget and that all constituents above detection in the surface water samples are also elevated in the groundwater sample. It should also be noted that the magnitude of the concentrations are well within drinking water standards.

SUMMARY

1. Gold has been found in drift deposits on all three Julia claims and the lode source for the gold has not been found.
2. A nugget from Julia3 appears to bear the geochemical signature suggestive of having been in contact with the same bedrock formations as modern surface water and groundwater.

3. Total field magnetic anomalies exist in the same watersheds that produced placer gold reported by Government geologist to have a hackly texture and attached cassiterite.
 4. The granitic Surprise Lake batholith and a subsidiary granite body form the north boundary to the O'Donnell River watershed and to the Julia claim group.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Since the source for excellent placer accumulations North of the claims in the Surprise Lake drainage has never been found and economically interesting quantities of placer gold have been found downstream on the O'Donnell River at the Gopher Mine and all bedrock subjected to fire assay in this program have produced gold an order of magnitude above background, a drilling program should be carried out in the Sheep Creek drainage and in the adjacent O'Donnell River areas to assess the depth and breadth of metasomatic mineralization.
 2. The presence of quartz veins in and adjacent to the sulphide mineralization suggests a porphyry deposit. Geophysical surveys and drilling should be conducted to assess this potential.
 3. The circular topographic feature in the Sheep Creek drainage should be more intensively explored for precious metals and diamonds.
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D.T. Sneddon, P. Geo.
31 Hawkfield Way N.W.,
Calgary, Alberta T3G 2G1
Telephone: 403.241.3781
Email: tsneddon@telusplanet.net

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

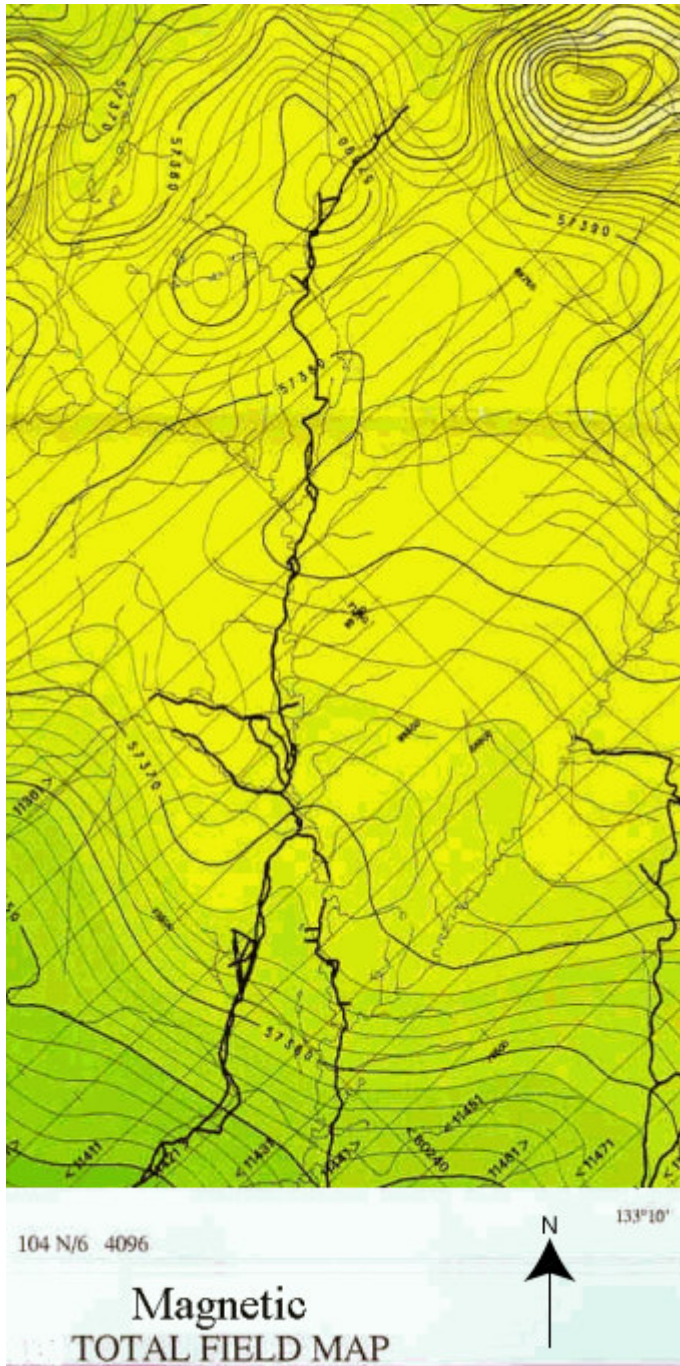
I, D.T. Sneddon, P. Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently self-employed as a Geologist.
2. I graduated with a degree in Geography from the University of Calgary in 1969. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science degree from the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Alberta in 1981.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia and the Association of Professional Engineers, Geologists and Geophysicists of Alberta.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 24 years since my graduation from university, 8 of those years in minerals exploration.
 4. I have read the definition of “qualified person” set out in National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “qualified person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
 5. I am responsible for the preparation of the assessment report titled “Exploration Report on Exploration for Lode Gold Teslin plateau, British Columbia “ and dated March, 2005 (the “Assesment Report”) relating to the Heywood claims labelled Julia 1 through Julia 3 and Fraser 1 through Fraser 3. I viewed the ground claimed by Mr. Heywood in the summer of 2003.

7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Assessment Report. The nature of my prior involvement is two brief visits in 2001 and 2002, which included field sampling and geochemical analysis and literature-based research on the local and regional geology.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Assessment Report that is not reflected in the Assessment Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Assessment Report misleading.
9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.
10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Assessment Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form, however it is not a Feasibility Study nor a Prefeasibility Study within the meaning of NI 43-101 as the issues of resource measurement, engineering and economics have not been addressed.
11. I consent to the filing of the Assessment Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Assessment Report.

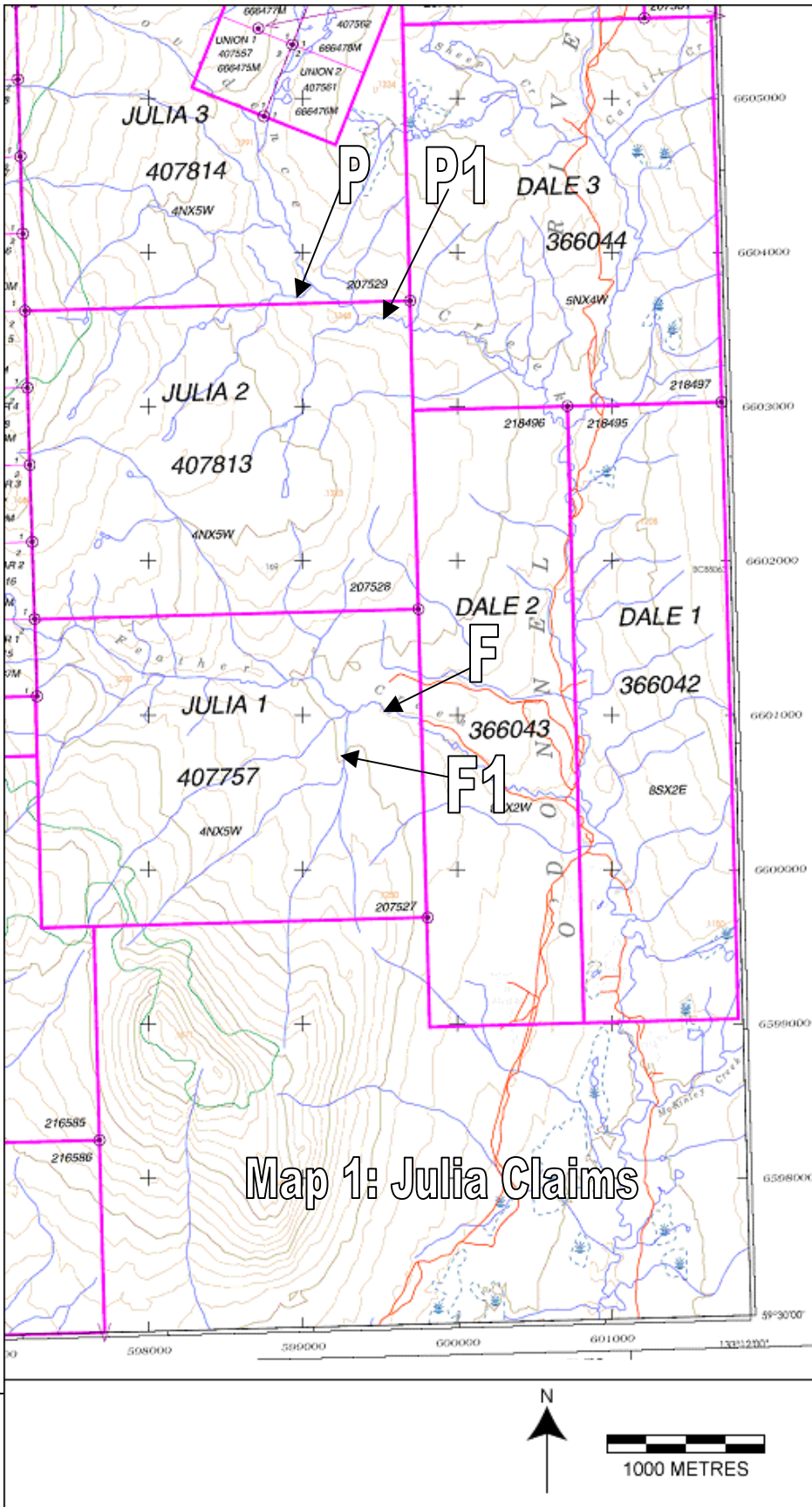
Dated this 24th Day of April 2005.

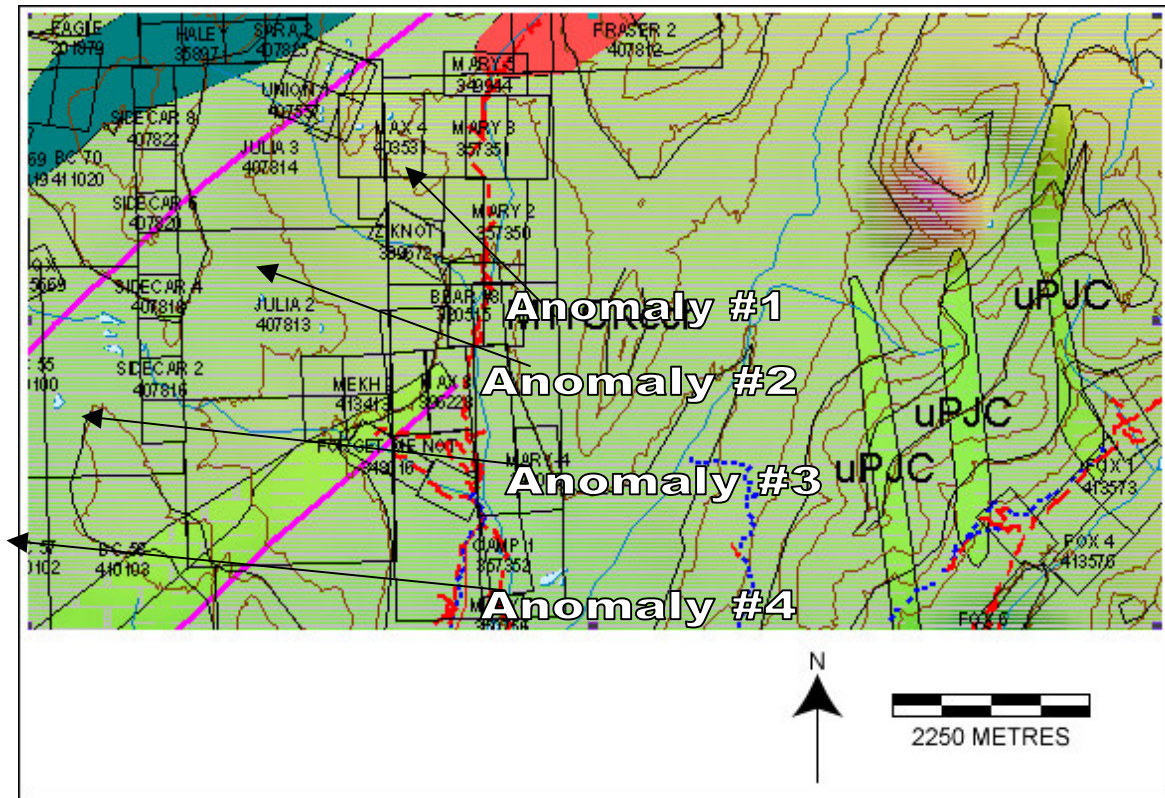
D.T. Sneddon, P.Geol.



Map 2: Aeromagnetic Total Field
(Part of Dumont et al 2001)

2004 ASSESSMENT REPORT ON EXPLORATION FOR LODE GOLD TESLIN PLATEAU,
BRITISH COLUMBIA





Map 3: Geology (Source: BCGS, 2005)

Table 1



HEAD ASSAY REPORT

Client: Glacier Mines Ltd.
Sample: as specified

Date: 11-Feb-04
Project: 0400201c

Elements	UnitS	Gold Nuggets	Detection Limits		Analytical Method
			Min.	Max.	
Au	g/mt	585972.85	0.01	5000	FA/AAS
Ag	g/mt	189949.3	0.3	9999	FAGrav
Pt	g/mt	<0.01	0.01	1000	FA/AAS
Pd	g/mt	13.52	0.01	1000	FA/AAS
Al	ppm	815	100	50000	ICP
Sb	ppm	<5	5	2000	ICP
As	ppm	<5	5	10000	ICP
Ba	ppm	33	2	10000	ICP
Bi	ppm	<2	2	2000	ICP
Cd	ppm	2.6	0.2	2000	ICP
Ca	ppm	129	100	100000	ICP
Cr	ppm	13	1	10000	ICP
Co	ppm	<1	1	10000	ICP
Cu	ppm	59	1	10000	ICP
Fe	ppm	1285	100	50000	ICP
La	ppm	<2	2	10000	ICP
Pb	ppm	3	2	10000	ICP
Mg	ppm	<100	100	100000	ICP
Mn	ppm	10	1	10000	ICP
Hg	ppm	97	3	10000	ICP
Mo	ppm	8	1	1000	ICP
Ni	ppm	6	1	10000	ICP
P	ppm	<100	100	50000	ICP
K	ppm	699	100	100000	ICP
Sc	ppm	<1	1	10000	ICP
Ag	ppm	323.9	0.1	100	ICP
Na	ppm	1196	100	100000	ICP
Sr	ppm	2	1	10000	ICP

STATEMENT of COSTS

1. Sample Collection, Snowmobile rental and gold purchases	\$398.00
2. Lab Work	\$309.00
3. 1 trip to Vancouver and 1 trip to Victoria to meet with Mitch Mikhalynuk, Travel, Hotel and Professional Fees for Tom Sneddon P. Geo.	\$1908.00
4. Writing of Report. Professional Fees for Tom Sneddon	\$10,000
 TOTAL	 \$12,605