

**EXPLORATION REPORT
ON
GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
AND
MMI SOIL SAMPLING
ON THE
JULIA PROPERTY
FEATHER CREEK, ATLIN AREA
ATLIN MINING DIVISION, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31629**

PROPERTY LOCATION: On Feather Creek 15.7 km 070°E of Atlin,
British Columbia
59° 33' N Latitude, 133° 15' W Longitude
Mineral Titles Maps: M104N.054
NTS: 104N/11

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DATED: November 30, 2009

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SUMMARY

Magnetic and MMI soil sampling were carried within the Julia Property which is located on Feather and Providence creeks both of which drain easterly into the O'Donnel River within the Atlin Mining Division of B.C.

The main purpose of the exploration program was to locate gold/silver mineralization, perhaps similar to the Yellowjacket Prospect, which is being explored for by Prize Mining. Here, bonanza-type gold occurs within listwanite and with associated sulphides. Both Feather and Providence creeks contain placer gold with there being a strong probability that the source occurs within the Julia Property. The secondary purpose was to locate porphyry-style base metal deposits for which geological evidence suggests could occur in the area.

The magnetic survey was carried out with two proton precession magnetometers, with one being a base station, by taking readings every 25 m over ten lines for a total survey length of 9,975 meters. The readings were input into a computer, and profiled above the IP and resistivity pseudosections. They were also plotted onto a base map at a scale of 1:5000, and contoured as well as plotted onto a second base map and profiled.

The MMI sampling consisted of 1,488 samples taken along 21 north-south lines with a line separation of 100 or 200 meters, for a total survey length of 37,450 meters. The samples were picked up every 25 meters where a picket was placed with the grid coordinates marked on an aluminum tag. The samples were sent to SGS labs in Toronto and tested for 46 elements.

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INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL REMARKS

This report discusses survey procedure, compilation of data, interpretation methods, and the results of a geological examination as well as some MMI soil sampling carried out on the Julia Property which is located to the east of Atlin, BC, and is being optioned by MaxTech Ventures Inc. which is the operator of the property.

The MMI sampling and grid work was carried out by Peter Burjoski with one assistant on September 16th and 17th, 2009. The geological examination was carried out on October 13th, 2009.

The purpose of the current work was to investigate the Feather Creek property for outcrops and collect MMI samples as well as to look for evidence that would support a silicified sediment-hosted source for gold placers at Feather Creek as suggested by Sack and Mihalynuk.

Both main creeks, Feather and Providence, that drain the Julia Property contain placer gold with extensive placer mining having taken place on Feather. There is, therefore, a strong probability that the source(s) of the placer gold occurs within the Julia claims since at least some of the placer gold is crystalline in nature meaning it has not traveled far. In addition, the Saskatchewan Research Council did some studies of gold particles from glacial drift in the area and at least half of the particles were angular in nature thus meaning the particles were not far from their source.

The type of deposit being explored for may be similar to the nearby Yellowjacket Prospect which is being explored by Prize Mining. The Yellowjacket mineralization consists of bonanza-type gold with surrounding disseminated sulphides occurring within a listwanite

host rock. Listwanite may occur on MaxTech’s Julia Property possibly within the northern part. However, a government study carried out on Feather Creek indicates that the source of the Feather Creek gold is probably associated with acidic intrusives such as the Surprise Lake batholith and not listwanites.

The purpose of the MMI soil sampling is to look for mineralization directly. MMI stands for mobile metal ions and describes ions, which have moved in the weathering zone and that are weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. MMI, which requires special sampling and testing techniques, are particularly useful in responding to mineralization at depth probably in excess of 700 meters. It also is not affected by glacial till, while standard soil sample techniques are. MMI is characterized in having a high signal to noise ratio and therefore can provide accurate drill targets. However, it may also move along fault lines and therefore could show the causative source to be laterally moved from where it actually is.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The property is comprised of 9 contiguous tenures that comprise an area of 2,346 ha and occurs within the Atlin Mining Division as shown on figure #2: These tenures occur on BC Mineral Title map sheet M104N.054.

Tenure Number	Registered Owner	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
538368	Jason Heywood		30/09/2015	393.434
538369	Jason Heywood	JULIA 5	30/09/2015	410.057
538370	Jason Heywood	JULIA 6	30/09/2015	393.811
538372	Jason Heywood	JULIA 7	30/09/2015	295.005
538375	Jason Heywood	JULIA 7	30/09/2015	131.304
565062	Jason Heywood	SARA	26/08/2016	32.788
591568	MaxTech Ventures	JULIA 2	18/09/2009	344.767
591569	MaxTech Ventures		18/09/2009	328.444
598826	David Mark		07/02/2010	16.395
			TOTAL	2,346.005

The expiry dates shown assume that the work discussed within this report is accepted as submitted for assessment credits.

Those claims that are owned by Jason Heywood are being optioned to MaxTech Ventures Inc. of Vancouver, British Columbia. The one claim with a registered owner of David Mark (the writer) is being held for MaxTech Ventures.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Julia Property is located within the northwestern corner of British Columbia, as shown on figure #2, 24 km to the east of Atlin Village which is on the east shore of Atlin Lake and which is 145 km 150° E (S30°E) of the city of Whitehorse, Yukon and 1,290 km 333°E of

the city of Vancouver, BC. It occurs to the immediate west of O'Donnel River on Feather Creek which is an east-flowing tributary of O'Donnel River.

This property occurs within NTS map sheet number 104N/11. For the center of the property, the latitude is 59° 33' North and the longitude is 133° 15.5' West. The property boundaries occur within UTM co-ordinates 597000 and 601600 east; and 6598800 and 6607300 north.

Access to the northern part of the Julia Property can be gained on the ground by traveling for 12 km almost due east from the town of Atlin along the Surprise Lake Road to the southwestern part of Surprise Lake (see figs 2 and 3). The road then turns southerly becoming the Wright Creek Road. The end of the road comes within 1500 meters of the northwestern corner of the Julia Property. This takes about one hour from Atlin.

The southeastern and eastern parts of the property can be gained by travelling along the Spruce Creek road to O'Donnel River where the road then turns northerly running along the west side of O'Donnel River and along the east side of the Julia claims. It crosses into the northeastern part of the Julia Property. This access takes about two hours from Atlin. Four-wheel drive is recommended.

The easiest and probably the most reliable access is by helicopter from Atlin.

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION

The Julia Property is found within the Teslin Plateau, which is part of the Yukon Plateau, which itself is a physiographic unit of the Interior Plateau System. The Teslin Plateau consists of an upland surface which rises to heights of 1800 and 2100 meters, such as Mount Barham (2,093 meters) west of Surprise Lake. These upland surfaces are dissected by broad valleys such as those of Atlin Lake, Surprise Lake, and their tributaries. Surprise Lake is at an elevation of 942 meters.

Elevations on the property vary from 1160 meters at the southeastern corner of the property to 1630 meters within the northeastern corner. Slopes are mostly gentle to moderate with some steep areas within the northern part of the property. Glaciers occupied the Teslin Plateau and thus much of the claim area is covered by glacial drift. For the most part it is not thick, but can be thicker within the valleys such as that of the O'Donnel River.

The main water sources on the property are the southerly-flowing O'Donnel River within the northeastern part of the property as well as its easterly- and southeasterly-flowing tributaries, being Feather Creek within the southern part of the property and Providence Creek within the central part of the property.

Tree line is at about 1400 meters (4600 feet) on north-facing slopes and 1500 meters (4900 feet) on south-facing slopes. Above the tree line, the property is mostly covered in alpine vegetation, which is predominantly heather and sedges, as well as stunted buck brush. Below the tree line it is covered with light to medium forest consisting of lodge-pole pine, black

spruce, aspen, and scrub birch. The underbrush is generally light but can be thick in areas around streams.

Temperatures can reach 30°C in the summer months, with an average of 20° C whereas in winter they can drop down to -35°C with an average of -15°C. Snowfall in winter months is moderate. Depending on the elevation, mining exploration can be carried out from May until the end of October. On a good year this can extend well into November, though this cannot be relied on.

HISTORY OF PREVIOUS WORK

Historically there appears to have been no work carried out within the area now encompassed by the Julia Property, at least none that has been filed for assessment work. The only serious work of any type has been placer mining, especially on Feather Creek carried out mostly in recent years by Bud Bergs. The crystalline and hackly gold in the picture within the report by Sack and Mihalynuk was mined by Bergs.)

Since the property was acquired by Jason Heywood, a photogeological work, as well as some geological mapping and sampling was carried out in 2004.

In 2007, Geotronics Consulting carried out an extensive MMI soil sampling survey as well as magnetic surveying

GEOLOGY

(a) Regional (reproduced from Ash, 2001)

The Atlin region is located in the northwestern corner of the northern Cache Creek (Atlin) Terrane. It contains a fault bounded package of late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic dismembered oceanic lithosphere, intruded by post-collisional Middle Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary felsic plutonic rocks. The terrane is dominated by mixed graphitic argillite and pelagic sedimentary rocks that contain minor pods and slivers of metabasalt and limestone. Remnants of oceanic crust and upper mantle lithologies are concentrated along the western margin. Dismembered ophiolitic assemblages have been described at three localities along this margin: from north to south they are the Atlin, Nahlin and King Mountain assemblages. Each area contains imbricated mantle harzburgite, crustal plutonic ultramafic cumulates, gabbros and diorite, together with hypabyssal and extrusive basaltic volcanic rocks.

Thick sections of late Paleozoic shallow-water limestone dominate the western margin of the terrane and are associated with alkali basalts. These are interpreted to be carbonate banks constructed on ancient ocean islands within the former Cache Creek ocean basin.

The middle Jurassic timing of emplacement of the Northern Cache Creek Terrane over Late Triassic to Lower Jurassic Whitehorse Trough sediments along the Nahlin Fault is well constrained by combined stratigraphic and plutonic evidence. The youngest

sediments affected by deformation related to the King Salmon Fault are Bajocian rocks that are immediately underlain by organic-rich sediments of Aalenian age. They are interpreted to reflect loading along the western margin of Stikinia by the Cache Creek during its initial emplacement. The oldest post-collisional plutons that pierce the Cache Creek Terrane to the west of Dease Lake are dated at 173+/-4Ma by K-Ar methods and in the Atlin area they are dated at 172+/-3Ma by U-Pb zircon analyses. Considering the age of these plutons relative to the orogenic event, the descriptive term late syn-collisional is preferable.

The Northern Cache Creek Terrane to the east is bordered mainly by the Thibert Fault which continues northward along the Teslin lineament. Discontinuous exposures of altered ultramafite along the fault suggest that it has previously undergone significant reverse motion and may be a reactivated thrust or transpressional fault zone. Latest movement on this fault is thought to be dextral strike-slip, of pre-Late Cretaceous age.

The terrane is dominated by sub-greenschist, prehnite-pumpellyite facies rocks; however, local greenschist and blueschist metamorphism are recorded. The terrane is characterized by a northwesterly-trending structural grain, however, in the Atlin – Sentinel Mountain area there is a marked deviation from this regional orientation with a dominant northeasterly trend. Reasons for this divergence in structural grain are poorly understood.

Placer deposits in the Atlin camp are situated in stream valleys occurring within erosional windows through the carbonatized, relatively flat lying thrust faults within the ophiolitic assemblage. The placers are considered to be derived from auriferous quartz lodes previously hosted by the ophiolitic crustal rocks.

Gold quartz veins in the Atlin area are poorly and erratically developed within the ultramafic rocks and more commonly occur as random fracture fillings. Wider, more continuous tabular fissure veins have only been identified in the mafic igneous crustal components (andesite, gabbro, and diabase) of the Atlin ophiolite assemblage. Gold-quartz vein deposits and their derived placers are commonly associated with carbonate+/-sericite+/-pyrite altered ophiolitic and ultramafic rocks known as “listwanites”. Provincial examples of gold camps with spatially associated ultramafic rocks include the Bridge River, Cassiar and Rosslund lode gold and the Atlin and Dease Lake placer camps.

However, a study carried out on Feather Creek written up in a report

(b)Property

Government geological mapping of the area suggests that the property is entirely underlain by rocks of the Cache Creek Complex. However, it is widely covered by overburden and thus the geology for much of the property is unknown and therefore could be underlain by other rock-types as well.

According to the geological map, fig. 4, which is taken from the BC Maplace web site, most of the property is underlain by chert, siliceous argillite, and/or siliclastic sediments of the Kedahda Formation, a unit of the Cache Creek Complex that is of Mississippian to Triassic age.

The northwestern corner consists of basaltic volcanic rocks of the Nakina Formation, which is also a unit of the Cache Creek Complex and is of Upper Mississippian to Permian age.

A northeast-trending band, averaging about 700 meters wide, consisting of mudstone and other fine clastic sedimentary rocks occurs within the southern part of the property. Limestone, marble and other calcareous sedimentary rocks of the Kedahda Formation, but here of Mississippian to Triassic age, occur on the northwest side of this band.

The Surprise Lake Batholith, an intrusive of Late Cretaceous Age, occurs 150 to 1000 meters to the north of the property. Its rock-types are granite and alkali feldspar granite. Also, an outlier of the same rock-types occurs along the northeastern border of the property.

The geological map shows two faults, each striking northeasterly across the Julia property, one within the northern part, and the other within the southern part. In addition, the topography suggests the possibility of other faults occurring on the property. Two of the possible faults are the lineaments formed by (1) the upper reaches of Feather Creek and Otter Creek as well as (2) the upper reaches of Providence Creek and Wright Creek. Both of these strike west-northwesterly and therefore are cut by the two known faults. As a result, both of these areas of cross structure are prime exploration areas for gold and base metal mineralization.

(c) Mineralization

No mineralized occurrence so far is known on the property. However, as indicated within other parts of this report, there is much evidence that gold mineralization occurs on the property especially since both Feather and Providence creeks are known to contain placer gold. Currently placer gold claims occur on both creeks.

Feather Creek in particular has had significant placer mining carried out on it, mostly by Bud Bergs in recent years, and that at least some of the gold that was placer mined on Feather Creek was crystalline in nature and thus did not come far (See Sack and Mihalynuk's paper entitled "Proximal gold-cassiterite nuggets and the composition of the Feather Creek placer gravels: clues to a lode source near Atlin B.C."). In other words, the source of the placer gold is very likely within the Julia Property. In addition, Sneddon in his report "Teslin Plateau Lode Gold Project" had gold particles from glacial drift in the area analyzed by the Saskatchewan Research Council and they reported that half of the particles were angular and thus did not come far.

Sack and Mihalynuk also concluded that the source of the placer gold within Feather Creek is not associated with ultramafites or listwanites, as appears to be the case

elsewhere in the Atlin area (See the Yellowjacket report below). None, or very little clasts of these rock-types can be found in Feather Creek with the placer gold. Instead, the clasts are comprised of black chert; grey, tan, or red chert and wacke, with significant amounts of quartz and granitoid clasts. In addition, much of the placer gold is associated with cassiterite, which is a tin oxide. The Surprise Lake batholith is known to be high in tin. As a result, it is concluded that the source of the Feather Creek placer gold is associated with the Surprise Lake batholith.

It should be noted that Sack and Mihalynuk's conclusions may not hold true for the placer gold of Providence Creek and thus it is possible that the source of the Providence Creek gold may be associated with listwanites and ultramafites.

(d) Minfile Occurrences near the Julia Property

i. Eagle Occurrence

(Minfile no. 104N.047 at UTM coordinates 6606370N and 595107E and 2 km west of the Julia Property. The following description is taken from BC Maplace.)

The Eagle occurrence is underlain by Upper Mississippian to Upper Pennsylvanian Kedahda Formation rocks of the Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group. These consist of buff to grey fine- grained schistose quartzite and dark grey massive graphitic argillites. An ultramafic body of the Atlin Ultramafic Allochthon and the contact of the Surprise Lake Batholith occur approximately 2 kilometres north of this showing.

A north trending shear zone cutting the argillite was discovered several hundred metres upstream from the confluence of Wright and Eagle Creeks near the south bank of Wright Creek. This zone contained crushed quartz material and one large quartz vein ranging from 0.8 to 3.7 metres in width. Found immediately east of the vein was a deep orange weathering altered dyke containing scattered flecks of a green amorphous mineral. This dyke has a strike parallel to the vein-shear zone.

Pyrite content seldom exceeds 1 per cent within the sedimentary rocks but may locally be as high as 5 per cent. Samples of the altered dyke assayed as high as 76.46 grams per tonne silver. Samples of the vein-shear zone contained up to 46.63 grams per tonne silver over a width of 1.4 metres. No significant gold was obtained from the vein-shear zone.

Significant placer gold mining operations have been ongoing all along Wright Creek since the turn of the century.

ii. Dixie Showing

(Minfile no. 104N.086 at UTM coordinates 6608382N and 602209E and 1.2 km northeast of the Julia Property. The following description is taken from BC Maplace.)

Alaskite and quartz monzonite of the Cretaceous Surprise Lake Batholith intrudes Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?) sediments consisting of chert, argillite and limestone. Near the contact the alaskites are sheared and altered to

albite and clay-sericite. The alaskites contain up to 2 per cent fluorine and 15 per cent topaz (Assessment Report 6467).

A 30 metre wide radioactive zone in the alaskite contains vugs and fractures with zeunerite, arsenopyrite, and minor chalcopyrite. A grab sample assayed 0.105 per cent uranium, 0.76 per cent arsenic, and 0.03 per cent copper (Assessment Report 6467).

iii. O-1

(Minfile no. 104N.120 at UTM coordinates 6608178N and 591908E and 6.3 km west-northwest of the Julia Property. The following description is taken from BC Maplace.)

The area is underlain by Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group rock consisting primarily of mafic volcanics of the Mississippian to Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation and cherts and argillite of the Carboniferous Kedahda Formation. These rocks are intruded by ultramafics of the Pennsylvanian to Permian Atlin Allochthon.

The ultramafics are characterized by serpentinization, carbonatization and the development of talc locally.

Intensely altered ultramafics (listwanite?) on the O-1 claims are reported to contain 1 to 5 per cent pyrite, minor chalcopyrite and sphalerite. Significant amounts of quartz veining are also present. Samples taken did not contain significant amounts of gold (Assessment Report 16312).

iv. Surprise Showing

(Minfile no. 104N.076 at UTM coordinates 6608175N and 587908E and 10.5 km west-northwest of the Julia Property. The following description is taken from BC Maplace.)

This occurrence is located at timberline on the south side of Pine Creek valley, northeast of Spruce Mountain. The area is underlain by basalts of the Lower Mississippian to Lower Pennsylvanian Nakina Formation Mississippian to Triassic Cache Creek Group (Complex?) and Pennsylvanian to Permian ultramafics of the Atlin Ultramafic Allochthon. The ultramafics are spatially related to these Cache Creek rocks and Monger (GSC Paper 74-47) believes they may be genetically related as well. Contact with the Late Cretaceous Surprise Lake Batholith occurs within several kilometres to the northeast.

A quartz vein, from 1 to 6 metres in width, strikes 170 degrees and dips 70 degrees southwest through basalt and ultramafic rocks near their contact. The vein contains minor amounts of galena, chalcopyrite and calcite. The rocks are talc-carbonate to silica-carbonate altered. Some galena clots are up to 4 centimetres across.

v. Yellowjacket Showing

(Minfile no. 104N.047 at UTM coordinates 6607172N and 581908E and 16.9 km west of the Julia Property. The following description is taken from Prize Mining's web site.)

The Yellowjacket showing is currently being explored by Prize Mining which occurs 10 km west-northwest of the Julia Property on Pine Creek.

Gold mineralization at Yellowjacket consists of coarse gold hosted in light grey to white quartz veinlets generally less than two centimeters in thickness. Veining is mainly found in areas of more brittle volcanic rocks, but can also occur in altered serpentinites. Bleached, carbonated, silicified, and pyritic envelopes are common around quartz veins and often accompany most of the higher grade vein systems.

Gold is the only mineral occurrence of economic importance. Individual veins and vein stockworks frequently host sub-economic to economic grade widths of gold mineralization which exceed 3.0 grams per tonne or better. Visible gold is common but generally is at least 150 microns in size. While sulphide occurrence is often observed in association with better grade gold occurrences, it is also present in barren intersections.

Several additional sulphide occurrences have been observed in minor quantities; these include gersdorffite, arsenopyrite, millerite, chalcopyrite, and pyrrhotite.

MMI SOIL SAMPLING

(a) Sampling Procedure

The samples were picked up every 25 meters on the 100- or 200-meter separated lines. The total number of MMI samples was 1,488 along 37,450 meters of survey line. The number of survey lines totaled 21.

The sampling procedure was to first remove the organic material from the sample site (A_0 layer) and then dig a pit over 25 cm deep with a shovel. Sample material was then scraped from the sides of the pit over the measured depth interval of 10 centimeters to 25 centimeters. About 250 grams of sample material was collected and then placed into a plastic Zip-loc sandwich bag with the sample location marked thereon. The 1,488 samples were then packaged and sent to SGS Minerals located at 1885 Leslie Street, Toronto, Ontario. (This is only one of two labs in the world that do MMI analysis, the other being in Perth, Australia where the MMI method was developed.)

INTERPRETATION

An outcrop silicified diorite was examined in the south-east quadrant of claim 583370. The outcrop is oriented roughly north-south and straddles a ridge in the broad glacial valley of Feather Creek. The rock appears to be a mafic flow of dioritic composition. The unit is foliated but not metamorphosed to any great degree. The dip on the foliation is shallow, approximately 50° south-east. On the north-west side of the outcrop a narrow (10 cm) silicic dyke (rhyolite?) was observed. The area of the dyke is silicified. There are some exposures of foliated sedimentary argillitic rock outcrop to the south east of the diorite. A linear depression on the west side of the outcrop is assumed to be a fault.

Two rock samples were collected. Sample 707 is silicified diorite with minor pyrite and several blebby grains in the millimeter dimension that appeared to be free gold. Both samples were sent in to Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd of Kamloops, BC for analysis. The lab results on both samples showed little gold, silver, or any base metals. However, the mapped geology did indicate that the immediate area shows promise for the occurrence of gold mineralization.

CONCLUSIONS

There appears to be evidence in the Feather Creek area to support a hydrothermal sediment-hosted source for the gold found in placer deposits as suggested by Sack and Mihalynuk.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Extend the MMI sampling to complete grids from previous work and to cover the area of the outcrop in this report. Testing of rock samples for magnetic characteristics and induced polarization and assuming a significant physical property contrast a ground IP/mag geophysical survey should be undertaken.

John Buckle, P.Geol.

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Sneddon, D.T. (2005) Exploration Report on Claims Julia1 – Julia 3 and Fraser and Fraser 2, 2004 Assessment Activities, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia, for Jason Heywood, Marmot Research Inc – Assessment Report Number 27852

GEOLOGIST'S CERTIFICATE

I, John E. Buckle, of the City of Surrey, in the Province of British Columbia, do hereby certify that:

I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Ontario.

I am a Consulting Geologist of Geological Solutions, with offices at 20 Segwun Road, Waterdown, Ontario.

I further certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia (1968) and hold a B.Sc. degree in Geophysics.
2. I have been practicing my profession for the past 39 years, and have been active in the mining industry for the past 42 years.
3. This report is compiled from data obtained from MMI soil sampling by Peter Burjoski, as well as a geological examination by myself within the Julia Property located on Feather Creek, a tributary of O'Donnel River, and located 23.5 km due east of the village of Atlin, within the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia. The work was done on September 16th and 17th, 2009 and on October 13th, 2009.
4. I do not hold any interest in MaxTech Ventures Inc, nor in the property discussed in this report, nor in any other property held by this company, nor do I expect to receive any interest as a result of writing this report.

John E. Buckle, P.Geo.
Geologist

November 30, 2009

AFFIDAVIT OF EXPENSES

MMI soil sampling as well as a geological examination were carried out over the Julia Property, which occurs on Feather Creek, a tributary of O'Donnel River, and which is located 23.5 km due east of the village of Atlin, B.C. This work was done on September 16th and 17th, 2009 as well as on October 13th, 2009, to the value of the following:

FIELD (MMI Sampling on September 16th and 17th, 2009 as in SOW #4348212):

Crew chief, 1.5 days @ \$250/day	\$375.00	
Assistant, one day @ \$150/day	\$150.00	
Truck rental, one day @ \$150/day	150.00	
Room and board for two, 1 day @ \$170/day	<u>170.00</u>	
TOTAL	\$845.00	\$845.00

FIELD (Geological Examination as in SOW #4440773):

Helicopter, one hour @ \$1200/hour	\$1,200.00	
Geologist, John Buckle, P.Geo., 1 day @ \$500/day	\$500.00	
Assistant, 1 day @ \$250/day	\$250.00	
Laboratory testing of 2 samples @ \$35/sample	70.00	
TOTAL	\$2,020.00	\$2,020.00

REPORT:

Report and map, 2 days @ \$500/day	\$1,000.00	\$,1000.00
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GRAND TOTAL **\$3,865.00**

Respectfully submitted,
Geotronics Consulting Inc.

David G. Mark, P.Geo,
Geophysicist.....November 30, 2009

APPENDIX –ASSAY CERTIFICATES

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AW 2009-8149

Decoors Mining

02-Nov-09

PO Box 176

Atlin, BC

V0W 1A0

No. of samples received: 2

Sample Type: Rock Chip

Project: Julia

Submitted by: Peter Shorts

ET #.	Tag #	Au (g/t)	Au (oz/t)
1	0706	<0.03	<0.001
2	0707	<0.03	<0.001

QC DATA:

Repeat:

1	0706	<0.03	<0.001
2	0707	<0.03	<0.001

Resplit:

1	0706	<0.03	<0.001
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Standard:

SJ39		2.61	0.076
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NM/ap
XLS/09

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.

Norman Monteith
B.C. Certified Assayer

Stewart Group
 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 10041 Dallas Drive
 KAMLOOPS, B.C.
 V2C 6T4
www.stewartgroupglobal.com

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AW 2009- 8149

Decoors Mining
 PO Box 176
 Atlin, BC
 V0W 1A0

Phone: 250-573-5700
 Fax : 250-573-4557

No. of samples received: 2
 Sample Type: Rock Chip
 Project: Julia
 Submitted by: Peter Shorts

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Et #.	Tag #	Ag	Al %	As	Ba	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	P	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	U	V	W	Y	Zn
1	0706	<0.2	0.64	<5	55	<5	0.60	<1	10	142	39	1.58	<10	0.31	178	2	0.04	5	200	6	<5	<20	41	0.03	<10	12	<10	4	15
2	0707	<0.2	0.61	10	560	<5	<0.01	<1	7	150	70	1.49	<10	0.43	782	<1	0.02	21	100	12	<5	<20	5	0.04	<10	15	<10	1	32
QC DATA:																													
Repeat:																													
1	0706	<0.2	0.64	<5	55	<5	0.60	<1	10	144	39	1.57	<10	0.31	175	2	0.04	5	190	6	<5	<20	42	0.03	<10	12	<10	4	14
Resplit:																													
1	0706	<0.2	0.63	<5	55	<5	0.59	<1	9	148	38	1.51	<10	0.32	174	2	0.04	5	210	6	<5	<20	36	0.03	<10	12	<10	4	14
Standard:																													
Pb129a		12.2	0.86	5	70	<5	0.46	63	5	14	1437	1.70	<10	0.64	372	2	0.04	5	450	6196	15	<20	29	0.06	<10	16	<10	3	9922

ICP: Aqua Regia Digest / ICP- AES Finish.
 Ag : Aqua Regia Digest / AA Finish.

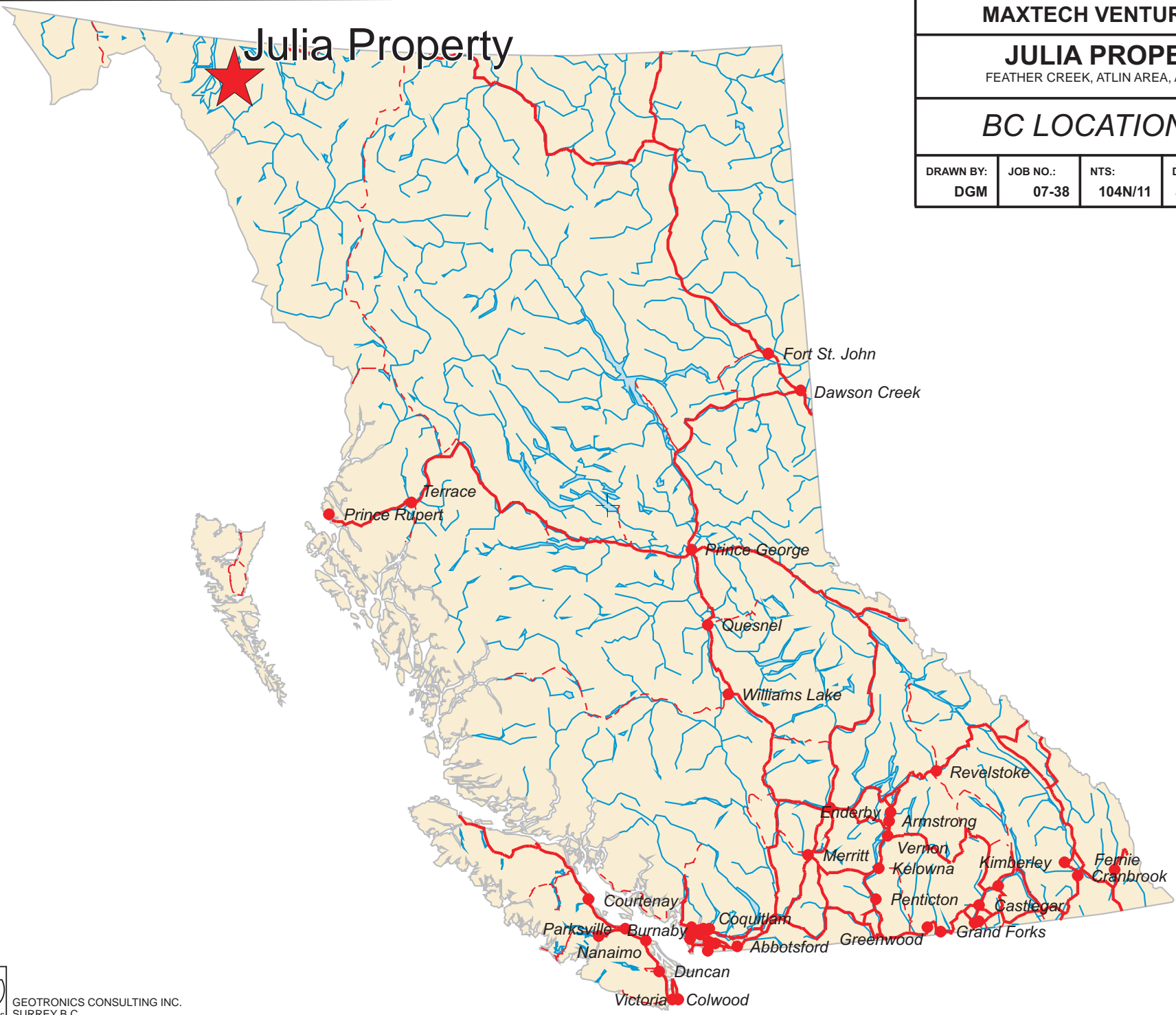
NM/ap
 df/2_8151S
 XLS/09

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.
 Norman Monteith
 B.C. Certified Assayer

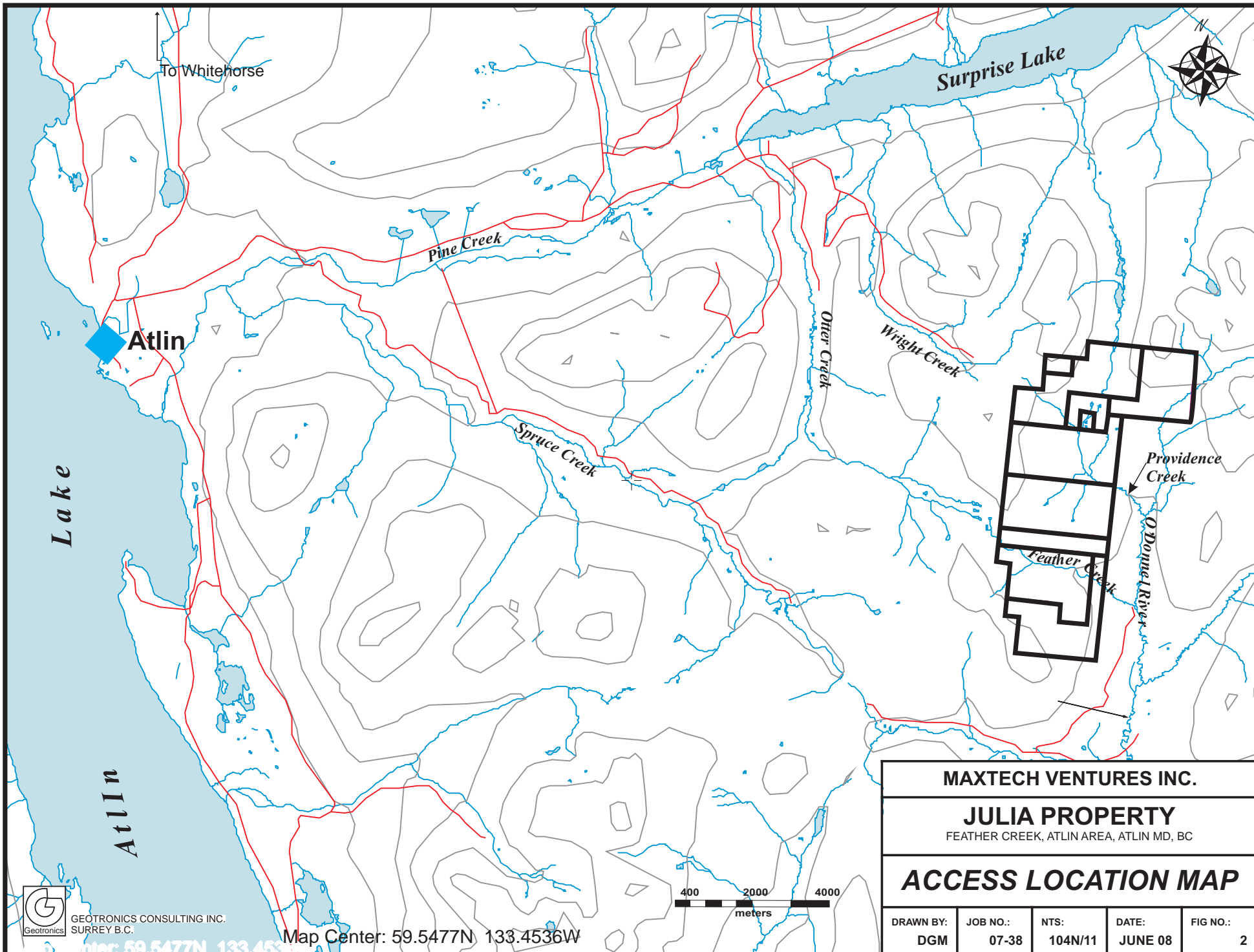
Julia Property



MAXTECH VENTURES INC.				
JULIA PROPERTY FEATHER CREEK, ATLIN AREA, ATLIN MD, BC				
BC LOCATION MAP				
DRAWN BY: DGM	JOB NO.: 07-38	NTS: 104N/11	DATE: JUNE 08	FIG NO.: 1



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.



To Whitehorse

Surprise Lake

Atlin

Pine Creek

Otter Creek

Wright Creek

Spruce Creek

Providence Creek

Feather Creek

O'Donne River

Lake

Atlin



GEOTRONICS CONSULTING INC.
SURREY B.C.

Map Center: 59.5477N 133.4536W



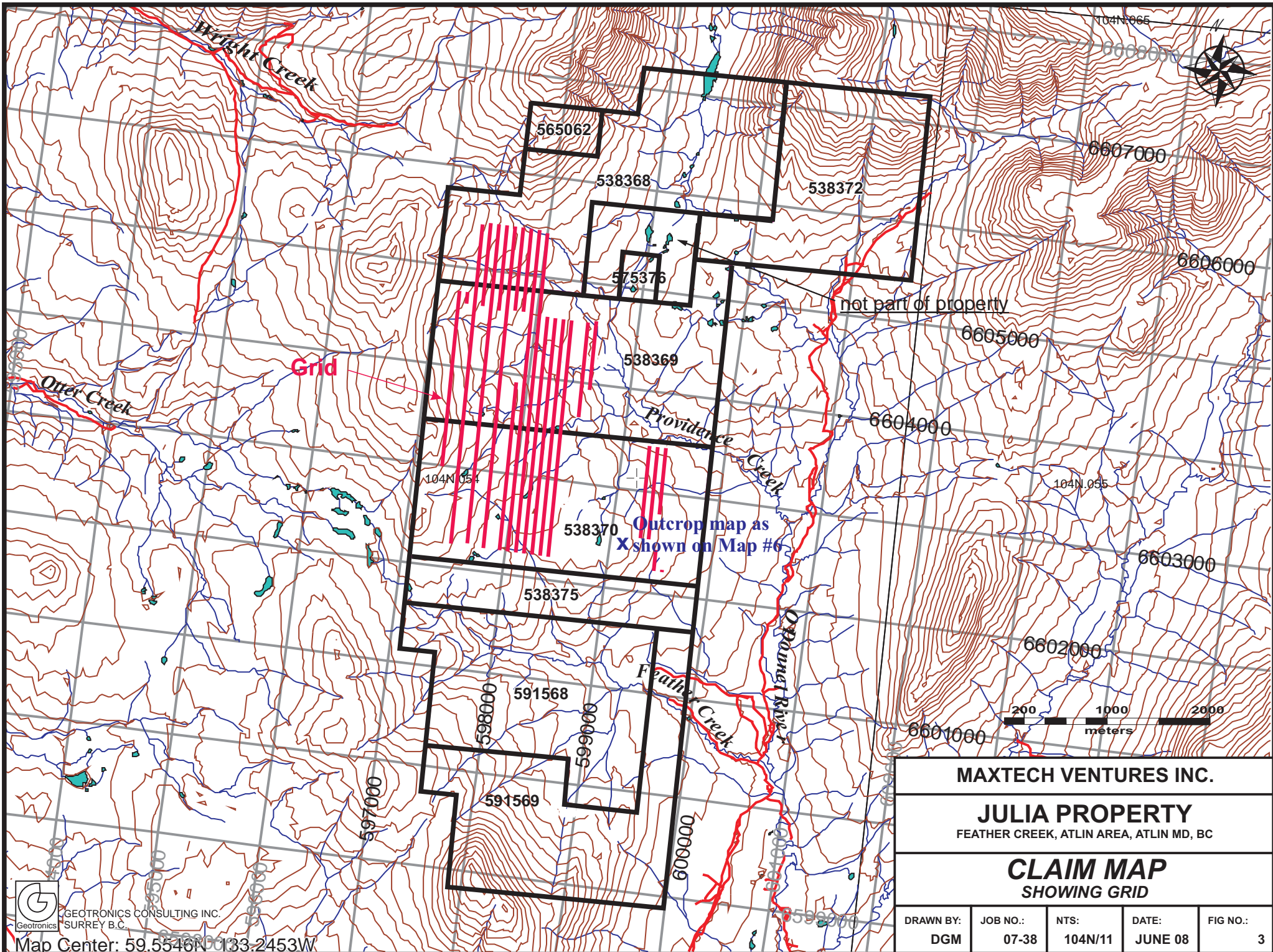
MAXTECH VENTURES INC.

JULIA PROPERTY

FEATHER CREEK, ATLIN AREA, ATLIN MD, BC

ACCESS LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	JOB NO.:	NTS:	DATE:	FIG NO.:
DGM	07-38	104N/11	JUNE 08	2



Grid

not part of property

Outcrop map as X shown on Map #6

MAXTECH VENTURES INC.

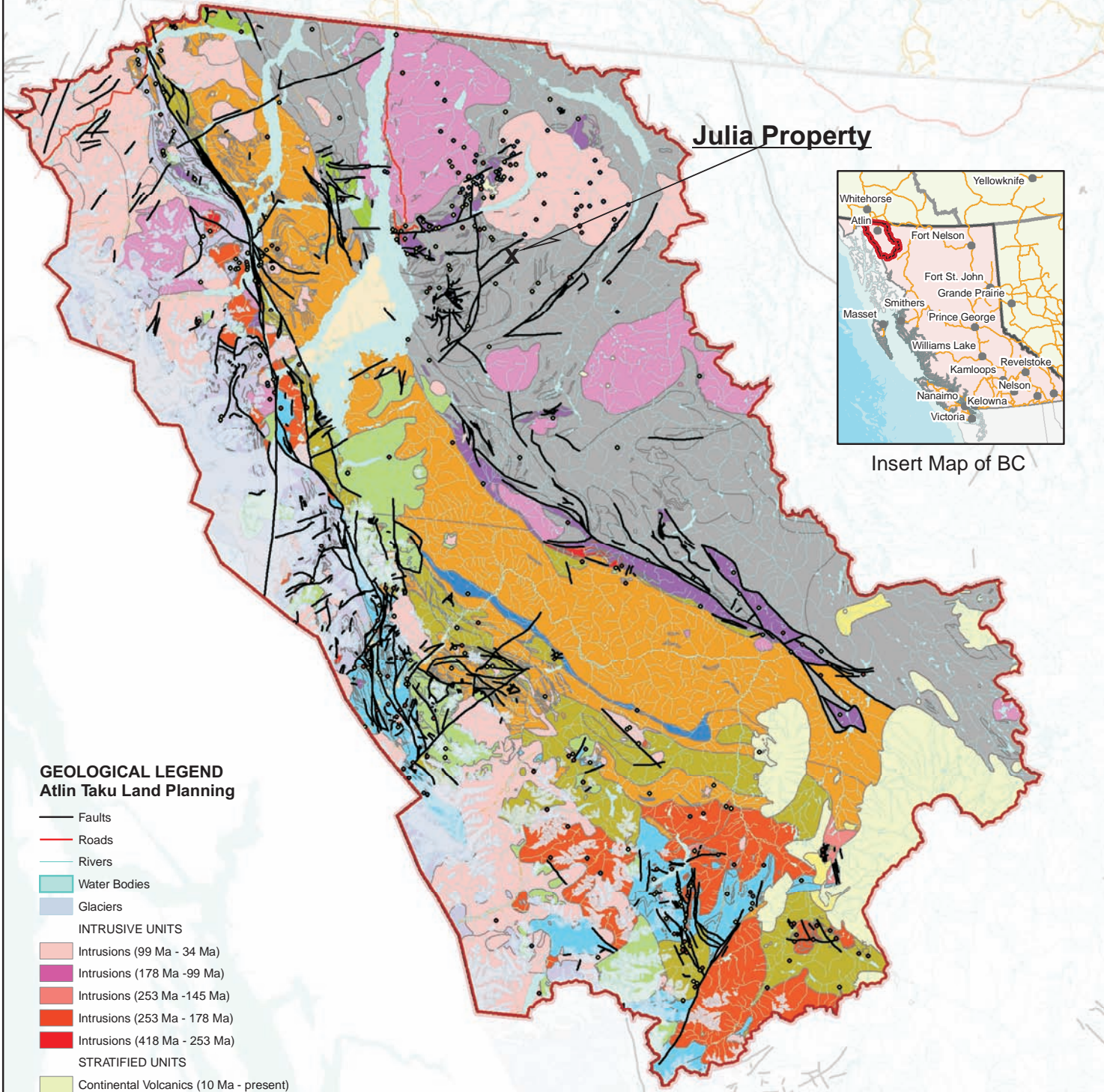
JULIA PROPERTY
FEATHER CREEK, ATLIN AREA, ATLIN MD, BC

CLAIM MAP
SHOWING GRID

DRAWN BY: DGM	JOB NO.: 07-38	NTS: 104N/11	DATE: JUNE 08	FIG NO.: 3
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Atlin-Taku Geology Map

Geofile 2009-5 Figure 3



Julia Property



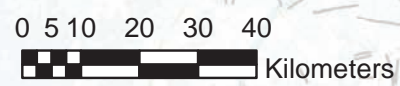
Insert Map of BC

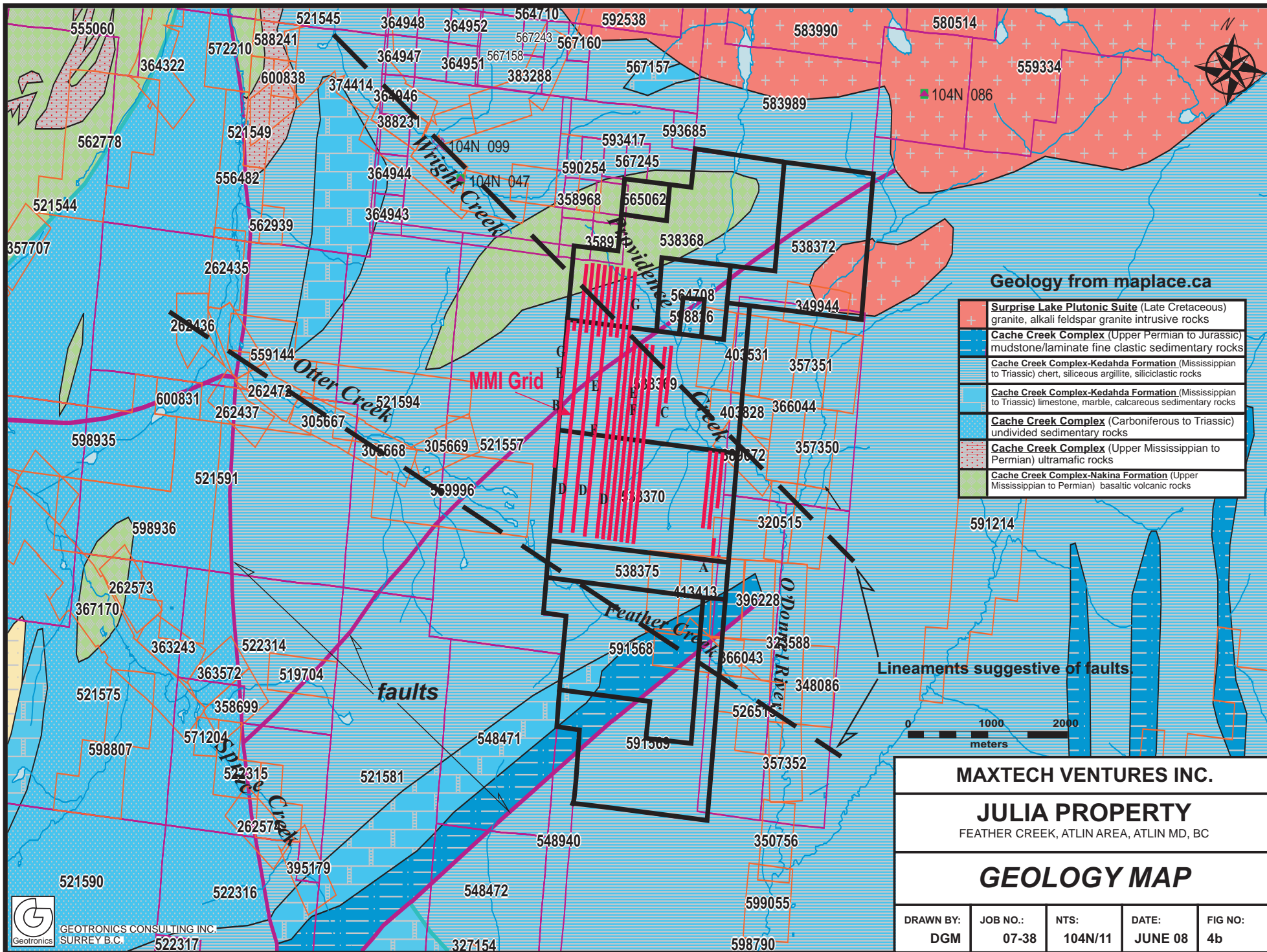
GEOLOGICAL LEGEND
Atlin Taku Land Planning

- Faults
- Roads
- Rivers
- Water Bodies
- Glaciers
- INTRUSIVE UNITS**
- Intrusions (99 Ma - 34 Ma)
- Intrusions (178 Ma - 99 Ma)
- Intrusions (253 Ma - 145 Ma)
- Intrusions (253 Ma - 178 Ma)
- Intrusions (418 Ma - 253 Ma)
- STRATIFIED UNITS**
- Continental Volcanics (10 Ma - present)
- Sloko Group (56 Ma - 52 Ma) continental volcanic arc
- Windy Table Complex (82 Ma - 72 Ma) continental volcanic arc
- Sustut Group (130 Ma - 100 Ma) sandstone
- Lebargue Group (200 Ma - 175 Ma) conglomerate and sandstone
- Stuhini Group, Sinwa Formation (231 Ma - 200 Ma) limestone
- Stuhini Group (231 Ma - 200 Ma) island arc volcanic rocks
- Stikine Assemblage (418 Ma - 253 Ma) clastic sedimentary rocks, volcanic rocks and limestone
- Cache Creek Complex (350 Ma - 225 Ma) ocean floor volcanic and sedimentary rocks
- Cache Creek Complex (350 Ma - 225 Ma) ultramafic rocks
- Nisling (390 Ma - 250 Ma) metamorphic rocks

Commodity Group

- Precious Metals (Gold, Silver)
- Industrial Minerals (Asbestos, Coal, Graphite, Limestone, Magnesite, Magnetite)
- Other Elements (Fluorite, Molybdenum, Tungsten, Tin, Uranium)
- Base Metals (Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron, Antimony, Nickel)





Geology from maplace.ca

	Surprise Lake Plutonic Suite (Late Cretaceous) granite, alkali feldspar granite intrusive rocks
	Cache Creek Complex (Upper Permian to Jurassic) mudstone/laminate fine clastic sedimentary rocks
	Cache Creek Complex-Kedahda Formation (Mississippian to Triassic) chert, siliceous argillite, siliciclastic rocks
	Cache Creek Complex-Kedahda Formation (Mississippian to Triassic) limestone, marble, calcareous sedimentary rocks
	Cache Creek Complex (Carboniferous to Triassic) undivided sedimentary rocks
	Cache Creek Complex (Upper Mississippian to Permian) ultramafic rocks
	Cache Creek Complex-Nakina Formation (Upper Mississippian to Permian) basaltic volcanic rocks

Lineaments suggestive of faults



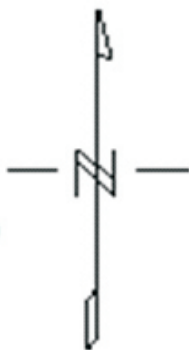
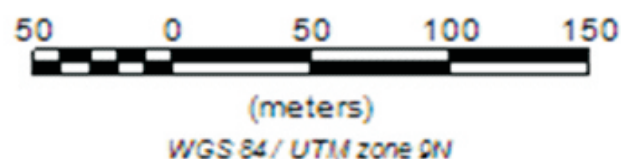
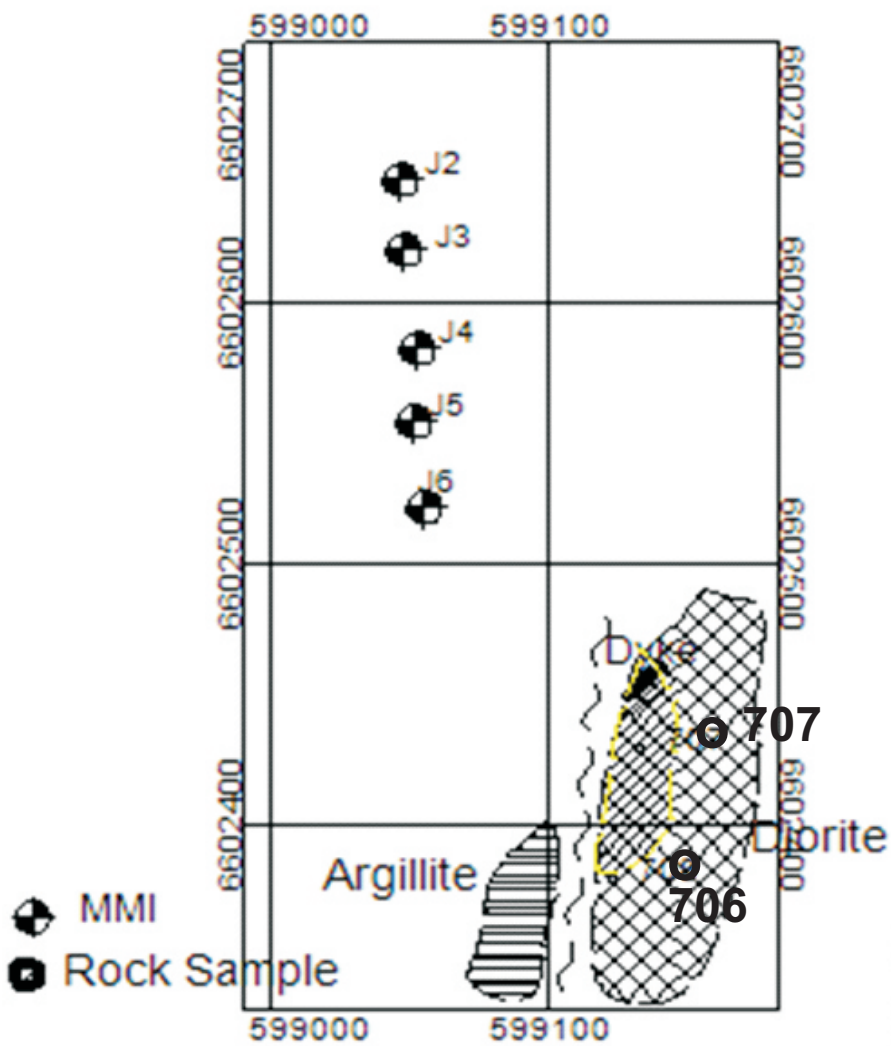
MAXTECH VENTURES INC.

JULIA PROPERTY

FEATHER CREEK, ATLIN AREA, ATLIN MD, BC

GEOLOGY MAP

DRAWN BY: DGM	JOB NO.: 07-38	NTS: 104N/11	DATE: JUNE 08	FIG NO: 4b
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Geology Map
Feather Creek
Atlin Area, British Columbia

MAXTECH VENTURES INC.				
JULIA PROPERTY FEATHER CREEK, ATLIN AREA, ATLIN MD, BC				
GEOLOGY MAP CLAIM #538370 OUTCROP				
DRAWN BY: DGM	JOB NO.: 09-10	NTS: 104N/11	DATE: Oct 2009	FIG NO.: 6