

GEOLOGICAL & TECHNICAL REPORT TAHTSA LAKE SOUTH CLAIMS

**GOLDMINE 1
GOLDMINE 3
GOLDMINE 4
GOLDMINE 5
RUTHERFORD 1
SMITH
NEWGOLD
GOLD GLACIER
SOUTH GOLD
WEST GOLD MINE
GLACIER 2**

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31737**

SKEENA MINING DIVISION

Prepared for:

GOLDEN ICE MINERALS INC

KEMANO AREA NTS 93E/5 & 12

CLAIM CENTER 127E 41' 54E W
53E 29' 41" N

OWNER: GOLDEN ICE MINERALS INC. FMC#210327

CONSULTANTS: LORING LABORATORIES LTD., CALGARY, AB, CORE
LABORATORIES, CALGARY, AB,
ALLAN TIPMAN

BY: JOHN KRUSZEWSKI, PROJECT MANAGER

DATED: NOVEMBER 4TH, 2010

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This technical report is submitted to the Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources of the Province of British Columbia for application of assessment work credit for exploration work performed on the following claims.

The expediting, supply, and purchasing for the claims was done by John Kruszewski, and Kelly Stooshnoff, for Golden Ice Minerals Inc. from July 14 to July 22, 2008. Work on the claims was done by John Kruszewski, Kelly Stooshnoff, for Golden Ice Minerals Inc., with ongoing dialogue regarding the geophysical planning, interpretation, and consulting with Allen Tipman. The unloading, preparation of samples and delivery of samples to Loring Laboratories, and the return of rental equipment was done by John Kruszewski, and Kelly Stooshnoff, for Golden Ice Minerals Inc. on August 3, 2010.

The Goldmine Claim Group, of Golden Ice Minerals Inc. includes about 3808.52 hectares (9,597.47 acres) as follows:

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner*	Map #	Mining Div.	Area (hectares)
554105	WEST GOLD MINE	210327	093E	Skeena	461.9056
554106	GLACIER 2	210327	093E	Skeena	115.5315
554103	SOUTH GOLD	210327	093E	Skeena	192.4948
554102	GOLD GLACIER	210327	093E	Skeena	192.3853
554101	NEWGOLD	210327	093E	Skeena	346.1987
325961	GOLDMINE 1	201263	093E042	Skeena	500
326031	GOLDMINE 3	201263	093E042	Skeena	200
326032	GOLDMINE 4	201263	093E042	Skeena	300
326033	GOLDMINE 5	201263	093E042	Skeena	500
361182	RUTHERFORD 1	201263	093E042	Skeena	500
361183	SMITH	201263	093E042	Skeena	500

The owner of the above-mentioned claims is Golden Ice Minerals Inc., FMC 210327

Claim locations are shown in *Appendix A*.

The Goldmine Claim Group surrounds a small claim, owned by Consolidated Silver Standard Ltd., of Vancouver, B.C., which has done no work on it since 1988, when Fleck Resources completed a limited drilling program, which showed encouraging results. Consolidated Silver Standard Ltd. is presently involved in silver mines in Mexico and Latin America and Northern B.C.

1.2 Location and Access

The Goldmine Claim Group of claims is between the south slope of Sandifer Ridge and the headwaters of the Tsaytis River, at NTS 93E/5, (53 degrees 30'N latitude, and 127 degrees 43' 30" W. longitude, approximately 35 kilometers South East of Kemano, B.C. by road, and about 80 kilometers South East of Kitimat, B.C. , and about 35 kilometers from tidewater, with the nearest existing port at Kemano. See *Map 1*.

The claims extend in part along the valley floor straddling the Sandifer Lake Road. See *Map 1* The elevations within the claims area range from 500 to 1900 meters A.M.S.L. The topography of the claims area is quite steep towards Sandifer Ridge with a steep U shaped glacial valley floor and rugged cliffs with steep talus slopes. Outcrop exposure in the area is approximately 50%. Access to Kemano is by 4 wheel drive vehicles and/or STOL aircraft or helicopter as there are facilities for all of these in the area. The claims are accessible by a gravel logging road that is sometimes closed during the winter months due to snow and slide conditions. The total distance from the claims to the tide water docks at Kemano harbour is about 25 to 45 kilometers by road from the nearest and furthest claims boundary. The Village of Kemano is about 12 kilometers from the docks at Kemano harbour, which is about 80 kilometers South of Kitimat on the Gardner Canal. The Sandifer Lake access road is accessible by boat on Tahtsa Lake to Kemano Harbour.

1.3 History and Ownership

In the late summer of 1952 George Smith and Fred Nash staked fourteen claims and one fractional claim on several limonite stained quartz veins southwest of Sandifer Peak. Samples of highly pyritized material gave assay returns of up to 6 oz./ton gold. R.A. Stuart of the BC. Department of Mines visited the property in 1952 and verified the gold occurrences in pyritized quartz and massive pyrite stringers and blebs, in his report in the British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Report for the year.

The only vein examined occupies a shear zone striking northwest and dipping southwest. It outcrops continuously between elevations 4500 feet and 5000 feet in a steep shear controlled gully on the northeastern most claim of the group. At the top of the gully, the vein, which is here about 4 feet wide, disappears beneath talus on a small bench and could not be located in the bluffs above. At the same 4500 foot elevation the only place where the vein is accessible, it swells to a width of about 15 feet then pinches out abruptly. The sheared zone, about 8 feet in width, continues below the pinch out of the quartz but flattens in dip and swings to a more easterly strike.¹

A short summarized version of historical events is as follows:

- 1953 Conwest Exploration Company options the property and mining consultant L.K. Lytle, P. Geol., conducts a detailed sampling program over a slope length of 587 feet. Lytle confirms a grade of 0.92 oz./ton gold and indicates tonnage estimates in the main vein from 43,000 to 117,000 tons.
- 1960 Silver Standard Mines Ltd. options the property and estimates reserves in the main vein at 117,000 tons averaging 0.92 oz./ton gold.
- 1972 Mining Consultant F.J. Hemsworth, P.Eng., confirms the gold values and recommends drifting (commencing mining by following the vein) from an adit (vertical access shaft) level of 4550 feet.

¹Stuart, R.A., 1952. British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Report.

1980/81 John Kruszewski, Prospector and Geological Consultant, stakes the property surrounding the immediate vein vicinity. The Department of Energy, Mine and resources Canada, National Inventory section estimates the reserves at 117,000 tons grading 0.92oz./ton

1982 Peter van der Heyden, Graduate student of UBC, explored and conducted a study of the relevant area and published a thesis on *Tectonic and Stratigraphic Relations Between the Coast Plutonic Complex and Intermontane Belt West-Central Whitesail Lake Map Area*, Thesis, UBC

1982/83 Mining consultant W.E. Grove, Ph.D., P.Eng., confirms gold values and reserves estimates of 43,000 tons. He recommended a major drilling program to delineate the reserves.

1984 Whitesail Ventures Ltd. files a prospectus with the V.S.E. to raise \$455,000 at \$0.65 per share. The offering is withdrawn due to partnership difficulties.

1985 Canfield Resources Ltd. and Partners purchase a major interest in Whitesail Ventures Ltd.

Mining Consultant D. Barker, P.Eng discovers a new zone below the vein approximately 400 feet below the lower fault zone. Barker also confirms the gold value estimates on the main zone and recommends a three phase exploration development program of drilling and drifting on the vein. Further claims are staked.

1986 Bristol Resources attempts to reinstate Whitesail Ventures= stock on a public venue. Two separate field programs are completed on some of the claims. Further claims are staked. A joint venture agreement on one two-post claim (Smith 1) is negotiated with Silver Standard Mines Ltd.

1987 Whitesail Ventures Ltd. applied for lifting of a cease trading order on the V.S.E. The company name is changed to Whitesail Minerals Corporation. An agreement for private financing is also signed with Northcor Energy Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. A work plan for extensive field work is developed. Further field work is planned on the Beaver and Slide Claims during the fall of 1987.

Whitesail Minerals Corporation had an agreement with Consolidated Silver Standard Ltd. to option 50% of the Smith 1 claim held by Consolidated Silver Standard Ltd., which claim was to be located by legal survey during June 1987. This option agreement also provided for drilling on the Smith - Nash vein, but the option agreement lapsed before the drilling program was completed or the survey could be completed because no survey posts or survey cairns could be located.

1988 Kemano Gold Corp of Calgary takes over Whitesail Minerals Corporation then moves into Oil and Gas as Purcell Energy Ltd., and allowed claims to lapse.

- 1994-7 John Kruszewski stakes the lapsed claims and transfers them to Rutherford Minerals Inc.
- 2004 Rutherford sells Gold Mine Claim Group of Claims to Richard Billingsley.
- 2005 Umesh Vyas purchases the Gold Mine Claim Group of Claims from Billingsley.
- 2006 Umesh Vyas files technical report of exploration work done on claims by Bruce Schell, John Kruszewski, and Mark Wright.
- 2007 Umesh Vyas sells the Gold Mine Claim Group of Claims to Golden Ice Minerals Inc.
- 2008 Ground Geophysical Surveys 23 line kilometers, performed by Excel Geophysics, for Golden Ice Minerals Inc.
- 2009 Apex Geoscience Ltd completed assessment report for Golden Ice Inc.'s goldmine property by Rob L'Heureux.

2 Summary of 2010 Work Done

- Air Photo and Satellite Imagery interpretation,
- Test pit sampling and exposed mineralization for assay, and further mineralogical study
- § Further field identification of the prominent N.E. fault lineaments as traced on air photos and satellite imagery.
- § Establish geophysical grid along the prominent N.E K-zone fault, with 40 meter, spacing, with GPS coordinate control.
- § Discovery of new mineralized outcrops on existing claims, and test pit sampling at 2 new GPS locations off of grid .
- § Obtain Bulk samples for metallurgical assaying, mineralogical testing, and further petrographic study.

2.1 Rock Geochemical Sampling, Hand Specimen Collection and Trenching

Two (2) mineralized rock samples were collected for further petrographic description and thin section analysis in order to more accurately determine rock type characteristics to assist in further, more detailed geological mapping programs. Mineralized rock samples were collected and analyzed for gold, copper, molybdenum and silver by Loring Laboratories Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. The method of analysis was A.A. and Fire Assay. A total of ten (10) test pit samples were selected, seven (7) of which have were stored at Sandifer Lake Road near the bridge and three (3) were brought to Calgary been submitted to Loring Laboratories Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta. Sample locations are shown on **Map 2**.

2.2 Test Pitting

A total of ten (10) test pits were sampled with the use of picks, hammers, chisels and shovels. The trench and test pit locations are shown on *Map 2*.

The main sampling was done near the end of the K zone where the Northerly fault cross-strikes of the K zone, and ten test pits were sampled. The deepest and largest pit was o. 1 meter wide and 0.1 meter in depth and this zone was traced for a vertical distance of 50 meters.

The samples from this zone contained approximately 20% sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and minor tetrahedrite), and the gangue minerals are quartz, carbonate, sericitic schist, limonite and minor chlorite.

2006

Sample #	Gold Value	Silver Value	Copper Value	Sample Type
	(oz/ton)	(oz/ton)	(%)	
1001	0.826	1.81	3.65	chip
1002	1.040	0.86	1.01	chip
1003	0.003			chip
1004	1.128	1.57	2.07	chip
1005	0.417			chip
1006	0.123			grab
1007	0.265	1.18	1.82	chip
1008	0.022			chip
1009	0.956	1.19	3.90	chip
Average	0.531	1.322	2.49	

2008

Sample #	Gold Value	Silver Value	Copper Value	Sample Type
	(oz/tn)	(oz/tn)	(%)	
009851	0.316	0.495	1.45	chip
009853	0.531	0.465	2.60	chip
009854	0.271	0.296	1.11	chip
009856	0.800	0.837	1.86	chip
013502	0.653	0.794	1.50	chip
013503	0.179	0.082	1.42	chip
Average	0.458	0.495	1.439	
009852	0.067	0.042	0.17	chip

009855	0.157	0.253	not assayed	chip
013504	0.011	0.003	0.08	grab

For 2009 see Apex Geoscience Assessment Report

2010

Sample No	Pit No	Au (oz/tn)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %	Mo %
008376	1	0.424	16.4	1.72	<0.01
008377	2	0.089	13.4	1.10	<0.01
008378	3	0.229	8.0	1.17	<0.01

Analyses from these test pits, trenches and other prospecting samples are described in *Appendix C* and discussed in more detail in Section 3.3.

3 DETAILED TECHNICAL DATA AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 General Regional Geology

The regional geology is outlined on a scale of one inch to four miles by S. Duffell 1959². The Regional Geology and Mineral Deposits is attached as *Map 3*. The rock assemblage within the claim area is assigned to either the Mesozoic or Paleozoic Era. The rock units consist of metavolcanic or metasedimentary greenstone, amphibolite, phyllite, schist, gneiss, and crystalline limestone. Minor dykes and cupolas of intrusive mesozoic coast intrusive granite, grandiorite, diorite as well as diabase dykes are also present. The predominant rock type generally occupying the eastern 2/3 of the claims along Sandifer Road is fine grained thinly bedded metavolcanic greenstones with some narrow felsic horizons. This unit is frequently injected by pygmatic veinlets and dykes. The degree of contact metamorphism is upper green schist facies. Pyrite is a common accessory mineral and the pyritization is quite intense on the eastern 1/4 of the claim group where felsic zones are also common. The western 1/3 of the claim group, along Sandifer Road is typified by predominantly a metasedimentary sequence of quartz-feldspar-biotite schist, pygmatic gneiss and occasional amphibolite. The rocks exhibit low angle dips within a structural setting of broad open northerly trending folds with axial planes plunging north at approximately 5 degrees. Rodding structures and

²Duffel, S., 1959. Whitesail Lake Map Area, British Columbia Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 299, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys pp. 1-119.

schistosity conform to this regional low amplitude homoclinal structure. The faulting exerts a prominent affect on the surrounding topography, with low angle thrust faults trending Az. 050-065 an dipping 55-75 degrees northwest frequently stacking repetitive sequences of metasediments and cyclic metavolcanics. Shearing and trends Az. 320 with slight westerly dips (+/- 75 degrees) and north trending lineaments open vertical fractures have in recent experience warranted detailed sampling and frequently contain > 50 ppb, gold. Zones of intensive fracturing, exhibiting limonite staining, silicification, quartz emplacement and pyritization are considered to be prime prospecting target zones for more intensive geological and geophysical field investigation.

3.2 Gold Mineralization (Historical) (Production)

Historical production of 1,012,067 tons of ore at the former nearby Surf Inlet Mine resulted in the recovery of 338,881 oz. of gold, leaving a Areserve@ of 43,000 tons of 0.40 oz of Gold per ton. The Smith-Nash vein mineralization as described by R.A. Stuart 1952³ is contained in stringers of massive granular pyrite from 2 to 6 inches wide occurring on the footwall and hanging wall of the vein, sheared wallrock is only slightly mineralized. Gold analysis reported were as follows:

Mineralized quartz vein	0.39 oz/ton gold
Massive pyrite from 5 inch	2.90 oz/ton gold
Sheared wallrock	0.09 oz/ton gold

Further work on the vein by subsequent workers confirms higher gold values in coarse, massive and granular pyritic mineralized sections. Fleck Resources drilled on this vein during 1988. Minor trenching on property held by Whitesail Minerals Corporation assayed 0.68 oz/ton gold (Beaver 2 Claim).

Other mineralization of geological interest occurs in the vicinity of Bridge #6 at Km. 35 of the Sandifer Road. Previous work done in this vicinity obtained sample results of 0.050, 0.018 and 0.068 oz/ton gold as well as other anomalous gold values from 210 to 900 ppb; gold. Recent government geochemical analysis, minfile GSC 1360A and B.C. RGS 16A resulted in two gold analyses of 20-852 ppm on the former Beaver 8 Claim.

3.3 Sampling Results

Forming part of this report and attached as *Appendix C* is the Assay Certificate conducted by Loring Laboratories Ltd. of Calgary Alberta, and the Methodology is: Cu, Mo- Multi acid total digestion, finish by AA, Ag- Nitric acid digestion, finish by AA, Au- 30gram Fire Assay with GRV finish.

Sampling by the Provincial and Federal Government (GSC Open file 1360A/B.C. RGS 16A) indicates that anomalous gold occurs south of the main drainage along the Sandifer Lake Road. Past work by Whitesail/ Kemano Gold Corporation indicates that potential sources for this anomalous

³Stuart, R.A., 1952. British Columbia Minister of Mines Annual Report.

gold could be the zones of quartz/sulphide shear veins. The David Zone is one potential source area. The northeast portion of the K zone cross fault fractures exposed in the creeks draining northerly to the Kemano Road is another area of anomalous mineralized float.

Pit Sample #		Sample Descriptions
1	Grab	Quartz, sheared limonitic, shale inclusions, chalcopyrite, pyrite, borinite, manganese stain
2	Grab	Quartz, sheared, pyrite, minor borinite, chalcopyrite, shale inclusions
3	Grab	Fault gouge matrix of, metavolcanics, quartz, sheared chalcopyrite, pyrite

In addition, high copper, gold, and silver values were found to be associated with quartz veining on the south side of the K zone.

Previous geophysical work has demonstrated its usefulness in targeting new areas of mineralization.

The potential for additional finds remains high considering the historical rate of new discoveries, identification of prospective new areas based on air photo, satellite imagery, and inordinate amounts of mineralized float.

3.4 Mineralogy Thin Section Microscopy

Ore microscopy on a sample of massive pyrite taken from the area of channel sample 1004 contains pyrite exhibiting a bimodal nature having 15 to 20% of the pyrite as 0.1 to 3 mm porphyroblastic grains in a ground mass of fine pyrite, quartz and sericite. Gold occurs in native form filling micro fractures within the larger pyrite grains ranging up to 100 microns in size and as fine inclusions and intergranular specks in the chalcopyrite (*Map 4*).

Two mineralized rock samples were selected for further thin section studies, Calgary; these will be submitted upon completion.

3.5 Geological Summary

The Upper Tsaytis River area, 580 kilometers northwest of Vancouver, encompasses approximately 150 square kilometers straddling the Coast Plutonic Complex-Intermontane Belt boundary. The boundary defining the area, the Sandifer Lake Fault Zone, is a highly disrupted, northeastward-directed, imbricated thrust complex of middle to Late Cretaceous age.

Rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex occur in imbricate sheets above a frontal thrust. In this gentle dipping, homoclinal sequence of tectonic sheets, amphibolites, amphibolite-grade granitoid gneisses, migmatites and metacarbonates of the Central Gneiss Complex tectonically overlie greenschist facies, metavolcanic and metaplutonic schists and mylonites of the Gamsby Group. The Central Gneiss Complex and the Gamsby Group appear to be stratigraphically equivalent units, metamorphosed to different grade and structurally juxtaposed in the thrust

complex. Major and trace element chemistry of metavolcanic rocks on the Gamsby Group indicates that protoliths were tholeiitic and calc-alkaline basalt-andesite and calc-alkaline dacite-rhyolite which originated in a mature island arc setting. A minimum, Upper Triassic protolith age for the Gamsby Group is provided by a 210 Ma, near concordant U/Pb zircon date for metarhyolite and a 230± 39 Ma Rb/Sr whole rock isochron date. Mylonitic granite in the Gamsby Group gives a 160±24 Ma R/Sr whole rock isochron date, and amphibole from a related, deformed injection agmatite gives a 145±5 Ma K-Ar date. Hornblende from a dyke with chilled margins, which intrudes the Gamsby Group gives a 66±2 Ma K-Ar date, indicating that the metamorphic complex was cold and close to the surface before the end of the Cretaceous.

These results and geology reported for the Prince Rupert area (Crawford and Hollister, 1982, and unpublished GSC and UBC zircon data) indicate that at this latitude in the Coast Plutonic Complex, regional metamorphism, polyphase ductile deformation, and intrusion of granitoid material occurred in a two-sided Jurassic and Cretaceous orogenic belt. The orogen was superimposed on the pre-Upper Triassic island arc in the western edge of Stikinia, as a consequence of initial suturing of Stikinia with the allochthonous Wrangellia-Alexander terrain at an unknown distance to the southwest of the area herein summarized.

A Lower Cretaceous volcanic-plutonic complex forms the eastern and lowest thrust sheet of the Coast Plutonic Complex. The Volcanic rocks may be correlative with the Gambier Group of the Southern Coast Plutonic Complex, and were perhaps deposited uncomfortably on the uplifted Jurassic orogen. They were invaded and hornfelsed by Cretaceous granitic stocks before being thrust northeastward over strata of the Intermontane Belt.

Middle-Upper Cretaceous shortening and associated brittle shearing along the Sandifer Lake Fault Zone occurred in a high heat flow, back-arc setting. The Central Gneiss Complex, Gamsby Group and Gambier Group (?) were imbricated and thrust over Intermontane Belt rocks of the Telkwa Formation.

The imbricate tectonic front was disrupted, successively, by strike-slip and dip-slip faults in Late Cretaceous to early Cenozoic time. The latest movement on high angle faults postdates Eocene intrusions, nearby, and Eocene strata, regionally, but predates Miocene Plateau basalts (Woodsworth 1979, 1980).

Several dated, cross-cutting intrusive stocks in the Whitesail Lake map area (Woodsworth, 1980), indicate that the Sandifer Lake Fault Zone, juxtaposing the Coast Plutonic Complex and Intermontane Belt, had definitely ceased movement by Eocene time and quite possibly by Late Cretaceous time.

4. DRILL LOGS AND DIAGRAMS

There are no drill logs and diagrams within the scope of this report, however the following is a drilling history on the Smith claim on which the co-author J. Kruszewski drilled and logged the first two diamond drill holes.

4.1 Drilling History

Within the NW boundary of the Golden Ice Mineral=s claim group lies the Smith-Nash showing. In 1987 two diamond drill holes were drilled on the Smith claim by John M. Kruszewski and Eugene Meyers for AWhitesail Minerals@. Subsequently, 13 drill holes were completed by AFleck Resources@. The deepest was drilled to 108.5m.

The following are excerpts taken from the Report on the Smith #1 Claim, Kemano Area, B.C., prepared by D. L. Kuran for Fleck Resources, dated December 14, 1988:

AA total of thirteen drill holes and sixteen channel samples completed on the Smith Nash vein resulted in the blocking out of 22,190 short ton of 0.302 oz per ton gold over a 7.2 foot width. Mineralized vein material ranges in grade and thickness up to 0.553 oz Au over a 9.4m core length in hole 88-7 and 4.93 oz per ton Au in a surface grab sample. Another vein located 140 m away returned 0.68 oz per ton Au over 0.7m.

A deposit is open to depth and along strike only 10% of the potential zone has been tested by drilling to date.@

ABetween July 15 and October 15, 1988, Fleck Resources completed an exploration program on the Smith #1 claim. The program consisted of: a total of 736.4 meters (2416 feet) of diamond drilling completed in twelve holes, drilled from three pads blasted from the cliff face; sixteen diamond saw cut channel samples, cut across the vein at a 4.0m horizontal interval; one trench of some 390 cubic meters of talus; geological mapping at a scale of 1:300 and prospecting. As well, 500m of road continuing toward the Smith #1 claim from logging roads in the valley bottom below was completed. Figure 4 shows the location of the activities relative to the claim boundaries as well as a general geological interpretation of the area of interest.@

AGold values on the Smith-Nash vein range up to 4.93 oz per ton on surface and 3.63 oz per ton in core samples. The #8 vein returned an assay of 0.68 oz per ton Au. The 1988 surface assays do not support previously reported grades of 0.92 oz per ton Au. It is felt that the 1988 results more truly reflects the average grade of the deposit. The surface results compare closely with the core results and are close to the historical grade recovered from deposits in the region.@

5. ITEMIZED COSTS STATEMENT FOR WORK DONE 2010

	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1	Generator Honda - Stored at Sandifer Lake	1		\$2,300
2	Fire pump Honda + 100m hose nozzles - Stored at Sandifer Lake	1		\$1,180

3	Propane Cylinders	10	\$5 each	\$50
4	Propane Cylinders Large	2	\$56 each	\$112
5	Propane Lights - Stored at Sandifer Lake	2	\$42 each	\$84
6	Propane Stoves - Stored at Sandifer Lake	2	\$76 each	\$152
7	Flash Lights	7		\$140
8	Batteries and Chargers			\$167
9	First Aid Kits - Regulation	2		\$330
10	Tents	2		\$224
11	Cots	2		\$111
12	Pots, Pans, Dishes			\$120
13	Camp Food			\$500
14	Travel Meals	6 meals, 2 people	\$30/meal	\$360
15	Motel	3 nights	\$86/night	\$196
16	Machetes	4		\$172
17	Chainsaw and Case (Sealed fuel and oil)	1		\$279
18	Map cases	2	\$33	\$66
19	Tarps 6 gloves 6 pairs	6 and 6 pairs		\$104
20	Flagging 12 red and 6 blue rolls			\$67
21	Bear Spray Large	2	\$56	\$112
22	Bear Bangers box			\$111
23	Bear Shotgun Flare guns	2		\$224
24	Digital Cameras	2		\$480
25	Sky phone rental			\$571
26	Hip chain spools bag	1		\$63
27	Ropes	2	.5" x 100ft	\$128
28	Maps, Field Books and Sample bags			\$178
29	Track Tires, Repair Belts and pump replacement en route			\$290
30	Trucks 4x4	\$.75/km x 5228km	2	\$3,920
31	Assay			\$256.73
32	Rain Suits x2 and Bugs spray x4			\$225
33	Air Charter pro rate			\$2,570.16
34	John Kruszewski 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Expediting	5 days	\$700/day	\$3,500
35	John Kruszewski 19, 20 Drive to Smither's and investigated alternate Access Routes	2 days	\$700/day	\$1,400
36	21 – 28 Flight to Sandifer Lake Field Project and return	8 days	\$700/day	\$5,600
37	29-30-31 Drive back to Calgary	3 days	\$700/day	\$2,100
38	August 3 Unpack, sort samples and return rentals	1 day	\$700/day	\$700
40	Kelly Stooshnoff	14 days	\$400/day	\$5,600
41	John Kruszewski 5 days report writing x 700	5 days	\$700/day	\$3,500
42	GPS replacement (original stolen in Quesnel)	1		\$297
43	Report Production Costs			\$226
43	Secretarial Costs	2 days	\$250/day	\$500
44	Air photos			\$243.91
			Grand Total	\$39,510

6. AUTHOR=S QUALIFICATIONS

6.1 JOHN KRUSZEWSKI GEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT AND PRACTICING PROSPECTOR

Address: 348 14 St. NW, Calgary, AB, T2N 1Z7.

Free Miner Certificate No: 114724
Contributing M.E.G. member, Calgary Alberta.

Formal Education:

- \$ Graduate Granum High School (Granum, Alberta)
- \$ Earth Science Studies at Mount Royal College in Calgary, 1960 - 1962
- \$ Geology Studies at the University of Toronto, 1962 - 1964.
- \$ Certificate in ADesign, Economics, Mining and Metallurgy of Small Scale Gold and Silver Operations@ from University of Idaho, College of Mines and Earth Resources (Moscow, Idaho), 1980

Geological Work Experience:

Involved in geological exploration since 1962 in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, North West Territories, Montana, Wyoming, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Washington and Oregon, some of which include:

- X 1969 - 1970 - winter survey road building, drilling, logging, geophysical logging, Coal what is now Grande Cache.
- X 1972 - 1973 - researching and field examinations of rare earth prospects in Montana and Wyoming for Bayex Exploration Ltd..
- X staking and initial geological exploration and development of what is now Baymag Mines, 2 years;
- X staking and initial geological exploration of what was Aurun Mines Perlite;
- X staking and initial testing of the diatomite mine near Kamloops, B.C., producing AJohnny Cat@, etc;
- X acquiring coal leases, field supervisor in mapping, trenching, drilling, logging core. Gulf Minerals (coal), 2 years;
- X staking to drilling of Blue River, B.C. carbonatites rare earth joint venture with Anshutz of Denver Colorado;
- X Kemano B.C. gold, copper discovery staking, exploration, drilling and development
- X member of Mineral Exploration Group, Calgary, Alberta;
- X served as a director of Kemano Gold Corp., now Purcell Energy;
- X 1990 - 1996 - grass roots placer exploration to production at 24K, Cariboo, MD +2000 Au;
- X research and locate kimberlite diatremes at Crossing Creek, B.C. in a joint venture with

- Dr. Charles Newmarch et al now operated by Quest International in a joint venture with Anvil to complete the diamond drilling phase;
- X 1994 - 1995 implemented and carried out geological field programs for Birch Mt. Resources Ltd., Ft. Steele, M.D. with Dr. Richard Garnett tracing diamond indicator minerals and identifying diatremes;
 - X 1996 - Geological research, evaluation and staking program for a gold tungsten project (Sanca Gold Corp.)
 - X 1997 - Rutherford Minerals Kemano staking program and exploration
 - X 1997 - Geophysical program VLF - Mag in Northern Alberta for diatremes.
 - X 1997 - 1998 - research and select diamond leases in Alberta
 - X 1999 - Kemano exploration, sampling, limonitic stained quartz veins below receding glacier
 - X 2000 - 2005 - Satellite imagery, field verification, of anomalous targets in BC and Alberta
 - X 2006 - Survey Geophysical grid on N.E. striking lineaments as outlined from air photo and satellite imagery. Select samples for assay, ICP analysis and mineralogical thin section study.
 - X 2008 – Geophysical and technical assessment report for Golden Ice Minerals Inc., Skeena Mining Division with Excel Geophysics Inc of High River, Alberta.

6.2 KELLY T. STOOSHNOFF

Address: Calgary, Alberta

Free Miner Certificate No: 125885

Formal Education

- Grade 12, Lacombe, Alberta

CERTIFICATES

- Alberta First Aid A Certificate 60165655 (Good till 2011)
- Alberta H2S Certificate 833606 (Good till 2011)
- B.C First Aid CRC (Good till 2011 2013)

Geological Work Experience:

- 1963-1970: Conventional drilling slim holes at Sparwood B.C
Helicopter drilling arctic Islands
Drilled water wells in Alberta, Saskatchewan and off shore Egypt
- 1971-1985 Self-employed backhoe operator digging gas lines in Southern Alberta
Prospecting
- 1986-1987 Ran loaders and screening plants for dirt (loam)
Placer gold exploration Moyie Lake, B.C

1998-2002: Oil patch maintenance work
Placer gold exploration Cotton Wood River, B.C
2003-Present: Operated backhoe City of Calgary
Assisted in geological and geophysical exploration of the Golden Ice Minerals
claims
Laid gas lines
Placer gold exploration and testing, Fraser River and Cotton Wood River, B.C

7. REFERENCES

British Columbia Department of Mines: Annual Reports 1902 to 1958

Duffell, S. : Whitesail Lake Map-Area British Columbia; G.S.C., Memoir 299, 1959

Groves, E.W. : Engineering Report, Whitesail Ventures Corp., Beaver Claims, July 15, 1983

Geological Survey of Canada: Maps 1385A and 1424A

Hemsworth, F. J. : Report on the Smith Gold Property, Kemano, B.C. for Silver Standard Mines Ltd.

Horne, E / Kruszewski, J. M. Assessment Report 1988

Kuran, D. L.: Report on the Smith #1 Claim Kemano Area, B.C. for Fleck Resources, 1988

Lytle, L.K. : G. Smith Option, Kemano B. C. ; for Conwest Exploration Company Ltd. 1953

Meyers, E. : Report on the Kemano Gold Project, British Columbia, Prince Rupert M.D.
December 1986

Van Der Heyden, Thesis, University of British Columbia,

Tectonic and Stratigraphic Relations Between the Coast Plutonic Complex and Intermontane Belt, West-Central Whitesail Lake Map Area, British Columbia, April 1982

Woodsworth, 1980

Crawford & Hollister, 1982

Don McIntyre: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Tahtsa Lake District West Central BC, Bulletin 75.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The Golden Ice Mineral=s Claim group in paragraph 1.1 above in the name of Golden Ice Minerals Inc., has been noted to consistently contain gold and copper values in areas of fracturing, shearing and quartz vein emplacement. The predominant structural trends noted to contain gold and copper are northeast and northwest striking shear zones as well as some fracture zones that strike approximately Az. 060 and in general appear to postdate the north and northwest trend. The Az. 060 structural fractures and shears are frequently of a thrust fault nature. The gold, is frequently associated with massive pyrite blebs and lenses, occurs as free gold within pyrite grain boundary zones; grain boundary zones between vuggy quartz and pyrite, within pyrite grains and within fractures in chalcopyrite grains.

The most recent structural features in the study area are steeply dipping dip-slip faults and structures. In part these late features follow earlier zones of weakness and have in turn provided conduits for the emplacement of a variety of veins and dykes. Two main orientations of steeply dipping faults and fractures are present, one with a northeast strike, the other with a north-northwest strike. Where evidence was found, the western sides of these faults are down dropped.

One of the north-easterly striking faults,, which is partly covered by the glacier feeding the Tsaytis River, may be of economic importance. Along its length are irregular masses of pyrite-bearing quartz. A grab sample of mineralized quartz assayed 0.52 oz/ton Au and 0.8 oz/ton Ag.@ (Peter van Der Heyden, 1982⁴).

This north-easterly striking fault, called the K zone, exhibits a bright ochre Limonitic gossan for most of its 3.6 km strike length with the receding ice and snow. Past and current samplings confirm economic values in gold, copper and silver. A new zone of mineralization was discovered and sampled in 2008 where a north-westerly fault intersects the K zone (Sample No. 009855, **Section 2.2 above**).

⁴ Van der Heyden, Peter, 1982. Coast plutonic complex & Intermontane belt, Whitesail Lake BC. Thesis, University of British Columbia.

Pyrite rich greenstone frequently does contain some gold values, silicification and fracturing appear to be a requisite for gold enrichment. The predominant rock types in the area are greenstone, quartz-feldspar, biotite schist, carbonate rich phyllitic schist, amphibolite, thin felsic metavolcanic zones intercalated within the greenstones. Principal intrusive rocks are thin pegmatic lenses and sheets; quartz veins, grandiorite, granitic and metavolcanics andesite dykes and sills and diabase dykes.

Evaluation of the 2010 gold potential of the roadside K zone deserves the first order of geophysical and geological priority. The 2010 summer work program established a geophysical grid across a N.E portion of the K zone for a suggested geophysical program on the established grid in the near future; weather and finances permitting. A Geophysical program was recommended to be completed on several of the anomalous areas. Further geophysical surveys, either ground or air, or both, are highly recommended, and should be conducted on the K, Pat, Vance and David zones. Detailed sampling, and further prospecting based on air photo interpretation and satellite imagery in this area is clearly indicated.

Ground magnetic and gravity geophysical surveys should also be done on the area surrounding the David Zone, with systematic trenching, sampling and mapping with interpretation of the geophysical anomalies for locating drill targets.

Positive results of the programs outlined above will indicate Diamond drilling targets in the South and the North sides of the K zone.

8.1 Data Summary

Past and current work conducted on the Golden Ice Mineral=s Property encompassing an area of 3808.52 hectares (9,597.47 acres) has significantly increased and expanded the economic potential of the property. Prospecting, trenching, and geophysical surveys in during the 2008 field season also resulted in the discovery of 2 new mineralized structures running North/South, cutting the K zone, which runs North East / South West, and these 2 new mineralized zones produced samples, the assays of which demonstrated economic gold and copper values.

Higher gold values are spatially related to quartz veining in the metasediments in proximity to intrusive and related dyke rocks.

The grandiorite is intruded by swarms of diabase and lamprophyre dykes, particularly along shear zones, which evidently provided easy intrusive pathways. Also present are rare rhyolite porphyry dykes, one of which cuts across a sheared contact with the Cretaceous volcanic and sedimentary rocks, and isolated pockets of fine to medium grained diorite. Locally the granite contains small amounts of disseminated chalcopyrite. (van Der Heyden, 1982)⁵

⁵Van der Heyden, Peter, 1982. Coast plutonic complex & Intermontane belt, Whitesail Lake BC. Thesis, University of British Columbia

In the South area about three and one-half kilometers southeast of the Smith-Nash vein and on the opposite side of the valley, a total of 16 gold bearing veins have been defined, 10 of which warrant detailed exploration work. Arithmetic averages of assay samples taken from selected zones are as follows:

1987:

Vance 0.196 oz/ton 1 sample taken
 Kayo 0.840 oz/ton 4 samples taken
 Pat 0.105 oz/ton 4 samples taken
 Main 0.198 oz/ton 4 samples taken
 Sven 0.394 oz/ton 1 sample taken
 Johnny 0.230 oz/ton 3 samples taken

2006 - Goldmine 1 Assays: See Appendix E

Sample #	Gold Value	Silver Value	Copper Value	Sample Type
	(oz/ton)	(oz/ton)	(%)	
1001	0.826	1.81	3.65	chip
1002	1.040	0.86	1.01	chip
1003	0.003			chip
1004	1.128	1.57	2.07	chip
1005	0.417			chip
1006	0.123			grab
1007	0.265	1.18	1.82	chip
1008	0.022			chip
1009	0.956	1.19	3.90	chip
Average	0.531	1.322	2.49	

2008

Sample #	Gold Value	Silver Value	Copper Value	Sample Type
	(oz/tn)	(oz/tn)	(%)	
009851	0.316	0.495	1.45	chip
009853	0.531	0.465	2.60	chip
009854	0.271	0.296	1.11	chip
009856	0.800	0.837	1.86	chip
013502	0.653	0.794	1.50	chip
013503	0.179	0.082	1.42	chip
Average	0.458	0.495	1.439	

009852	0.067	0.042	0.17	chip
009855	0.157	0.253	not assayed	chip
013504	0.011	0.003	0.08	grab

2010

Sample No	Pit No	Au (oz/tn)	Ag (ppm)	Cu %	Mo %
008376	1	0.424	16.4	1.72	<0.01
008377	2	0.089	13.4	1.10	<0.01
008378	3	0.229	8.0	1.17	<0.01

8.2 Recommendations

Further work should concentrate on areas of noted increased fracture and shear zone intensity such as that area along the strike direction of the Smith-Nash vein and the gossaniferous zone around the bridge at 26 km. The most promising anomalous geophysical Magnetic low zones that are similar to the zones trenched in 2006 and 2008, extend over the South side ridge through the 3.6 km K zone should be ground sampled and verified for economic grade, continuity, and assay verified. On completion of the Magnetic and gravity surveys the roadside K zone and the David Zone should also be trench sampled and verified for economic grade, continuity, and assay verified.

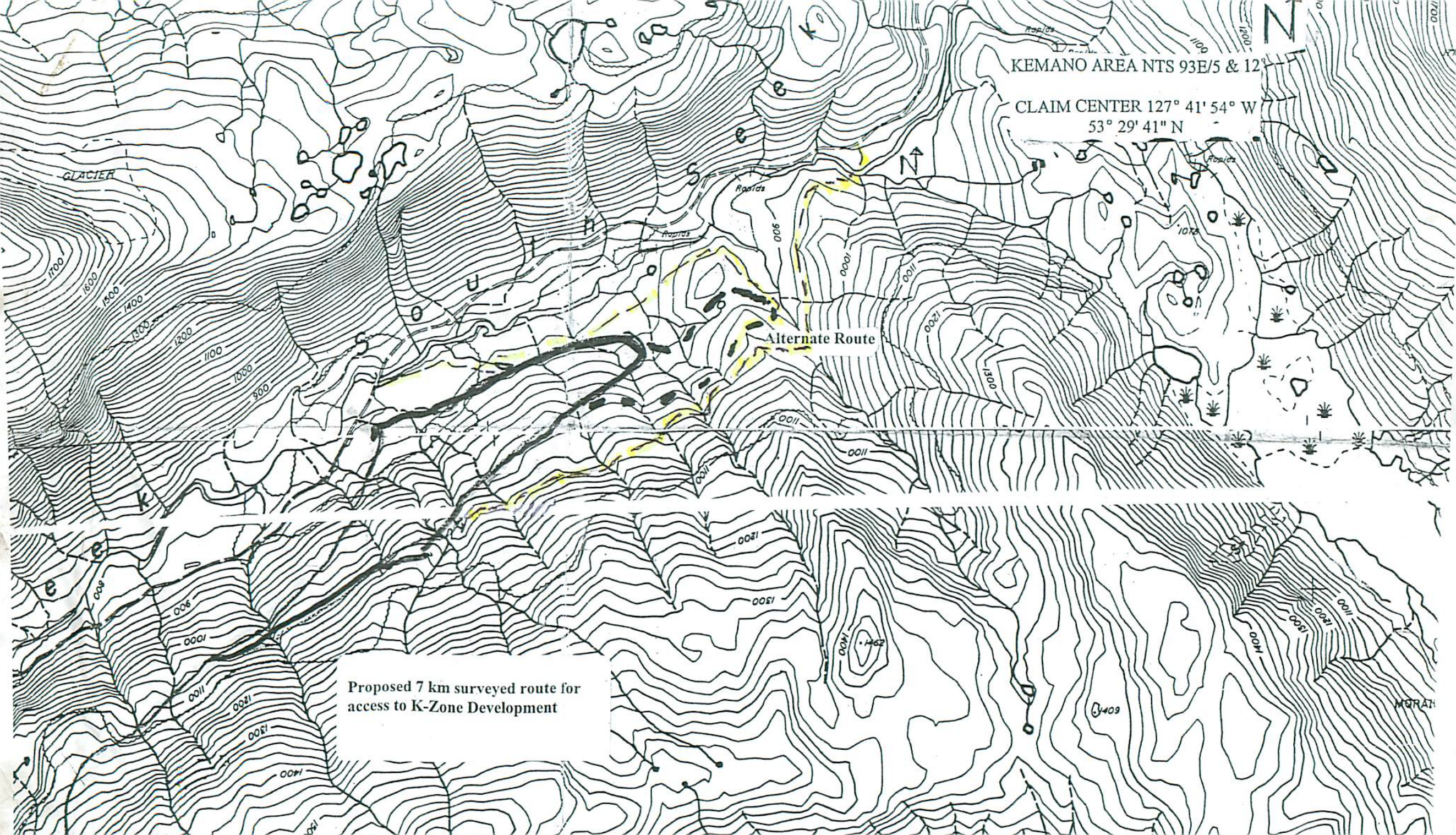
See Map 2.

The estimated budget for the 2011 Phase I field program is \$950,000.00.

The type of work that should be done includes the following:

- § An airborne geophysical program would greatly accelerate our database with ground control culture check at an estimated cost of \$185,000.00.
- § Ground MAG and gravity survey to define and detail the anomalies for trench sampling and assaying prior to selecting diamond-drilling locations at an estimated \$65,000
- § Geological mapping and analysis of the Fracture zones.
- § The new found veins in the Fracture zones should be mapped on a detailed basis, expanding and amplifying the present detailed mapping from the Glacier to the Kemanó access road
- § The above geophysical anomalies provide drill targets of gold /copper veins, to be mapped and drilled on a step-out grid. This will establish a preliminary reserve potential, for phase I, at an estimated drilling cost of \$700,000.

- § Three bulk samples of 30-100 kilograms should be tested for gold and copper recovery.
- § Intense prospecting and detailed mapping should be done from Tahtsa Lake along south of Sandifer Lake to the headwaters of the Tsaytis River.



KEMANO AREA NTS 93E/5 & 12

CLAIM CENTER 127° 41' 54" W
53° 29' 41" N

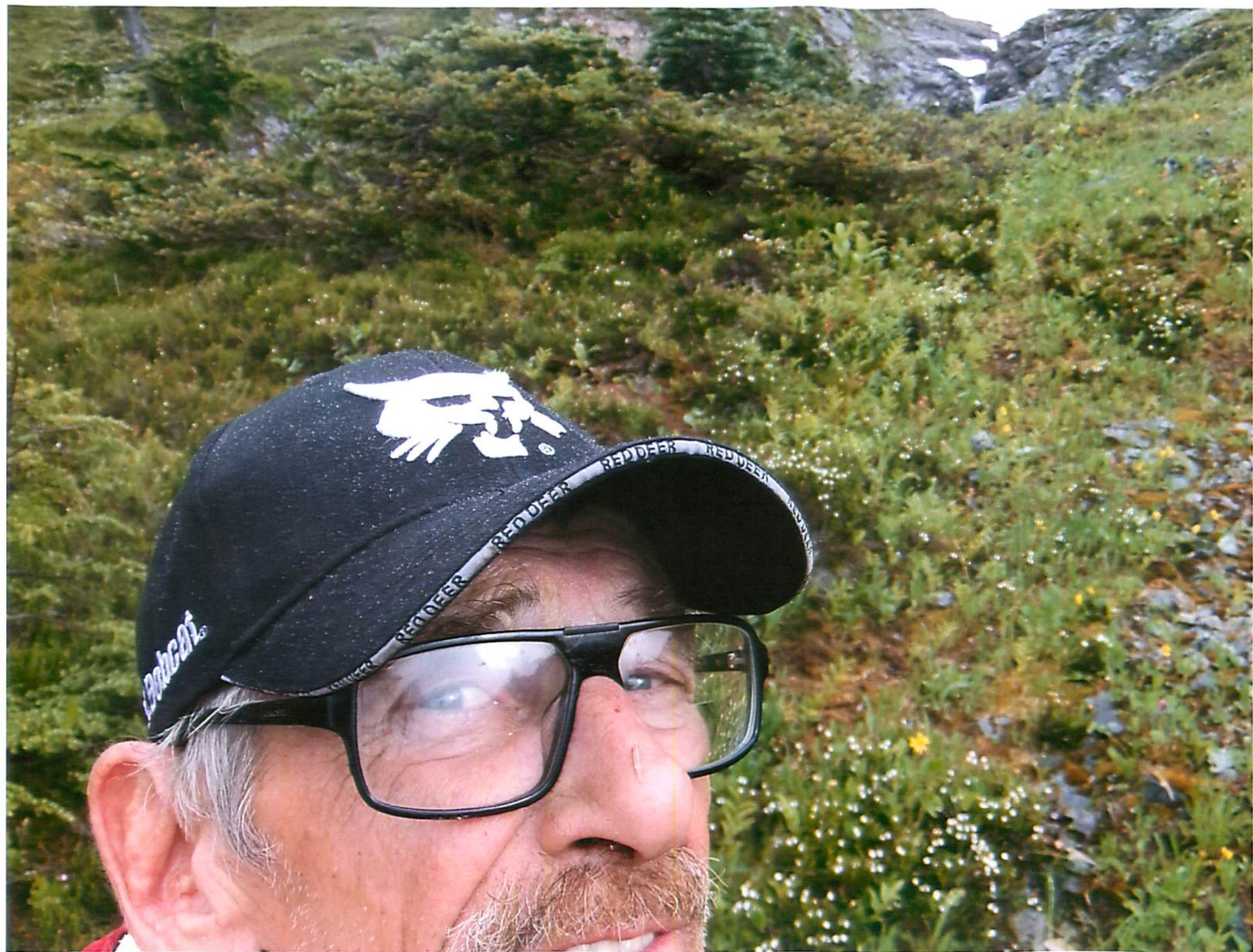
GLACIER

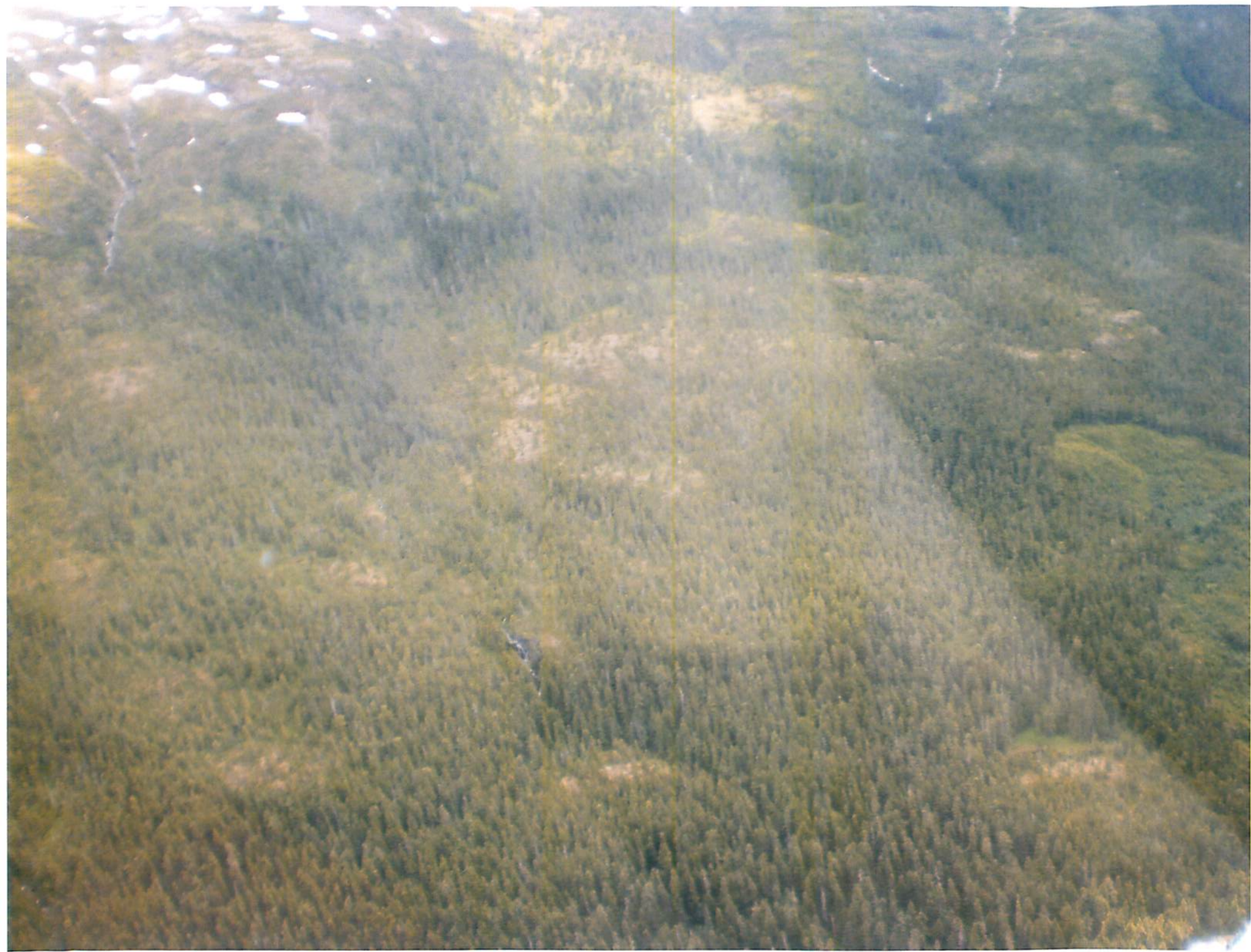
Alternate Route

Proposed 7 km surveyed route for
access to K-Zone Development

B409

MGRAT

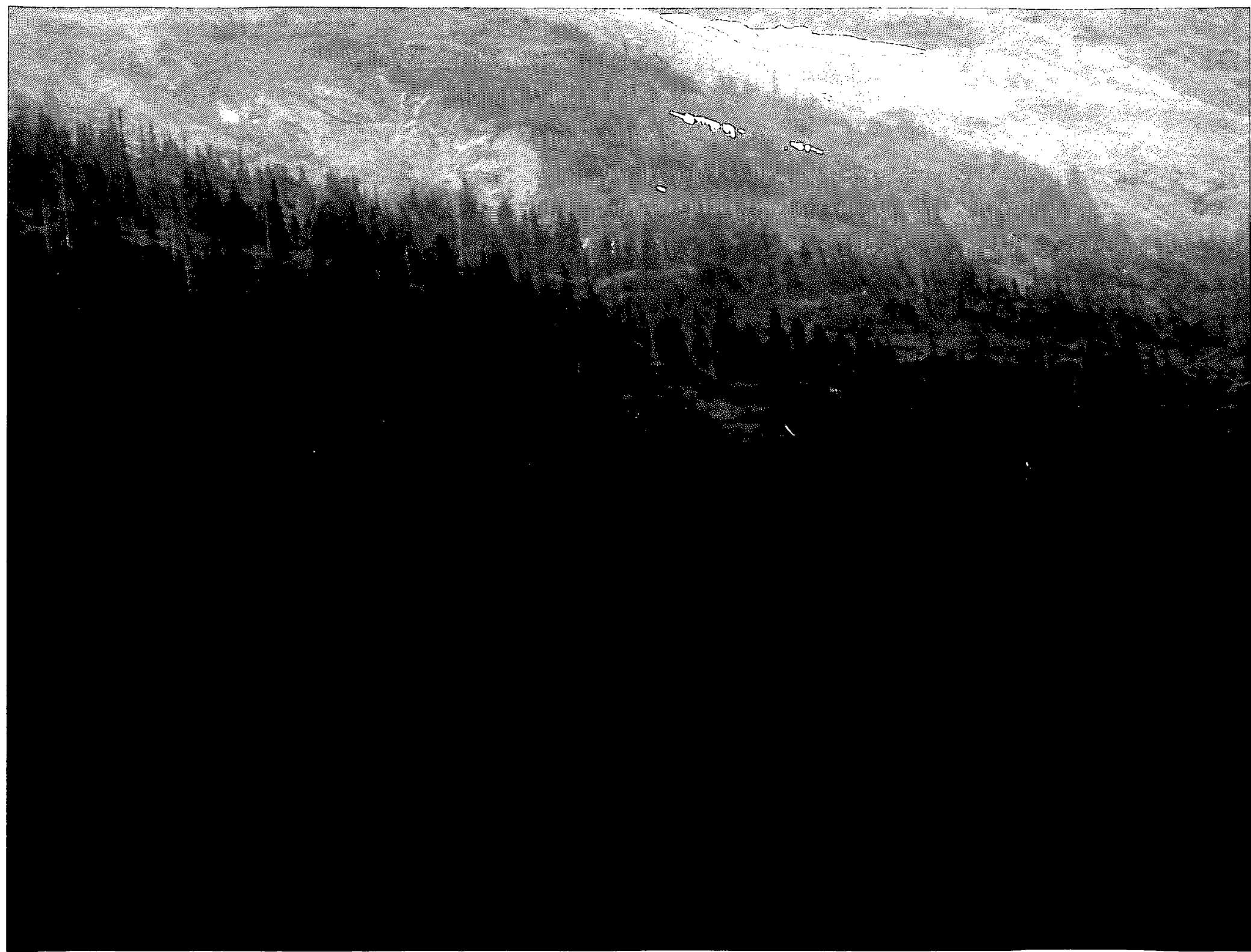


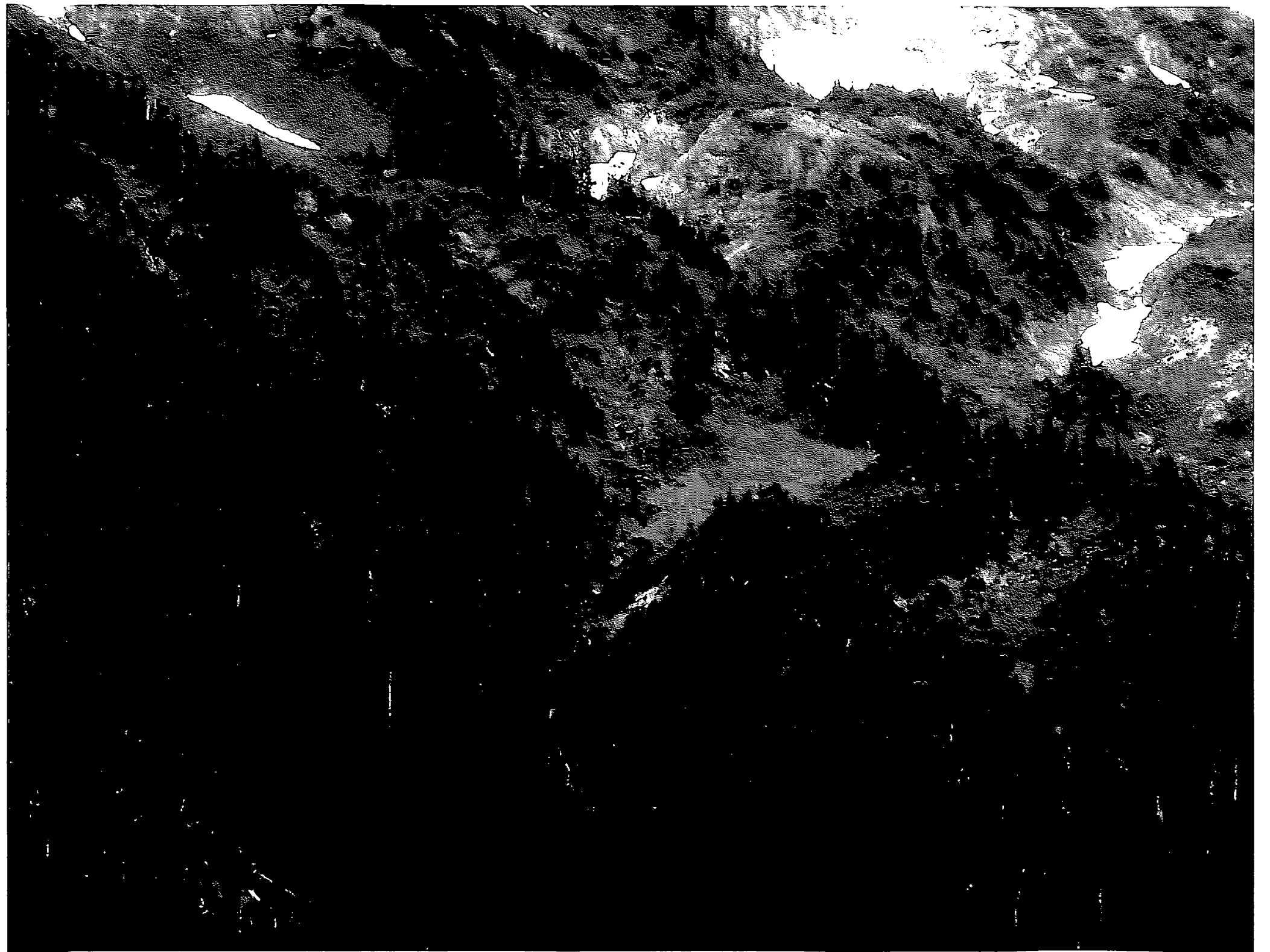








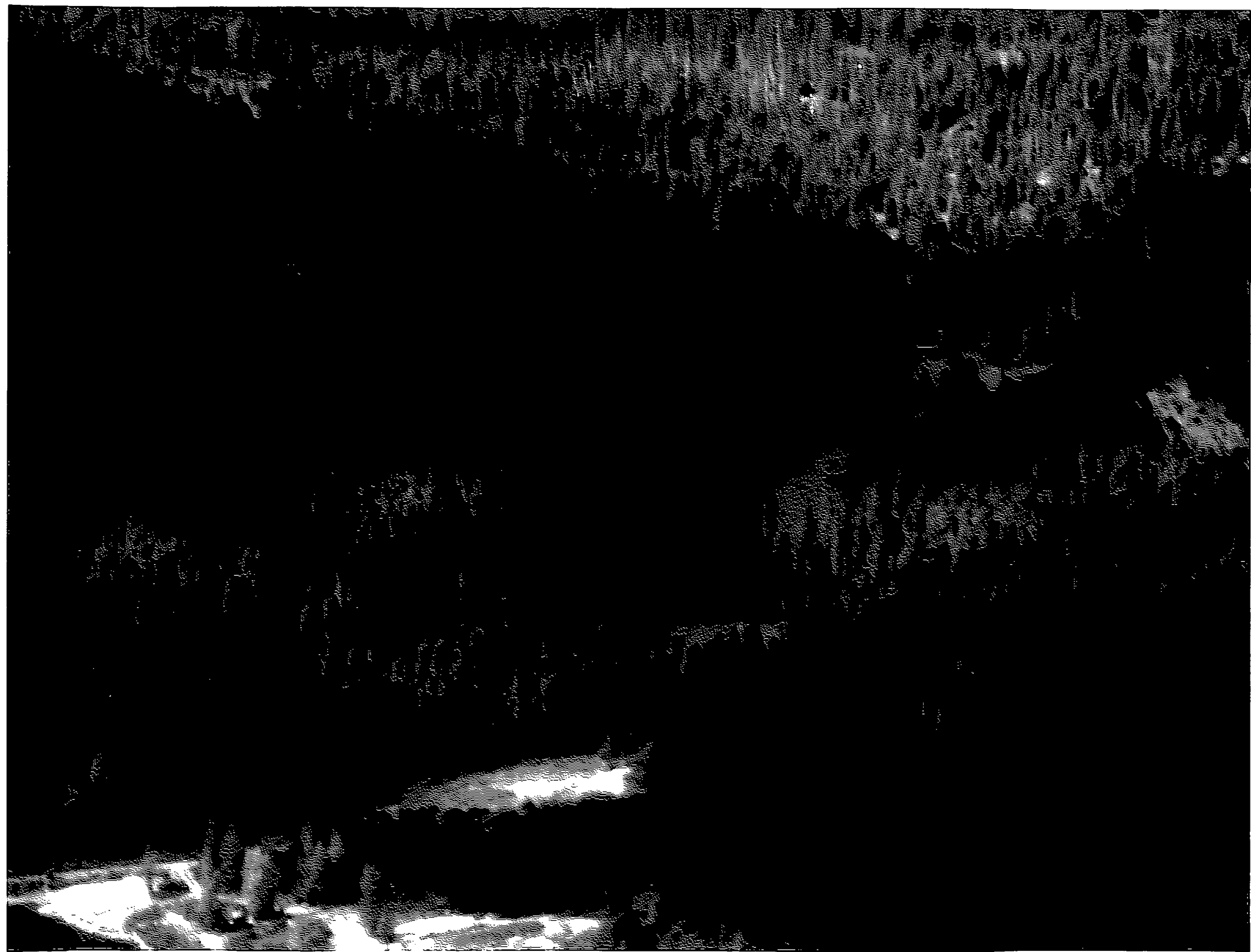










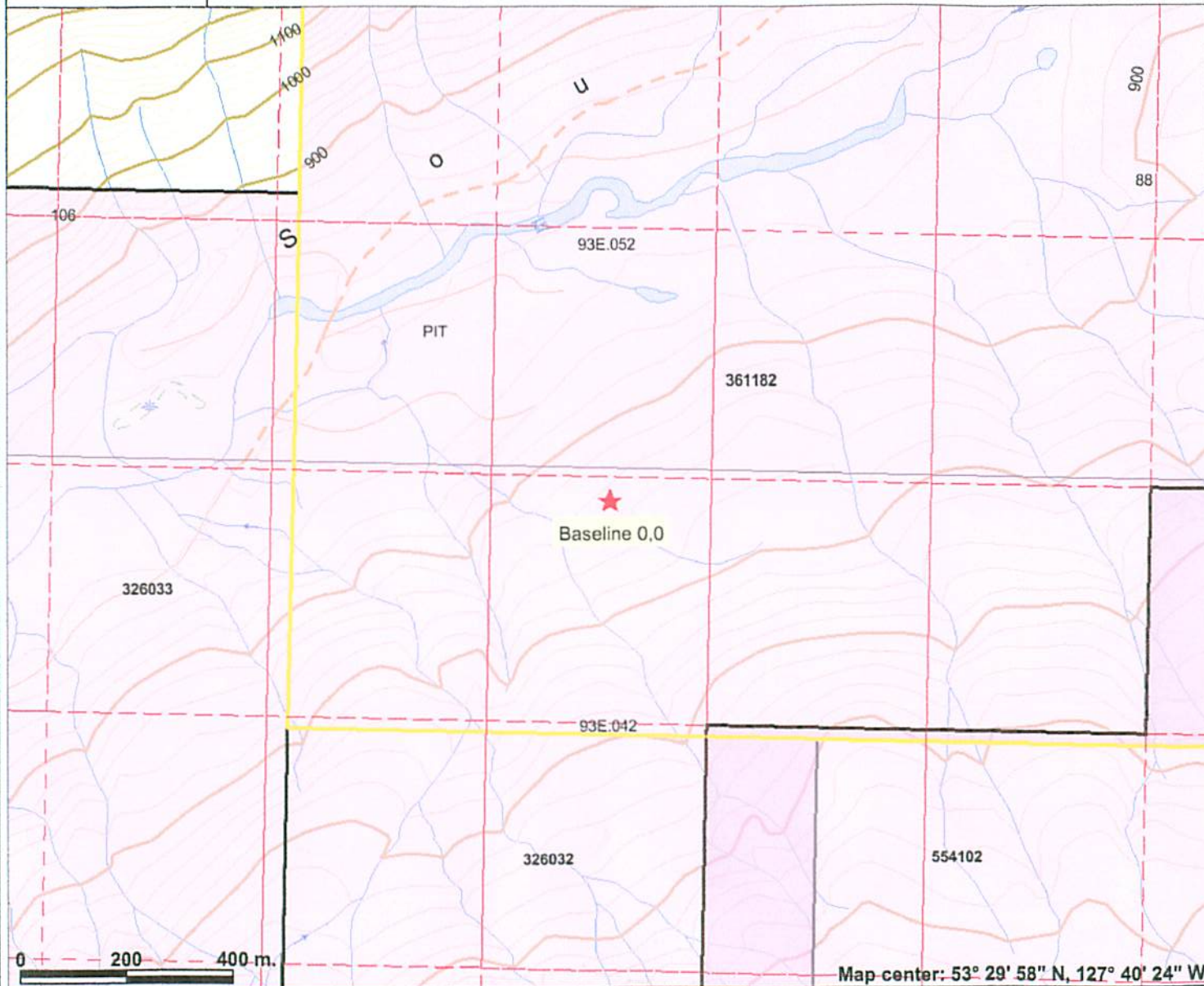








Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Conservancy Areas
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Blocked by MEM
- Other
- Mineral Tenure (current)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Integrated Cadastral Fabric
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (TRIM)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Index.Indefinite
- Contour - Index.Depression
- Contour - Index.Depression Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate
- Contour - Intermediate.Indefinite
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression
- Contour - Intermediate.Depression Indefinite
- Area of Exclusion

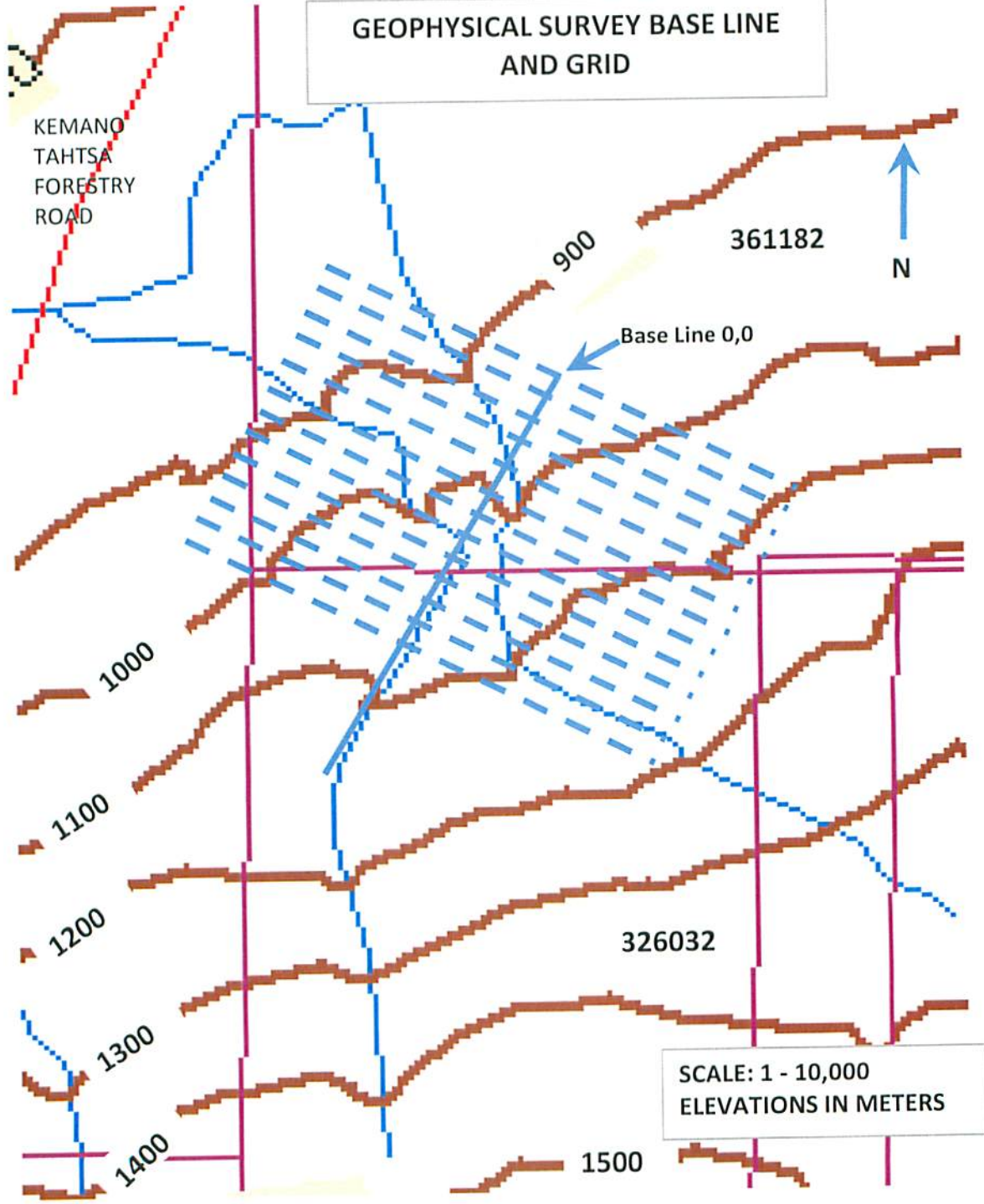


Scale: 1:11,340

Map center: 53° 29' 58" N, 127° 40' 24" W

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY BASE LINE AND GRID



KEMANO
TAHTSA
FORESTRY
ROAD

900

361182

N

Base Line 0,0

1000

1100

1200

1300






1400

326032

1500

SCALE: 1 - 10,000
ELEVATIONS IN METERS

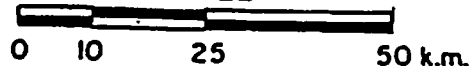
LEGEND

- COASTAL INTRUSIVES
 -  QUARTZ DIORITE, GRANITE
 -  DIORITE
- MIDDLE JURASSIC
 -  BASALT, ANDESITE, TUFF, WACKE
- LOWER JURASSIC
 -  BASALT, ANDESITE, TUFF, SHALE
- PROTEROZOIC
 -  METASEDIMENTS, SCHIST, GRANITOID GNEISS

SYMBOLS

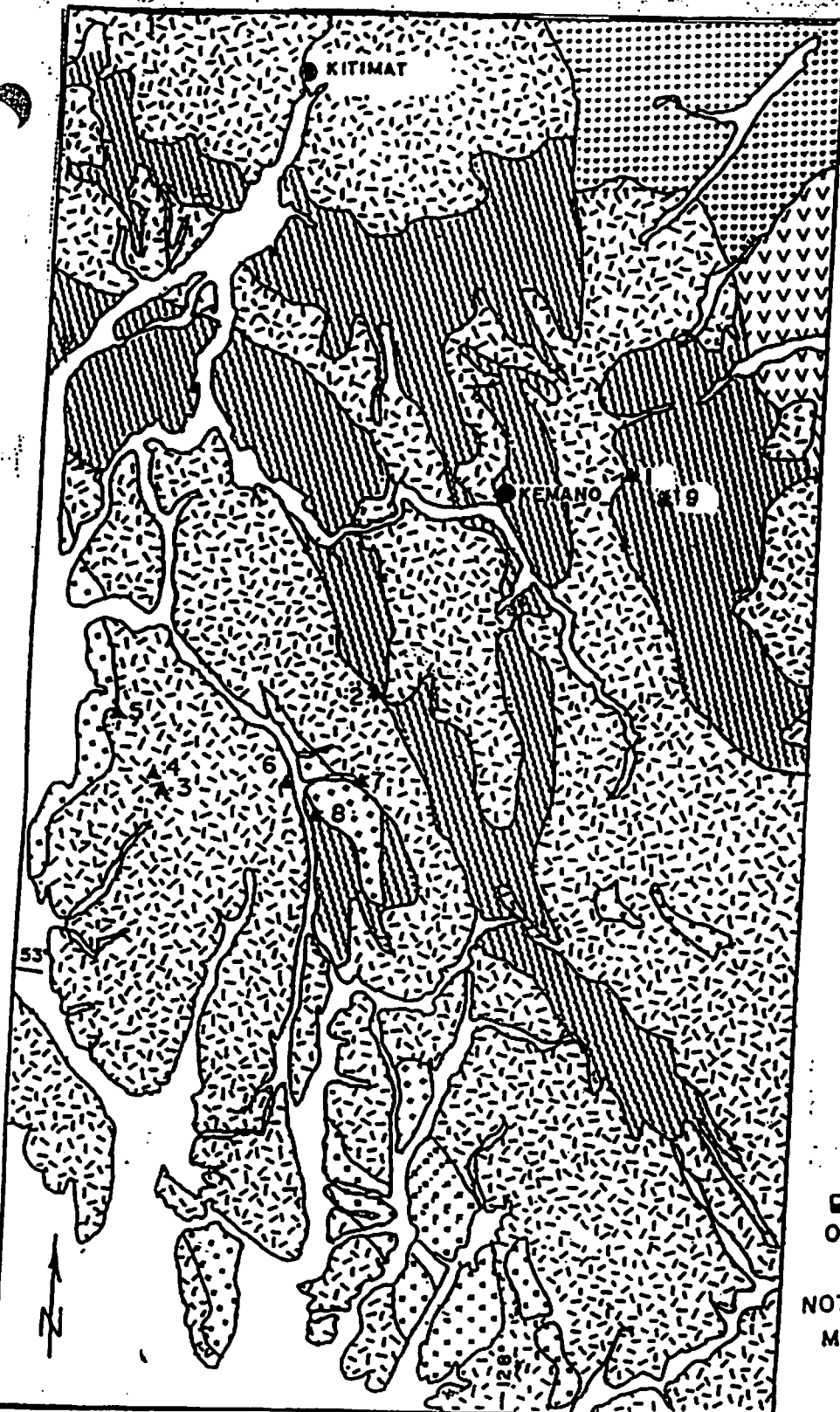
- SUPPLY CENTRE
- ▲ GOLD OCCURRENCE
- 1 SMITH-NASH
- 2 HUNTER
- 3 SURF INLET
- 4 WELLS
- 5 CORDILLA
- 6 MALCOMB
- 7 WESTERN
- 8 MILLBANK
- 9 GOLDMINE

SCALE



NOTE:

MAP AFTER G.S.C. MAPS 1424 A
1385 A
SHEETS 93,103



DEPOSIT	PRODUCTION TONS	RECOVERED Oz. Au.	RESERVES TON/GRADE (Au.)
1 SMITH-NASH			22,190 / 0.302
2 HUNTER	3	29	104,000 / 0.350
3 SURF INLET	1,012,067	338,881	43,000 / 0.40
7 WESTERN COPPER	237	171	
9 GOLDMINE			

GOLDEN ICE MINERALS INC.

Goldmine
REGIONAL GEOLOGY
and
MINERAL DEPOSITS



Loring Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
 Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
 Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541
 loringlabs@telus.net

ISO9001:2008 Certified

TO: Golden Ice Mineral Inc.
 348-14st.N.W.
 Calgary, AB

File No : 5 3 7 3 4
 Date : October 28, 2010

Attn: John Kruszewski

Certificate of Assay

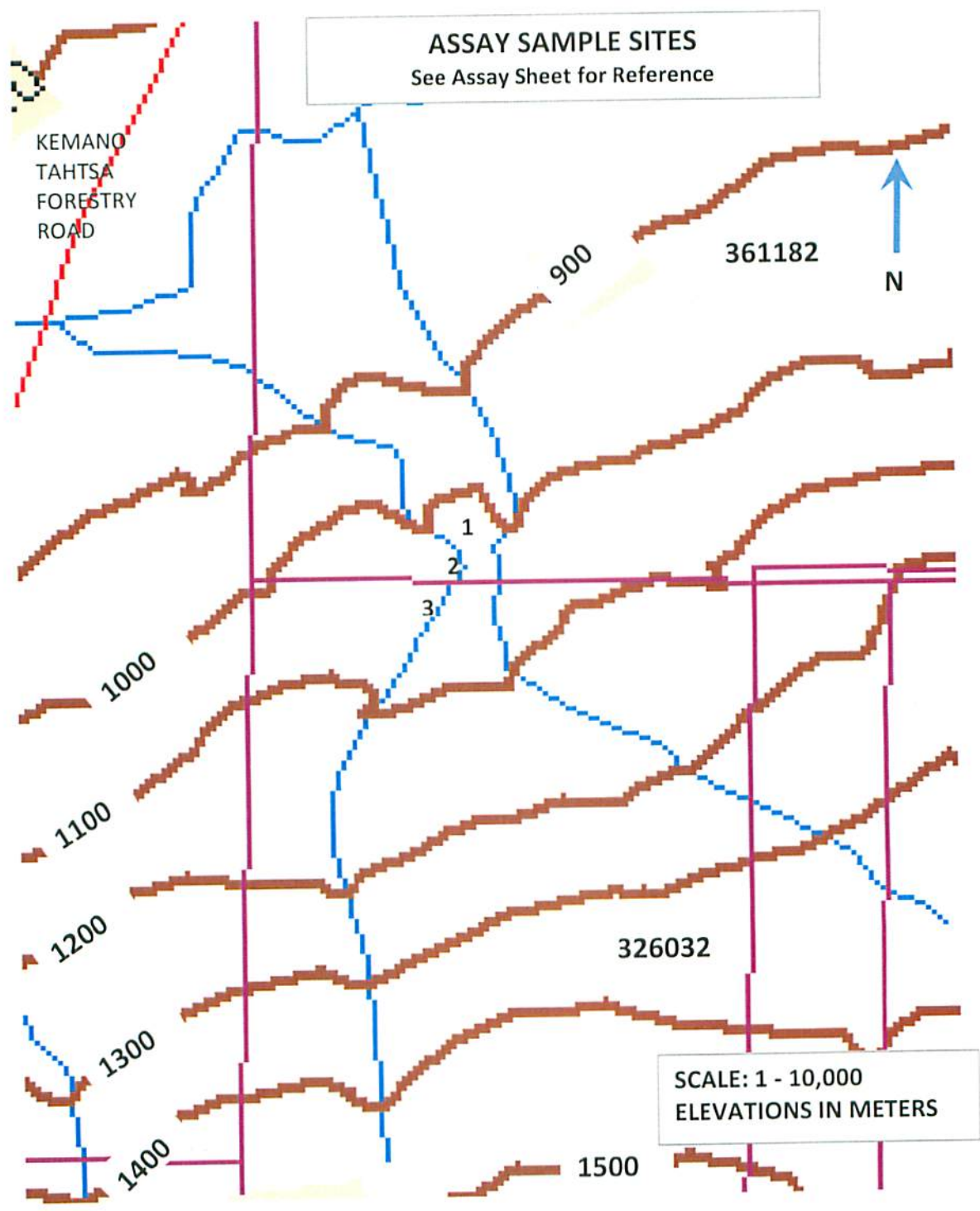
Sample No.		Au oz/ton	Ag ppm	Cu %	Mo %
"Assay Analysis"					
008376 Grab-Qtz	1	0.424	16.4	1.72	<0.01
008377 Grab-Qtz	2	0.089	13.4	1.10	<0.01
008378 Grab-Qtz	3	0.229	8.0	1.17	<0.01
Methodology:	Cu, Mo- Multi acid total digestion, finish by AA. Ag- Nitric acid digestion, finish by AA Au- 30gram Fire Assay with GRV finish				
Received Date:	-Oct. 25/2010				

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples:

Assayer: Alex Tamaian

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.

FORM ASYC-015



Sample #	Assay File Number
1	008376
2	008377
3	008378

ASSAY SAMPLE SITES
See Assay Sheet for Reference

KEMANO
TAHTSA
FORESTRY
ROAD



361182

900

1

2

3

1000

1100

1200

1300

1400

326032

1500

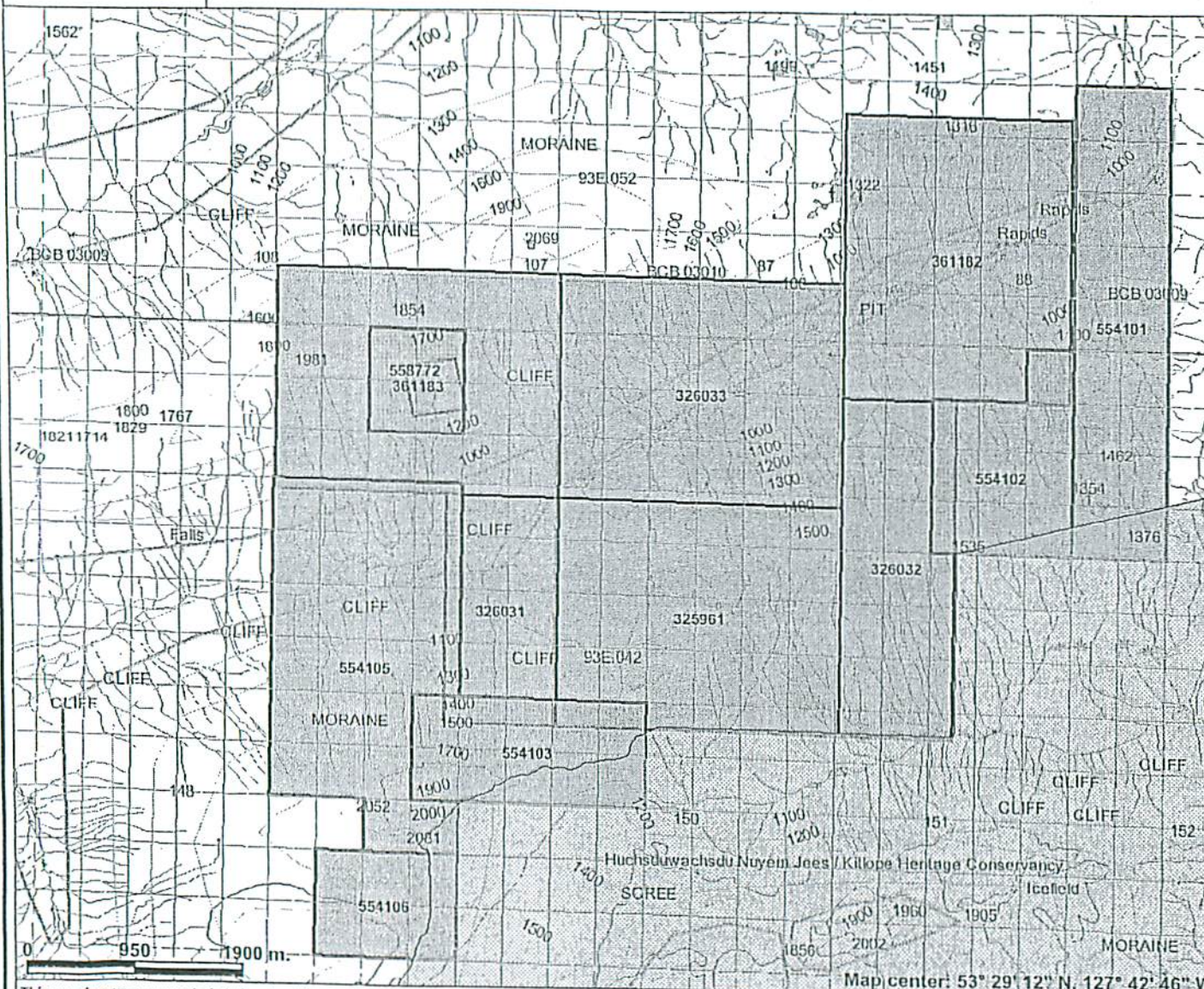
SCALE: 1 - 10,000
ELEVATIONS IN METERS

Internet Mapping Framework



Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- MTO Grid (MTO)
- Mineral Tenure (current)
 - Mineral Claim
 - Mineral Lease
- Mineral Reserves (current)
 - Placer Claim Designation
 - Placer Lease Designation
 - No Staking Reserve
 - Conditional Reserve
 - Release Required Reserve
 - Surface Restriction
 - Recreation Area
 - Others
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
 - Contour - Index
 - Contour - Intermediate
 - Area of Exclusion
 - Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
 - Helipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
 - Airfield
 - Airport
 - Airstrip
 - Airport Abandoned
 - Ferry Route
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 1 Lane
 - Road (Gravel Undivided) - 2 Lanes



Map center: 53° 29' 12" N, 127° 42' 46" W

Scale: 1:53,180

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University of Idaho

College of Mines and Earth Resources

This is to certify that

JOHN KRUSZEWSKI

has completed a short course on
**THE DESIGN, ECONOMICS, MINING AND METALLURGY OF SMALL SCALE
GOLD AND SILVER OPERATIONS**

JUNE 21, 1980

Date



J.R. Hoskins
Head, Department of Mining
Engineering and Metallurgy

Maynard Miller
Maynard M. Miller
Dean, College of Mines

APPENDIX 9.C



Loring Laboratories (Alberta) Ltd.

629 Beaverdam Road N.E.,
 Calgary Alberta T2K 4W7
 Tel: 274-2777 Fax: 275-0541
 loringlabs@telus.net

ISO9001:2008 Certified

TO: Golden Ice Mineral Inc.
 348-14st.N.W.
 Calgary, AB

File No : 5 3 7 3 4
 Date : October 28, 2010

Attn: John Kruszewski

Certificate of Assay

Sample No.		Au oz/ton	Ag ppm	Cu %	Mo %
<u>"Assay Analysis"</u>					
008376 Grab-Qtz	1	0.424	16.4	1.72	<0.01
008377 Grab-Qtz	2	0.089	13.4	1.10	<0.01
008378 Grab-Qtz	3	0.229	8.0	1.17	<0.01
Methodology:	Cu, Mo- Multi acid total digestion, finish by AA. Ag- Nitric acid digestion, finish by AA Au- 30gram Fire Assay with GRV finish				
Received Date:	-Oct. 25/2010				

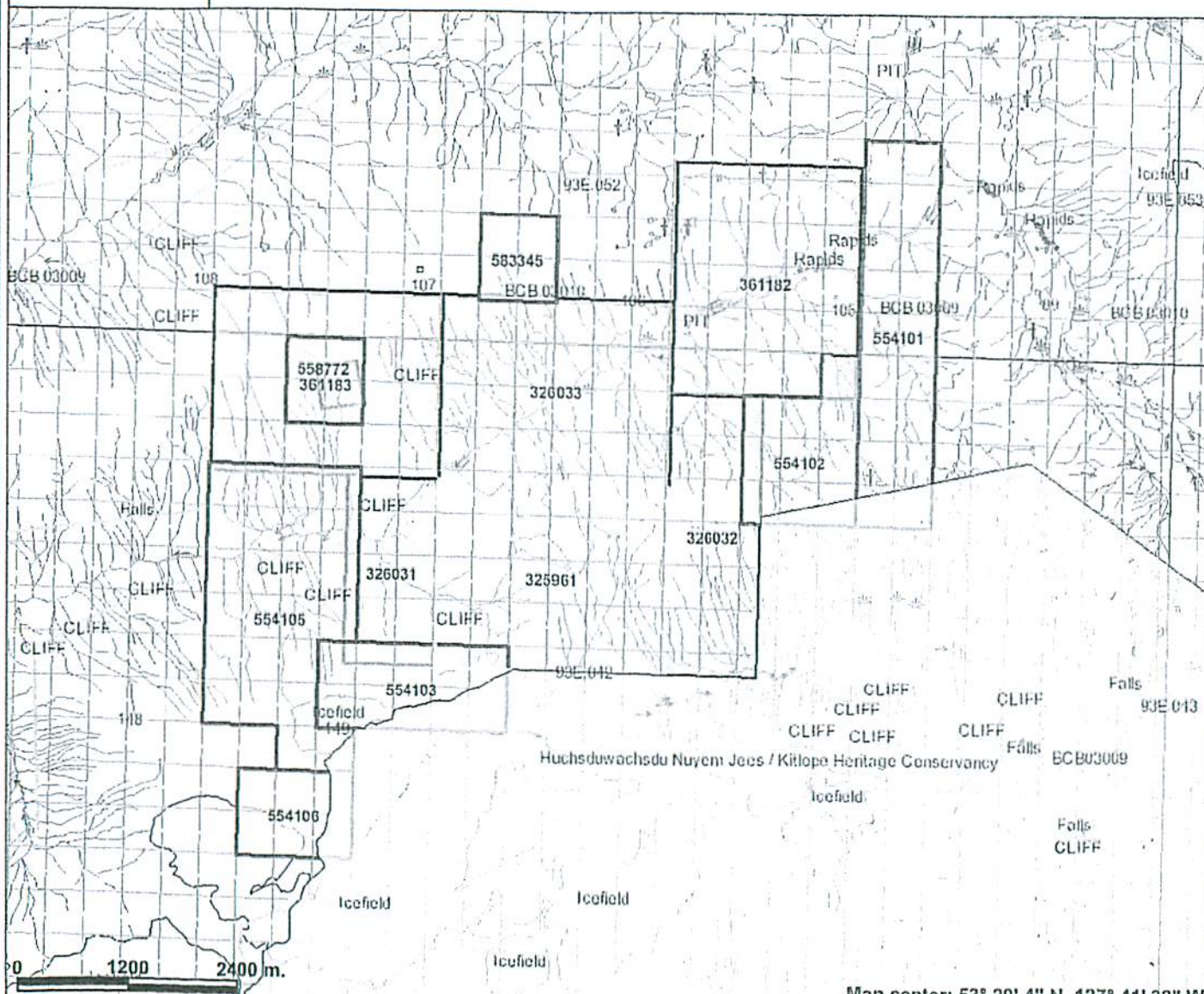
I HEREBY CERTIFY that the above results are those assays made by me upon the herein described samples:

Assayer: Alex Tamaian

Rejects and pulps are retained for one month unless specific arrangements are made in advance.

FORM ASYC-015

Internet Mapping Framework



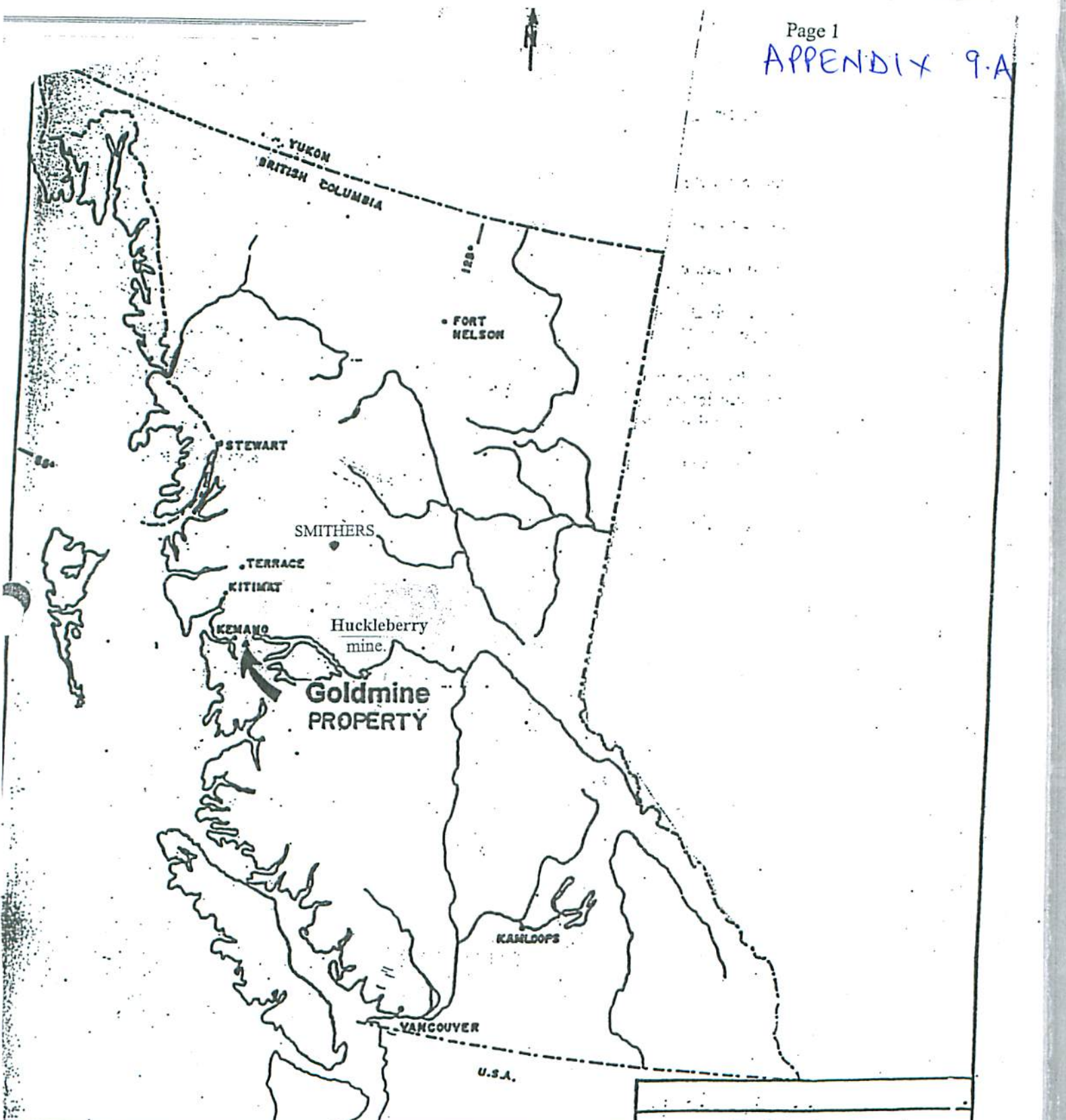
Legend

- Indian Reserves
- National Parks
- Parks
- Mineral Titles Grid (LRDW)
- Mineral Tenures (Mineral - LRDW)
- Mineral Claim
- Mineral Lease
- Reserves (Mineral - LRDW Sites)
- Placer Claim Designation
- Placer Lease Designation
- No Staking Reserve
- Conditional Reserve
- Release Required Reserve
- Surface Restriction
- Recreation Area
- Others
- Mining Division (MTO)
- Survey Parcels
- BCGS Grid
- Contours (1:250K)
- Contour - Index
- Contour - Intermediate
- Area of Exclusion
- Area of Indefinite Contours
- Transportation - Points (TRIM)
- Holipad
- Transportation - Lines (TRIM)
- Airfield
- Airport
- Airstrip
- Airport Abandoned
- Ferry Route
- Road (Gravel Unincluded) - 1:1 ann

Map center: 53° 29' 4" N, 127° 41' 32" W

Scale: 1:65,641

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.



**Goldmine
PROPERTY
LOCATION MAP**
GOLDEN ICE MINERALS INC.