***Securities Act* (British Columbia)**
Material Change Report Under Section 85(1)

***Securities Act* (Alberta)**
Material Change Report Under Section 146(1)

BC FORM 53-901F AND ASC FORM 27

Item 1 . Reporting Issuer

Icon Industries Limited 604-685-8666
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Vancouver, BC V6C 3A6

Item 2. Date of Material Change

April 14, 2005

Item 3. Press Release

Issued April 14, 2005 and distributed through the facilities of Stock Watch and Market News.

A copy of the Press Release is attached as Schedule "A".

Item 4. Summary of Material Change

See attached Schedule “A”.

Item 5. Full Description of Material Change

See attached Schedule “A”.

Item 6 Reliance on Section 85(2) of the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) and Section 146(2) of the *Securities Act* (Alberta)

Not Applicable.

Item 7. Omitted Information

There are no significant facts required to be disclosed herein which have been omitted.

Item 8. Senior Officers

T. Barry Coughlan, President
Telephone: 604-644-9561

"T. Barry Coughlan"
T. Barry Coughlan, President

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 14th day of April, 2005.

Schedule "A"

ICON INDUSTRIES LIMITED

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April 14, 2005 Trading Symbol: ICN

NEWS RELEASE

Icon Industries Limited (the "Company", TSX Venture Exchange - ICN) is pleased to report the completion if its winter drilling program on the Beresford Lake property in the Rice Lake greenstone belt of southeastern Manitoba. The drilling is a follow-up to the summer and fall prospecting and geological mapping work program. Highlights of the two exploration programs include:

- intersection of widespread gold mineralization and identification of several new showings
- tracing of the carbonate-sericite altered Beresford shear zone, which contains several gold showings along its length, for nearly 4 km across the southern portions of the property
- recognition of a new mineralized shear zone in southeastern parts of the property, the Stormy Lake shear zone, which contains gold-bearing quartz veins
- further tracing of the Mic zone mineralization by drilling, with a drill intersection of 4.5 g/t Au over 1 m, and mineralization still open in all directions

The drilling program comprised the drilling of twelve drill holes totaling 2023 meters in several target areas on the property. The program was supervised by Eckart Buhlmann, P.Geo. Drilling and surface exploration were concentrated in four target areas on the property, the Bidou Lake shear zone, the Stormy Lake shear zone, Owens trenches and the Mic prospect, all of which returned anomalous assays, with most drill holes containing at least one assay >1 g/t Au. Results from individual target areas are summarized below.

The Bidou Lake shear zone has now been traced for nearly four kilometers across the southern portions of the property. This structure is a 100-120 m wide network of carbonate-sericite altered shear zones which is hosted in southern parts of the 500-900 m thick Bidou Lake gabbro sill. Previously tested mineralization in the structure occurs at the Mirage prospect, a set of pyrite-arsenopyrite bearing quartz-carbonate-tourmaline shear veins from which shallow drilling by Esso Minerals in the 1980's included intersections of 6.4 g/t Au over 5.93 m and 6.64 g/t Au over 4.82 m, and from which numerous channel samples grading > 10 g/t Au have been obtained over 0.3-1 m wide intervals. The 2004 surface program identified several other prospects along the shear zone, including Oasis and Stormy Lake West, from which maximum grades in grab samples of 10.3 g/t Au and 26.22 g/t Au were obtained, respectively, from selective samples of mineralized material.

Six holes were completed along the Bidou Lake shear zone drilling during the winter program, which were concentrated along a 1 km strike length of the structure. The drilling tested the down dip and lateral extend of historical drilling results at the Mirage prospect, and areas from which anomalous samples had been obtained from in the Oasis showing to the east. The most significant drilling results were obtained where quartz-carbonate veinlets are developed within

pyrite +/- arsenopyrite alteration These include 2.7 g/t over 0.75 m in hole 05-OA-4, 2.12 g/t Au over 0.8 m in hole 05OA-05, and multiple anomalous assays between 0.1 and 0.9 g/t Au in these and the other holes. Two drill holes completed beneath the interpreted down dip easterly plunge of veins in the Mirage prospect (drill holes 04MR-1 and 04MR-2) intersected only anomalous values, indicating that the Mirage mineralization does not plunge into this area. Poor ice development on Stormy Lake prevented drill access to the Stormy Lake prospect area, 2.5 km southeast of the Mirage prospect, where surface mapping identified multiple veins with locally significant Au grades. This area remains untested by drilling.

During geological mapping, the newly discovered Stormy Lake shear zone was identified along the eastern shore of Stormy Lake in the southeastern part of the property. This northerly trending structure is poorly exposed, and runs mainly beneath the lake, however exposed areas contain quartz veins with carbonate alteration that returned grab samples ranging from trace to 3.7 g/t Au. Drilling of one hole (05SC-11) from the lake shore tested the eastern part of this structure, intersecting 3.0 g/t Au over 1.0 m, within a broader interval of 0.6 g/t Au over 9.0 m within sericite-carbonate altered shear zone. This structure will be further explored by follow up surface work. It remains a prospective target, particularly at its intersection with the Bidou Lake shear zone to the south.

East of the Stormy Lake shear zone, the Owens trenches prospect yielded several anomalous surface grab samples in narrow quartz-carbonate-pyrite shear veins, with similar grades intersected in follow-up drilling (e.g. 2.1 g/t Au over 0.8 m in hole 05OA-5). Less continuity of veining and the restricted area of surface mineralization make this a low priority target for follow-up.

The fourth target area, the Mic prospect, is a sulphide-bearing shear zone developed along the northeastern contact of an ultramafic dyke in northern parts of the property. Drilling here by a previous operator in two holes completed in 2001 intersected and 11 m wide mineralized zone containing intervals of 5.83 g/t Au over 1.53 m and 6.04 g/t Au over 1.22 m (approximate true thickness). During the winter drilling program, four follow-up holes were completed here at 40 m stepouts along strike and down dip. Best intersections include 3.03 g/t Au over 1.95 m in hole 05MC-08, including 4.5 g/t Au over 1.0 m, 1.5 g/t over 1.15 m in hole 05MC-07, 1.44 g/t Au over 1.0 m and 1.8 g/t Au over 2.01 m 35 m further downhole in hole 05MC-09, 2.31 g/t Au over 1.1 m in hole 05MC-10. All intercepts in the Mic shear zone are at depths from surface of less than 70 m. These intercepts occur within a 6-20 m wide zone containing anomalous assays that range between 0.1 and 1 g/t Au. Mineralization is open at depth and laterally beneath areas of poor outcrop exposure to the northwest and southeast.

While no areas of high grade mineralization were intersected in the drilling program, management is encouraged by the widespread distribution of gold mineralization in prospects and drillholes from throughout the property. The style, continuity and presence of auriferous veining along the entire length of the Bidou Lake shear zone indicates that it remains highly prospective. Much of it, and the adjacent Stormy Lake shear zone, are unexposed under shallow overburden or swamps, so follow-up work will involve further prospecting and stripping to assess more of their strike length. Exploration will focus on areas of most abundant veining, particularly in areas of anastamosing shear zone development and bifurcations, where structural permeability may be highest. Assessment of potentially different plunges of the Mirage mineralization will also be made. The Bidou Lake shear zone and its contained mineralization

are comparable in style, and hosted in a similar zoned gabbro sill as the San Antonia mine (1.7 million ounces Au production), located 30 km to the northwest. Review of drill intersections and outcrops at the Mic zone will focus on establishing mineralization plunge and controls, to determine appropriate follow-up.

The technical information above was prepared by D. Rhys, P. Geo., a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

For more information please contact:
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