**BC FORM 53-901F**

***SECURITIES ACT***

**MATERIAL CHANGE REPORT UNDER SECTION 85(1) OF THE B.C. *SECURITIES ACT* AND 118(1) OF THE ALBERTA *SECURITIES ACT***

**Item 1. Reporting Issuer**

Strikezone Minerals (Canada) Ltd.
714 Donegal Place
North Vancouver, BC V7V 2X5

**Item 2. Date of Material Change**

March 9, 2004

**Item 3. Press Release**

Press Release dated March 9, 2004 and disseminated to the Vancouver Stockwatch Magazine, B.C. Securities Commission, Alberta Securities Commission and Market News Publishing.

Place of Issuance: Vancouver, British Columbia.

**Item 4. Summary of Material Change**

The Issuer provides up dated disclosure on its Lake Charlotte Property.

**Item 5. Full Description of Material Change**

The Issuer reports that as a result of a review by the British Columbia Securities Commission, we are issuing the following press release to clarify our disclosure.

**Lake Charlotte Property**

In its prospectus for its initial public offering, the third and final amendment of which was dated February 14, 2003, the Company proposed a work program consisting of 2,000 metres of diamond core drilling, grid establishment and refurbishing, soil and geochemical surveys, bedrock prospecting, sampling and mapping and data compilation. The program was recommended by Michael P. Cullen, P.Geo., of Mercator Geological Services Ltd. of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia ("Mercator"). The estimated budget for the work was $210,000 and Michael Cullen, P.Geo., supervised the work program and was the independent Qualified Person on the property. The following table provides a reconciliation of the proposed and actual expenditures incurred on the program.

| Activity | Estimated Expenditure | Actual Expenditure | Variance |
|---|---|---|---|
| Data compilation and base map development: | $ 2,500 | $ 2,875 | $ 375 |
| Diamond drilling (2,000 m. budget; 873 m. actual): | 130,000 | 49,539 | (80,461) |
| Grid establishment and refurbishing: | 2,500 | 5,472 | 2,972 |
| Geochemistry – soil surveys (includes analytical charges) | 15,000 | 19,727 | 4,727 |
| Mapping, sampling and prospecting: | 5,000 | 2,243 | (2,757) |
| Trenching: | 5,000 | - | (5,000) |
| Drill hole surveying: | 2,500 | 2,875 | 375 |
| Rock sample and core analytical charges: | 5,000 | 4,279 | (721) |
| Geological supervision, project management and field assistance: | 20,000 | 43,710 | 23,710 |
| Report preparation, office support, CAD: | 5,000 | 1,840 | (3,160) |
| Field support – accommodation, meals, supplies: | 5,000 | 2,020 | (2.980) |
| Field support – vehicle and equipment: | 5,000 | 8,496 | 3,496 |
| Landowner compensation and site access: | 5,000 | 2,415 | (2,585) |
| Claim renewal fees: | 2,500 | 3,873 | 1,373 |
| Payment to Nova Scotia Ministry of Mines in lieu of work | - | 13,800 | 13,800 |
| Hurricane clean-up and core shack repair | - | 4,225 | 4,225 |
| In-house geological review | - | 5901 | 5,901 |
| TOTAL: | $210,000 | $173,290 | ($36,710) |

Due to the start of the Lake Charlotte work program being delayed until July as a result of extended adverse weather conditions, anticipated increases in costs of other surface work in order to satisfy regulatory work requirements for licence renewals and reduced working capital, the Issuer's in-house consultant and Mercator revised the work program to cut back the diamond drilling to a total of 14 holes comprising approximately 850 metres of drilling. The final result was 873 metres in 14 holes which resulted in a saving of $80,461 over the budgeted expenditure on drilling. The saving is a combination of the reduced amount of drilling together with the actual drilling costs being $8.00 a metre less than budget.

The Issuer experienced further savings by, on the recommendation of Mercator, postponing certain components of the mapping, sampling and prospecting and the trenching portions of the program. The Issuer also experienced savings on landowner compensation and site access which only cost about one-half of the amount budgeted. The apparent saving on the report cost will not be realized as the report is still to be prepared.

These cost reductions and savings were offset in part by increases resulting from several factors including: (i) the length of time it took to complete the prospectus offering (the initial prospectus was dated July 26, 2002) and the subsequent delay in being able to commence the work program, resulted in the costs for claim renewal fees and most surface geological programs increasing as more renewal dates were encountered and individual work programs and reporting to government agencies had to be undertaken from time to time, prior to the main program commencing, in order to satisfy the regulatory work requirements to renew the licences. Renewals on the licences occur at various times throughout the year. In addition, at one point, the Issuer had to pay $13,800 in lieu of work with respect to two licences on their renewal dates. These latter payments will be refunded to the Issuer on the report on the work program being completed and filed; (ii) the Issuer decided to have the drill core cut with a diamond saw instead of split with a splitter as budgeted. Cutting the core with a saw is a slower process and required the addition of a field assistant to undertake the work. In addition, approximately $1,725 in unanticipated labour and materials costs was incurred in rebuilding the core shack prior to the drilling program; (iii) Hurricane Juan hit Nova Scotia part way through the work program. Approximately $2,500.00 in extra labour and chainsaw rentals was incurred to reopen the access road to the Property; (iv) as a result of the work crews' decision to travel to and from the Property each day, field support costs for accommodation and meals were eliminated but more than offset by the related increase in vehicle allowance costs experienced; (v) based on the only bids received, the drilling program was carried out on a one shift per day basis instead of two shifts per day as budgeted. As a result, the drilling program ran over more days than planned with a resultant increase in the cost of drilling supervision; and (vi) the recommended budget numbers did not provide for the 15% provincial tax in Nova Scotia on most sales of services and materials. The ultimate saving on the program after the increases that were experienced was $36,710.

**Exploration Results**

The focus of the Issuer's 2003 work program was fourteen NQ size diamond drill holes that comprised a total of 873 metres of drilling in holes SZ-1 to SZ-14. Seven of these holes were drilled in the #4-6 Vein area, the principal structure identified by previous work on the Property, to test for folding of the structure and a western extension of the vein. These holes were completed along sections spaced 25 metres apart. A further hole was drilled 375 metres to the east to test for an interpreted eastern strike extension. Four holes were drilled to confirm the structure referred to as the LC-9 Vein located approximately 100 metres south of the #4-6 Vein. The last two holes were drilled in other areas of the Property to test soil geochemistry gold anomalies identified in earlier work programs carried out by the Issuer.

Past work on the Property has established the presence of coarse gold and a high nugget effect in the #4-6 Vein and similar effects can reasonably be expected in other veins on the Property targeted in the drilling program. Accordingly, with a view to obtaining a more representative result, all quartz vein samples were processed using total sample "screen metallics" fire assay methods. Notwithstanding the use of the "screen metallics" preparation methods, the Issuer's independent consultant advises that analytic results for quartz vein samples may be subject to dramatic over-statement or understatement due to the nugget effect of the coarse gold within the quartz veins. Core samples of wall rock adjacent to the vein intersections were tested by regular fire assay methods. Core samples were analyzed at Eastern Analytical Ltd. and check samples were analyzed at SGS Canada Inc.

*#4-6 Vein*

The seven holes drilled on the #4-6 Vein structure confirmed the western extension of the vein along a strike length of approximately 75 metres. Of the thirty-five samples of vein material tested, twenty-two graded 5 parts per billion ("ppb") or less, ten graded from 17 to 181 ppb and the highest two, both from SZ-1, graded 700 ppb and 970 ppb over lengths of .34 metres at nine metres depth and .63 metres, corresponding with the #4-6 Vein, at 32.8 metres depth respectively. (1000 parts per billion is equivalent to 1 gram per ton.) Fifty-nine wall rock samples from adjacent to vein intercepts also yielded low results: forty-nine graded less than 5 ppb and ten graded from 12 to 60 ppb.

The hole (SZ-12) drilled 375 metres to the east of the #4-6 Vein workings encountered several thin quartz veins but no direct correlation of the stratigraphy between this area and the #4-6 vein area could be confirmed. Four samples of vein material yielded low results: two graded 5 ppb or less, one graded 43 ppb and the fourth graded 131 ppb over 0.02 metres at a depth of 9.92 metres.

*LC-9 Vein*

The four holes drilled on the LC-9 Vein confirmed the existence of the vein over a strike length of approximately 100 metres. Several samples taken and tested from these holes were anomalous for gold but, once again, the values obtained were low. Of the twenty-three samples of material from vein intercepts in these holes, seven graded 5 ppb or less, fourteen graded from 17 to 82 ppb and one, from hole S-7, graded 173 ppb over .15 metres at a depth of 36 metres. Of the thirty-eight wall rock samples tested, 36 graded 5 ppb or less and two graded 21 and 27 ppb respectively.

*Other Areas*

One hole (SZ-13) was drilled to test a soil geochemistry gold anomaly situated approximately four and one-half kilometres west of the #4-6 Vein area. The hole intercepted some quartz veining but samples tested returned no anomalous gold values. A source for the soil gold anomaly in this area remains to be defined.

The last hole of the program (SZ-14) was drilled approximately two and one-half kilometres east of the #4-6 Vein area to test a soil gold anomaly that was coincident with surface exposure of a structure previously identified and referred to as the #7 Vein. Several quartz veins were intercepted in the hole. Of the ten samples of vein material tested, six graded 8 ppb or less, three graded from 13 to 57 ppb and the highest sample graded 374 ppb over .02 metres at a depth of 61.72 metres.

*Summary*

Management of the Issuer is disappointed with the generally low results from the drilling program but will await the final report and recommendations of its independent consultant, Mercator, before determining how to proceed with the Property.

**Item 6. Reliance on Section 85(2) of the B.C. Act and 118(2) of the Alberta Act**

The Issuer is not relying on Section 85(2) of the B.C. Act or 118(2) of the Alberta Act.

**Item 7. Omitted Information**

There is no omitted information.

**Item 8. Senior Officers**

Barry Brown, President - (604) 987-3950.

**Item 9. Statement of Senior Officer**

The foregoing accurately discloses the material change referred to herein.

**DATED** at the City of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, this 12th day of March, 2004.

***"Barry Brown"***
Barry Brown, President