SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, BC.

WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION

NTS: 093N034 and 093N044
Latitude 55 ^{0} 23' N, Longitude 125 ^{0} 19' W
(centre)

for

Redzone Resources Ltd.

and

Eastfield Resources Ltd.

by

J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo
and
David Bailey P.Geo

April 18, 2006

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1. SUMMARY

The Indata property is located approximately 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James in central British Columbia and is owned 86% by Eastfield Resources Ltd. and 14% by Imperial Metals Corporation. In May 2006, Eastfield granted and option Redzone Resources Ltd. ("Redzone") that grants Redzone the right to earn a 60% interest in the property directly from Eastfield's interest by incurring cumulative exploration expenditures of $1,000,000 over a five-year term and issuing $200,000 in cash or an amount of shares with a deemed value of $200,000 at the time of issuance.

The Indata property is situated in a complex geological setting adjacent to a major terrane bounding fault named the Pinchi Fault. Several styles of mineralization have been discovered on the property including gold-silver mesothermal veins and porphyry style copper (gold, molybdenum) mineralization hosted in mafic volcanic rocks and granodiorite dominant intrusions. In recent times exploration efforts have focused on porphyry copper style mineralization on the east side of Albert Lake.

The most recent work was completed in 2003 and 2005. In 2003 11.2 kilometres of induced polarization survey was completed and 16-kilometres of geochemical soil grid established. Data from this program has since been compiled with data originating from programs undertaken on the property in 1984 and 1985, 1987 through 1990, 1995, 1996 and 1998. In 2005 two diamond drill holes were completed with a total meterage of 262 metres. The first hole of the 2005 program, hole 2005-01, was designed to test below the level reached in a 1998-drill hole which had returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37% (1998-04). Unfortunately significant drilling difficulties were encountered and this hole was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The second hole located approximately 1400 metres to the south encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization in a dioritic intrusive.

The authors conclude that the 2003 work in particular has increased the potential for the discovery of a both gold mineralization associated with arsenic and antimony and copper mineralization associated with the previously known limits of the copper anomaly. The 2005 drilling, while generally disappointing, is very minor relative to the overall potential of the Indata property.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors have been commissioned by Redzone Resources Ltd. and Eastfield Resources Ltd. to prepare a Qualifying Report that is National Instrument 43-101-compliant on the Indata property located in north central British Columbia. Sources for information in this report draw on company reports held by Eastfield and assessment work reports on file with the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines. A previous 43-101 report on the Indata property, filed on September 10, 2003 by Castillian Resources Corp., and authored by David G. Bailey P.Geo, PhD., is the major source of information for this report. The authors are both registered Professional Geoscientists in British Columbia and both have directed and managed exploration programs previously conducted over the property.

3. DISCLAIMER

J.W. Morton P.Geo., the primary author of this report, is a “Qualified Person” by definition but is not an “Independent Qualified Person” because of his position as an officer and director of Eastfield Resources Ltd. D. G. Bailey P.Geo., the coauthor of this report, is a “Qualified Person” by definition and meets the test as an ”Independent Qualified Person”.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

Mineral Claims of the Indata Property

Claim Name	Record #	Number of Units	Expiry Date
Indata 2	239379	15 (375 ha)	Oct 18, 08
Indata 3	240192	20 (500 ha)	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 1	238722	20 (500 ha)	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 2	238723	20 (500 ha)	Nov 14, 08
Schnapps 3	238859	8 (200 ha)	Oct 20, 08
Schnapps 4	238860	10 (250 ha)	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 5	238893	4 (100 ha)	Oct 18, 08
Schnapps 6	362575	1 (25 ha)	Oct 20, 08
IN-6	362576	1 (25 ha)	Oct 20, 08
IN-7	362577	1 (25 ha)	Oct 20, 08
IN-8	362578	1 (25 ha)	Oct 20, 08
IN-9	362579	1 (25 ha)	Oct 20, 08
IN-10	362582	1 (25 ha)	Oct 20, 08
IN-11	362583	1 (25 Ha)	Oct 20, 08
Limestone	530484	441 ha	Mar 24, 07

Total area 3,041 hectares

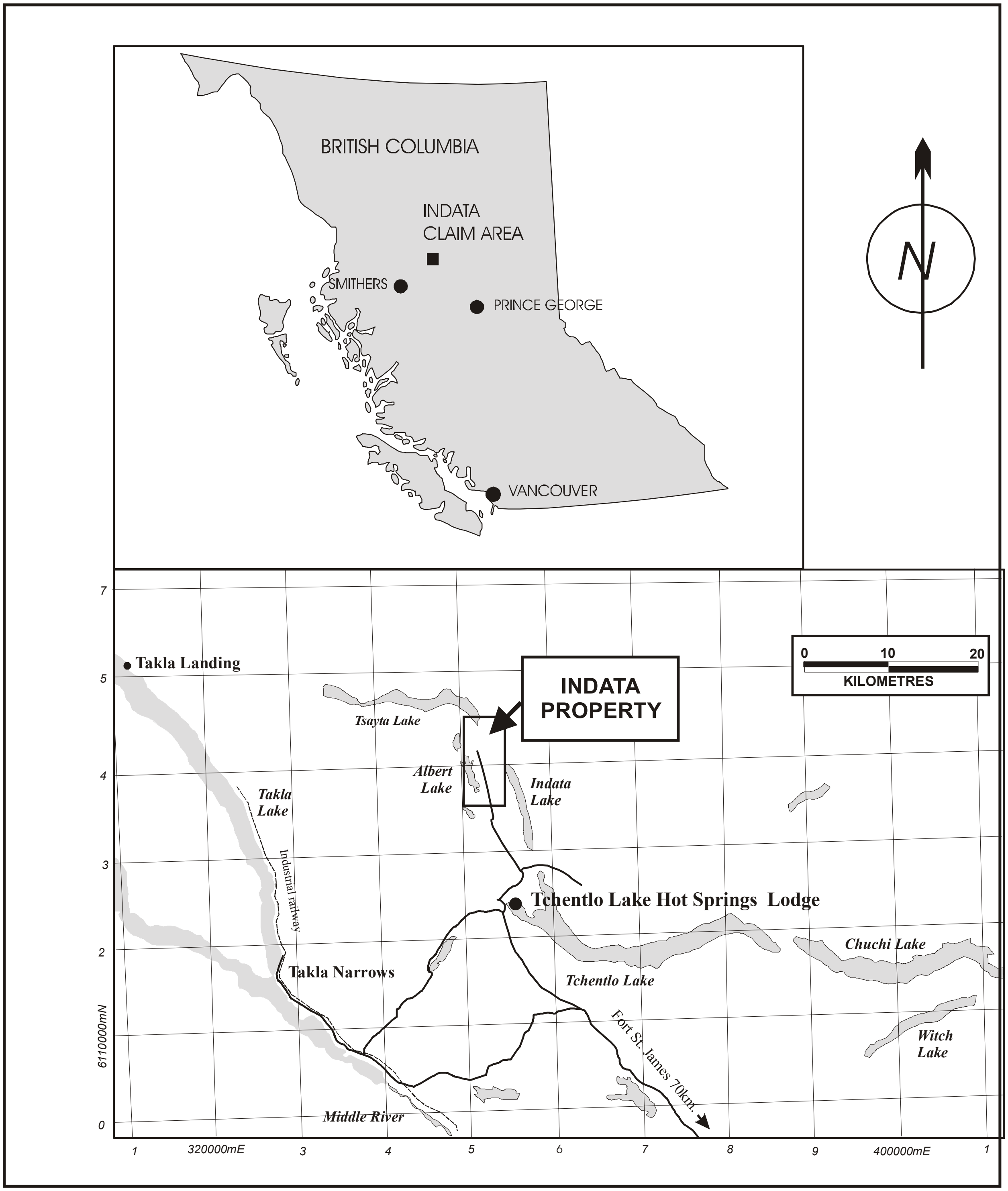
The INDATA mineral property is located within the Omineca Mining Division of British Columbia.

The agreement between Eastfield and “Redzone” provides the right to earn a 60% interest in the property by completing exploration expenditures totaling 1,000,000 before the 2011 anniversary date. Thorough the option period a total of $200,000 in cash payments or equivalently valued share issuances are to be made to Eastfield. Eastfield currently owns an 86% participating interest in the Indata property with Imperial Metals Corporation owning the remaining 14% participating interest. Imperial Metals Corporation has not participated in exploration programs in recent years and is expected to continue diluting its participating interest in the property. The agreement with “Redzone” provides for its interest to be provided from Eastfield’s portion.

There are no environmental or aboriginal issues known to the author specific to the Indata property other than those that pertain to the Province of British Columbia in its generality. On June 28, 1999 the Government of British Columbia issued a news release recognizing the importance and significance of the “mineral resource” of the Indata property and confirming its commitment to allow any future mining activity to take place. Required exploration permits issued by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines and required tree cutting permits issued by the BC Ministry of Forests were applied for and granted early in 2005.

Assessment work requirements in British Columbia require that, in the first three years of a claim’s existence, that exploration work in the amount of $4.00 per hectare per year be completed. The amount of exploration work required to keep the claims in good stead increases to $8.00 per hectare per year after the third anniversary. An equal amount of cash may be paid in substitution to exploration expenditures (cash in lieu). A filing fee of $0.40 per hectare per year is also required. Most of the Indata claims are now past their 3rd anniversary and the annual amount of exploration required to keep the titles valid is $22,564. Excess expenditures incurred in any year can be filed up to an amount that moves the expiry date ten years into the future.

LOCATION MAP



Location of the Indata property.

Figure 1

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Indata property is located 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia (Figure 1), within the Omineca Mining Division (NTS 093N/034 and 093N/044) at Latitude 55^0 23’ N, Longitude 125^0 19’ W). Access to the property is from Fort St. James via the Leo Creek Forestry Road to near Tchentlo Lake and thence on a road built by Eastfield Resources Ltd., to the northern part of the property. This road was built to Ministry of Forests logging road standards and provides good access for trucks and heavy machinery such as drill rigs and bulldozers. Away from this road access within the property boundaries is on foot only except for a few areas where helicopter landing sites have been prepared.

The Indata property covers an upland area between Indata Lake to the east and Albert Lake to the west (Figure 2). Whereas the central part of the property is of relatively low relief, the topography slopes steeply down towards Albert and Indata Lakes. The area is covered by thick spruce, balsam and pine, in places of commercial grade, although low lying areas are usually swampy with a dense cover of alder and poplar. Elevations on the claims range from 1,000 metres (3,280 feet) to 1,290 metres (4,230 feet).

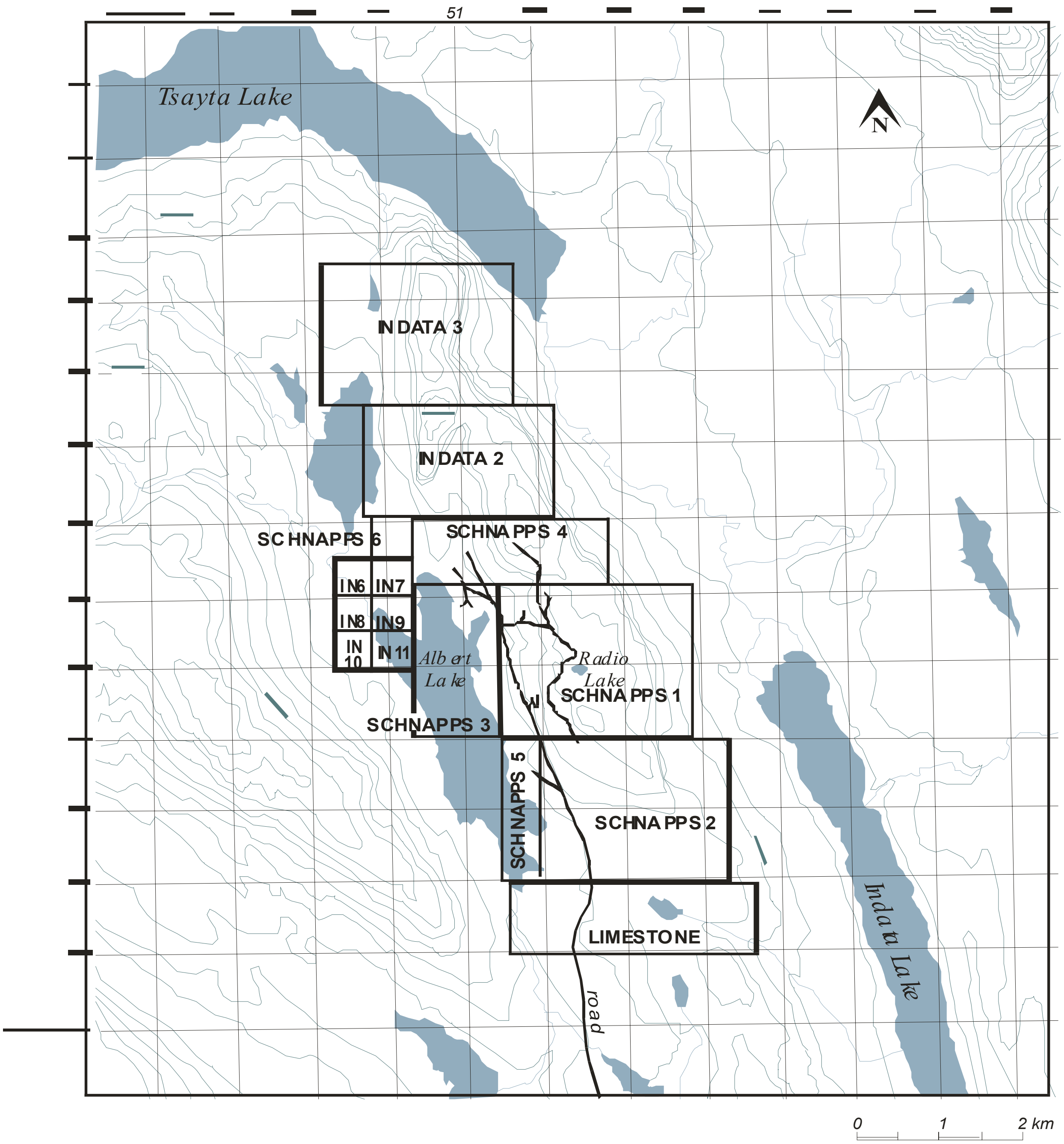
The Indata claims occur within a continental cool temperate climatic zone typified by moderate warm moist summers and cold winters. Permanent snow is usually on the ground from the middle of November until the beginning of May and can accumulate up 11/2 metres in depth.

The nearest BC Hydropower grid is located approximately 60 kilometres to the south. The relatively flat to rolling nature of the landscape would offer numerous options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites and numerous sources of water are readily available.

6. HISTORY:

Exploration of the property began as recently as 1984 by Imperial Metals Corporation after staking part of the area during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone. Following initial soil sampling and the staking of additional claims, a four-hole diamond drilling program was completed by Imperial to explore at copper mineralization observed in outcrop near the northeast side of Albert Lake. This program resulted in the discovery of low grade chalcopyrite – pyrite mineralization (0.1%-0. 2% copper) to depths of less than 100 metres from the surface. In 1986 Eastfield Resources Ltd. entered into a joint venture with Imperial and undertook a program of grid establishment, soil sampling and hand trenching and geophysical surveying, followed by diamond drilling in 1987, 1988 and 1989 and trenching with a bulldozer-mounted

CLAIM MAP



Indata Property

Claims Disposition and Topography

contour interval : 50 metres

Figure 2

backhoe in 1989. The drilling programs resulted in the discovery of polymetallic quartz and quartz-carbonate veins with elevated precious metal values (commonly in the range of several hundred parts per billion gold to 6 grams/tonne with the most significant intercept being 47 grams/tonne gold over 4 metres). These polymetallic veins, which generally strike north and dip to the east, are commonly enveloped by a zone of silicification in volcanic rocks and a thickening-downwards zone of talc-magnesite alteration in ultramafic rocks.

In 1995, after construction of a road through the southern part of the Indata property, built to standards for log haulage, a trenching program was completed adjacent to the northeastern part of Albert Lake, over the copper zone previously defined by soil sampling. One of these trenches (Trench 7) returned analyses which averaged 0.36% copper over a length of 75 metres.

In 1996 Clear Creek Resources Limited carried out a small diamond drilling program in the area of anomalous copper in soils adjacent to the northeastern part of Albert Lake. Results of this program confirmed the existence of subsurface copper mineralization indicated by the results of Imperial Metals Corporation's 1985 drilling but, in this area, of low grade (0.1% - 0.2%) over downhole lengths of up to 100 metres. However, this program was preliminary only and tested only a very small part of the area covered by anomalous soil copper geochemistry.

A 1998 drilling program by Clear Creek Resources Ltd. confirmed and exceeded the 1996 drilling results and also established the presence of an unexposed altered granodiorite stock with copper mineralization adjacent to the eastern edge of Albert Lake. During road construction at that time silicified volcanic rocks were exposed in a road cut in the southern part of the existing grid. Grab samples showed the presence of copper sulfides along with enriched gold, demonstrating for the first time an association of copper and gold at Indata.

A program of linecutting, soil sampling and induced polarization surveying was completed in 200 funded by Castillian Resources Ltd., with 11.2 line kilometres of induced polarization survey completed and 16 line kilometers of soil grid expansions established.

In 2005 two diamond drill holes were completed with a total meterage of 262 metres in a program funded by Aberdeen International Inc. The first hole of the 2005 program, hole 2005-01, was designed to test below the level reached in a 1998 drill hole which had returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37% (1998-04). Unfortunately significant drilling difficulties were encountered and this hole was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The second hole located approximately 1400 metres to the south, hole 05-03, encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization in a dioritic intrusive. A hole designated 05-02 was abandoned at 8.1 metres without successfully setting casing several metres form 05-02.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

The Indata property lies west of and along splay faults related to the contact of two major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, the Quesnel Terrane to the east and the Cache Creek Terrane to the west.

The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault of regional extent (Figure 3), and associated splay faults. Cache Creek strata to the west has been thrust over Takla strata to the east. The Quesnel Terrane consists of mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks of the Upper Triassic – Lower Jurassic Takla Group intruded by a composite batholith, the Hogem Batholith with intrusive phases, which range in age from Lower Jurassic to Cretaceous.

The Cache Creek Terrane in the region comprises mainly argillaceous metasedimentary rocks intruded by diorite to granodiorite plutons which may be part of the, pre-Triassic age or Lower Cretaceous age and by small ultramafic stocks. Some of these latter intrusions may be of ophiolitic origin. A northwest-striking fault bounded block adjacent to the Quesnel Terrane is underlain largely by limestone within which a sliver of mafic and intermediate volcanic rocks is preserved. Both the limestone and volcanic rocks are considered here to be part of the Cache Creek Group but the evidence for this is equivocal as similar strata occur within the Takla Group elsewhere in the region. However, metamorphic grade of the Takla Group volcanic rocks is rarely higher than zeolite facies of regional metamorphism while that of the volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property is of greenschist grade, suggesting that these strata are of Cache Creek affinity, not Takla Group. This having been said the proximity of the Indata claims to a major thrust fault may locally have raised the metamorphic grade as has been demonstrated further to south along the Pinchi fault at Pinchi Lake where metamorphic grade increases to blue schist grade at the fault.

The dominant structural style of the Takla Group is that of extensional faulting, mainly to the northwest. In general Takla Group rocks are tilted but not folded. In contrast, strata of the Cache Creek Group have been folded and metamorphosed to lower to middle greenschist facies and, in argillaceous rocks, preserve a penetrative deformational fabric. However, extensional faults are also common within the Cache Creek Group and probably represent the effects of post-collision uplift. In addition to high angle extensional faults, thrust faults are inferred within the Cache Creek Group.

Property Geology

Lithologies

The Indata property is underlain by two main supracrustal assemblages, i) limestone with minor intercalated shale and ii) andesitic volcanic rocks that were deposited under marine conditions. Limestone crops out as prominent hills and bluffs in the northern, western and southern parts of the area. Although generally massive, in places bedding is defined by thin shaley partings and by intraformational limestone conglomerate. Breccias formed by carbonate dissolution are displayed within a karst topography in the southwestern part of the Indata property area at the southern end of Albert Lake. A middle Permian foraminiferra assemblage has been collected from limestone of the Cache Creek Group to the west of the Indata property (Armstrong, 1946). Volcanic rocks underlying the Indata property are of andesitic composition and can be subdivided into two broad units. In the western part of the property volcanic rocks consist of pillow lava, pillow breccia, coarse tuff breccia and fine-grained crystal lithic tuff. The dominant mafic mineral in these rocks is amphibole, now represented by tremolite/actinolite but was probably hornblende prior to alteration.

The second volcanic unit consists of massive to poorly bedded volcanic tuff with variable amounts of amphibole phenocrysts. Although commonly poorly bedded, bedding planes and fining upwards sequences can be recognized in places.

Intrusive rocks recognized on the Indata property range in composition from ultramafic to granite and underlie the central part of the property area. Hornblende diorite occurs as a pluton which extends along part of the eastern side of the central part of the property and as dykes. The bulk of this pluton has a fine to medium-grained hypidiomorphic granular texture although both marginal phases of the pluton and the dykes are porphyritic. A small part of the pluton is of quartz diorite composition although primary quartz is generally absent. While diorite dykes are common within the volcanic rocks of the property, no diorite intrusions have been observed within the limestone unit, suggesting that the diorite and volcanic rocks are of similar age and are either older than the massive limestone or that the limestone is allochthonous with respect to the volcanics and was emplaced adjacent to the volcanic strata after volcanism and plutonism had ceased.

Intruding both volcanic rocks and diorite are ultramafic bodies, serpentinized to varying degrees but which preserve textures suggesting that the original rock was peridotite and pyroxenite. Cross fibre chrysotile veins and veinlets occur throughout these bodies. To the south of Radio Lake (Figure 4) a differentiated and zoned ultramafic-mafic intrusion occurs, consisting of a coarse-grained clinopyroxenite core, surrounded by peridotite and, in turn, enclosed by medium to coarse-grained hornblende-clinopyroxene gabbro.

The youngest intrusive rocks of the Indata property consist of medium to coarse-grained grey and reddish grey biotite quartz monzonite and granite (Figure 4). Whereas all other intrusive rocks in the area have been emplaced only into volcanic strata, this unit also intrudes limestone of the Cache Creek Group.

A large part of the Indata property is covered by glacial and fluvioglacial deposits although drilling indicates that this cover is generally no more than a few metres thick, even in low lying areas such as adjacent to Albert Lake. This having been said extensive areas of glacial derived clay in low-lying areas complicate geochemical soil results.

Structure and Metamorphism

The area covered by the Indata property can be divided into two structural domains, i) that area underlain by carbonate rocks which is characterized by concentric folds and the development of a penetrative fabric in finer grained clastic interbeds and ii) that area underlain by volcanic strata which has undergone brittle deformation only. Contacts between carbonate and volcanic strata are obscured by young cover but are inferred to be northwesterly-striking faults. Drilling and geological mapping in the central part of the Indata property has indicated the presence of a number of westerly-striking faults which show normal displacements of a few metres to a few tens of metres.

Carbonate rocks have generally been recrystallized with the common development of sparry calcite while fine grained clastic interbeds display a greenschist facies mineral assemblage. The assemblage actinolite/tremolite – chlorite – epidote within the matrix of volcanic rocks also suggests the attainment of greenschist grade of regional metamorphism in these strata.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

Known mineral occurrences within the Cache Creek of the region includes epithermal mercury mineralization in carbonate rocks such as occurs at the former producing Bralorne-Takla Mercury and Pinchi and several varieties of copper-molybdenum porphyry occurrences and at least one carbonate hosted zinc, copper and precious metal rich skarn. Results published at the Lustdust skarn system, located to the north of the Indata claims and currently being explored by Alpha Gold Corp., include 0.80% copper and 0.67g/tonne gold over 59 metres and 2.19% copper and 24.04 g/tonne gold over 15 metres. "Homestake"-style gold mineralization is yet another type of mineralization occurring in the Cache Creek Terrane. Examples occur at the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region, at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of Indata and at Indata itself. Arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at these occurrences at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks.

9. MINERALIZATION

Known mineral occurrences within the region also reflect the environment in which these occurrences are found. Within the Takla Group mineral deposits tend to be associated with intermediate and felsic intrusions and are commonly gold-enriched copper porphyries. Porphyry-style mineralization also occurs within the Cache Creek Group but is more often associated with accessory molybdenum than accessory gold. The Indata property is at the contact that separates Takla Group rocks from Cache Creek group rocks. Juxtapositioning of fault slices along this contact make it feasible for either style of mineralization to occur here.

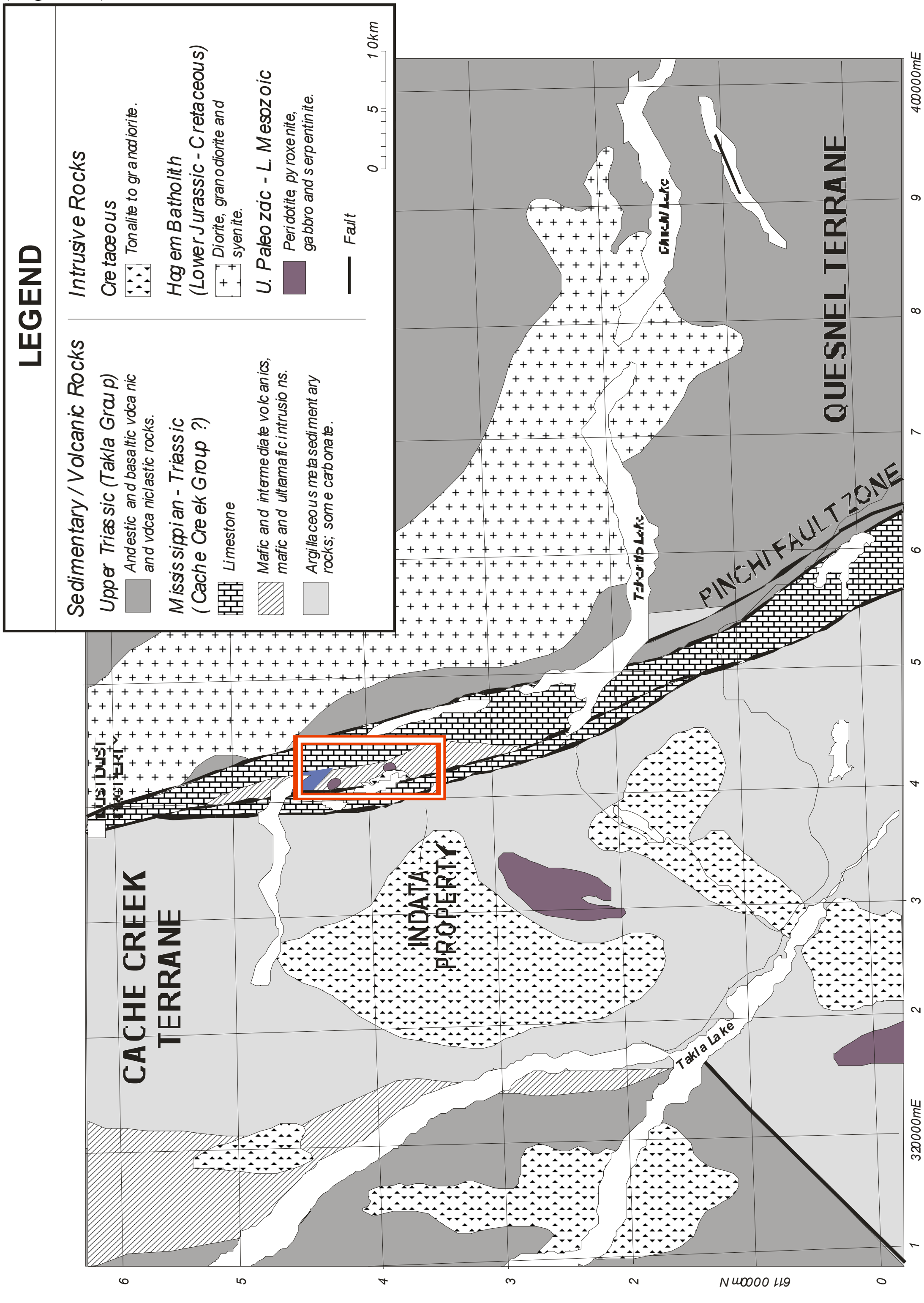
Mineralization and Hydrothermal Alteration

The Indata property covers a number of metallic mineral occurrences which may be divided into two main types, I) pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite mineralization in quartz and quartz-carbonate veins, commonly with elevated precious metal contents and ii) disseminated and fracture controlled chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization of porphyry-type within a granodiorite stock and enclosing volcanic rocks.

Polymetallic veins have been recognized in the central part of the property (Figure 5) within andesitic volcanic rocks and serpentinized ultramafics. Where drilled, the veins generally occupy a northerly-striking fault zone dipping shallowly to the east and which, in ultramafic rocks, shows intense carbonate and talc alteration ranging in width from a few metres to over 50 metres in deeper and more easterly parts of the fault. Proximal to the veins in volcanic rocks, especially adjacent to ultramafic contacts, alteration is dominated by silicification and the formation of quartz-carbonate veinlets but silicification is not common within ultramafic rocks.

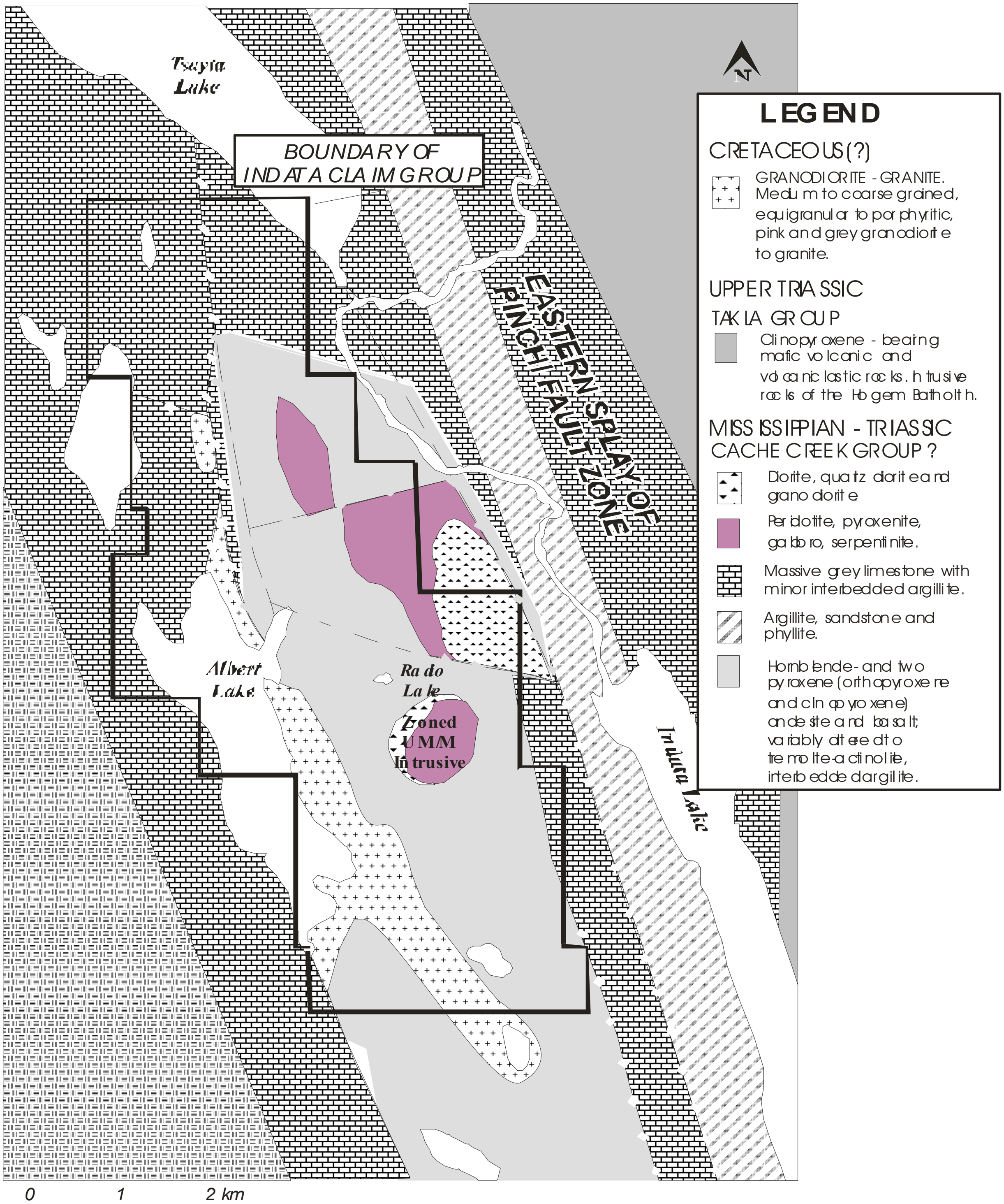
Disseminated and fracture controlled pyrite-chalcopyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization occurs in a zone extending along the northeastern side of Albert Lake for several kilometres where it coincides with a well defined induced polarization anomaly. The relationship between this style of mineralization and the polymetallic veins has yet to be established although it is possible that the polymetallic vein mineralization represents an outer zone to a central, copper-dominated part of the same hydrothermal system. Hydrothermal alteration related to this zone of copper mineralization appears to be that of a propylitic mineral assemblage although, because the volcanic rocks hosting this mineralization appear to have been metamorphosed to greenschist grade of regional metamorphism, it is difficult to distinguish between pervasive propylitization and the metamorphic greenschist mineral assemblage. Because of poor outcrop and the paucity of drilling within the copper zone and in areas away from the polymetallic veins, a regional hydrothermal zonation has not been adequately interpreted within the Indata property.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP
(Figure 3)

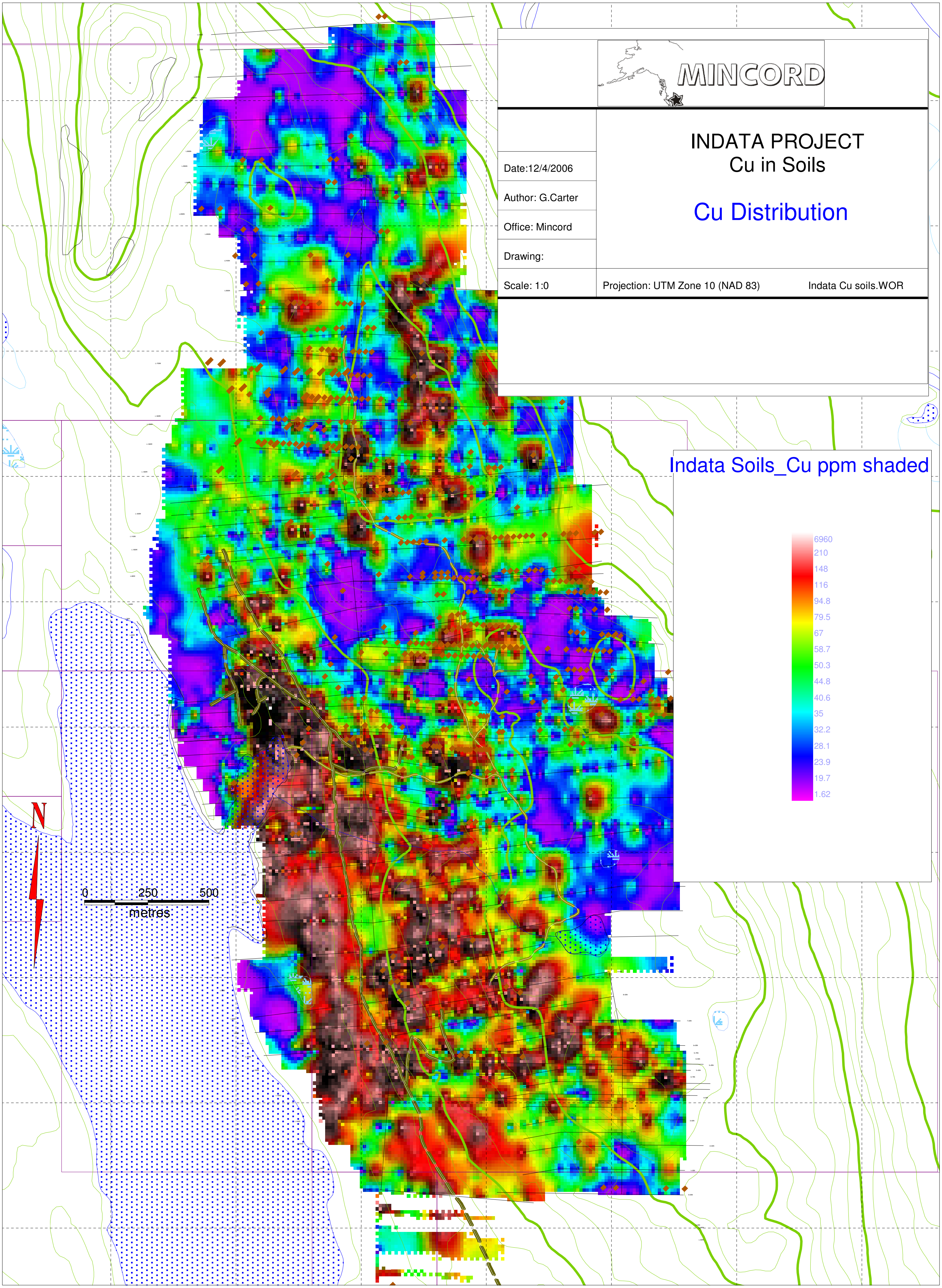


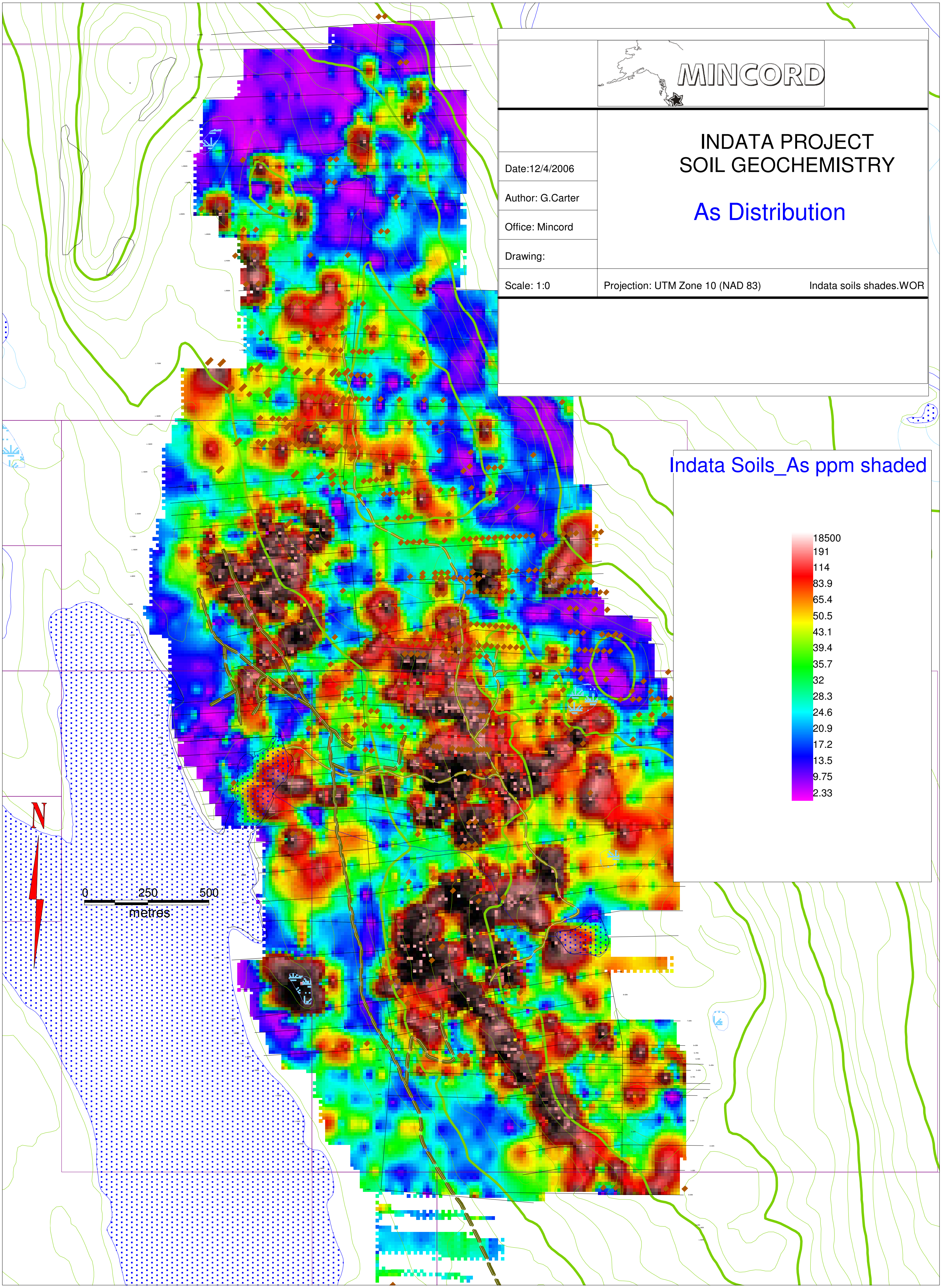
Generalized Geological Setting of the Indata Property.

PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY

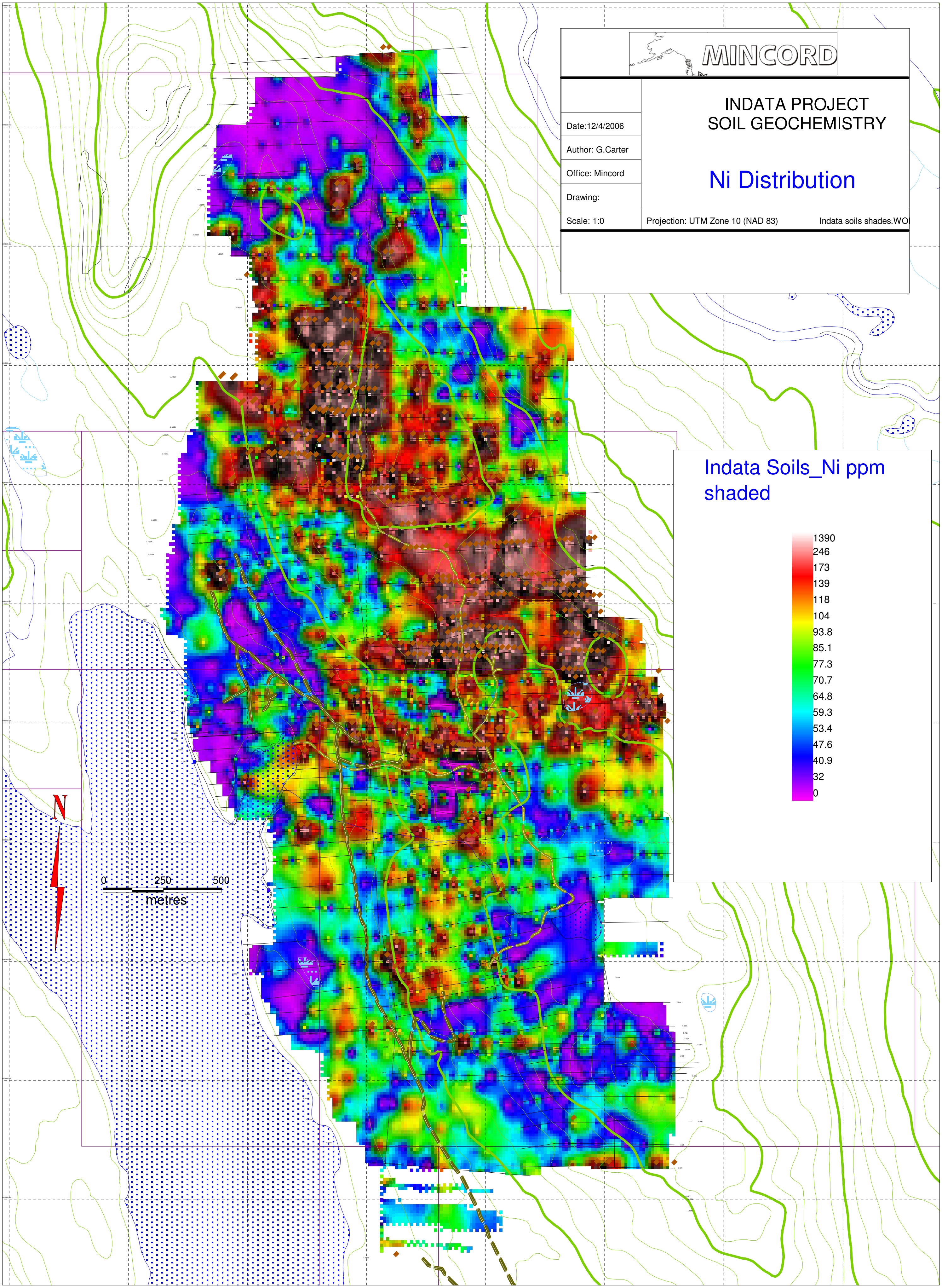


Generalized Geological Interpretation of the Indata Property
FIGURE 4


MINCORD
INDATA PROJECT
Cu in Soils
Cu Distribution
Date:12/4/2006
Author: G.Carter
Office: Mincord
Drawing:
Scale: 1:0
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
Indata Cu soils.WOR
Indata Soils_Cu ppm shaded
6960
210
148
116
94.8
79.5
67
58.7
50.3
44.8
40.6
35
32.2
28.1
23.9
19.7
1.62
N
0
250
500
metres



MINCORD
INDATA PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
As Distribution
Date:12/4/2006
Author: G.Carter
Office: Mincord
Drawing:
Scale: 1:0
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
Indata soils shades.WOR
Indata Soils_As ppm shaded
18500
191
114
83.9
65.4
50.5
43.1
39.4
35.7
32
28.3
24.6
20.9
17.2
13.5
9.75
2.33
N
0
250
500
metres


MINCORD
Date:12/4/2006
Author: G.Carter
Office: Mincord
Drawing:
Scale: 1:0
INDATA PROJECT
SOIL GEOCHEMISTRY
Ni Distribution
Projection: UTM Zone 10 (NAD 83)
Indata soils shades.WO
Indata Soils_Ni ppm
shaded
1390
246
173
139
118
104
93.8
85.1
77.3
70.7
64.8
59.3
53.4
47.6
40.9
32
0
N
0
250
500
metres

10. EXPLORATION

General Statement

Unlike many mineralized areas of British Columbia which have a long history of prospecting and exploration, mineralization of the Indata property was not discovered until 1984 following regional exploration along the Pinchi Fault system. At that time initial work was undertaken to define the zone of copper mineralization adjacent to Albert Lake in the western part of the property. The polymetallic veins remained undetected until a zone of limonitic soil to the east of the copper zone was sampled and found to be extremely anomalous in arsenic. Subsequent trenching and diamond drilling in 1987 resulted in the recognition of the polymetallic vein system.

Exploration of the Indata property has been concentrated in the central part of the property, in the area of known mineralization. Completion of an access road into the centre of the property in 1995 will facilitate exploration in those areas which have yet to be intensively explored.

From 1984, when metallic mineralization was first discovered on the Indata property, to the present time 2,651 metres of trenching (43 trenches) and 6,582 metres of diamond drilling (70 holes) have been completed. In addition, approximately 53 line kilometres of induced polarization, ground magnetic and EM16 (VLF-EM) electromagnetic surveying, 116 line kilometres of soil sampling, geological mapping of about 10 km^2 and prospecting have been carried out. Total exploration expenditure amounts to approximately $2,000,000.

1983 – 1990 Exploration

In 1983 Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial") staked the Schnapps 1 and Schnapps 2 claims during regional exploration of the Pinchi Fault zone, to cover an inferred splay of the Pinchi Fault. In 1984 Imperial staked additional claims following the release of geochemical data by the B.C. Ministry of Mines which indicated anomalous copper, silver and mercury in a stream sediment sample collected from a channel draining Radio Lake. At this time Imperial also conducted a preliminary soil sampling program which indicated the presence of anomalous copper in soils to the north and east of Albert Lake. This program was followed in 1985 by additional soil sampling, six line-kilometres of induced polarization surveying and the drilling of four diamond drill holes totaling 231 metres. Holes 1 and 2 intersected copper mineralization grading approximately 0.1% - 0.2% in the better sections in andesitic volcanics.

In 1986 Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") entered into a joint venture with Imperial and assumed operatorship of the project. Eastfield expanded the soil geochemical and geophysical coverage and carried out limited hand trenching. Soil sampling carried out by Eastfield extended the copper anomaly adjacent to Albert Lake and established several areas of anomalous arsenic in soils to the east of the copper anomaly in the central northern part of the property. The grid was also extended to as far as 30+00 north although limited work as been carried out in this area. Geophysical surveying of the Indata property during this period consisted of VLF-EM, magnetometer and induced polarization surveying. Anomalous VLF-EM results generally reflect topography and interpreted bedrock response from this survey is equivocal. Magnetic surveying (total field) defined ultramafic bodies extremely well, especially those serpentinized intrusions which have magnetic as an alteration product. Induced polarization surveying (time domain pole – dipole method) carried out by Eastfield also outlined the ultramafic bodies where, in this case, the chargeability response appears to be related to magnetite, not sulfide, content although some sulphide rich veins are present. In addition, a moderate to high chargeability response is evident along the western side of a zone of anomalous copper in soils and which subsequent drilling in 1996 suggested that it reflects disseminated and fracture controlled sulfide mineralization.

In 1987 Eastfield undertook a six-hole diamond-drilling program (306 metres) in an area in which anomalous arsenic, silver and gold were detected in soils. This drilling program intersected quartz – sulfide veins with significant gold values in places (up to 0.32 oz/ton over 1.2 metres) and silver in amounts typically between one and three ounces per ton. Sulfide minerals were mainly pyrite, arsenopyrite, stibnite and chalcopyrite in a gangue of quartz and carbonate.

Additional drilling was conducted on this vein system in 1988 and 1989, returning values as high as 47.260 g/tonne (1.38 ounces per ton) gold over an interval of four metres (a true width of 3.5 metres) in drill hole 88-I-11. Values in other holes ranged from several hundred to several thousand parts per billion. Interestingly, silver values obtained from samples collected from the 1988 and 1989 drilling programs were generally much lower than those obtained from the 1987 program excepting hole 89-6 which returned a 3.2 m intercept of 354.1 g/t silver (10.33 oz/ton).

In 1989, 42 trenches, totaling 2,211 metres, were excavated in areas of anomalous soil geochemistry, using a Caterpillar D3 bulldozer with a backhoe attachment. In most cases the geochemical anomalies were found to be caused by sulfide mineralization with elevated precious metals in quartz veins similar to the ones which had been intersected in drill holes.

Vein-hosted mineralization defined during this program has been traced over a strike length of about 900 metres to date with individual vein segments varying from 50 metres to over 300 metres in length bounded by westerly-striking extensional faults. Average vein width is about two metres but varies from less than 0.5 metres to a maximum determined so far of 5.6 metres.

As well as drilling and trenching, geological mapping at a scale of 1:2000 was carried out over the northern two thirds of the property (excluding the Indata 1 claim and most of the Schnapps 2 and 5 claims) and prospecting was undertaken over the northern part of the property. This latter work indicated the presence of anomalous copper and gold in "grab" samples of rocks collected to the north of Albert.

In 1990 the entire Indata property was covered by an airborne magnetic survey flown at 200 metre line spacings in an east-west direction.

1995 – 1996 Exploration

Following the period 1983 – 1989, no further exploration of the Indata property was undertaken until 1995 when a program of trenching the copper zone (now referred to as the "Albert Lake Zone") to the north and east of Albert Lake was undertaken. This program was facilitated by the construction of 17 kilometres of road from the Tchentlo Lake forestry road in the south, allowing an excavator to be transported to the northern part of the Indata property. Results of this program included 0.36% copper over a length of 75 metres.

In 1996 Clear Creek Resources Ltd. optioned the Indata property from Eastfield and financed the drilling of nine diamond drill holes, totaling 650.8 metres, in and adjacent to, the Albert Lake Zone; three of these holes were not completed owing to difficult drilling conditions. Three holes were completed in the area of Trench 7 (holes 96-I-1, 2 and 3) while three were collared from a drill pad constructed about 300 metres to the southeast (holes 96-I-4, 5 and 9). Holes 96-I-6, 7 and 8 were not completed. Locations of these drill holes are shown in Figure 5. Table 2 lists the significant results of this program.

From this limited drilling program low grade copper mineralization was confirmed in the Albert Lake Zone but by no means was the program sufficient to fully evaluate this zone. Drill holes 96-I-4, 5 and 9 intersected altered dykes of dioritic composition cutting andesitic volcanic rocks in which chalcopyrite and possibly chalcocite were observed suggesting that a high level magmatic system may occur in this poorly exposed area.

1998 Exploration

Clear Creek Resources Ltd. undertook additional diamond drilling in 1998. This drilling was mainly carried out to the west of the 1996 drilling on the western end of the grid adjacent to the northern part of Albert Lake although one hole (I998-10) was attempted on the southwestern part of the Indata grid in the area of a magnetic anomaly indicated in the 1990 airborne survey. Whereas drill holes completed in 1996 were mainly in volcanic rocks, the westernmost holes of the 1998 drilling program intersected both volcanic and granodiorite intrusive rocks. The best intersection of this program was hole I998-4 which intersected 145.4m of 0.20% copper; the bottom 29.2m of this hole graded 0.37% copper. In addition to the diamond drilling program, during construction of an access road in the extreme south of the grid area, copper mineralization was discovered in altered volcanic rocks exposed in a road cut. Fourteen "grab" samples collected from this area confirmed the existence of copper (<0.01% to 6.7%) as well as anomalous gold (<0.1 gram/tonne to 1.7 grams/tonne).

2003 Exploration

Castillian Resources Corp. established sixteen (16) kilometres of grid on which 11.2 kilometres of induced polarization survey was completed. Soil sampling was completed on the 16-kilometre grid on a 50-metre sample spacing. 304 soil samples were collected and analyzed using multi-element techniques plus gold. Data from the 2003 program was then compiled with data originating from programs undertaken on the property in 1984 and 1985 and 1987 through 1989 and 1995 and 1998. Costs of $58,544 were incurred in completing the 2003 program.

2005 Exploration

Aberdeen International Inc. funded the drilling of two NQ diamond drill holes with a third hole abandoned at 8.8 metres before casing could be set. Total meterage drilled was 261.9 metres. The first hole, 2005-01 was designed to test below the level reached in drill hole 1988-04 which had returned 145.4 metres grading 0.20% copper including 24.1 metres grading 0.37%. Unfortunately significant drilling difficulties were encountered and hole 2005-01 was abandoned at a depth of 99.1 metres, approximately 50 metres short of the top of the target. The second hole, 2005-03, drilled approximately 1400 metres to the south of 2005-01 encountered narrow intervals of anomalous copper mineralization. Hole designated 2005-02, located close to 2005-03 was abandoned shortly after being collared. Costs of $92,600 were incurred in completing the 2005 program.

11. DRILLING

Helicopter supported drill programs were completed on the Indata property in 1985, 1987, 1988 and 1989 and bulldozer supported programs in 1996, 1998 and 2005. A total of 70 drill holes with a total footage of 6,582 metres have been completed. A listing of results is as follows:

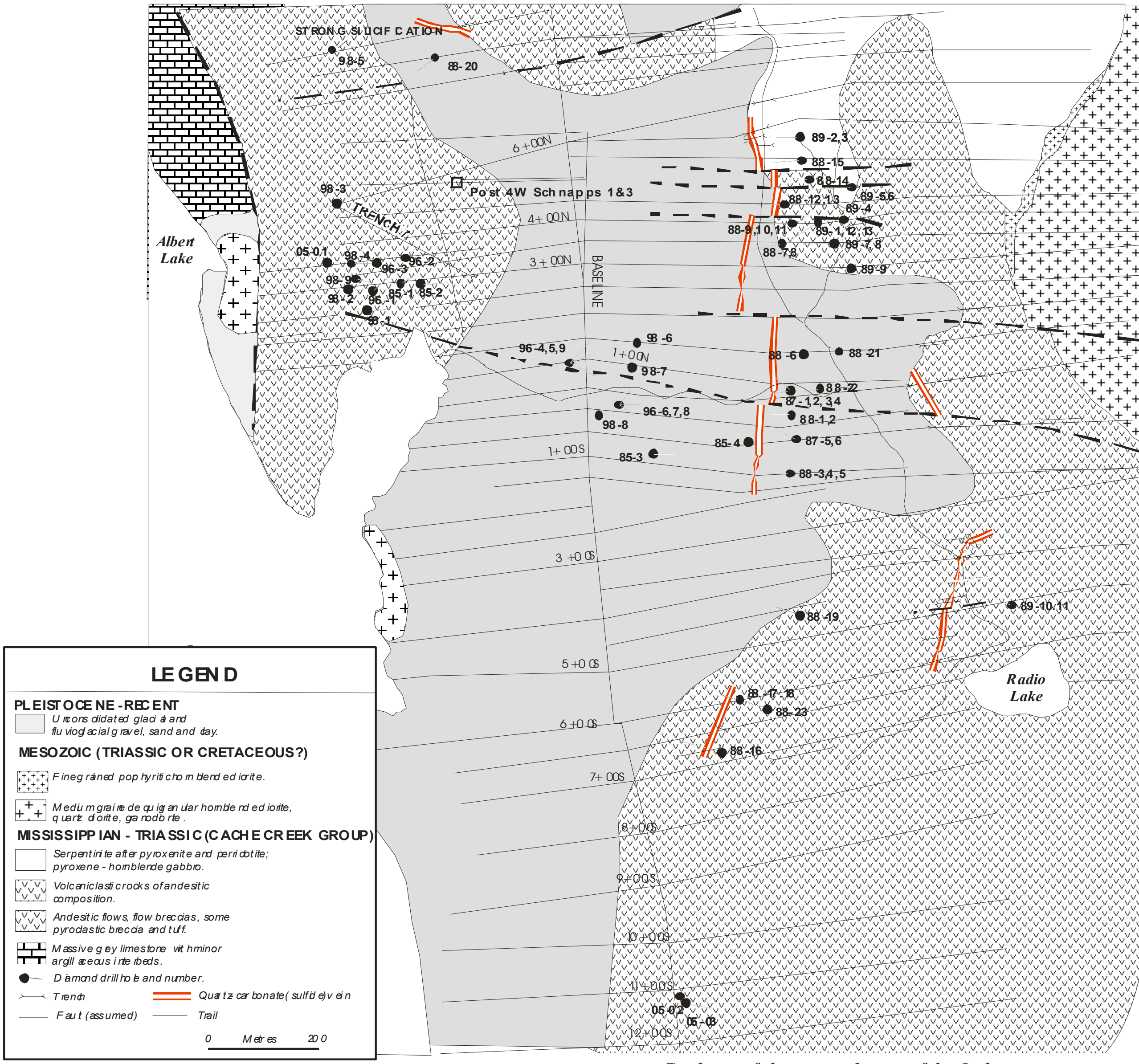
Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From M	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
1985	85-1	63.1	-45	060	350N/400W	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15
						21.1	27.0	6.9			0.11
						37.0	46.3	9.3			0.20
						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
1985	85-1	63.1	-45	060	350N/400W	1.9	7.1	6.2			0.15

						37.0	46.3	9.3			0.20
						48.5	50.3	1.8			0.15
						57.1	63.1	5.6			0.22
	85-2	76.8	-45	090	345N/350W	12.2	14.7	2.5			0.10
						42.7	45.3	2.5			0.62
	85-3	57.0	-45	090	050S/150E		No	Intercept			
	85-4	33.5	-45	090	047N/343E		No	Intercept			
1987	87-I-1	50.6	-45	295	075N/425E	18.9	20.7	1.8	1320	0.2	<0.05
						23.8	26.2	2.4	1647	55.2	0.28
						26.2	27.4	1.2	500	41.8	0.31
						27.4	29.9	2.5	1805	114.4	0.44
	87-I-2	46.6	-90		075N/425E		No	Intercept			
	87-I-3	52.7	-45	325	075N/425E	24.1	28.3	4.2	3245	126.6	0.32
	87-I-4	53.6	-45	265	075N/425E	24.2	26.2	2.0	1496	124.4	0.31
						27.7	28.3	0.6	950	51.3	0.19
						29.9	31.1	1.2	9835	51.4	0.51
	87-I-5	54.3	-45	295	050S/440E	42.5	44.5	2.0	1209	104.5	0.85
						44.5	45.7	1.2	5000	56.2	0.35
						45.7	46.6	0.9	510	48.1	0.30
	87-I-6	47.5	-90		050S/440E	41.9	44.5	2.6	761	52.9	0.51
1988	88-I-1	51.5	-45	270	025N/422E	31.7	33.2	1.5	309	69.9	0.22
	88-I-2	54.6	-90		025N/425E	33.5	35.0	1.5	310	49.2	0.12
	88-I-3	79.6	-45	270	100S/422E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-4	21.6	-90		100S/423E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-5	84.4	-65	270	100S/423E	37.0	38.0	1.0	443	21.6	0.13
						40.0	41.0	1.0	524	0.1	<0.05
	88-I-6	114.0	-45	270	150N/449E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-7	110.3	-56	260	350N/417E	48.5	49.0	0.5	1020	1.3	0.14
	88-I-8	150.0	-75	260	350N/419E	41.5	42.0	0.5	3845	1.3	0.11
	88-I-9	122.2	-46	270	400N/449E	44.8	45.3	0.5	320	1.3	0.06
						55.5	56.5	1.0	548	1.9	0.16
						58.5	59.5	1.0	3922	1.7	0.13
						59.5	60.5	1.0	347	1.6	0.16
	88-I-10	128.6	-65	270	400N/450E	53.0	53.5	0.5	2605	2.8	0.06

						53.5	54.5	1.0	470	6.0	0.43
						55.0	55.5	0.5	2875	1.1	0.08
						56.0	58.0	2.0	677	0.7	0.09
	88-I-11	103.0	-90		400N/451E	66.0	67.0	1.0	6150	4.0	0.43
						76.0	80.0	4.0	47260	2.0	<0.05
	88-I-12	85.3	-45	270	450N/431E	54.0	54.5	0.5	653	5.9	0.08
						61.1	61.6	0.5	462	1.9	0.15
						64.3	65.0	0.7	372	1.7	0.19
	88-I-13	81.4	-90		450N/436E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-14	91.7	-45	270	510N/495E	59.5	60.3	0.8	358	21.6	1.32
	88-I-15	110.0	-45	270	550N/481E	20.4	21.4	1.0	494	0.9	0.05
						81.0	83.0	2.0	1355	2.9	0.11
	88-I-16	119.2	-45	290	700S/200E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-17	61.3	-45	290	605S/269E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-18	60.4	-75	290	605S/270E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-19	76.5	-45	290	470S/395E	26.0	26.7	0.7	420	9.2	0.17
	88-I-20	67.4	-45	240	808N/247E		No	Intercept			
	88-I-21	111.6	-45	270	150N/525E	81.8	82.3	0.5	270	34.3	0.10
	88-I-22	137.5	-55	265	062N/485E	57.7	59.1	1.4	1229	42.9	0.25
	88-I-23	76.5	-45	290	620S/307E	32.7	33.1	0.4	585	41	<0.05
1989	89-I-1	122.2	-90		402S/503E	33.9	34.1	0.3	2157	15.5	0.78
						106.0	107.0	1.0	576	1.4	<0.05
	89-I-2	103.9	-60	270	600N/480E	93.8	95.0	1.2	559	1.6	<0.05
	89-I-3	110.0	-90		600N/480E		No	Intercept			
	89-I-4	152.7	-90		404N/553E		No	Intercept			
	89-I-5	154.2	-90		468N/580E		No	Intercept			
	89-I-6	140.5	-60	270	468N/580E	19.6	22.8	3.2	10	354.1	0.12
	89-I-7	183.2	-90		417N/350E	110.4	112.4	2.0	1335	1.7	0.12
						138.8	139.4	0.6	988		0.98
	89-I-8	138.6	-60	270	417N/349E	106.1	107.0	0.9	653	1.1	0.07
						125.1	126.1	1.0	872	0.2	
	89-I-9	209.1	-90		290N/550E	133.9	134.2	0.3	429	1.3	0.11
						159.4	160.1	0.7	1903	7.2	0.11
						161.6	162.4	0.8	4837	3.1	0.23
						172.2	172.7	0.5	7209	6.7	0.67

	89-I-10	283.2	-60	295	505S/322E	188.0	200.8	12.8	269	0.2	<0.05
	89-I-11	91.7	-90		505S/322E	48.8	49.8	1.	138	10.5	<0.05
	89-I-12	175.6	-60	270	402N/503E	98.0	99.0	1.0	331	28.4	<0.05
						102.7	104.4	1.7	1825	23.3	<0.05
	89-I-13	152.7	-62	230	398N/505E	92.7	93.7	1.0	261	0.5	0.06
						108.2	109.3	1.1	5162	1.3	<0.05
1996	96-I-1	108.8	-60	048	255N/420W	11.3	108.8	97.5	<100	<0.2	0.12
						11.3	57.3	46.0	<100	<0.2	0.17
						87.3	108.8	21.5	<100	<0.2	0.15
	96-I-2	151.5	-60	045	350N/380W	3.0	151.5	148.5	<100	<0.2	0.09
						17.0	38.0	21.0	<100	<0.2	0.13
	96-I-3	73.2	-50	315	350N/450W	5.2	73.2	68	<100	<0.2	0.10
						17.0	38.0	21.0	<100	<0.2	0.23
	96-I-4	78.6	-45	060	100N/025W	8.2	78.6	70.4	<100	<0.2	0.09
						14.0	43.6	29.6	<100	<0.2	0.15
	96-I-5	84.2	-75	060	100N/025W	6.1	54.0	47.9	<100	<0.2	0.10
	96-I-6	26.5	-47	090	015N/100E		No	Intercept			
	96-I-7	26.5	-50	120	015N/100E		No	Intercept			
	96-I-8	17.7	-50	060	015N/100E		No	Intercept			
	96-I-9	83.8	-60	120	100N/025W	11.2	48.0	36.8	<100	<0.2	0.09
1998	98-1	96.3	-60	090	150N/450W	18.0	58.2	40.2			0.09
	98-2	27.2	-60	090	300N/625W		No	Intercept			
	98-2A	42.4	-70	060	300N/613W	30.5	36.5	6.0			0.13
	98-3	80.5	-60	060	500N/525W		No	Intercept			
	98-4	162.5	-60	090	350N/525W	12.2	157.4	145.4			0.20
						133.3	157.4.	24.1			0.37
	98-5	64.0	-70	235	1000N/510W	15.0	18.0	3.0			0.12
	98-6	99.4	-90		180N/120E		Not	Sampled			
	98-7	88.4	-90		050N/160E		No	Intercept			
	98-8	77.4	-60	270	050N/125W		No	Intercept			
	98-9	149.4	-60	105	320N/563W	29.2	87.5	58.3			0.23
	98-10	67.1	-90		1980S/100E		No	Intercept			
2005											
	05-01	99.1	-60	090	350N/575W		No	Intercept			
	05-02	8.8	-45	115	1105S/110E		Hole	lost			
	05-03	154.0	-45	115	1110S/135E	18.4	30.8	12.4			0.12

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP



Geology of the central part of the Indata property with locations of drill holes and trenches (hole 98-10 located south of this figure is not shown). Figure 8

12. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Numerous exploration programs have been carried out on the Indata property. Much of the work was completed prior to the implementation of national policy 43-101 and there is limited documentation concerning sampling methods, sample quality and other parameters. In the opinion of the author, the programs run by Imperial Metals Corporation, Eastfield Resources Ltd., Clear Creek Resources Ltd., Castillian Resources Corp. and Aberdeen International Inc. which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and the programs conducted according to accepted industry standards. Internal standards provided by the certified laboratory and some reruns initiated by the laboratory were routinely completed. No company prepared internal standards are believed to have been employed although such standards are recommended for work taken from here onwards.

13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

As this report draws from work completed prior to the implementation of national policy 43-101 the discussion provided here is predominantly provided as a recommendation for work which occurs on the Indata property.

Standard Industry Procedures

Rock samples are bagged in heavy plastic bags and closed with wire-ties, sample numbers are written on the outside of the bag. Each geologist has a unique number sequence so that they are not mixed up with other samples. Field descriptions are written on site by the geologist collecting the sample. In general, only the geologist takes rock samples so that the field relationships of the sample can be properly described. Often a duplicate sample is taken so that it can be referred to when assay results are received. All field geologists are encouraged to select representative samples, and when high assay results are received, the location is resampled, often by a different geologist. The duplicate sample is also used for the more detailed descriptions that may be written later in the camp, when the samples are tabulated in a spreadsheet on a laptop computer.

Soil and silt samples are collected in Kraft paper bags and tied shut with flagging tape. In camp it is usually necessary for them to be dried before shipment and they are usually strung on wires for this purpose. The reliability of soil sampling is greatly enhanced by training the field-crew to collect samples in a consistent and standardized way. The soil samples are taken from holes dug with a tree planting shovel or mattock from approximately 30 to 40 cm depth. In forested areas where soil horizons have developed, an attempt is made to always sample the “B” horizon. By limiting the organic content in samples through deep sampling it is possible to reduce the variability at a site.

Drill core is placed in numbered coreboxes at the drill site by the driller's helper whenever the core tube is pulled up and it contains core. A wooden run block marks the bottom end of the core recovered in the box each time the tube is pulled. The driller keeps track of the footage/depth by counting the number of ten-foot rods in the hole. The "zero" point, usually the top of the casing or the surface of the drill-deck is discussed and agreed upon by the driller and the geologist prior to the first hole being drilled. Core is generally transported twice a day from the drill site to a core storage and splitting facility constructed near the camp. Here the core is laid out, metric conversions of the run-blocks footages is carried out and the coreboxes are labeled with a weather-proof metal tag. The laid-out core is examined by the project geologist who does a preliminary evaluation of the hole's potential, identifies the main rock types, estimates recoveries, marks the contacts and divides the core into sample intervals. Any mistakes made by the driller in marking the boxes or run blocks are usually caught by this stage.

The core is then split, generally using a mechanical core splitter, with half the sample bagged and the other half left in the coreboxes for detailed logging and stacking on site. Books of pre-printed sample numbers are filled in by the core splitters as they work. In each heavy-duty poly sample bag they place a uniquely numbered tear-off section from the assay book. A corresponding number is stapled into the corebox and it is noted in the drill-log. No other number or mark is made on the core samples and from that point on no person handling the core when it is shipped, received at the Lab or when it is being analyzed can tell from what hole or even from what property the core is from. The poly sample bags are closed with a cinch strap and bundled in groups of 5 or 6 (weighing 20 to 30 kg.) into an opaque rice-sack which is sealed. Appropriate blank internal standards, pre prepared for the company, are at this point introduced into the analytical stream at a ratio of generally one standard to 20 or 30 samples.

Samples are stored in a secure location, such as the exploration office prior to shipment. During the core splitting there are normally several people present, and none of the core-splitters wear jewellery. No sample preparation other than splitting the original core is carried out on the property.

Analysis - Laboratories

The issuer plans to use only certified Canadian laboratories for analytical work it completes on the Indata project. Occasional samples should be submitted to alternate facilities for comparison.

14. DATA VERIFICATION

This report draws from work completed prior to the implementation of national policy 43-101. In the opinion of the author, the programs run by Imperial Metals Corporation, Eastfield Resources Ltd., Clear Creek Resources Ltd., Castillian Resources Corp. and Aberdeen International Inc., which this report largely draws upon for information, have been professionally managed and the programs conducted according to accepted industry standards including acceptable verification of results.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no properties that are adjacent to the Indata property.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The authors are not aware of any metallurgical testing of materials from the Indata property.

17. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no mineral resources or estimates computed for the Indata Property.

18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are not aware of any other data that is relevant to this report. Exploration emphasis has, to date, been focused on the precious metal and gold potential of the Indata property and the potential for the presence of other economic metals has not yet been addressed. Widespread and relatively robust nickel soil anomalies exist on the Indata property: these anomalies have been interpreted to be caused by silicate nickel sources. While this interpretation may well be correct, the possibility that some nickel sulphide sources exist within the property boundaries should be examined. The authors make reference to two nickel prospects that may have some geological similarity to Indata. Firstly is a published description of disseminated pentlandite occurring at the Maggie porphyry copper deposit located immediately north of Cache Creek BC. Quotations excerpted from D.C. Miller's description of the Maggie deposit, published in the 1976 CIM Bulletin on Porphyry Deposits of the Canadian Cordillera, follows: "small bodies of ultramafic rocks intrusive into Cache Creek rocks crop out in several locations and were intersected by various drill holes… Ultramafic rocks within the deposit are weakly mineralized with chalcopyrite……. contain 0.20% nickel as fine grains of pentlandite. Nickel values of this order of magnitude are also present in ultramafic intrusions some distance from the Maggie deposit. Ultramafic rocks were originally composed of olivine with minor pyroxene. Subsequently they were pervasively serpentinized and later partially altered to talc-magnesite assemblages". A similar suite of rocks and alteration style exists on the Indata property.

Secondly current exploration being undertaken by Hard Creek Nickel Corporation at the Turnagain nickel occurrence located near Dease Lake BC has demonstrated the presence of disseminated nickel within a zoned, Triassic clinopyroxene normative unit. The intrusion is thought to be of "Alaskan-type" that was intruded into an imbricated sequence of Paleozoic to Triassic rocks which were thrust eastwards over Cache Creek terrane. The zoned mafic-ultramafic intrusion located south of Radio Lake may represent a similar

"Alaskan style" intrusive and the hosting "Cache Creek?" rocks could represent a comparable imbricated sequence of Paleozoic to Triassic rocks.

19. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS (EMPHASIS ON 2003 DATA)

Exploration focus on the Indata property has oscillated back and forth between porphyry copper and auriferous veins associated with arsenic and antimony with the emphasis having been on porphyry copper since 1995. The last dedicated program focusing on the precious metal veins was completed in 1989. The author's recommend that the next program at Indata again focus on quartz-carbonate vein hosted gold (not to the total exception of porphyry copper). A review of the results of the 2003 program is summarized because it represents opportunities for the Indata property which have now been compiled with other soil data derived between 1984 and 1989. In 2003 a total of 304 soil samples were collected on 50 metre centres on 100 metre line spacing on a grid expansion on the extreme western side of the property. Interestingly, a number of localized arsenic and antimony responses, traditionally the signature for the precious metal veins only known to occur further to the east, were defined. Arsenic values in the 2003 soil samples range from 4.9 to 1146.1 ppm and antimony values between 0.7 and 183.2 ppm. The higher end ranges of both elements are very anomalous. Where comparable results were found in earlier surveys further to the east they were invariably caused by quartz-carbonate precious metal veins generally close to such a soil response. Gold values in soil samples, including those sampled in 2003, have traditionally been subtle on the Indata property - even for those soil samples collected over gold bearing veins such as one which returned an assay of 47.26 g/t gold over 4 metres. This subtle gold response may be caused by the relatively uniform cover of transported clay rich glacial till which allows soluble solutions containing arsenic, antimony and copper originating from bedrock to infiltrate the soil more effectively than is the case for gold. Copper values in the 2003 soil samples range from 7.2 to 7,396.1 ppm with a number of clusters greater than 200 ppm. A review of the better defined 2003 anomalies is as follows:

1.) Line 1700N a very strong coincident arsenic and antimony response extends from 650W to 750W. This response is centred on a chargeability anomaly at depth adjacent to a resistivity break, centred at 650W that is interpreted to dip to the east. An elevated response of 23.1ppb gold occurs on line 1700N at 700W. A similar resistivity response occurs on line 1600N at 525W implying a trend of 125^0. This trend intersects an arsenic anomaly again on line 1500N at 300W giving a potential 500 metre strike length to this target. An alternate [comparable] resistivity break occurs on line 1600N at 675W implying a more southerly strike direction.

2. A strong soil arsenic response between 350W and 400W on line 1000N appears to reoccur on line 900N between 250W and 350W. A second soil arsenic antimony anomaly occurs on Line 900N between 500N and 750W.

3. A strong soil copper anomaly is evident at stations 450W and 400W on line 600N widening to 300W to 450 W on line 500N and to 200W to 450 W on line 400N.

4. A single station soil arsenic anomaly of 714.4 associated with a soil bismuth value of 13.5 ppm at station 550E on line 11S may continue through to a second single station anomaly at station 550E on line 12S implying a probable north-south trending vein.

Induced polarization surveying at Indata were completed in 1985 by Imperial Metals Corporation and in 1987, 1988 and 1989 by Eastfield Resources Ltd. A review of results includes the following observations:

a.) Precious metal veins, which typically contain 5 to 10% sulphide, often produce a discrete high chargeability response several times the background response, often peaking aver 20 mv/V.

b.) Porphyry style mineralization containing several per cent combined chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite and pyrite generally produces a moderate to high chargeability response typically 11/2 to 2 times the background response i.e. anything over 10mv/V may be anomalous.

c.) Abrupt changes in the resistivity response often indicate contacts that are often faults which may be important to localizing precious metal veins.

A review of the results of the 2003 survey includes the following observations:

1.) L1700N; a surface chargeability high, centred between 675W and 750W, increases with depth towards the east. A resistivity high appears at deeper separations eastward between 500W and 600W.

L1600N; a weak surface chargeability response, centred between 650W and 750W, increases towards the east at deeper separations; it is coincident with a resistivity break centred at surface at 500W and apparently increasing at deeper separations to the east. Both observations suggest and eastward dip.

2.) L1500N; a weak surface chargeability response increases at deeper separations (centred at surface between 650W and 750W). It occurs coincident with resistivity break centred at surface at 500W and apparently increasing at deeper separations to the east. The dip of this feature is again interpreted to dip to the east.

3.) L1400N; a surface chareability high centred at surface between 525W and 750W decreases with deeper separations while a resistivity high centred between 450W to 550W increases with deeper separations towards the east. The dip of this feature is again interpreted to dip to the east.

4.) L1300N; a weak surface chargeability response increases at deeper separations, centred between 550W and 650W. It occurs coincident with a resistivity break that appears to dip to the east.

5.) L1200N; a weak surface chargeability response, centred at 550W, increases at deeper separations. It occurs coincident with resistivity break. No dip is interpreted.

6.) L1100N; a strong chargeability response projecting to surface at 650W trends east at deeper separations. It occurs coincident with resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

7.) L900N; a weak chargeability response at surface becomes distinctly strong at depth with a surface centre at 600W. It occurs with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

8.) L800N; a weak chargeability response at surface, with a surface centre at 600W, becomes distinctly stronger at depth. It occurs with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

9.) L700N; a weak chargeability response at surface becomes distinctly strong at depth with a surface centre at 600W. It occurs with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

10.) L600N; a resistivity break projecting to surface at 550W with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations.

11.) L500N; a chargeability response at surface from the eastern boundary of the grid as far west as 550W increases in strength towards the west at deeper separations.

12.) L400N; a chargeability response decreases slightly west of 550W. It tends to increase slightly at depth towards the west at deeper separations. A very low resistivity response at surface is evident on the extreme west side of the line at 700W. This might be indicative of limestone or granodiorite bedrock.

20. RECOMMENDATIONS

The next program undertaken on the Indata property should focus on the precious metal potential of the vein systems using arsenic and antimony soil geochemical signatures in consort with induced polarization responses. Porphyry copper exploration objectives should be forgotten but should not drive the exploration agenda, as has been the case for all of the work since 1995. Work should concentrate in two initial target areas.

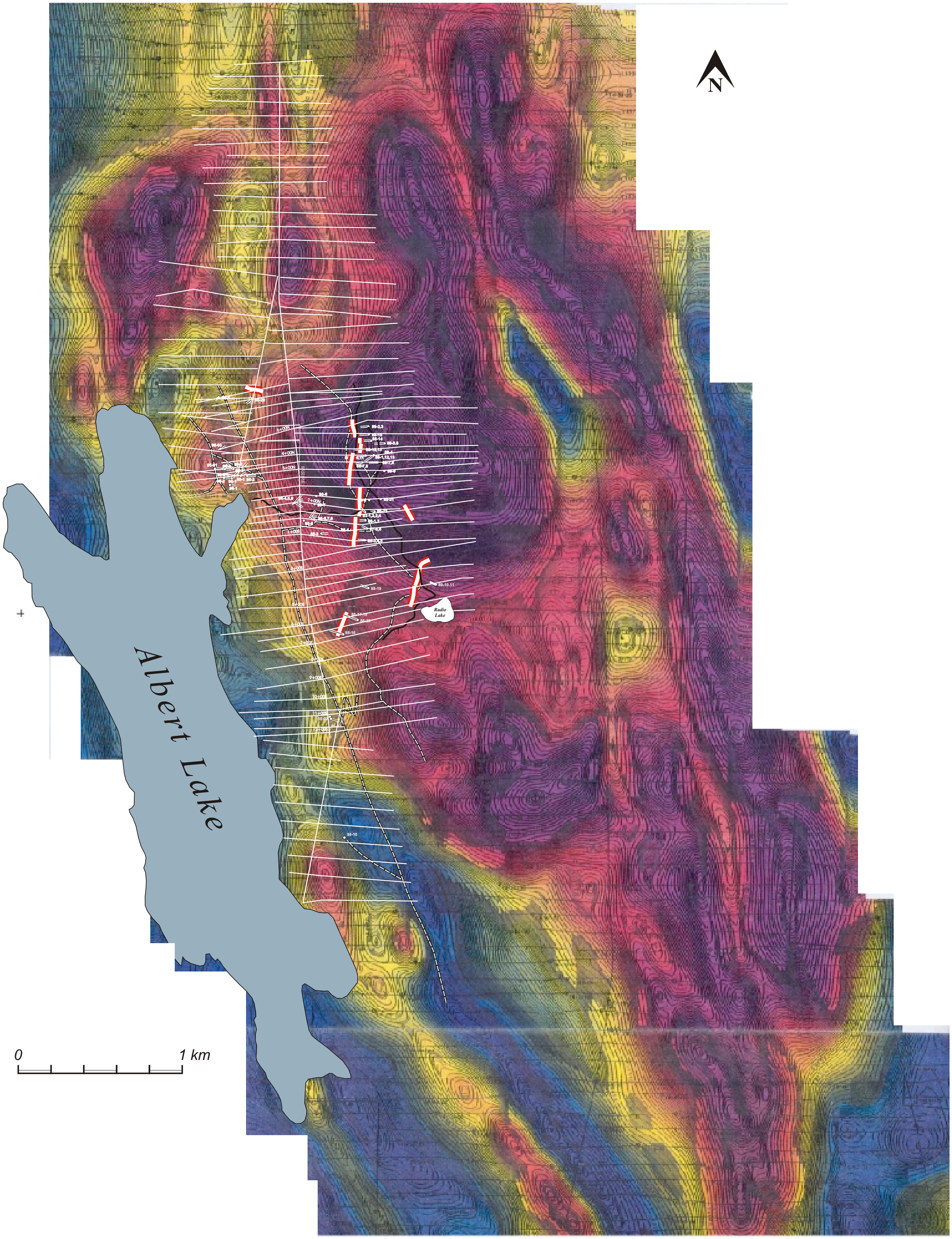
Firstly responses derived from the 2003 soil work should be followed up with particular attention paid to results on line 17+00N between 6+50W and 7+50W. Additions to the soil and geophysical grid north of this location should be completed as Line 17+00N is currently the most northerly line in this sector. A road extension to Line 17N, 7+50W should be completed using the western most drill road which currently ends to the north of hole 98-3 at grid station 7N, 5+50W. The Route should be laid out trying to maintain a northerly direction at approximately 6+00W where each of the various grid cross which is where many of the induced polarization responses are interpreted to subcrop. Additionally the porphyry system has not been cut off along this trend and therefore it offers multiple objective opportunities. Mechanical trenching should accompany this work.

Secondly work should continue on a number of targets defined further to the east in 1989 by geochemical and / or induced polarization survey anomalies. In 1989, which was the last year in which vein gold was the focus of exploration, drilling did not proceed north of 89-3 located on line 6N and mechanical trenching north of line 8N. The access road into this area will however need to be improved to accomplish this work and it may be necessary to stage this road upgrade over more than the next program.

Finally a new airborne geophysical survey including electromagnetic is recommended. The 1990 survey, while very enlightening, is limited by the lack of an electromagnetic component. A survey employing a "DIGHEM like" component would be expected to respond to the precious metal vein targets which commonly contain sections with 20 to 50% sulfides.

Proposed Budget

Road Construction and Soil Sampling	
Opening road	$5,000
New construction 12 days excavator @ $160 hr (120 hours)	$19,200
Field Technician support 15 days @ $300	$4,500
Room and Board (operator and Field Technician) 27 man days @ $120 day	$3,240
Truck rental 15 days @ $100 day	$1,500
100 soil samples at $20 each	$2,000
Airborne Survey	
300 line kilometers @ $200 km	$60,000
Report Preparation and filing fees	$10,000
Contingency	$10,000
Total	**$115,440**



Airborne Total Field Magnetics

Blue hue from 57650 nT Mauve hue to 62150 nT

with drill hole locations and known veins in red

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19. DATE

Signed by

J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo

J. W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo.**

David Bailey P.Geo

David Bailey, P.Geo.
And Dated
April 18, 2006

CERTIFICATE & CONSENT of AUTHOR

J.W. (Bill) Morton
Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
110-325 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 1Z7
Telephone: 604-681-0419

I, J.W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently employed as a Consulting Geologist by:

   Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd.
   110-325 Howe Street
   Vancouver, BC, V6C 1Z7

2 I graduated with a B.Sc. in Geology from Carleton University in 1972 and a M.Sc. from the University of British Columbia in 1976.

3 I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, registration number 18-303.

4 I have worked as a geologist for at least 20 years since graduation from university.

5 I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101 but, owing to my position as a director and officer of Eastfield Resources Ltd., do not fulfill the requirements of an "independent qualified person".

6. I am responsible for preparation of the technical report titled SUMMARY REPORT of the INDATA PROPERTY OMINECA MINING DIVISION BRITISH COLUMBIA WITH RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONTINUING EXPLORATION ("The Technical Report") relating to the property. I have visited the property on numerous occasions most recently in June 2000.

7. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical report misleading.

8. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

9. I do hereby consent to the filing, with the British Columbia Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange regulatory authorities and any other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure

by Redzone Resources Ltd. or Eastfield Resources Ltd. in public information documents so being filed provided I have reviewed such disclosure.

Dated this Eighteenth day of April, 2006

Original signed by

J.W. (Bill) Morton

J. W. (Bill) Morton, P.Geo.

CERTIFICATE & CONSENT of COAUTHOR

I, David G. Bailey, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I am employed as a Consulting Geologist by:

   Bailey Geological Consultants (Canada)
   2695 Mountain Highway
   North Vancouver B.C.
   V7J 2N4

2. I hold graduated with a B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in Geology from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand (1973). In addition I have a Ph.D. in Geology obtained from Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (1978)

3. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, the Society of Economic Geologists, the Association of Exploration Geochemists, the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Geological Association of Canada and the Geological Society of America, and a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy

4. I have worked continuously as a geologist since graduation.

5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements of "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101 and also fulfill the requirements of an independent qualified person.

6. I am responsible for preparation of Sections 6,7,9 and 11 of the technical report entitled "Summary Report of the Indata Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia" ("The Technical Report") relating to the Indata property.

7. I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report. The nature of my prior involvement includes exploration management during 1989, mapping of the geology and mineral occurrences of the property and subsequent visits to the property to view exploration results, most recently in 1998.

8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9. I am independent of the issuer applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

10. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11. I concur with the observation, conclusions and recommendations of J.W. Morton P.Geo. co-author, as expressed in this report.

12. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report and to written disclosure by Redzone Resources Ltd. or Eastfield Resources Ltd. or in public information documents so being filed provided that I have reviewed such disclosure.

Dated this Eighteenth day of April, 2006

Original signed by

David Bailey

David Bailey, P.Geo.