SUMMARY REPORT

ON THE

INDATA PROPERTY

OMINECA MINING DIVISION, B.C.

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
(Revised December 11, 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. ("Eastfield") and 14% by Imperial Metals Corporation ("Imperial"). In May 2006, pursuant to an option agreement (the "Agreement") Eastfield granted to Redzone Resources Ltd. ("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 consists of 15 claim blocks comprising 3,041 hectares and 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 polymetallic, 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 been focused on the east side of Albert Lake.

Since 1984 approximately $2,000,000 has been spent exploring the Indata property with the most recent work 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. The database includes soil geochemical results for 4,317 samples. The 2005 drilling, which included two diamond drill holes with a total meterage of 262 metres, were generally disappointing.

A total of 70 historical diamond drill holes comprising 6,582 metres have been completed on the Indata property. The bulk of the drilling focused on porphyry copper style mineralization to the north and east of Albert Lake, and on polymetallic, mesothermal veins to the east of the porphyry drilling in the central-north portion of the property. The previous diamond drill programs tested only a small portion of the property and the results, which included 145.5 metres grading 0.20% copper in hole 98-1, 97.5 metres grading 0.12% copper in hole 96-I-1 and 47.26 grams gold per tonne over 4 metres in hole 88-I-11, while either of sub-economic grade or of apparent limited aerial extent, is an indication of the potential of the property.

A detailed data compilation of all the historic exploration on the Indata property completed in 2006 identified a number of localized arsenic and antimony in soil anomalies, often the signature for the precious metal veins that have only been intersected in drill holes further to the east, on the western edge of the current grid. A backhoe trench, completed in 1989, on the eastern edge of where soil and induced

polarization surveys were preformed in 2003 exposed a precious metal occurrence. The mineralized exposure in trench T-31 exposed mineralization over a 7-metre section oblique to the strike of the vein (true width in the order of 50%) and returned an average analysis of 6.97 grams per tonne gold, 28 grams per tonne silver, 0.76% antimony and 6.03% arsenic demonstrating the association of arsenic and antimony with gold and silver. 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 significantly anomalous (see Section 9 Mineralization for further discussion). Where comparable results were found in earlier surveys further to the east they were often caused by quartz-carbonate precious metal veins generally close to such a soil response. A number of these arsenic geochemical anomalies have coincidental geophysical signatures that may indicate the presence of significant sulphides. Experience in the Indata area indicates that induced polarization surveys can detect zones of 5-10% sulphides, which typically accompany the higher-grade gold intercepts to the east. The vein structures identified in drill intercepts thus far have returned highly variable gold and silver results. Before additional work is dedicated to testing lateral and down dip extensions of known veins it is recommended that further work be directed at exploring for additional veins with the intent that one or more veins may be discovered exhibiting more consistent higher precious metal content or greater widths. The presence of arsenic and antimony are useful pathfinders although the absolute strength of these element responses does not correlate explicitly with the absolute magnitude of the precious metal content.

Examples of this type of gold mineralization, where arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite-pyrite veins with enriched precious metals occur at or near the contact of mafic and ultramafic rocks, includes the Snowbird deposit located near Fort St. James to the south of the Indata region and at Mt. Sir Sidney Williams to the north of Indata.

A two-phased exploration program estimated to cost $386,040 to explore for economic gold mineralization on the Indata property is recommended. The proposed Phase 1 budget of $131,040 will allow for the definition of drill targets by determining the extent and tenor of the existing anomalies through additional soil geochemical/geophysical surveys and excavator trenching.

The proposed Phase 2 budget and work program is contingent on the results of the Phase 1 Program. It is estimated that this phase will cost $255,000 and will include an initial 1,500 metre drill program. Drill sites will be determined by the combined geophysical/geochemical and trenching results.

2. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

The authors, J.W. (Bill) Morton P.Geo and David G. Bailey P.Geo (the “Authors”) have been commissioned by Redzone and Eastfield 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 British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines (the "Ministry of Energy"). A previous 43-101 report on the Indata property, filed on September 10, 2003 by Castillian Resources Corp. ("Castillian") 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. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

J.W. Morton P. Geo. the author is a "Qualified Person" by definition but is not an "Independent Qualified Person" by definition for the reason of being an officer and director of Eastfield Resources Ltd. **David G. Bailey P.Geo.**, the coauthor, is an "Independent Qualified Person" by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101). J.W. (Bill) Morton prepared the larger body of the report, which was later reviewed and edited by David Bailey.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION:

Mineral Claims of the Indata Property (Table 1)

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 for Redzone to earn a 60% interest in the property by completing exploration expenditures totaling $1,000,000 before the 2011 anniversary date. Through 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 owning the remaining 14% participating interest. Imperial 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 authors 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 Ministry of Energy and required tree cutting permits issued by the British Columbia Ministry of Forests (the "Ministry of Forests") were applied for and granted early in 2005 and were reapplied for and were subsequently reissued in 2006.

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.

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

The Indata property is located 130 kilometres to the northwest of Fort St. James, British Columbia (see 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 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 (see 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 to 1.5 metres in depth.

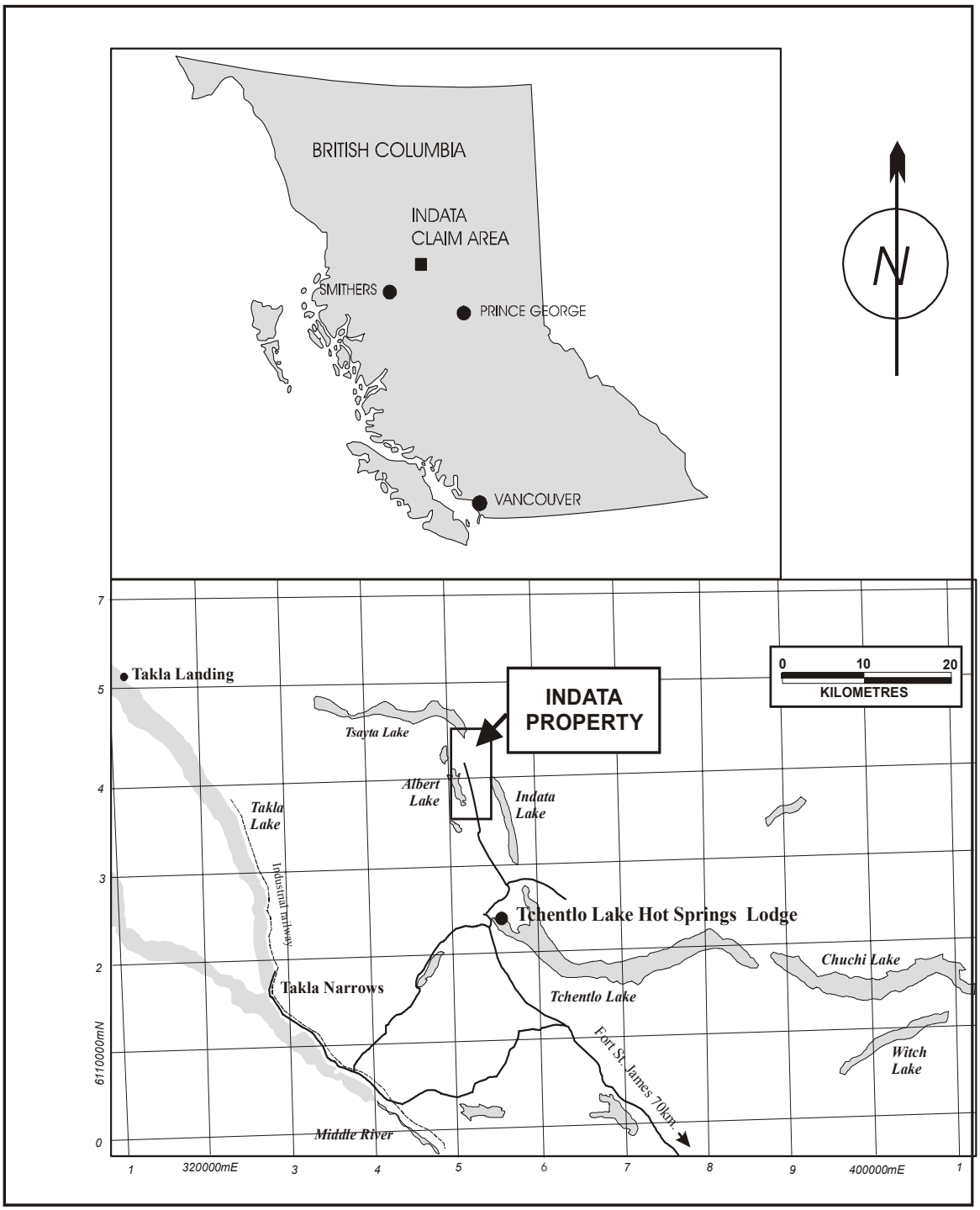
The nearest BC Hydro power grid is located approximately 60 kilometres to the south. The relatively flat to rolling nature of the landscape would offer numerous options for the construction of surface facilities and tailings impoundment sites and numerous sources of water are readily available.

6. HISTORY:

Exploration of the Indata property began as recently as 1984 by Imperial 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 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 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 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.

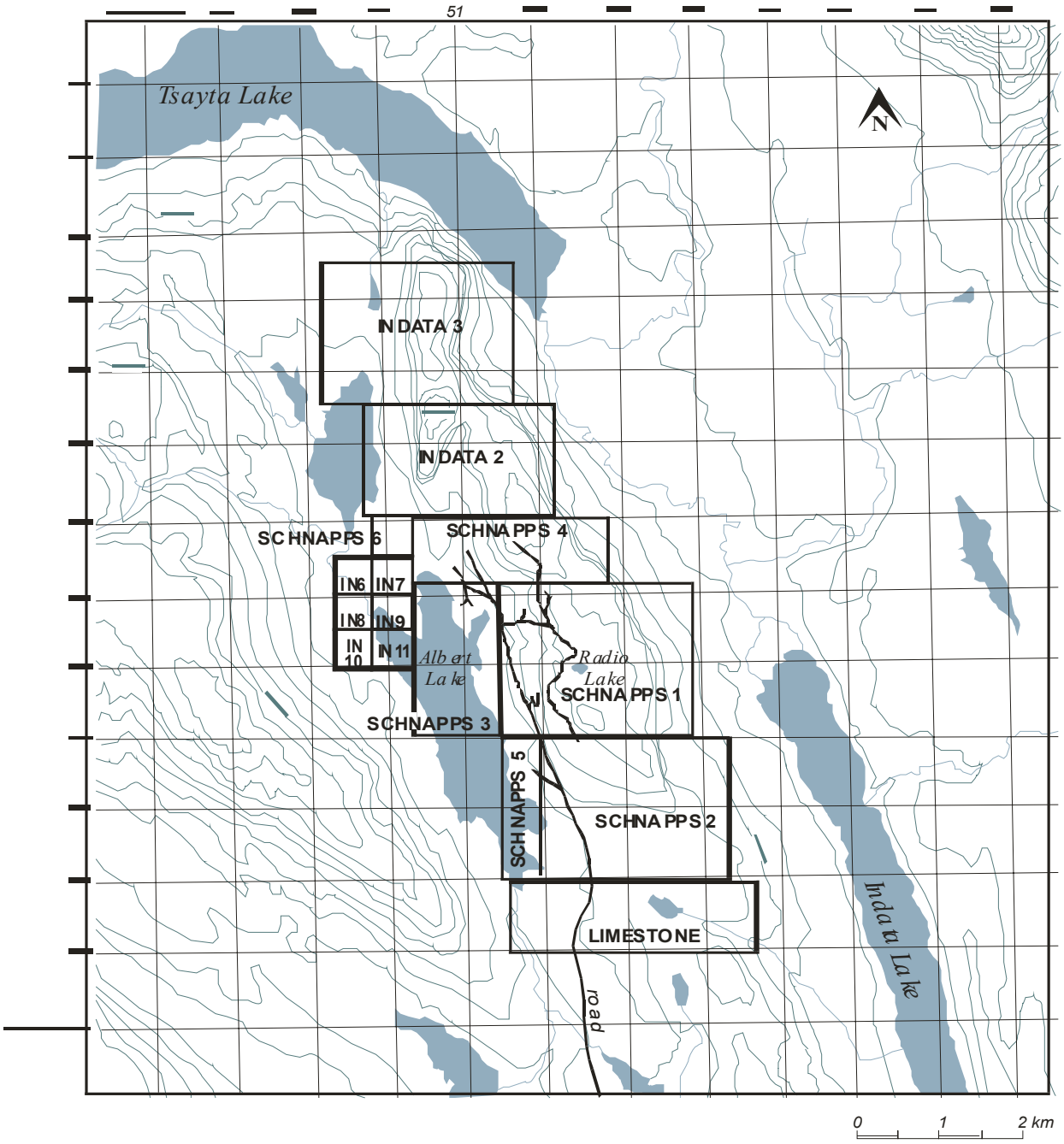
LOCATION MAP (Figure 1)



Location of the Indata property.

Figure 1

CLAIM MAP (Figure 2)



Indata Property

Claims Disposition and Topography

contour interval : 50 metres

Figure 2

In 1996, Clear Creek Resources Limited ("Clear Creek") 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's 1985 drilling but, in this area, the low grade (0.1% - 0.2%) extends 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 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 2003, funded by Castillian with 11.2 line kilometres of induced polarization survey completed and 16 line kilometers of soil grid expansions established. The bulk of the 2003 work, which entailed collecting and analyzing an additional 304 soil samples, was completed in the northwestern side of the currently explored area. New anomalies consisting of anomalous arsenic and/or antimony soil values associated with a moderate induced polarization chargeability response were defined (see figure13).

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 from 05-02.

In 2006, compilation of all the historic exploration data resulted in the identification of four high priority soil geochemical/geophysical anomalies that are considered prospective for representing polymetallic gold-silver targets. These targets are located on the western edge of the current grid, to the west and north of the historic drilling, where highly anomalous but sub economic intercepts of copper porphyry and gold mineralization have been encountered. The current target in this area is polymetallic precious metal veins.

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

Regional Geology

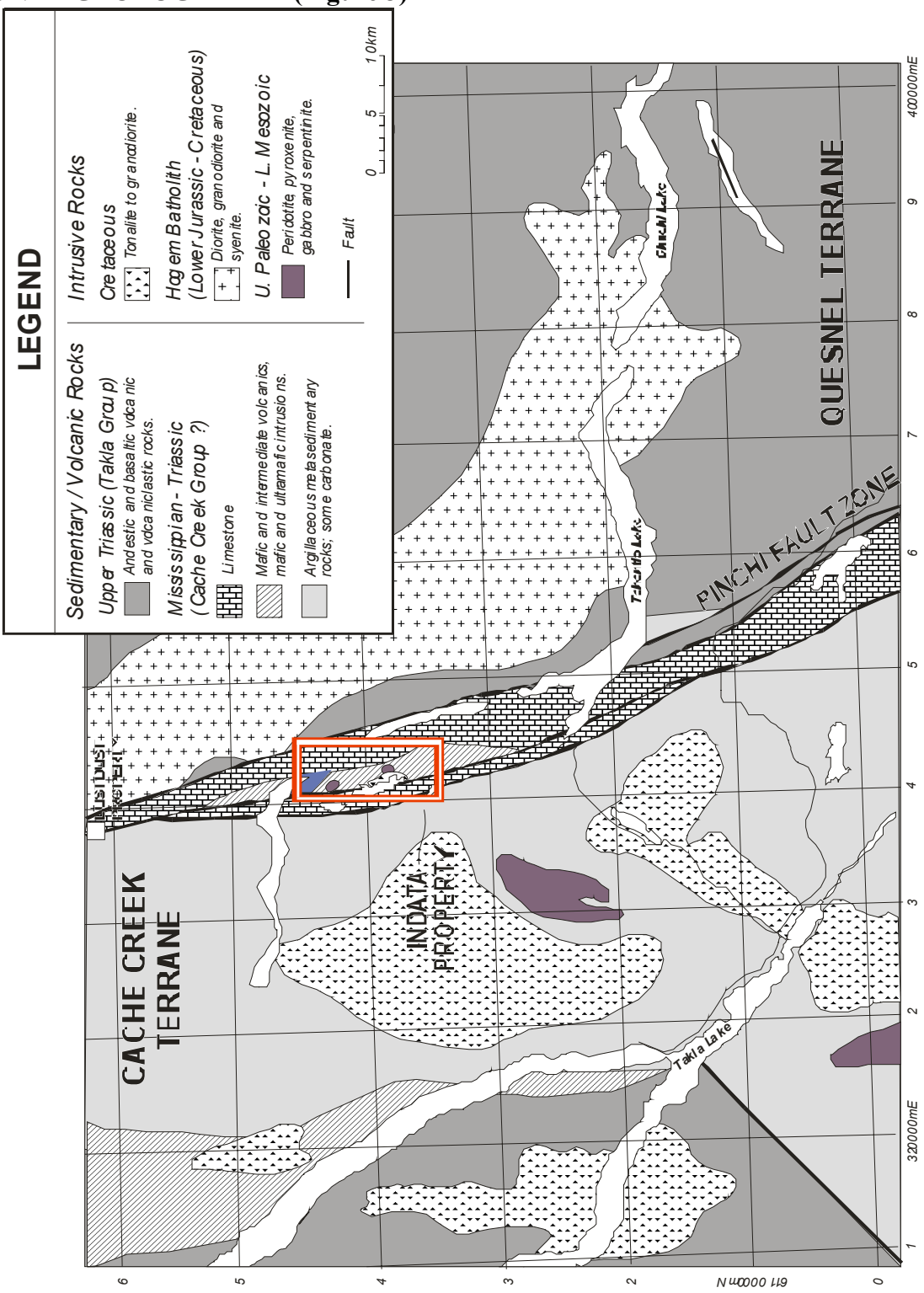
The Indata property lies west of and along splay faults related to the contact of two major terranes of the Canadian Cordillera, the Quesnel Terrane to the east and the Cache Creek Terrane to the west.

The contact between these terranes is marked by the Pinchi Fault Zone, a high angle reverse fault of regional extent (see Figure 3), and associated splay faults. Cache Creek strata to the west have 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.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP (Figure 3)



Generalized Geological Setting of the Indata Property.

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 (see 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 (see 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

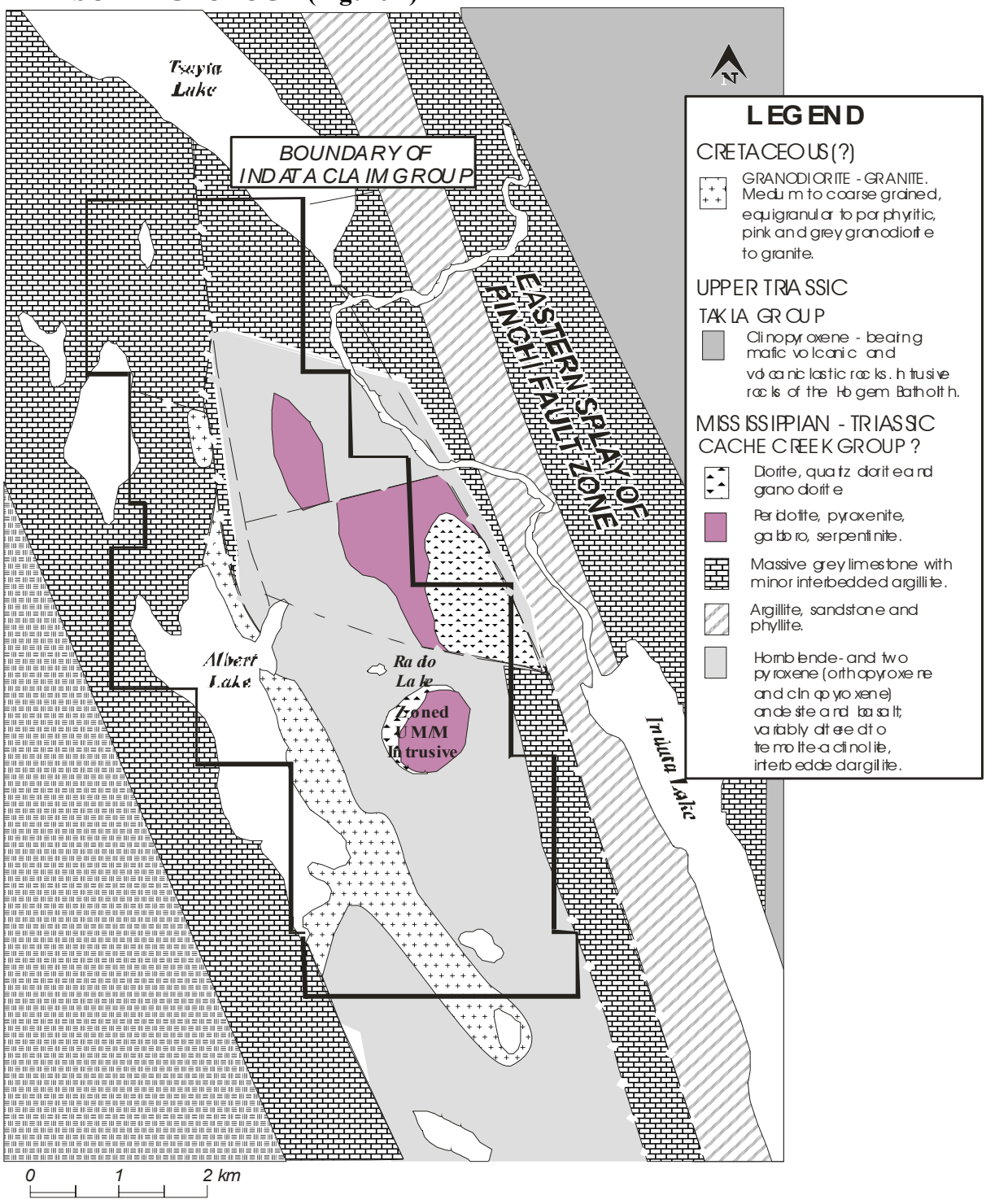
The area covered by the Indata property can be divided into two structural domains: i) that area underlain by carbonate rocks which is characterized by concentric folds and the development of a penetrative fabric in finer grained clastic interbeds; and ii) that area underlain by volcanic strata which 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.

PROPERTY SCALE GEOLOGY (Figure 4)



Generalized Geological Interpretation of the Indata Property

FIGURE 4

9. MINERALIZATION

Historical exploration on the Indata property has resulted in the discovery of both porphyry copper type and mesothermal gold type mineralization. A number of metallic mineral occurrences have been identified and can be divided into two main types: (i) pyrite-arsenopyrite-stibnite-chalcopyrite (polymetallic) 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 (see Figure 12) 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.

Polymetallic veins often exhibit a subtle banded appearance with bands of quartz dominant material interrupted with sulphide rich sections where the sulphide content can exceed 50%. Sulphides are dominantly pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and stibnite with lesser pyrite and minor chalcopyrite. Veins average approximately 1.5 metres in width but vary between 0.5 and 5.6 metres. Trace amounts of gersdorffite (a nickel arsenide), bismuthinite (a bismuth telluride), pentlandite (a nickel sulphide) and free gold have been documented in petrographic samples taken from high-grade intercepts. A review of 24 diamond drill intercepts where an intercept grading at least 1.0 g/tonne gold occurs indicates that the average vein intercept is 1.54 metres wide with an average grade of 8.41 g/tonne gold and 52.43 g/tonne silver. It must however be pointed out that one very high grade intercept in hole 88-11 biases this number such that if it is removed from the calculation then the remaining 23 drill intercepts have and average thickness of 1.43 metres with an average grade of 3.06 g/tonne gold and 59.40 g/tonne silver. The authors believe that these drill intercepts are generally close to true thicknesses (grams per tonne have been converted from parts per billion).

Mesothermal stibnite-gold veins occur in, or adjacent to shears, fault zones and brecciated rocks in sedimentary or metasedimentary sequences. Typically the key pathfinder elements are antimony arsenic and gold. The veins are typically high value, in that they host high grade metal values, making them

attractive exploration targets. The snowbird deposit to the south of the Indata property has antimony and antimony gold mineralization that is similar in character to the polymetallic vein mineralization at Indata.

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 matamorphic 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.

10. EXPLORATION

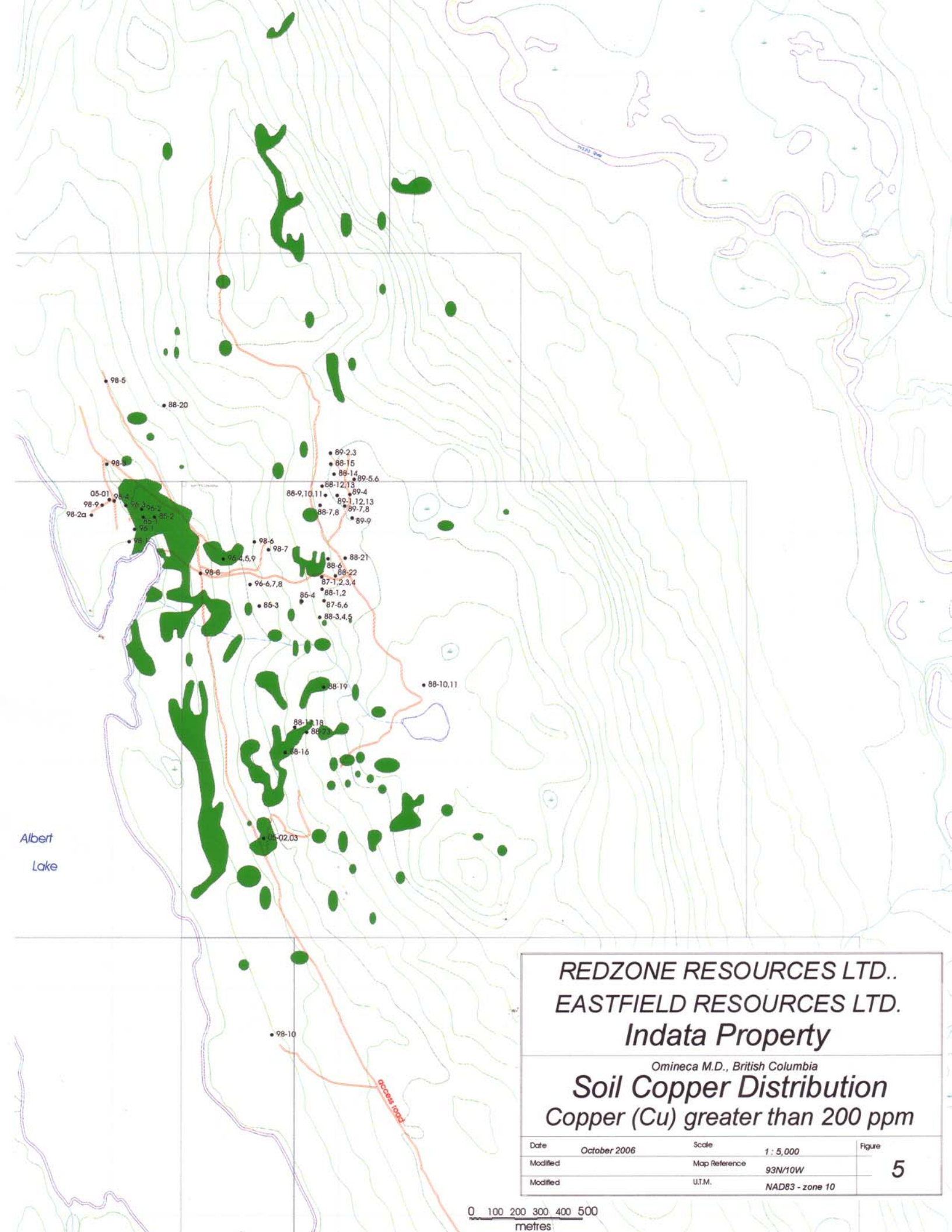
General Statement

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.

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, 4,317 soil samples collected and analysed, 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 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

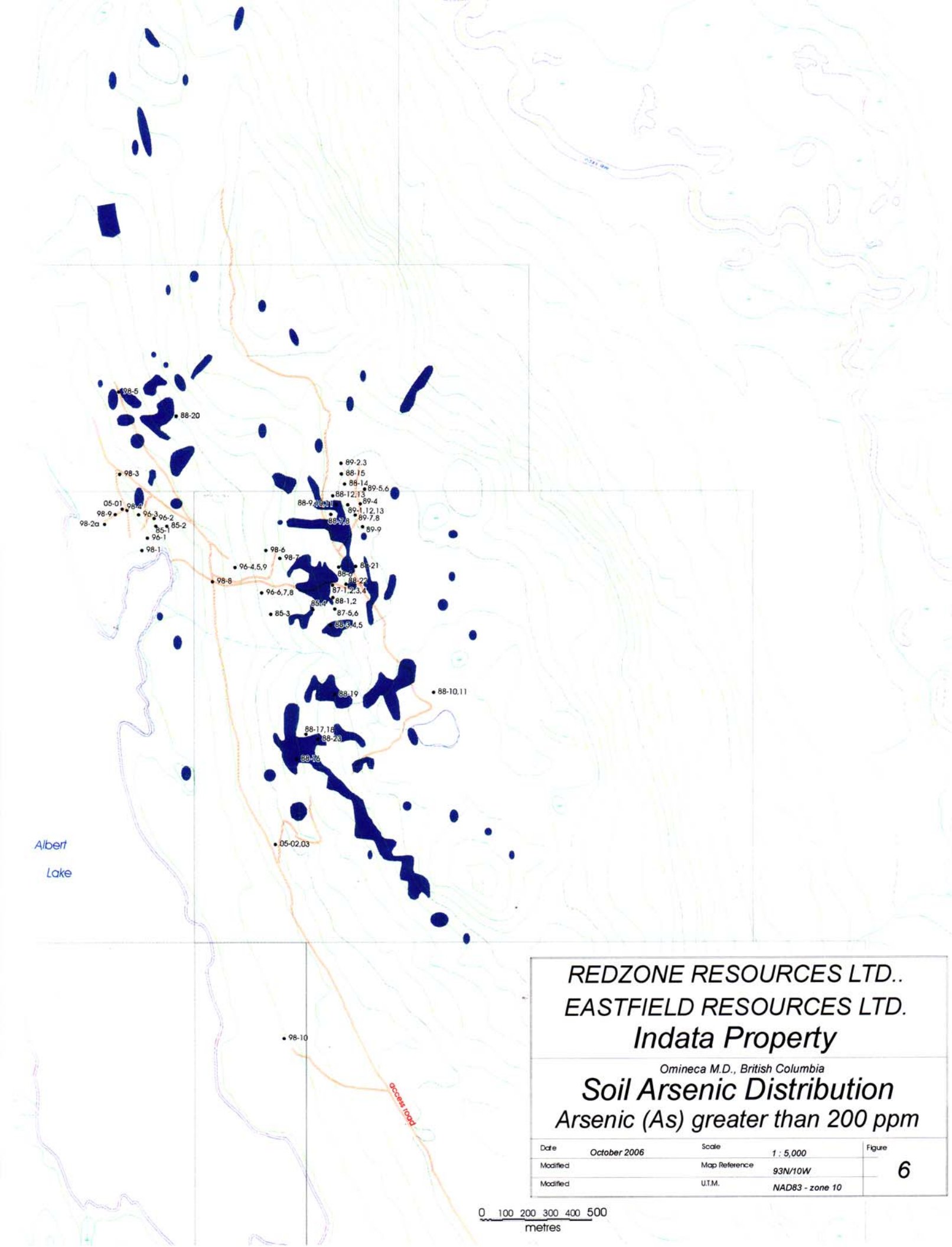


REDZONE RESOURCES LTD..
EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
Indata Property

Omineca M.D., British Columbia

Soil Copper Distribution
Copper (Cu) greater than 200 ppm

Date	October 2006	Scale	1 : 5,000	Figure 5
Modified		Map Reference	93N/10W	
Modified		U.T.M.	NAD83 - zone 10	



REDZONE RESOURCES LTD..

EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

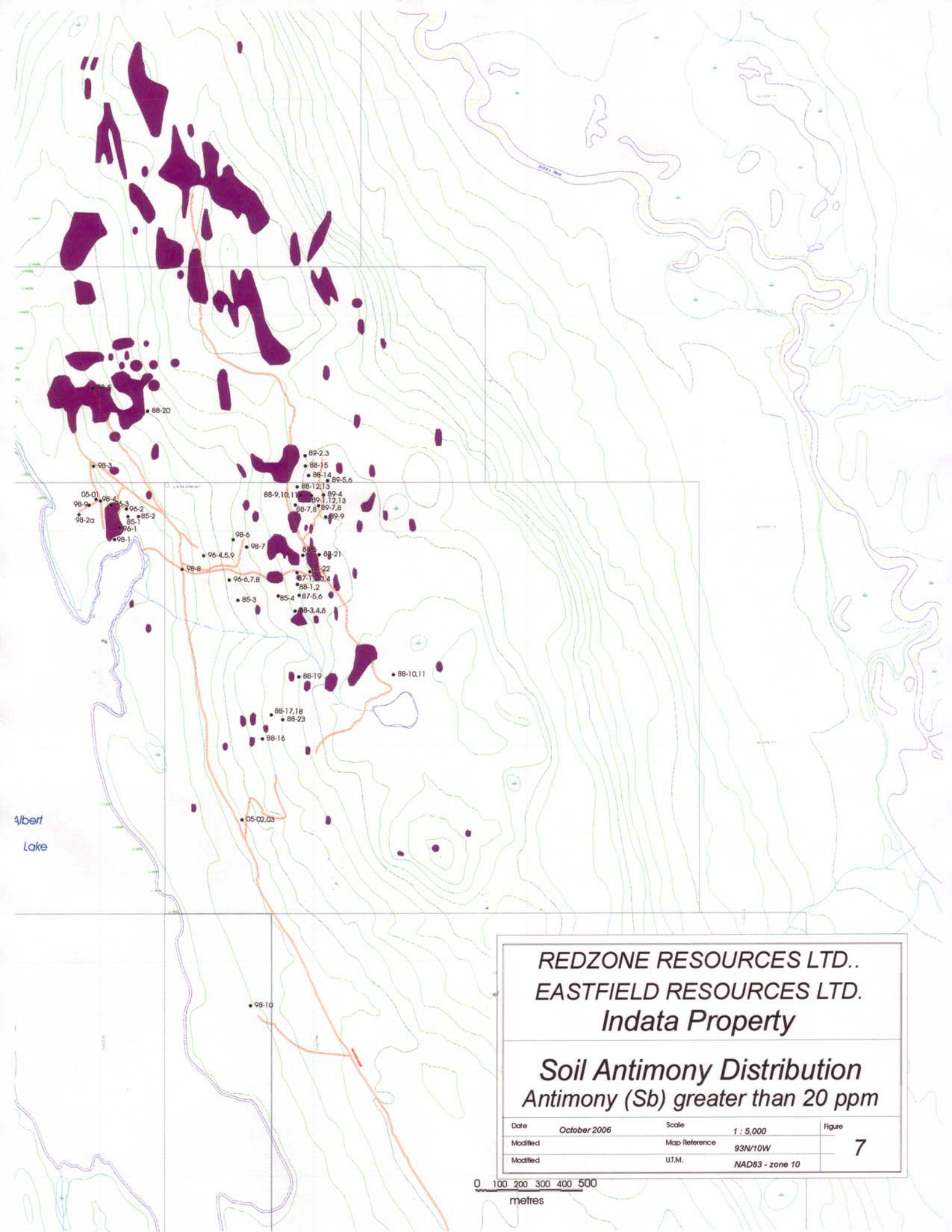
Indata Property

Omineca M.D., British Columbia

Soil Arsenic Distribution

Arsenic (As) greater than 200 ppm

Date	October 2006	Scale	1 : 5,000	Figure 6
Modified		Map Reference	93N/10W	
Modified		U.T.M.	NAD83 - zone 10	



REDZONE RESOURCES LTD..
EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.

Indata Property

Soil Antimony Distribution

Antimony (Sb) greater than 20 ppm

Date	October 2006	Scale	1 : 5,000	Figure
Modified		Map Reference	93N/10W	7
Modified		U.T.M.	NAD83 - zone 10	

Target Line 1700N
Geochemical Soil values
plotted over
Induced Polarization Response
2003 Surveys

Geochemical Soil values parts per million (ppm)										
	Sb	7.9	3.9	18.8	109.1	154.8	183.2	8.4	14.5	16.4	20.6
	As	37.7	20.7	51.1	219.1	261.9	49.3	23.5	54.9	40.2	47.7

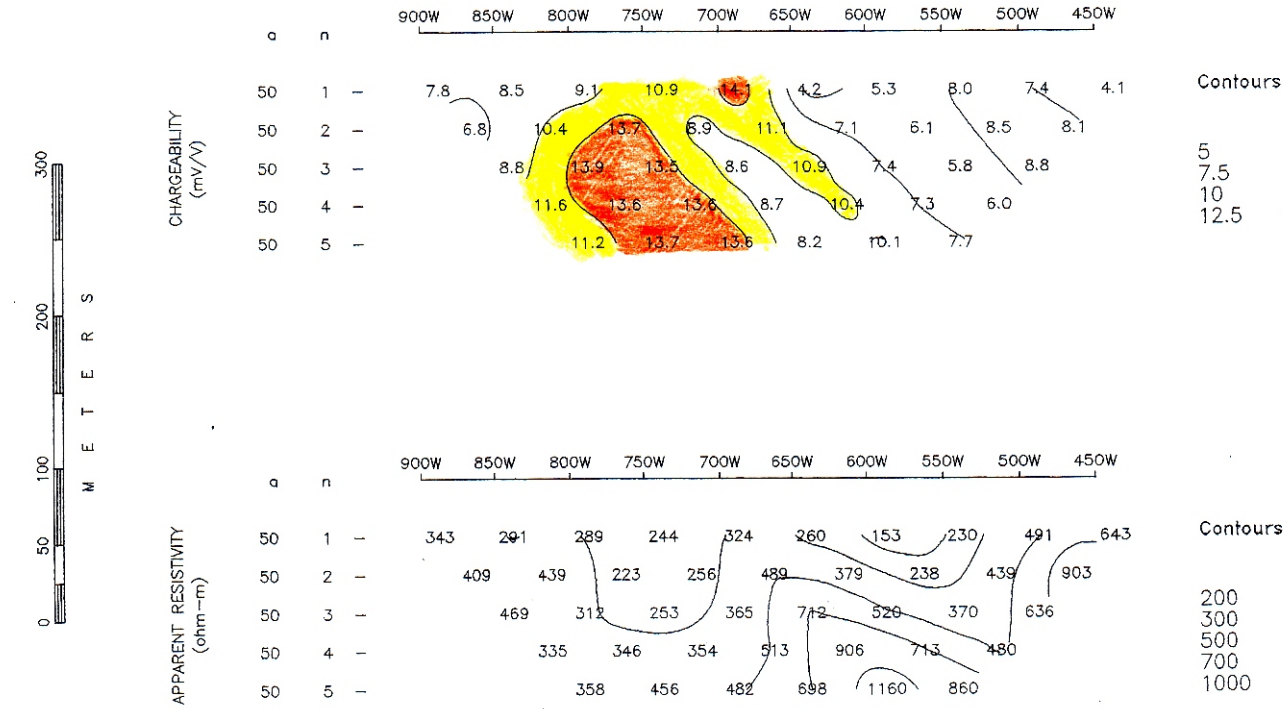


Figure 8

Target Line 1400N
Geochemical Soil values
plotted over
Induced Polarization Response
2003 Surveys

Geochemical Soil values parts per million (ppm)										
	Sb	5.2	5.5	9.1	25.5	8.8	6.3	4.7	4.6	5.6	5.6
	As	28.0	26.5	40.4	124.8	54.2	42.7	44.2	70.1	73.8	47.7

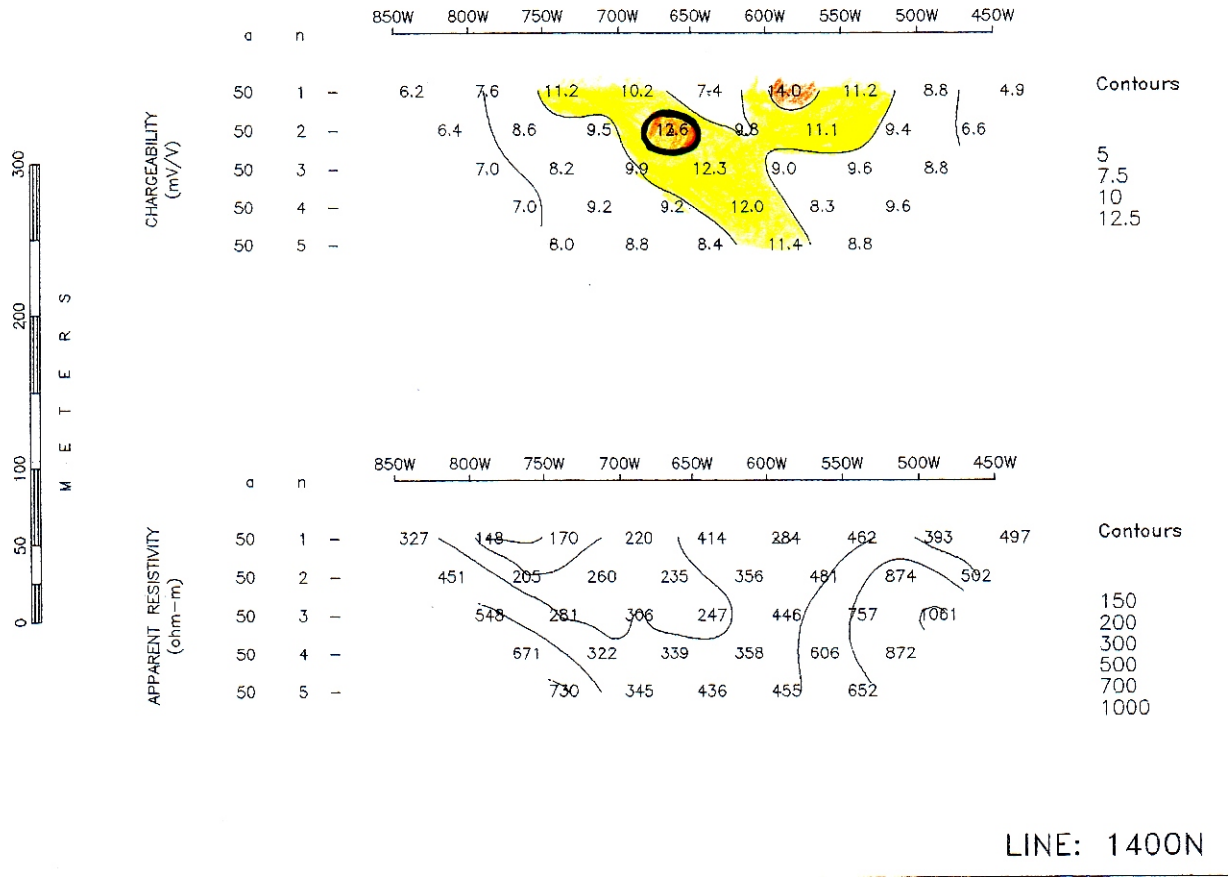
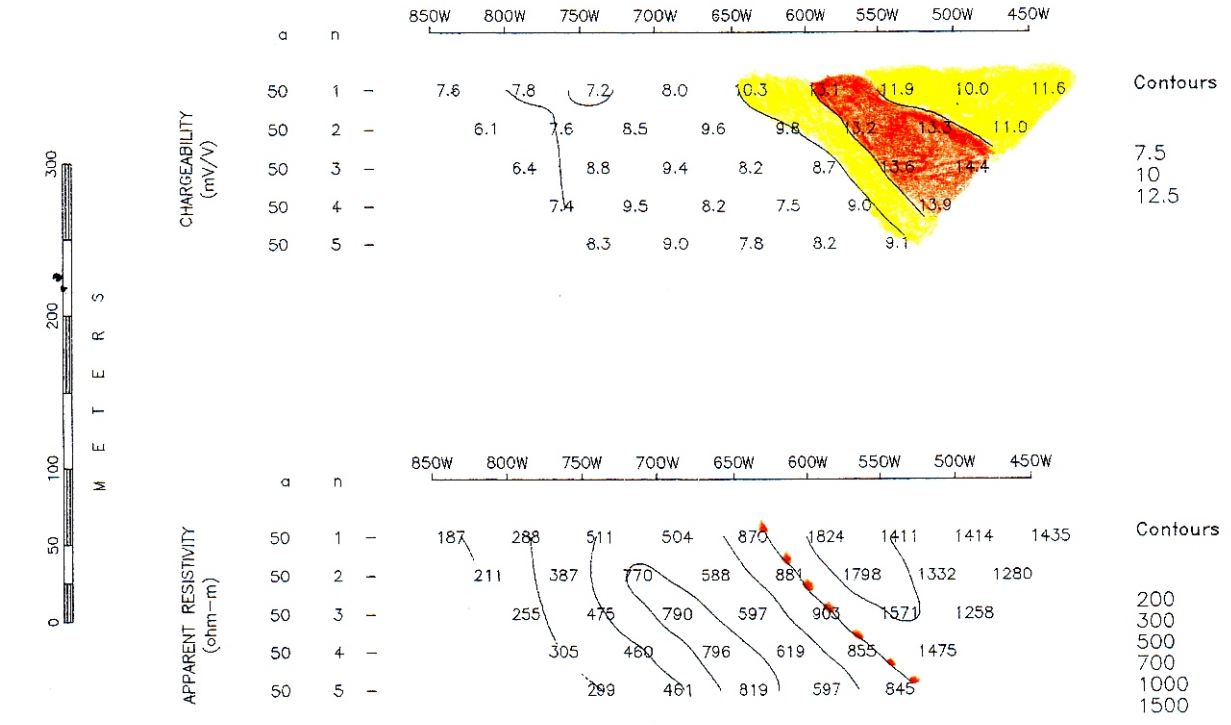


Figure 9

Target Line 1100N
Geochemical Soil values
plotted over
Induced Polarization Response
2003 Surveys

Geochemical Soil values parts per million (ppm)									
	Sb	2.5	17.6	9.0	10.8	10.0	11.6	31.6	12.2	15.5
	As	20.8	19.1	38.9	46.1	36.5	33.1	24.6	53.1	48.5



LINE: 1100N

Figure 10

Target Line 900N/1000N
Geochemical Soil values
plotted over
Induced Polarization Response
2003 Surveys

Geochemical Soil values parts per million (ppm)										
	Sb	1.7	7.8	34.4	59.8	67.0	49.2	15.6	122.2	19.3
	As	12.9	41.3	41.3	37.5	51.4	429.6	28.6	490.7	40.0

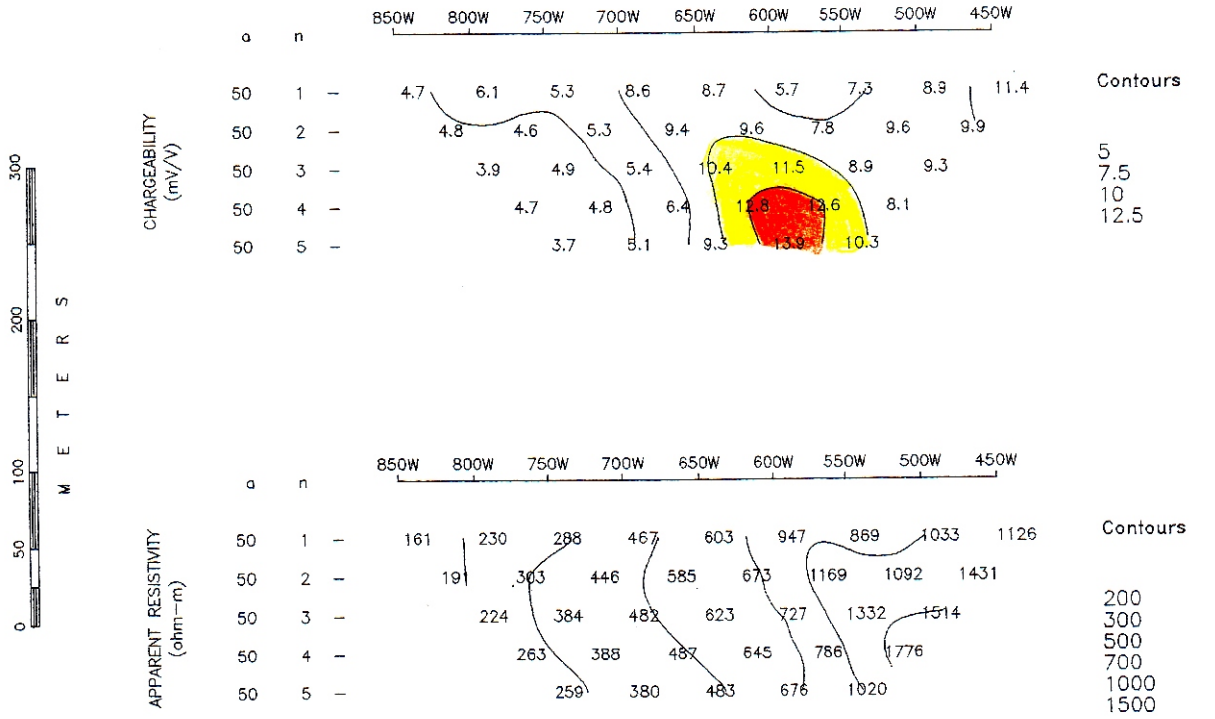


Figure 11

claims following the release of geochemical data by the Ministry of Energy 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 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 magnetite 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 where bedrock was exposed the geochemical anomalies were found to be caused by sulphide 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 1.5 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 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 12. 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 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. 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

In 2003 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. A review of the results of the 2003 program in unison with other soil data derived between 1984 and 1998 indicates a number of localized arsenic and antimony anomalies, both pathfinder elements for the precious metal veins known in drill intercepts located further to the east. 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 significantly anomalous (200 ppm arsenic and 20 ppm antimony arenormally considered anomalous for the Indata property (see General Overview 1983 to 2005 this section). 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.

General Overview 1983 to 2005

Exploration started at Indata in 1983 after a porphyry copper style target was interpreted from results obtained in a regional gold exploration program along the Pinchi Fault system. Since that time, a number of exploration campaigns have occurred at Indata alternating back and forth between porphyry

copper and gold and both target types remain prospective. The next program is recommended to focus on discovering new precious metal veins in the northeast sector of the currently explored areas where new arsenic antimony anomalies were outlined in 2003.

An analysis of the databank for Indata includes 4,253 soil samples with a value for copper, arsenic and antimony and 4,317 samples (the total population) with a value for copper and arsenic (but not antimony). The arithmetic mean values for these elements is 92 parts per million for copper, 93 parts per million for arsenic and 9.3 parts per million for antimony. It must be recognized however that the geology of the Indata property is highly variable and different bedrock types i.e. ultramafic versus limestone will influence the background values for these elements. For practical application values greater than 200 parts per million for copper and arsenic and 20 parts per million for antimony are considered anomalous. Where comparable anomalous arsenic and antimony values were found in surveys completed previous to 2003 that are located further to the east they were often caused by quartz-carbonate precious metal veins generally close to the relevant 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. 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 most recent soil geochemical program, 2003, range from 7.2 to 7,396.1 ppm with a number of clusters greater than 200 ppm (see Figures 5, 6 and 7 for property scale copper, arsenic and antimony soil geochemistry). A review of the high priority anomalies is as follows:

1) Line 1700N; a very strong coincident arsenic and antimony response extends from 650W to 750W (three consecutive 50 metres spaced samples exceed 100 ppm Sb). 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. (see Figure 8)

2) Line 1400N; a surface chargeability 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. (see Figure 9)

3) Line 1100N; a strong chargeability response projecting to surface at 650W trends east at deeper separations and it occurs coincident with a resistivity break with the higher responses trending to the east at deeper separations. (see Figure 10)

4) Line 1000N/900N; a strong soil arsenic response between 350W and 400W that appears to reoccur on line 900N between 250W and 350W. A second soil arsenic antimony anomaly occurs on Line 900N between 500W and 750W. (see Figure 11)

Many second order targets exist on the Indata property. These targets are as follows:

1) A continuous linear arsenic anomaly extends 800 metres southeast from drill hole 88-16 which is the most southerly drill hole on this trend (approximately 1 kilometre east of the mid point on Albert Lake). Many of the soil samples in this anomaly exceed 500 parts per million arsenic suggesting polymetallic vein style potential along a structural feature. (see Figure 6).

2) Potential exists to test known polymetallic vein intercepts for higher grades or greater widths down dip. Almost all drill intercepts of polymetallic veins have yet to be tested down dip (see Table 2).

3) A porphyry copper target exists below the depth reached in hole 98-04. In 2005 an unsuccessful attempt to do this was made with drill hole 05-01 which was abandoned considerably short of this target. Hole 98-04 averaged 0.20% copper over 145.4 metres including 0.37% over 24.1 metres at the bottom of the hole (see Figure 12).

4) An exposure of highly silicified limestone was discovered a number of years ago to the east of the small lake that exists on the Limestone claim. The discovery was made following up an anomalous silt sample obtained by Imperial Metals Corporation. Although the silt result could not be duplicated pervasively silicified limestone was discovered. The silicified material, which is almost jasperoid in apperance, failed to return a significant gold value but the somewhat conflicting results suggest that the area warrants further investigation (see Figure 2 for location).

5) Contact areas between granodiorite and limestone exist on both ends of Albert Lake (see Figure 4) and in the vicinity of 4+20W on line 24N. These areas warrant more detailed prospecting for evidence of silicification or skarning.

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 discussion of the diamond drill hole results is included in Section 9 of this report. A total of 70 drill holes with a total footage of 6,582 metres have been completed on the Indata property. Of these, 42 targeted lode gold or copper-gold mineralization with the vast majority of the holes being collared in the central portion of the property east of the main copper in soil anomaly at Albert Lake. The historic results include a high of 47.26 grams gold per tonne over 4 metres in hole 88-I-11, but subsequent drill testing in and around the intercept returned only anomalous values of less than 1 gram gold per tonne. Of the 28 holes that tested porphyry style

mineralization to the east and north of Albert Lake, the best intersection was hole I998-4 which intersected 145.4m of 0.20% copper; the bottom 29.2m of this hole graded 0.37% copper. To date, the drill results from the copper porphyry target tested east and north of Albert Lake, while highly anomalous, fail to meet the grade/width threshold needed for a potential economic deposit.

A listing of results is as follows:

Summary of Drill Holes on the Indata Property (Table 2)

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
	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

Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From M	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
						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

Year	DDH	Depth m	Dip Deg.	Azimuth Deg.	Coordinates	From M	To m	Length m	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)
						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

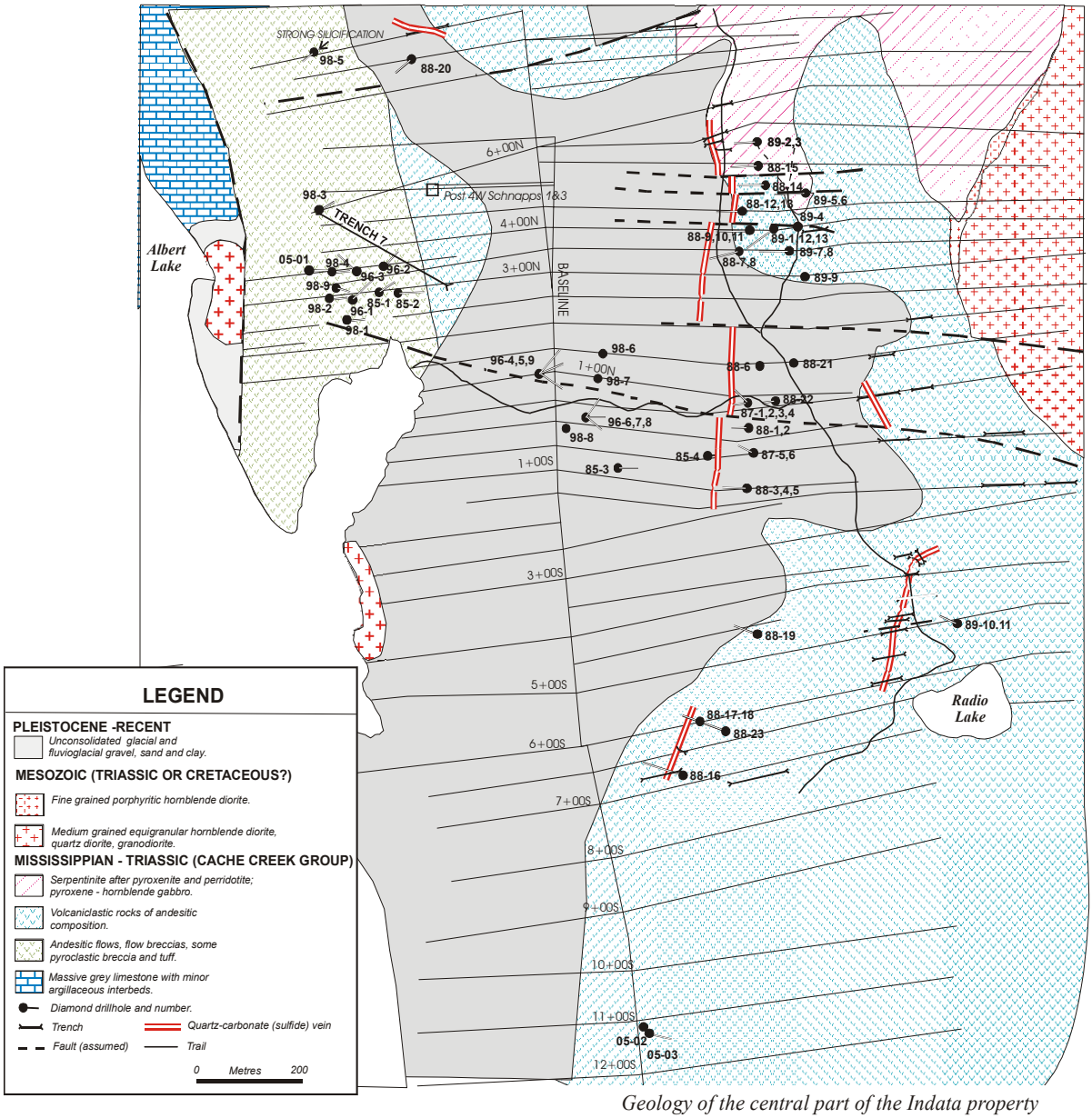
12. SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

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 authors, the programs run by Imperial, Eastfield, Clear Creek, Castillian 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. Soil samples were routinely taken using a standard geological mattock. Samplers were instructed, if possible, to take the samples from the "B" horizon by digging a sample hole to a depth below the more organic rich "A' horizon. In practice this generally entailed digging a sample hole to a 30 to 40 centimeter depth. Normal density of sampling was one sample per 25 metres along lines spaced no more than 100 metres apart and often spaced 50 metres apart, particularly in areas where high results had resulted in infill sampling. The soil database consists of 4,317 samples. Samples were collected in brown paper sample bags obtained from geological supply stores. A normal sample would fill the bag and weigh approximately 500 grams. Samples were then air dried in camp and shipped by commercial (generally bonded) carriers to the laboratory for analysis. Acme Analytical Laboratories, located in Vancouver, preformed the analysis of the samples.

Drill core samples were obtained from drill core after the core was delivered from the drill and marked by the field geologist before splitting using a mechanical core splitter. Half of the sample was then returned to the core box for further inspection and for on site storage to enable further future review. Samples were generally taken on one-metre intervals in zones visually interpreted to be significantly mineralized and on three-metre intervals otherwise. Samples were placed in plastic sample bags with numbered assay tags and then closed with wire or plastic fasteners. A typical sample would weigh between 12 and 15 kilograms. Samples were then assembled in groups of four or five in larger bags that were then shipped by commercial (generally bonded) carriers to the laboratory for analysis. Almost all analysis was preformed by Acme Analytical Laboratories located in Vancouver. Samples were almost always kept in the custody of either project or freight company personnel until delivered to the lab. Drill recovery was generally high with only a few lost or unrecovered intervals. In the opinion of the authors the sample results are representative of the grades of mineralization intersected. Drill intercepts are not reported as true widths although the degree of control on the drilled structures was sufficient enough to allow drill

DRILL HOLE LOCATION MAP (Figure 12)



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).

holes to be drilled at right angles to the structures and consequently the authors interpret most results to be close to true widths. A summary of significant drill intercepts is provided in Section 11 “Drilling”.

13. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

All samples were generally kept in a chain of continuous custody consisting firstly of project personnel and secondly a reputable freight company until delivered to the laboratory. The laboratory conducting the analysis completed all sample preparation without any other party having any part of the sample preparation procedure. In the case of soil samples this consisted of oven drying the samples and then sieving the sample to produce a –80-mesh fraction. Normal lab procedure was to then obtain a 0.5 gram sub sample from the larger sample for the base metal analysis using multi-element inductively coupled plasma (ICP) procedures with gold determined from a second 10-gram sub sample using atomic absorption techniques. In the case of rock or drill core samples a similar procedure was used excepting that the entire sample was crushed and homogenized preparatory to obtaining a sub sample which was pulverized to pass through a –80-mesh fraction. Drilling completed in 1996 employed a similar procedure excepting that a 30-gram sub sample was used for the gold determination. Drilling completed in 2005 employed a different analytical procedure in which a 0.5-gram sub sample was analyzed using multi-element inductively coupled plasma- mass spectrometer techniques for base metals with gold determined by fire assay from a separate 30-gram sub sample. Almost all analysis were completed by Acme Analytical Laboratories, a certified facility, located in Vancouver with very occasional check analysis preformed by Chemex Laboratories also
certified and also located in Vancouver. The authors are satisfied that the sample preparation, analytical and security procedures adhered to at Indata have been professional and satisfactory.

14. DATA VERIFICATION

This report draws considerable content from work completed prior to the implementation of NI 43-101. In the opinion of the authors, the programs run by Imperial, Eastfield., Clear Creek., Castillian 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.

No external standards were employed on work completed previous to 2005 although the laboratory routinely submitted internal standards on a ratio of about 1:25 with occasional repeat analysis completed using the same pulverized sub sample. External standards were introduced into the sample stream on a

ratio of approximately 1:20 in drilling completed in 2005 and a similar protocol is recommended for future programs. Much of the diamond drilling on the precious metal vein targets at Indata was completed in 1988 and 1989 with much of the project financing being provided to Eastfield by way of a private share placement to Placer-Dome Inc. Through this period Placer-Dome provided one of its own geological staff to observe the drilling and sampling protocols for the satisfaction of itself. Analytical work for most if not all work was conducted under the supervision of a registered BC assayer and the results of all work subsequent to 1987 provided directly to Eastfield where, under the supervision of J.W. Morton P.Geo, they have been entered into the database.

The authors are satisfied and verify that the quality control procedures adhered to at Indata have been professional and satisfactory and that the data described in this report can be relied upon.

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.

19. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Indata property covers a large area that is prospective for both copper (±gold ±molybdenum) porphyry mineralization and polymetallic, gold-silver mesothermal vein mineralization. The results from previous diamond drill programs, which included intercepts with long intervals of low-grade copper mineralization and a number of precious metal rich polymetallic vein intercepts., while either of sub-economic grade or of apparent limited aerial extent, is an indication of the potential of the property.

Continuous exploration has occurred on the Indata property since 1985 and although originally general in scope, the identification of both a porphyry copper type potential and a lode gold potential, resulted in the focus on the gold potential by 1987. This focus continued until 1989 at which point it changed to a porphyry copper focus that lasted until 2005. In 2005, the recognition of a number of antimony-arsenic soil anomalies outlined in a 2003 soil survey, which combined with a number of similar anomalies defined but not tested in the surveys completed between 1987 and 1989, opens up the western and northern portion of the property for polymetallic gold-silver vein style mineralziation.

While the results from the last round of drilling (2005) were mostly negative, the program was of very modest scale (262 metres) and several potentially significant anomalies remain untested. It is recommended that Redzone Resources Ltd. pursue a two-phased program to explore the most opportune presently known and untested anomalies of the polymetallic, gold-silver target type.

It is important to note that 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. 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. The extensive geochemical soil expression of arsenic and antimony over several kilometers of grid suggest that more of the plymetallic vein style of mineralization can be realistically targeted. What has so far been missing at Indata is the discovery of one vein over a longer strike length occurring with the higher range of gold and silver values. It is for this reason that it is recommended that more exploration for this type of mineralization be undertaken before new work (for example deeper down dip drill testing) is undertaken on the currently known veins.

Induced polarization surveying at Indata were completed in 1985 by Imperial Metals Corporation and in 1987, 1988 and 1989 by Eastfield Resources Ltd. The results concluded that 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 and that abrupt changes in the resistivity response often indicates contacts that are often faults which may be important to localizing precious metal veins.

A review of the better defined geochemical and/or geophysical anomalies on the Indata property that have the potential to develop into drill targets of potentially economic lode gold significance include:

1) Line 1700N; a very strong coincident arsenic and antimony response extends from 650W to 750W (three consecutive 50 metres spaced samples exceed 100 ppm Sb). 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 (see figure 8).

2) Line 1400N; a surface chargeability 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 (see figure 9).

3) Line 1100N; 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 (see figure 10)

4) Line 1000N/Line 900N; a strong soil arsenic response between 350W and 400W that appears to reoccur on line 900N between 250W and 350W. A second soil arsenic antimony anomaly occurs on Line 900N between 500W and 750W (see figure 11).

The exploration target is considered to be gold mineralization possibly similar to the Snowbird deposit located to the south of the Indata region near Fort St. James or to the Lustdust occurrence located to the north of Indata as suggested by the regional deposit types and substantiated by descriptions of the known mineralization.

A review of the results plotted on the airborne total field magnetic map indicate that the results are at the extreme edge of a very strong magnetic response which has not yet been soil sampled or surveyed with induced polarization equipment. Similar responses on the Indata property, located further to the east, are caused by mafic intrusive or ultramafic bodies that may be permissive for precious metal mineralization. It is expected that similar units must underlie this area, which based on a reconnaissance traverse completed several years ago, has very little outcrop with one small area underlain by limestone. More detailed work is warranted in this feature and soil and geophysical grids should be extended into it.

20. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Authors are of the opinion that the property has sufficient unexplored potential for the occurrence of economic gold mineralization and recommends a two-phased program costing $386,040 with the second phase contingent on the results of the first phase budgeted at $131,040

20.1 Phase 1 Work Program and Budget

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 in an effort to define diamond drill targets of the size and scope needed for an economic discovery.

The Phase 1 proposed program, estimated to cost $131,040, consists of evaluating a number of untested targets defined by soil and geophysical surveys completed in 2003 and grid expansions of the target currently open ended to the north of line 1700N and to the west of the current western edge of the grid from 800N to 1700N followed by soil sampling, induced polarization surveying and excavator trenching. Figure 13 depicts the area recommended for exploration in Phase 1 and its relationship to existing airborne magnetic anomalies (see also figure 14). Positive total field magnetic anomalies have been shown in other areas of the property to correspond to intrusive or ultramafic rocks, which may be important to both lode gold and porphyry style mineralization.

Grid lines 800N to 1700N (100 m line spacing) generally now stop at 750W but should be extended to 1200W to cover a prominent geophysical anomaly indicated in this area. This will also allow for a clearer determination as to the potential lateral and potential vertical extent to the west for targets 2 and 3, while determining the western extent of the arsenic-in-soil anomaly on target 4.

Lines 1800N to 2100N, which currently stop at 350W should likewise be extended to 1200W. This will allow for the determination of any additional geochemical and/or geophysical targets that exist to the north. Coincident with the establishment of the soil and geophysical grids during the implementation of the Phase 1 program the supervising geologist should investigate other targets briefly described at the end of Section 10 –Exploration.

Based on the tenor and strike continuity of the resulting geochemical/geophysical surveys taken in unison with the historic data, as well as taking into account the possible depth of overburden, excavator trenching and trench sampling across selected targets to further refine and prioritize possible drill targets is also recommended.

Contingent on the results of phase one outlining drill targets of the size and scope required for a potential economic discovery, a phase two diamond drilling program is proposed.

Budget (Phase one)

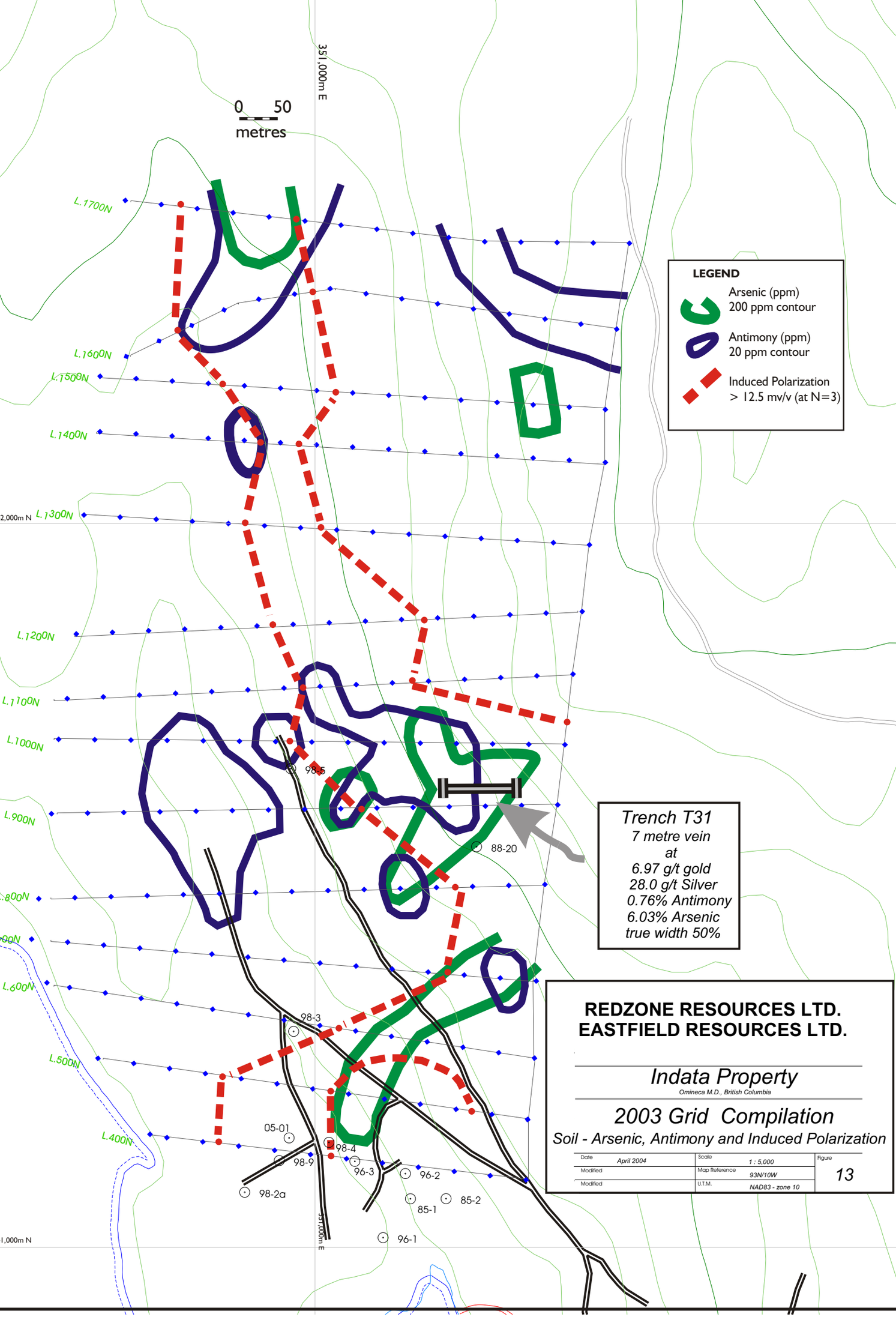
Item	*Amount*
3 field technicians @ $350 each for 24 days	$25,200
1 project geologist @ $600 day for 24 days	$14,400
Food accommodation and travel expenses for an average of 7	$15,440
Field Equipment rental	$2,000
Pickup truck rental, (2 units) @$80 day	$3,200
Analytical costs soils (280) @ $20 each	$5,600
Analytical costs rock and trench samples (150) @ $25 each	$3,750
Excavator (and lowbedding) 60 hours @ $130 hr	$9,800
ATV rental 3 units @$75 day	$4,500
Geophysical contractor (IP), 14 days @ $1,800 day	$25,200
Airfare, 2 trips @ $350 trip	$700
Supervision, senior geologist, 6 days @ $650 day	$3,250
Report writing	$5,000
Assessment work filing costs	$3,000
Contingency and miscellaneous	$10,000
Total Phase 1	**$131,040**

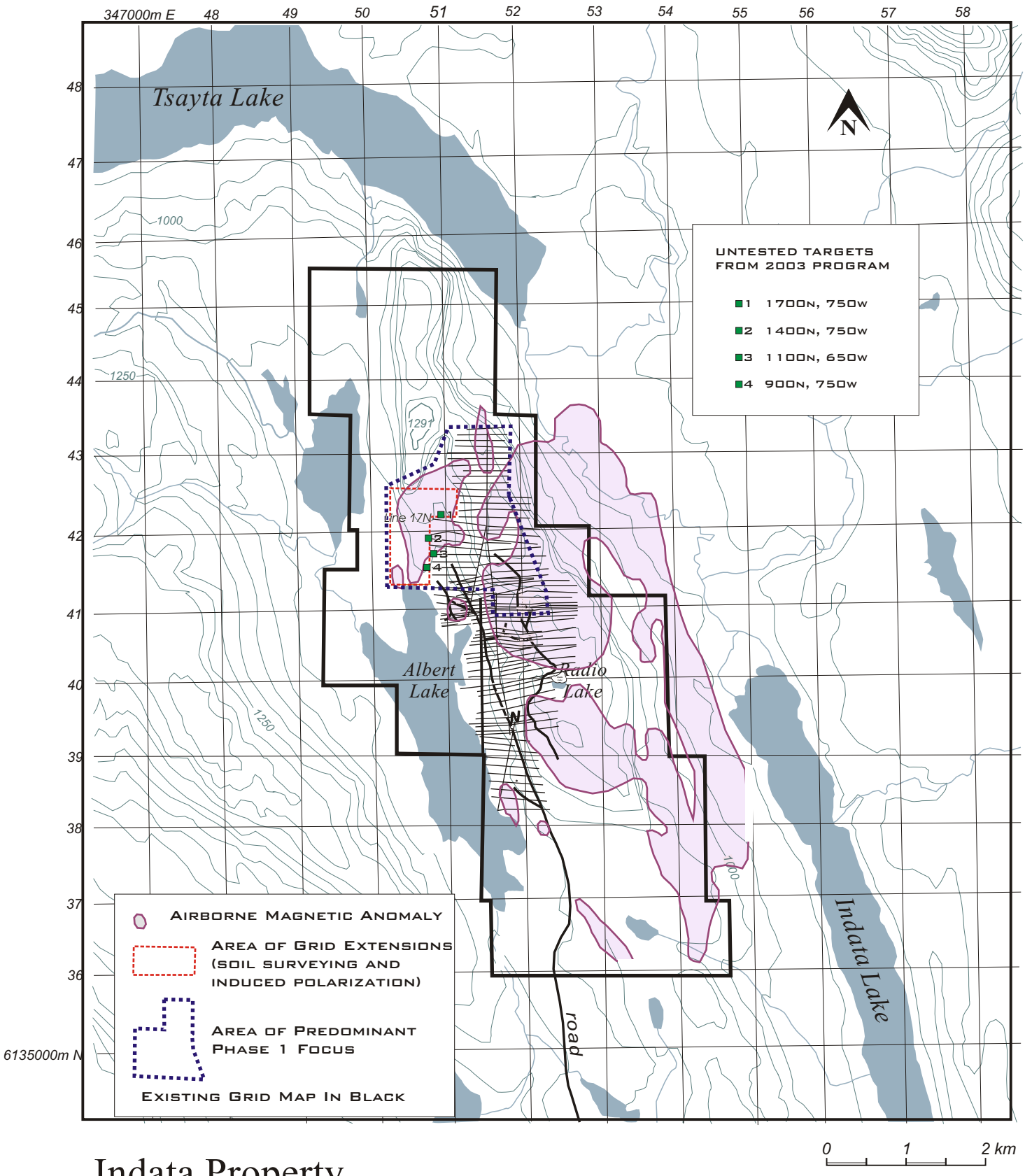
20.2 Phase 2 Proposed Budget and Work Program

A phase 2 budget and work program estimated cost of $255,000 is contingent upon the results from the phase 1 budget and work program. The phase 2 program consists an initial 1,500 metres of diamond drilling. Drill sites will be determined upon the analysis of the new data.

Budget (Phase two)

Item	*Amount*
Diamond drilling (contractor) 1500 metres (all in) @ $110 m	$165,000
Support costs geologist, technician, camp, assay @ $60 m	$90,000
Total	**$255,000**

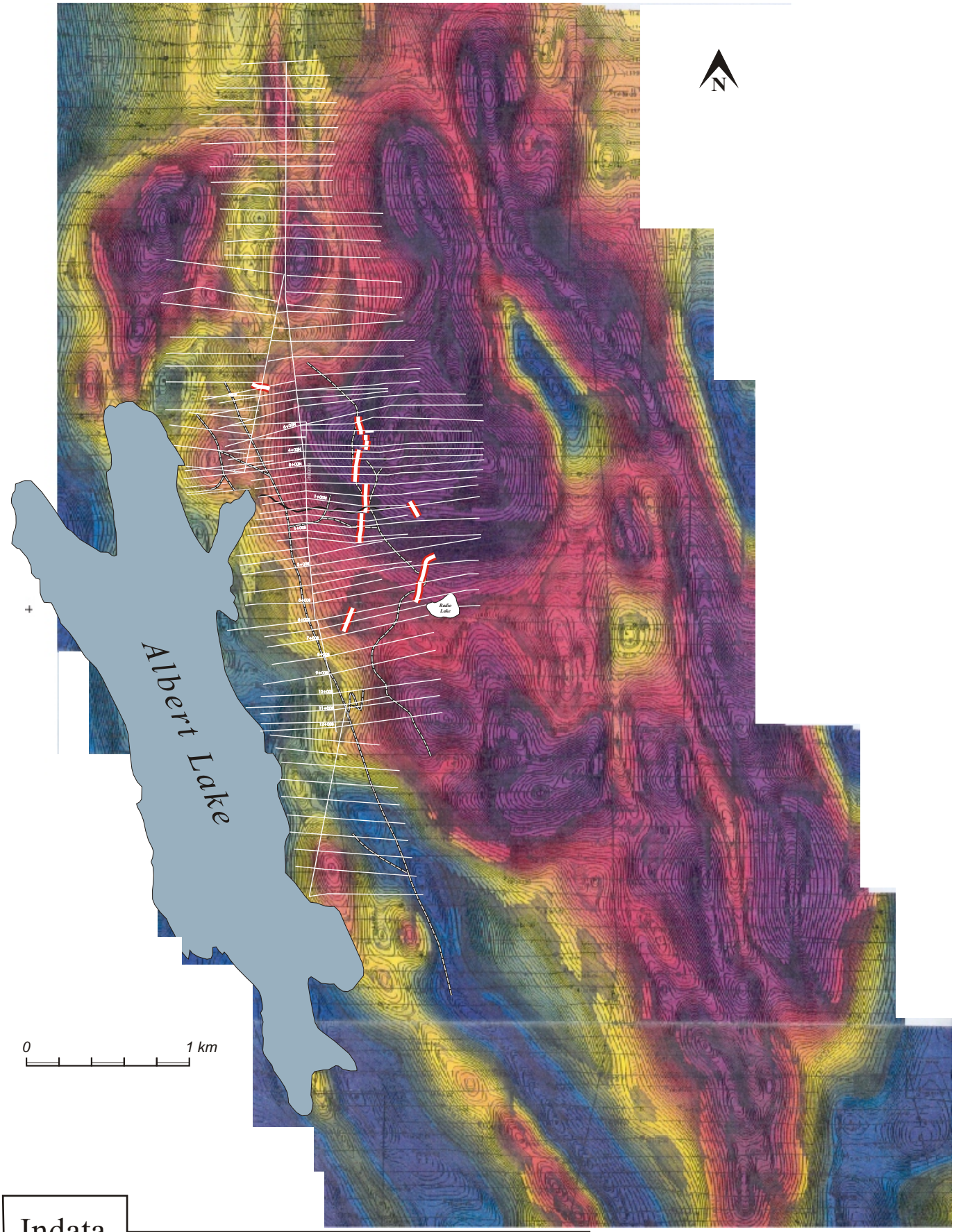

0 50
metres
351,000m E
L.1700N
L.1600N
L.1500N
L.1400N
L.1300N
2,000m N
L.1200N
L.1100N
L.1000N
L.900N
L.800N
L.600N
L.500N
L.400N
1,000m N
98-5
88-20
98-3
98-4
05-01
98-9
96-3
96-2
98-2a
85-1
85-2
96-1
LEGEND
Arsenic (ppm)
200 ppm contour
Antimony (ppm)
20 ppm contour
Induced Polarization
> 12.5 mv/v (at N=3)
Trench T31
7 metre vein
at
6.97 g/t gold
28.0 g/t Silver
0.76% Antimony
6.03% Arsenic
true width 50%
REDZONE RESOURCES LTD.
EASTFIELD RESOURCES LTD.
Indata Property
Omineca M.D., British Columbia
2003 Grid Compilation
Soil - Arsenic, Antimony and Induced Polarization
Date April 2004
Modified
Modified
Scale 1 : 5,000
Map Reference 93N/10W
U.T.M. NAD83 - zone 10
Figure 13



Indata Property

Summary of Priority Areas for Phase 1 Exploration

Figure 14



Indata
Airborne Total Field Magnetics (1990)
Blue hue from 57650 nT Mauve hue to 62150 nT
with known precious metal veins in red

Figure 15

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22. 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
December 11, 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 fulfil 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 fulfil 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 dated April 18, 2006 and revised December 11, 2006 ("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 11th day of December, 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 graduated with a B.Sc. (Hons.) degree in Geology from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand (1973) and a Ph.D. in Geology 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 fulfil the requirements of an independent qualified person.

6. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report entitled "Summary Report of the Indata Property, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia dated April 18, 2006 and revised December 11, 2006 ("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 1.4 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 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 11th day of December, 2006

David G. Bailey
Ph.D., P.Geo.

Original signed by

David Bailey P.Geo

David Bailey, P.Geo.