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Report on
**INTERPRETATION OF INDUCED POLARIZATION, MAGNETIC and HORIZONTAL
LOOP ELECTROMAGNETIC GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS**
(To Define Drill Targets)

on the

HEIDI PROPERTY

**YUKON TERRITORY
MAYO MINING DISTRICT
NTS 116A/5**

CLAIMS

**Heidi 1 – 20 (YC10778 – YC10797) Heidi 21 – 36 (YC10928 – YC10943)
Heidi 37 – 54 (YC39455 – YC39472)**

for

**Logan Resources Ltd.
570 – 789 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C., V6C 1H2**

by

**J. L. LeBel, P.Eng.
Orequest Consultants Ltd.
May 10, 2005
Revised May 2, 2006**



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INTRODUCTION

This report presents an interpretation of geophysical surveys conducted on the Heidi property to specify targets for proposed diamond drilling. This report is based on a letter report by the author (Lebel, 2005) expanded into a format suitable for filing the interpretation as assessment work. The surveys were done in 2003 (Londry, 2004) and included magnetic, induced polarization (IP) and test horizontal loop electromagnetic (HLEM) surveys. These surveys were not claimed for assessment work but they are material in the merit of the property.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

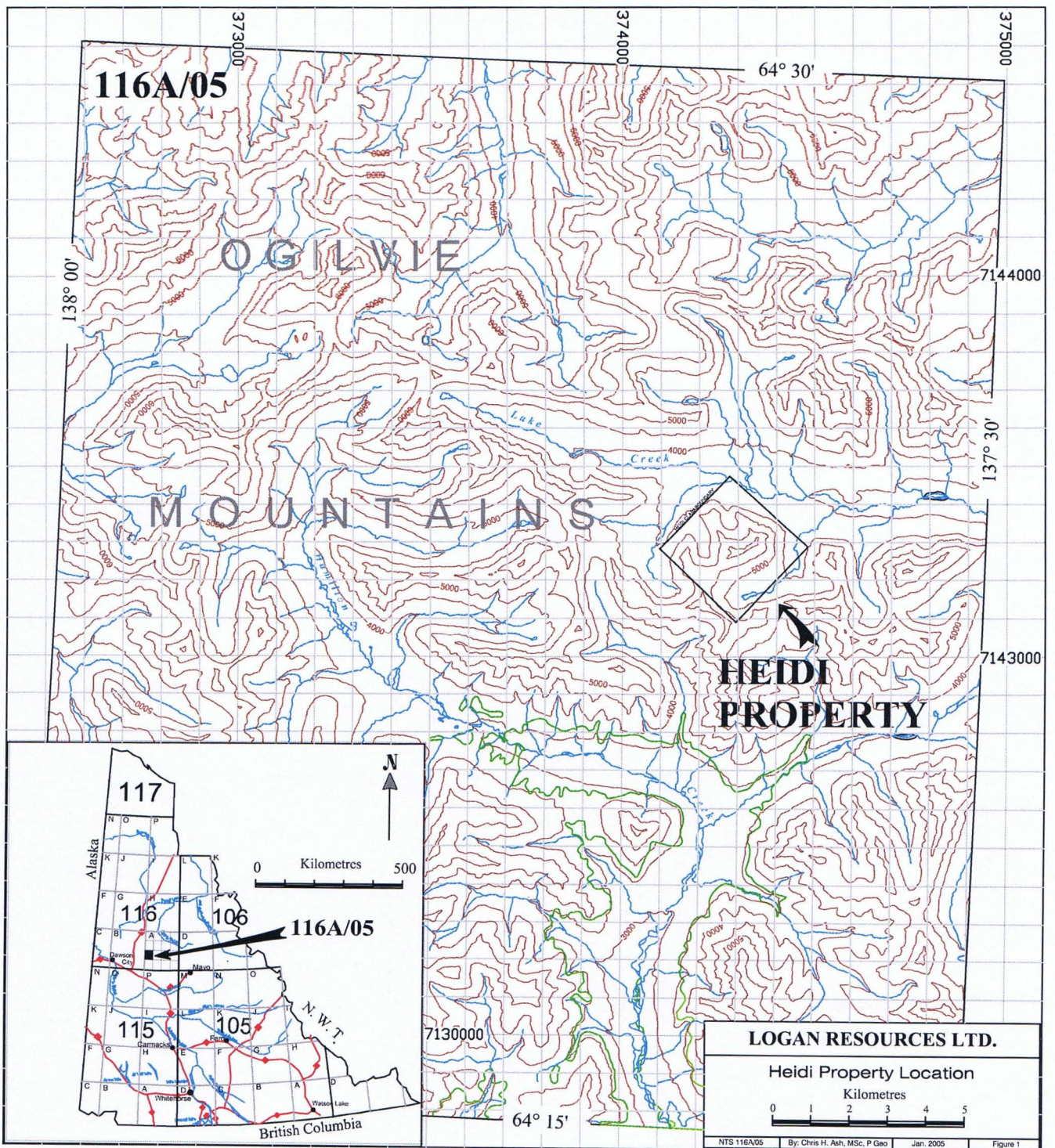
The property is located in west-central Yukon approximately 95 km east-northeast of Dawson City and about 30 km east of the Dempster Highway (Figure 1). The property is located on NTS Map 116A5 in the Mayo Mining District. The center of the property is at UTM coordinates 332250E, 7142500N (NAD83 Datum). Access for exploration purposes is via helicopter.

CLAIM STATUS

The property consists of 54 quartz claims (Heidi 1 –54) that cover an area of approximately 1000 ha. The details of the claims are listed in the table below. This report applies to the 18 claims (Heidi 37 – 54) that came due on April 1, 2006.

Claim Information

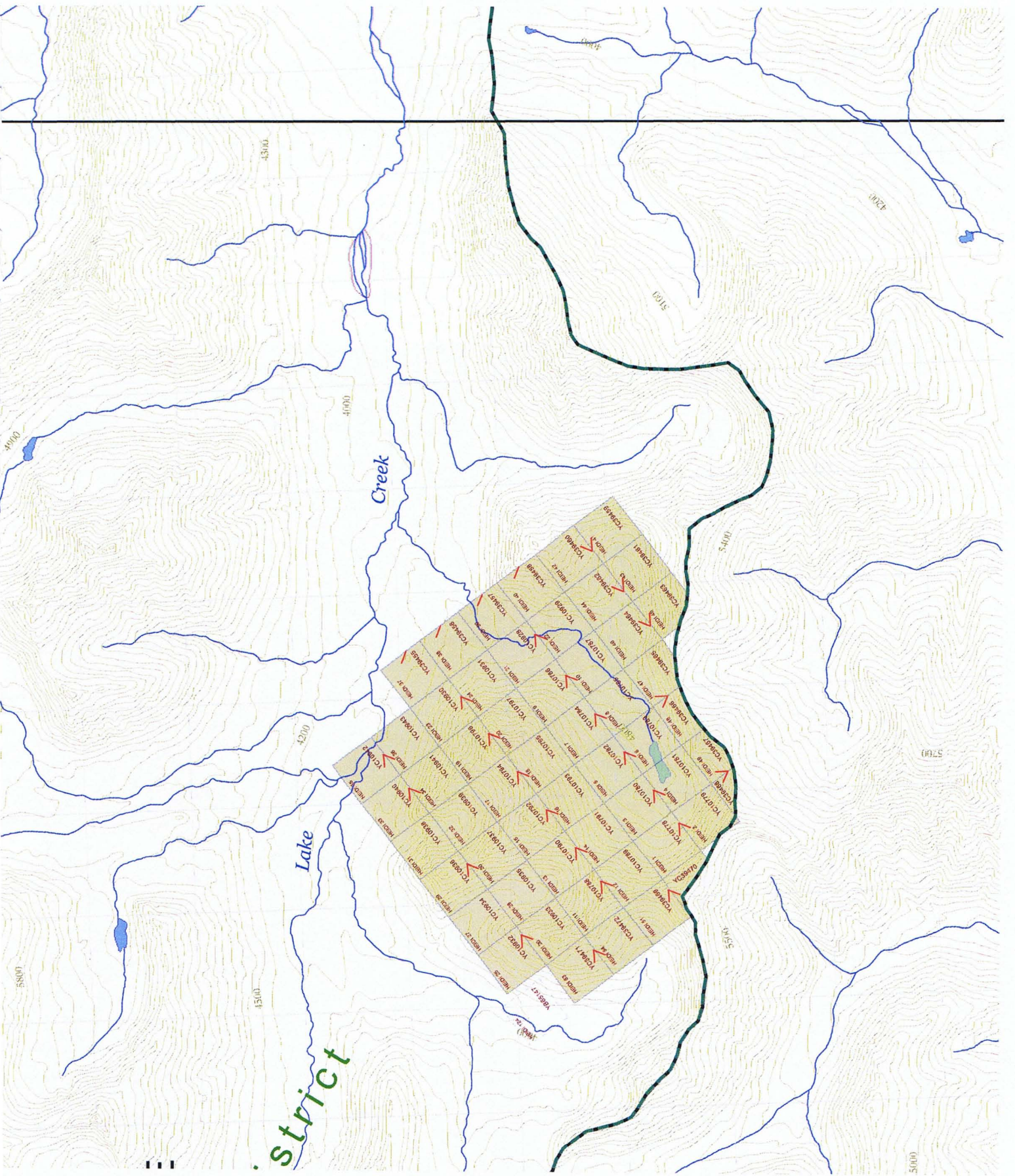
Claim Name	Grant #	Recording Date	Expiry Date
Heidi 1	YC10778	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 2	YC10779	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 3	YC10780	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 4	YC10781	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 5	YC10782	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 6	YC10783	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 7	YC10784	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 8	YC10785	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 9	YC10786	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 10	YC10787	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 11	YC10788	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 12	YC10789	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 13	YC10790	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 14	YC10791	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 15	YC10792	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 16	YC10793	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 17	YC10794	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 18	YC10795	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 19	YC10796	01/01/2003	03/01/2007
Heidi 20	YC10797	01/01/2003	03/01/2007



Heidi 21	YC10928	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 22	YC10929	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 23	YC10930	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 24	YC10931	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 25	YC10932	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 26	YC10933	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 27	YC10934	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 28	YC10935	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 29	YC10936	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 30	YC10937	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 31	YC10938	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 32	YC10939	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 33	YC10940	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 34	YC10941	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 35	YC10942	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 36	YC10943	12/08/2003	12/08/2006
Heidi 37	YC39455	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 38	YC39456	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 39	YC39457	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 40	YC39458	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 41	YC39459	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 42	YC39460	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 43	YC39461	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 44	YC39462	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 45	YC39463	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 46	YC39464	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 47	YC39465	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 48	YC39466	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 49	YC39467	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 50	YC39468	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 51	YC39469	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 52	YC39470	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 53	YC39471	01/04/2005	01/04/2006
Heidi 54	YC39472	01/04/2005	01/04/2006

HISTORY AND PREVIOUS WORK

Homestake Resources first staked the property in 1995 to cover a gold showing discovered during the routine follow-up of a modest aeromagnetic high and a gold-arsenic steam sediment geochemical anomaly outlined by Geological Survey of Canada regional geochemical surveys done in the 70s and 80s. The aeromagnetic high occurs in the vicinity of other aeromagnetic anomalies related to the Tombstone intrusives with which a number of prominent gold deposits occur, notably the Brewery Creek deposit. The showing consists of massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite/jamesonite, replacement style sulphide mineralization in limestone and calcereous grit units (Doherty, 1996). Trenching by Homestake in 1995 returned up 2.93 g/t gold.



During 1996 Homestake carried out grid-based prospecting, mapping and soil geochemical surveys on the property (Bordin et al, 1996). Within the discovery area, 11 separate mineralized zones were uncovered in a 100 m by 300 m area in limestone and calcereous grit units on a steep, south-facing dip slope at the east end of the Heidi Ridge. The mineralized 'bed' is indicated, by intermittent mineralized float and Au, As and Sb soil geochemical anomalies, to extend a further 2 kilometers southeast from the discovery area. Homestake recommended a drilling program that was never undertaken and the property lapsed.

In 2003, the property was staked by Dawson City based prospector Shawn Ryan and subsequently optioned to Logan Resources. In 2003 through Shawn Ryan, Logan carried additional soil geochemical surveys and the geophysical surveys dealt with by this report. In 2004, Logan hired Cash Geological Consulting to do a due diligence examination of the property (Ash, 2004). Seven, 1 m chips samples, out of a total of 13 samples from Homestake trenches #4 and #5, returned Au results greater than 1 g/t, grading from 1.62 g/t to 19.87 g/t, comparable to the original Homestake results.

PROPERTY GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

Regionally, the property lies in the Selwyn Basin, one 3 regional terranes in west central Yukon. The other 2 are the Yukon-Tananna Terrane and the North American Shelf. The Selwym Basin comprises a package of late Proterozoic to Jurassic sedimentary rocks deposited in a deep basin on the west margin of the continental platform.

The property is underlain by Proterozoic metasedimentary rocks of the Hyland Group, subdivided into the Yusezyu and Narchilla Formations. The Yusezyu Formation consists of rusty weathering, gritty quartz sandstone and quartz pebble conglomerate with minor interbeds of calcereous sandstone and shale. The Narchilla Formation consists of black, maroon and green shale and slate.

The mineralization on the property consists of 5% disseminated to 50% massive arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite/jamesonite replacing limestone and calcereous grit units. Irregular, narrow quartz-arsenopyrite veins that intersect the mineralized beds are probably the conduits for the mineralization. The mineralization is classified as epithermal skarn-type mineralization due to hydrothermal fluids derived from a nearby intrusive that is buried out of sight in this case, presumably one of the Tombstone Suite intrusives. The mineralization is deposited in tectonically fractured or inherently porous traps. Where they are exposed at the surface the Tombstone intrusives are signatred by annular magnetic feature, consisting of a magnetically benign core over the intrusive itself with a rim of magnetic high due to pyrrhotite in hornfels and skarn. A buried Tombstone intrusion would appear as a magnetic high due to the skarn and hornfels around the intrusion.

GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The details of the geophysical equipment and survey procedures may be found in Londry (2004) and need not be repeated here. The grid extended from 100E to 2400E and from 500S to 1000N except where prevented by terrain (cliffs) and geography. The magnetic survey entailed approximately 33 km of coverage with readings every 10 m on lines spaced at 100 m. The IP survey covered 6 lines near the middle of the grid and the HLEM survey was conducted on 4 lines.

The survey outlined a large chargeability anomaly. Within the anomaly the chargeability gradually increases from lower values at separation $n = 1$ to higher values at $n = 4$ to indicate the cause of the anomaly is largely buried. Internal variations in the apparent strength of the anomaly are mostly due to variations in the depth to the buried source and to a lesser extent internal variations in the intrinsic chargeability response of the body itself. At locations L1100E, 060S – 200S, L1200E, 060S – 200S, L1600E, 080N, where the chargeability is relatively uniform with increasing separation, the depth to the body is 'shallow'. At these locations the source of the anomaly might be visible on the surface but 'shallow' is a relative term which means much less than 40 m., the electrode spacing of the survey. The cause of the anomaly could still be buried out of sight underneath a thin layer of overburden, for example. The depth (D) to the source of the anomaly at other selected locations, interpreted from theoretical 2-layer induced polarization curves for the pole-dipole electrode array (Elliot, 1967, 1976), are as follows:

L1500E, 450N D = 25 m

L1500E, 100S D = 22 m

L1400E, 250S D = 22 m

L1200E, 100N D = 26 m

The most intense parts of the anomaly, where the highest content of polarizable material (sulphide mineralization) is indicated occur as follows: L1600E, 400N and L1200E, 300N and 450N

The south limits of the source are only evident on L1100E, 1200E and 1300E at about 200S and the northern limit is only evident on L1100E, L1200E and L1300E between 400N – 500N. The minimum width of the zone is therefore 600 m. The anomaly is open in all other directions giving a maximum width in excess of 1000 m and a length in excess of 500 m.

The background chargeability is less than 10 mv/v and the anomaly has values up to 100 mv/v but averages 30 mv/v – 40 mv/v. The chargeability anomaly correlates with moderate resistivity low, as low as 300 ohm-m in contrast to a background resistivity of 2000 ohm-m or so. The lowest resistivity seems to form narrow zones which are reflected by weak conductors in a test HLEM work done on the property. The conductors are located at L1100E, 120S and 220N; L1200E, 120S and 200N and L1600E, 000 and 200N. Interpretation of the anomaly (in-phase amplitude = 3% and out of phase amplitude = 12%) at L1100E, 120S using a response diagram for a vertical half-plane conductor yields the following parameters: width = 'narrow' (much less than 20 m the station spacing for the survey, conductance < 1 S and depth < 12 m. A survey

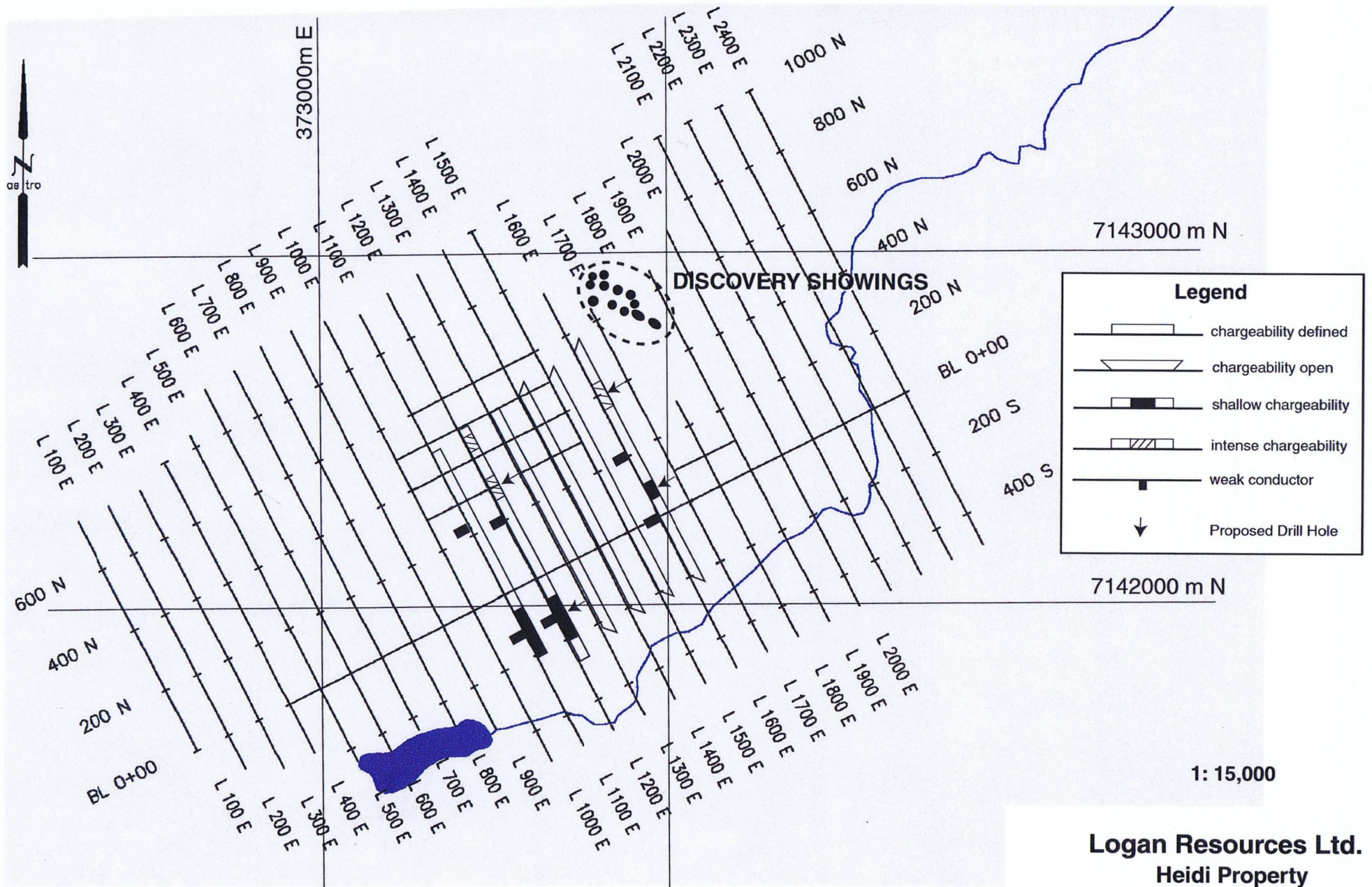
utilizing a shorter cable would resolve the width and depth to a finer degree. In the electromagnetic world a less than 1 S conductor is very weak but it is consistent with the poddy and/or narrow massive sulphide mineralization reported in the showings on the property. It is noted that the < 12 m. deep conductors at 120S on lines 1100E and 1200E overlie one of the 'shallow' causes of the chargeability anomaly, mentioned above.

Figure 3 shows the relationship of the various features discussed.

The chargeability/resistivity anomaly on the property is consistent with a large buried sulphide system. The HLEM survey indicates local increases in conductivity possibly pointing to massive sulphide mineralization. At the east end, the zone is at least 1000 m wide. If it is extrapolated a short distance, 100 m to 200 m, to the east, the anomaly engulfs the known mineralization in the Discovery area. This mineralization is described as 5% - 50% 'poddy' massive to disseminated arsenopyrite, pyrite and stibnite replacing limestone and calcereous grit units. The known mineralization could not be surveyed because it occurs on a steep slope that is inaccessible along a straight line required by the survey, therefore the actual signature of the mineralization is unknown. However, the observed chargeability and resistivity signature in the anomaly is consistent with this mineralization. The known mineralization also occurs on a dip slope and the observed anomaly is also consistent with a dipping bed under the slope of Heidi Ridge that dips more or less the same as the slope of the terrain. The thickness of the bed is not resolved. The survey employed a 40 m electrode spacing but was only expanded through only 4 separations, not sufficient in most cases to 'see' through the bed. Lower readings at $n = 4$, compared to $n = 1$, within the anomaly at L1100E, 100S at the south end of L1100E are the only vague indication of the bottom of the bed. For the most part the anomaly underlies the Heidi Lake valley and the lower slopes of the Heidi ridge where its apparent depth could be due to overburden or barren cap rock or both.

There is one other plausible explanation of the anomaly, namely shale units intercalated with the sandstone and grit units that underlie the anomaly or older shale units that underlie the sandstone/grit.

The magnetic survey outlined a series of linear magnetic highs up to several hundred nT in strength. To fully disclose the magnetic pattern the results need to be considered in profile rather than plan. The contour plan does not accurately convey the multiple anomaly character of the results. Where the chargeability feature is defined, the majority of the magnetic highs are contained within the bounds of chargeability feature. But it is not clear how the source of the chargeability anomaly and the magnetic anomalies are related if at all. There is no pyrrhotite reported in the mineralization that would link the magnetic and chargeability anomalies to a common source. The geological consensus is that the mineralization is related to a buried intrusion of the Tombstone Suite although there is no direct evidence of a buried intrusion in the magnetic survey. Indeed, elsewhere in the area the Tombstone Suite intrusions are magnetically benign. The presence of magnetic anomalies in metasedimentary rocks that are not normally magnetic, however, indirectly indicates an intrusion, where the magnetism may arise from pyrrhotite in the skarn and hornfels zones around the intrusion.



1: 15,000

**Logan Resources Ltd.
 Heidi Property
 Interpretation Map**

(Based on Figure 6 from Londry, 2004)

FIGURE 3

Very little of the previous gold geochemical anomaly on the property has been covered by the IP survey and very little of the chargeability anomaly has been covered by the previous geochemical survey, so there is scope to expand the geochemical coverage. However, the chargeability anomaly largely underlies the Heidi valley and the lower reaches of the Heidi ridge where colluvium or alluvium and/or barren cap rock might render the geochemical survey ineffective. The chargeability anomaly is also open, so there is scope for more IP coverage as well.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The chargeability anomaly on the property reflects a buried dipping polarizeable bed consistent with the known mineralization. The large size of the anomaly, its distance from the known mineralization and the fact that the anomaly is open along strike gives considerable scope for more mineralization on the property. In theory it should be possible to drill the chargeability anomaly at any place within its confines that it is logistically convenient. However, it is recommended that the shallow portions of the anomaly be targeted first, as specified above. This drilling will quickly assess the source of the anomaly and the thickness of the mineralization. If this drilling proves to be successful, the more intense portions of the anomaly where higher sulphide content is expected, as specified above, could be drilled.

Coordinates of the proposed holes are as follows:

L1200E, 100S	373650E, 7142000N
L1600E, 080N	373925E, 7142335N
L1600E, 400N	373780E, 7142620N
L1200E, 300N	373470E, 7142350N

The UTM coordinates of the holes are NAD83 datum taken from the plan maps in Londry (2004).

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STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, J.L. LeBel, of 2684 Violet Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia, hereby certify that:

1. I am a graduate of Queen's University (1971) and the University of Manitoba (1973) and I hold a B.Sc. Degree in Geological Engineering and a M.Sc. Degree in Geophysics.
2. I am a Professional Engineer registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.
3. I have been employed in mining exploration on a full-time basis since 1972.
4. I am responsible for the content of this report.



J. L. LeBel, P. Eng.

Signed at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 2 nd day of May, 2005.