Integrated Security Technologies, Inc.
Form 10KSB
July 12, 2005

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-KSB

(Mark One)
[X] Annual Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

For the fiscal year ended AUGUST 31, 2004

[ ] Transition Report Under Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 000-50298

IGUANA VENTURES LTD.
(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

NEVADA	98-0376008
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

SUITE 1500, 885 WEST GEORGIA ST. VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA	V6C 3E8
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

604-728-3004
Issuer's telephone number

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: NONE.

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE $0.001 PER SHARE.

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES [X] NO [ ]

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B is not contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [X]

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year: $NIL

The aggregate value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was sold as of May 27, 2005 was $14,476,783.

AS OF MAY 27, 2005, THE ISSUER HAD OUTSTANDING 17,331,141 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): YES [ ] NO [X]

IGUANA VENTURES LTD.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-KSB

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PART I

Certain statements contained in this Form 10-KSB constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). These statements, identified by words such as "plan", "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "should," "expect" and similar expressions, include our expectations and objectives regarding our future financial position, operating results and business strategy. These statements reflect the current views of management with respect to future events and are subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from those described in the forward-looking statements. Such risks and uncertainties include those set forth under the caption "Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation" and elsewhere in this Form 10-KSB. We do not intend to update the forward-looking information to reflect actual results or changes in the factors affecting such forward-looking information. We advise you to carefully review the reports and documents we file from time to time with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), particularly our quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB and our current reports on Form 8-K.

As used in this annual report, the terms "we", "us", "our", and "our company" mean Iguana Ventures Ltd. unless otherwise indicated. All dollar amounts in this annual report are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

The following defined technical terms are used in our annual report:

ADIT	An opening driven horizontally into the side of a mountain or hill for providing access to a mineral deposit.
ASSAY	A chemical test performed on a sample of ores or minerals to determine the amount of valuable metals contained.
BRECCIA	Rock consisting of angular fragments in a matrix of finer-grained cementing material.
BATHOLITH	A large mass of igneous rock extending to great depth with its upper portion dome- like in shape. It has crystallized below surface, but may be exposed as a result of erosion of the overlying rock. Smaller masses of igneous rocks are known as bosses or plugs.
FAULT	A break in the Earth's crust caused by tectonic forces which have moved the rock on one side with respect to the other; faults may extend many kilometers, or be only a few centimeters in length; similarly, the movement or displacement along the fault may vary widely.
FELDSPAR	A group of rock-forming minerals.
FRACTURE	A break in the rock, the opening of which affords the opportunity for entry of mineral-bearing solutions. A "cross fracture" is a minor break extending at more-or- less right angles to the direction of the principal fractures.
IGNEOUS	A type of rock that has been formed by the consolidation of magma, a molten substance from the earth's core.
INTRUSIVE	A body of igneous rock formed by the consolidation of magma intruded into other rocks, in contrast to lavas, which are extruded upon the surface.

MASSIVE — Solid (without fractures) wide (thick) rock unit.

META-VOLCANIC — Metamorphosed volcanic rocks.

MINERALIZATION — The concentration of metals and their chemical compounds within a body of rock.

ORE — A mixture of minerals and gangue from which at least one metal can be extracted at a profit.

PLUTON — Body of rock exposed after solidification at great depth.

QUARTZ — A mineral whose composition is silicon dioxide. A crystalline form of silica.

RESERVE — For the purposes of this registration statement: that part of a mineral deposit that could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves consist of:

(1) Proven (Measured) Reserves. Reserves for which: (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling; and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of reserves are well-established.

(2) Probable (Indicated) Reserves. Reserves for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for proven (measured) reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation.

SHEAR — The deformation of rocks by lateral movement along innumerable parallel planes, generally resulting from pressure.

STRUCTURAL — Pertaining to geologic structure.

VEIN — An occurrence of ore with an irregular development in length, width and depth usually from an intrusion of igneous rock.

VOLCANICS — Volcanically formed rocks.

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

CORPORATE ORGANIZATION

We were incorporated on April 12, 2002 under the laws of the state of Nevada.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

GENERAL

We were incorporated on April 12, 2002, under the laws of the State of Nevada.

We are an exploration stage company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. We own four mineral claims that we refer to as the Saucy mineral claims and six mineral claims that we refer to as the Salsa mineral claims. The Saucy and Salsa mineral claims are located adjacent to each other in the Province of British Columbia, Canada. Both the Saucy and the Salsa mineral claims are held in the name of our wholly owned subsidiary, Iguana Explorations Inc. Further exploration of these mineral claims is required before a final determination as to their viability can be made. No commercially viable mineral deposit may exist on our mineral claims. Our plan of operations is to carry out exploration work on these claims in order to ascertain whether they possess deposits of gold, copper or silver. We can provide no assurance that our mineral claims contain a mineral deposit until appropriate exploratory work is done and an evaluation based on that work concludes further work programs are justified. At this time, we have no known reserves on our mineral claims.

DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF SAUCY MINERAL CLAIMS AND SALSA MINERAL CLAIMS

Saucy Mineral Claims

The Saucy mineral claims are comprised of four mineral claims located on the north side of the Ashlu River about 29 miles from the town of Squamish and about 35 miles north of Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Saucy mineral claims were recorded with the Ministry of Energy and Mines for the Province of British Columbia, Canada under the following names and claim numbers:

NAME OF MINERAL CLAIM	TENURE NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE
SAUCY #1	393633	June 4, 2005
SAUCY #2	393634	June 4, 2005
SAUCY #3	393635	June 4, 2005
SAUCY #4	393636	June 4, 2005

Salsa Mineral Claims

The Salsa mineral claims were acquired by us in January of 2004 for a total of $400 and are comprised of six mineral claims located adjacent to the southeast corner of the Saucy mineral claims. Both the Saucy mineral claims and the Salsa mineral claims are accessible by logging road.

The Salsa mineral claims were recorded with the Ministry of Energy and Mines for the Province of British Columbia, Canada under the following names and claim numbers:

NAME OF MINERAL CLAIM	TENURE NUMBER	EXPIRY DATE

SALSA 1	416629	November 30, 2005
SALSA 2	416630	November 30, 2005
SALSA 3	416631	November 30, 2005
SALSA 4	416632	November 30, 2005
SALSA 5	407660	January 3, 2007
SALSA 6	407661	January 3, 2007

We intend to extend our claims to the Saucy mineral claims and the Salsa mineral claims on the expiration date of those claims. Mineral claims of this type may be extended either by completing a minimum of $500 in exploration or development work on the individual mineral claim and filing a report on the work completed with the Ministry of Energy and Mines or by paying a filing fee in lieu of performing such work. The fee amount is approximately $100 per claim, per year in the first three years, and $200 per claim, per year afterwards. Under the applicable legislation, exploration and development work completed on a mineral claim in excess of the minimum requirements may be carried forward and applied to the future requirements for maintaining that claim and may also be applied against the current and future requirements for other mineral claims. Based on our work done to date on the Saucy mineral claims, we have already completed enough exploration work to extend the Saucy mineral claims and the Salsa mineral claims for approximately 10 more years without the payment of filing fees.

Title to the Saucy mineral claims and the Salsa mineral claims is held in the name of our wholly owned subsidiary Iguana Explorations Inc. The Province of British Columbia owns surface rights to the land covering our mineral claims. To our knowledge, there are no aboriginal land claims that might affect our title to the mineral claims or to the Province's title to the surface rights. There is no viable way for us to determine what claims, if any, certain aboriginal groups may make. The Government of British Columbia has adopted a policy that no private property rights will be expropriated to settle aboriginal land claims, however we can provide no assurances that our title to the mineral claims will not, in the future, become subject to such aboriginal claims.

Our subsidiary is the sole legal owner of the Saucy mineral claims and the Salsa mineral claims and no other person or entity has any interest in the mineral claims.

GEOLOGY OF THE MINERAL CLAIMS

We engaged Mr. W.G. Timmins to prepare a geological evaluation report on the Saucy mineral claims. Mr. Timmins is a consulting geologist and registered professional engineer in the Geological Section of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia. Mr. Timmins has practiced in his profession for 39 years and been a registered professional engineer since 1969.

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Mr. Timmins recommended a two-stage exploration program for the Saucy mineral claims to determine whether there are mineral deposits of gold, silver or copper on those claims: Stage 1 consisting of reconnaissance geology and sampling at an estimated cost of $5,000; and Stage 2 consisting of trenching, sampling, prospecting and mapping at an estimated cost of $10,000.

We completed Stage 1 in 2002 and Mr. Timmins recommended proceeding to Stage 2 which was completed in November of 2003.

We received a report from Mr. Timmins dated December 10, 2003 reporting on completion of Stage 2 of the program. Mr. Timmins reported that the main mineral vein on the Saucy claims narrowed in width and had decreasing gold values. Mr. Timmins advised that it is normal for this type of quartz vein to exhibit pinching and swelling with variable gold values. Based on the work on the Saucy claims and on information contained in previously reported work on ground adjacent to the Saucy claims, Mr. Timmins reported that the vein structure on the Saucy claims may extend into a wider vein on the adjacent areas which reportedly carry significant gold values. Based on that conclusion, Mr. Timmins recommended that we acquire the Salsa claims. Mr. Timmins also recommended that we conduct a work program on the Salsa mineral claims consisting of blasting, sampling, prospecting, geological mapping and assays at an estimated cost of $7,000.

The geological review and interpretations required in stages one and two of the exploration program have been and will continue to be comprised of reviewing the data acquired and analyzing this data to assess the potential mineralization of the mineral claims. Geological review entails the geological study of an area to determine the geological characteristics, identification of rock types and any obvious indications of mineralization. The purpose of undertaking the geological review is to determine if there is sufficient indication of mineralization to warrant additional exploration. Positive results at each stage of the exploration program would be required to justify continuing with the next stage. Such positive results would include the identification of the zones of mineralization.

CURRENT STATE OF EXPLORATION

Our mineral claims presently do not have any mineral reserves. The property that is the subject to our mineral claims is undeveloped and does not contain any open-pit or underground mines. There is no plant or equipment located on the property that is the subject of the mineral claim. Currently, there is no power supply to the mineral claims.

We have only recently commenced exploration of the mineral claim and this exploration is currently in the preliminary stages. Our planned exploration program is exploratory in nature and no mineral reserves may ever be found.

COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT REGULATION

We will be required to comply with all regulations, rules and directives of governmental authorities and agencies applicable to the exploration of minerals in the Province of British Columbia. The main agency that governs the exploration of minerals in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, is the Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Ministry of Energy and Mines manages the development of British Columbia's mineral resources, and implements policies and programs respecting their development while protecting the environment. In addition, the Ministry regulates and inspects the exploration and mineral production industries in British Columbia to protect workers, the public and the environment.

The material legislation applicable to us is the Mineral Tenure Act, administered by the Mineral Titles Branch of the Ministry of Energy and Mines, and the Mines Act, as well as the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code and the Mineral Exploration Code.

The Mineral Tenure Act and its regulations govern the procedures involved in the location, recording and maintenance of mineral titles in British Columbia. The Mineral Tenure Act also governs the issuance of leases which are long term entitlements to minerals, designed as production tenures. The Mineral Tenure Act does not apply to minerals held by crown grant or by freehold tenure.

All mineral exploration activities carried out on a mineral claim or mining lease in British Columbia must be in compliance with the Mines Act. The Mines Act applies to all mines during exploration, development, construction, production, closure, reclamation and abandonment. It outlines the powers of the Chief Inspector of Mines, to inspect mines, the procedures for obtaining permits to commence work in, on or about a mine and other procedures to be observed at a mine. Additionally, the provisions of the Health, Safety and Reclamation Code for mines in British Columbia contain standards for employment, occupational health and safety, accident investigation, work place conditions, protective equipment, training programs, and site supervision. Also, the Mineral Exploration Code contains standards for exploration activities including construction and maintenance, site preparation, drilling, trenching and work in and about a water body.

Additional approvals and authorizations may be required from other government agencies, depending upon the nature and scope of the proposed exploration program. If the exploration activities require the falling of timber, then either a free use permit or a license to cut must be issued by the Ministry of Forests. Items such as waste approvals may be required from the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Parks if the proposed exploration activities are significantly large enough to warrant them. Waste approvals refer to the disposal of rock materials removed from the earth which must be reclaimed. An environmental impact statement may be required.

We have not budgeted for regulatory compliance costs in the proposed work program recommended by the geological report. British Columbia law requires that a holder of title to mineral claims must spend at least CDN$100 per mineral claim unit per year in order to keep the property in good standing, which we have done. We will also have to sustain the cost of reclamation and environmental remediation for all exploration work undertaken. Both reclamation and environmental remediation refer to putting disturbed ground back as close to its original state as possible. Other potential pollution or damage must be cleaned-up and renewed along standard guidelines outlined in the usual permits. Reclamation is the process of bringing the land back to its natural state after completion of exploration activities. Environmental remediation refers to the physical activity of taking steps to remediate, or remedy, any environmental damage caused. The amount of these costs is not known at this time as we do not know the extent of the exploration program that will be undertaken beyond completion of the recommended work program. Because there is presently no information on the size, tenor, or quality of any resource or reserve at this time, it is impossible to assess the impact of any capital expenditures on earnings, our competitive position or on us in the event a potentially economic deposit is discovered.

Prior to undertaking mineral exploration activities, we must make application under the British Columbia Mines Act for a permit, if we anticipate disturbing land. A permit is issued within 45 days of a complete and satisfactory application. We do not anticipate any difficulties in obtaining a permit, if needed. Minimal disturbance to the land is part of routine exploration work and thus we do not anticipate any difficulties in obtaining a permit.

COMPETITION

We are a mineral resource exploration and development company. We compete with other mineral resource exploration and development companies for financing and for the acquisition of new mineral properties. Many of the mineral resource exploration and development companies with whom we compete have greater financial and technical resources than us. Accordingly, these competitors may be able to spend greater amounts on acquisitions of mineral properties of merit, on exploration of their mineral properties and on development of their mineral properties. In addition, they may be able to afford greater geological expertise in the targeting and exploration of mineral properties. This competition could result in competitors having mineral properties of greater quality and interest to prospective investors who may finance additional exploration and development. This competition could adversely impact on our ability to finance further exploration and to achieve the financing necessary for us to develop our mineral properties.

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EMPLOYEES

We have no employees as of the date of this Annual Report other than our two officers. We conduct our business largely through agreements with consultants and arms-length third parties.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

We have not incurred any research or development expenditures since our incorporation.

SUBSIDIARIES

We have one wholly owned British Columbia subsidiary, named Iguana Explorations Inc.

PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

We do not own, either legally or beneficially, any patent or trademark.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below and the other information in this Annual Report before investing in our common stock. If any of the following risks occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be seriously harmed. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and you may lose all or part of your investment.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND BUSINESS MODEL

BECAUSE OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS DO NOT HAVE FORMAL TRAINING SPECIFIC TO THE TECHNICALITIES OF MINERAL EXPLORATION, THERE IS A HIGHER RISK OUR BUSINESS WILL FAIL

Mr. Murray Fleming and Mr. Randy White, our executive officers and directors, do not have any formal training as geologists or in the technical aspects of management of a mineral exploration company. Our management lacks technical training and experience with exploring for, starting, and operating a mine. With no direct training or experience in these areas, our management may not be fully aware of the specific requirements related to working within this industry. Our management's decisions and choices may not take into account standard engineering or managerial approaches mineral exploration companies commonly use. Consequently, our operations, earnings, and ultimate financial success could suffer irreparable harm due to management's lack of experience in this industry.

WE HAVE YET TO ATTAIN PROFITABLE OPERATIONS AND BECAUSE WE WILL NEED ADDITIONAL FINANCING TO FUND OUR EXTENSIVE EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES, OUR ACCOUNTANTS BELIEVE THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL DOUBT ABOUT THE COMPANY'S ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING

CONCERN

We have incurred a net loss of $347,691 for the period from April 12, 2002 (inception) to August 31, 2004, and have no sales to date. Our future is dependent upon our ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from the development of its mineral claims. These factors raise substantial doubt that we will be able to continue as a going concern.

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IF WE DO NOT OBTAIN ADDITIONAL FINANCING, OUR BUSINESS WILL FAIL

Our current operating funds are insufficient to complete the full exploration of the mineral claims and begin mining efforts should the mineral claims prove commercially viable. Therefore, we will need to obtain additional financing in order to complete our full business plan. As of August 31, 2004, we had no cash. We currently do not have any operations and we have no income. Our business plan calls for significant expenses in connection with the exploration of our mineral claims. We will need additional financing to proceed past stage two of our exploration program. We will also require additional financing if the costs of the exploration of our mineral claims are greater than anticipated. We will also require additional financing to sustain our business operations if we are not successful in earning revenues. We currently do not have any arrangements for financing and we may not be able to obtain financing when required. Obtaining additional financing would be subject to a number of factors, including the market prices for the mineral property and gold, silver and copper. These factors may make the timing, amount, terms or conditions of additional financing unavailable to us.

SINCE THIS IS AN EXPLORATION PROJECT, WE FACE A HIGH RISK OF BUSINESS FAILURE DUE TO OUR INABILITY TO PREDICT THE SUCCESS OF OUR BUSINESS

We have just begun the initial stages of exploration of our mineral claims, and thus have no way to evaluate the likelihood that we will be able to operate the business successfully. We were incorporated on April 12, 2002 and to date have been involved primarily in organizational activities, the acquisition of the mineral claims, obtaining a summary geological report and performing certain limited work on our mineral claims. We have not earned any revenues to date.

BECAUSE OF THE UNIQUE DIFFICULTIES AND UNCERTAINTIES INHERENT IN MINERAL EXPLORATION VENTURES, WE FACE A HIGH RISK OF BUSINESS FAILURE

You should be aware of the difficulties normally encountered by new mineral exploration companies and the high rate of failure of such enterprises. The likelihood of success must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays encountered in connection with the exploration of the mineral properties that we plan to undertake. These potential problems include, but are not limited to, unanticipated problems relating to exploration, and additional costs and expenses that may exceed current estimates. The expenditures to be made by us in the exploration of the mineral claims may not result in the discovery of mineral deposits. Problems such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions are involved in mineral exploration and often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. The acquisition of additional claims will be dependent upon us possessing capital resources at the time in order to purchase such claims. If no funding is available, we may be forced to abandon our operations.

BECAUSE WE ANTICIPATE OUR OPERATING EXPENSES WILL INCREASE PRIOR TO OUR EARNING REVENUES, WE MAY NEVER ACHIEVE PROFITABILITY

Prior to completion of our exploration stage, we anticipate that we will incur increased operating expenses without realizing any revenues. We therefore expect to incur significant losses into the foreseeable future. We recognize that if we are unable to generate significant revenues from the exploration of our mineral claims, we will not be able to earn profits or continue operations. There is no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will prove successful, and we can provide no assurance that we will generate any revenues or ever achieve profitability. If we are unsuccessful in addressing these risks, our business will most likely fail.

BECAUSE OF THE INHERENT DANGERS INVOLVED IN MINERAL EXPLORATION, THERE IS A RISK THAT WE MAY INCUR LIABILITY OR DAMAGES AS WE CONDUCT OUR BUSINESS

The search for valuable minerals involves numerous hazards. As a result, we may become subject to liability for such hazards, including pollution, cave-ins and other hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. At the present time we have no coverage to insure against these hazards. The payment of such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

BECAUSE ACCESS TO OUR MINERAL CLAIMS MAY BE RESTRICTED BY INCLEMENT WEATHER, WE MAY BE DELAYED IN OUR EXPLORATION

Access to the Saucy and Salsa mineral claims may be restricted through some of the year due to weather in the area. As a result, any attempt to test or explore the property is largely limited to the times when weather permits such activities. These limitations can result in significant delays in exploration efforts. Such delays can have a significant negative effect on our exploration efforts

The mineral claims are in an essentially undeveloped area in British Columbia. The area consists of many mountains and lakes with heavy forestation. An unpaved logging road is the only access. Winters are often severe with rain, freezing rain, wind, and snow common between November and March, making the logging road often unsafe and impassable for travel.

BECAUSE OUR PRESIDENT HAS ONLY AGREED TO PROVIDE HIS SERVICES ON A PART-TIME BASIS, HE MAY NOT BE ABLE OR WILLING TO DEVOTE A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF TIME TO OUR BUSINESS OPERATIONS, CAUSING OUR BUSINESS TO FAIL

Mr. Murray Fleming, our president, provides his management services to a number of companies. Because we are in the early stages of our business, Mr. Fleming will not be spending a significant amount of time on our business. Mr. Fleming expects to expend approximately ten hours per week on our business. Competing demands on Mr. Fleming's time may lead to a divergence between his interests and the interests of other shareholders.

RISKS RELATED TO LEGAL UNCERTAINTY AND REGULATIONS

As we undertake exploration of our mineral claims, we will be subject to compliance with government regulation that may increase the anticipated cost of our exploration program

There are several governmental regulations that materially restrict mineral exploration. We will be subject to the laws of the Province of British Columbia as we carry out our exploration program. We may be required to obtain work permits, post bonds and perform remediation work for any physical disturbance to the land in order to comply with these laws. While our planned exploration program budgets for regulatory compliance, there is a risk that new regulations could increase our costs of doing business and prevent us from carrying out our exploration program.

RISKS RELATED TO THE MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK

OUR COMMON STOCK WILL BE "PENNY STOCK", WITH THE RESULT THAT TRADING OF OUR COMMON STOCK IN ANY SECONDARY MARKET MAY BE IMPEDED.

The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Penny stocks are generally equity securities with a price of less than $5.00, other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the Nasdaq system, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document prepared by the Commission, that: (a) contains a description of the nature and level of risk in the market for penny stocks in both public offerings and secondary trading; (b) contains a description of the broker's or dealer's duties to the customer and of the rights and remedies available to the customer with respect to a violation to such duties or other requirements of Securities' laws; (c) contains a brief, clear, narrative description of a dealer market, including bid and ask prices for penny stocks and the significance of the spread between the bid and ask price; (d) contains a toll-free telephone number for inquiries on disciplinary actions; (e) defines significant terms in the disclosure document or in the conduct of trading in penny stocks; and (f) contains such other information and is in such form, including language, type, size and format, as the Commission shall require by rule or regulation. The broker-dealer also must provide, prior to effecting any transaction in a penny stock, the customer with: (a) bid and offer quotations for the penny stock; (b) the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction; (c) the number of shares to which such bid and ask prices apply, or other comparable information relating to the depth and liquidity of the market for such stock; and (d) a monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from those rules; the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written acknowledgment of the receipt of a risk disclosure statement, a written agreement to transactions involving penny stocks, and a signed and dated copy of a written suitability statement. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the trading activity in the secondary market for our stock if it becomes subject to these penny stock rules. Therefore, if our common stock becomes subject to the penny stock rules, stockholders may have difficulty selling those securities.

ITEM 2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

We own, through our subsidiary, a 100% interest in the Saucy and Salsa mineral claims. We do not own any property other than these mineral claims.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not a party to any material legal proceedings and to our knowledge, no such proceedings are threatened or contemplated.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

No matters were submitted to our security holders for a vote during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year ending August 31, 2004.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Our common stock is currently listed on the National Quotation Bureau's Pink Sheets under the symbol ISTG.

HOLDERS OF OUR COMMON STOCK

As of March 23, 2005, we had 41 registered stockholders holding 17,331,141 shares of our common stock.

DIVIDENDS

We have neither declared nor paid any cash dividends on our capital stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our current policy is to retain any earnings in order to finance the expansion of our operations. Our board of directors will determine future declaration and payment of dividends, if any, in light of the then-current conditions they deem relevant and in accordance with the Nevada Revised Statutes.

RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

Since the date of our incorporation, we have completed the sales of the following securities that were not registered pursuant to the Securities Act:

We issued 19,800,000 shares of common stock on May 30, 2002 to our former president Michael Young. Mr. Young acquired the 19,800,000 shares for $6,000. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and are restricted shares as defined in the Act. This issuance was made to Mr. Young who is a sophisticated individual and, by way of his positions as president and chief executive officer, is in a position of access to relevant and material information regarding our operations.

We completed an offering of 14,850,000 shares of our common stock to a total of 49 purchasers on July 11, 2002. The total amount we received from this offering was $45,000. We completed the offering pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. Each purchaser represented to us that they were a non-US person as defined in Regulation S. We did not engage in a distribution of this offering in the United States. Each purchaser represented their intention to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view toward distribution. Appropriate legends were affixed to the stock certificate issued to each purchaser in accordance with Regulation S. None of the securities were sold through an underwriter and accordingly, there were no underwriting discounts or commissions involved. No registration rights were granted to any of the purchasers.

We completed an offering of 178,200 shares of our common stock to a total of 52 purchasers on July 31, 2002. The total amount we received from this offering was $2,700. We completed the offering pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act. Each purchaser represented to us that they were a non-US person as defined in Regulation S. We did not engage in a distribution of this offering in the United States. Each purchaser represented their intention to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view toward distribution. Appropriate legends were affixed to the stock certificate issued to the purchasers in accordance with Regulation S. None of the securities were sold through an underwriter and accordingly, there were no underwriting discounts or commissions involved. No registration rights were granted to the purchasers.

ITEM 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

PLAN OF OPERATIONS

Our business plan is to follow the recommendations of our consulting geologist and proceed with completion of the work program recommended for the Salsa mineral claims at an estimated cost of $7,000.

We anticipate that we will incur $15,000 in operating expenses over the next twelve months. Operating expenses will include mineral claims renewal and professional legal and accounting expenses associated with being a reporting issuer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Our total expenditures over the next twelve months are anticipated to be approximately $22,000. Our present cash reserves are not sufficient for us to carry out our plan of operations without additional financing. Our directors have made an oral commitment to loan us the necessary funds to complete our business plan, however they are under no obligation to do so. We do not have any other financing arrangements in place and there is no assurance that we will be able to secure the necessary financing.

In the next twelve months, we do not plan to make any purchases or sales of significant equipment, nor do we plan to make any significant changes in our number of employees.

LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY; NEED FOR ADDITIONAL CAPITAL

There is no historical financial information about us upon which to base an evaluation of our performance. We are an exploration stage corporation and have not generated any revenues from operations. We cannot guarantee we will be successful in our business operations. Our business is subject to risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise, including limited capital resources, possible delays in the exploration of our properties, and possible cost overruns due to price and cost increases in services.

To become profitable and competitive, we must conduct research and exploration of our properties before we start production of any minerals we may find. We are seeking equity financing to provide for the capital required to implement our research and exploration phases.

We have no assurance that future financing will be available to us on acceptable terms. If financing is not available on satisfactory terms, we may be unable to continue, develop or expand our operations. Equity financing could result in additional dilution to existing shareholders.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED AUGUST 31, 2004

We have not earned any revenues to date. We do not anticipate earning revenues until such time as we enter into commercial production of our mineral properties. We are presently in the exploration stage of our business and we can provide no assurance that we will discover commercially exploitable levels of mineral resources on our properties, or if such deposits are discovered, that we will enter into further substantial exploration programs.

We incurred operating expenses of $347,691 for the period from inception on April 12, 2002 to August 31, 2004. The majority of these operating expenses are for professional fees. We anticipate our operating expenses will increase as we undertake our plan of operations. The increase will be attributable to our beginning of the geological exploration program on the Salsa mineral claims and the professional fees to be incurred in complying with the reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

NET LOSS

We incurred a loss in the amount of $347,691 for the period from inception to August 31, 2004. Our loss was attributable entirely to operating expenses.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

We have no cash or working capital as of August 31, 2004. We estimate the geological exploration program will cost approximately $10,000. Our working capital is insufficient to pay for the costs of our exploration programs. Our directors have made an oral commitment to provide adequate funding to enable us to complete the exploration programs. However, our directors are under no legal obligation to do so.

Since inception, we have used our common stock to raise money for the property acquisition, for corporate expenses and to repay outstanding indebtedness. We issued 19,800,000 shares of common stock on May 30, 2002 to Michael Young. Mr. Young for $6,000. These shares were issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and are restricted shares as defined in the Act.

We completed an offering of 14,850,000 shares of our common stock to a total of 49 purchasers on July 11, 2002. The total amount we received from this offering was $45,000.
We completed an offering of 178,200 shares of our common stock to a total of 52 purchasers on July 31, 2002. The total amount we received from this offering was $2,700. We completed the offering pursuant to Regulation S of the Securities Act.

We have not attained profitable operations and are dependent upon obtaining financing to pursue any extensive exploration activities. For these reasons our auditors stated in their report that they have substantial doubt we will be able to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements accompanying this annual report contemplate our continuation as a going concern. However, we have sustained substantial losses and are still in the development stage. Additional funding will be necessary to continue development and marketing of our product.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We have no significant off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to stockholders.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with United States generally accepted accounting principles requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Our management routinely makes judgments and estimates about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain.

We have identified certain accounting policies, described below, that are most important to the portrayal of our current financial condition and results of operations.

Mineral Claim Payments and Exploration Costs

We expense all costs related to the acquisition, maintenance and exploration of mineral claims in which we have secured exploration rights prior to establishment of proven and probable reserves. To date, we have not established the commercial feasibility of our exploration prospects, therefore, all costs are being expensed.

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Foreign Currency Translation

Our functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Transactions in foreign currency are translated into U.S. dollars as follows:

1. Monetary items at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;
2. Non-monetary items at the historical exchange rate; and
3. Revenue and expense at the average rate in effect during the applicable accounting period.

Income Taxes

We have adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109 - "Accounting for Income taxes" (SFAS 109). This standard requires the use of an asset and liability approach for financial accounting, and reporting on income taxes. If it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized, a valuation allowance is recognized.

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ITEM 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Iguana Ventures, Ltd
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Iguana Ventures Ltd as of August 31, 2004, and the related statements of expenses, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for year ended August 31, 2004 and the period from August 12, 2002 (Inception) through August 31, 2004. The financial statements for the period August 12, 2002 (inception) through August 31, 2003, were audited by other auditors whose reports expressed unqualified opinions on those statements. The financial statements for the period August 12, 2002 (inception) through August 31, 2003, include total revenues and net loss of $0 and $65,179, respectively. Our opinion on the statements of expenses, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the period August 12, 2002 (inception) through August 31, 2004, insofar as it relates to amounts for prior periods through August 31, 2003, is based solely on the report of other auditors. These financial statements are the responsibility of Iguana's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards of the Public Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Iguana, as of August 31, 2004, and the results of its expenses and its cash flows for the periods described in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that Iguana will continue as a going concern. As discussed in note 2 to the financial statements, Iguana has suffered significant losses and has a net shareholders' deficit at August 31, 2004, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

MALONE & BAILEY, PC
www.malone-bailey.com
Houston, Texas

March 23, 2005

MORGAN & COMPANY
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Director
Iguana Ventures Ltd.
(An exploration stage company)

We have audited the consolidated statements of loss and deficit accumulated during the exploration stage, cash flows, and stockholders' equity of Iguana Ventures Ltd. (an exploration stage company) for the year ended August 31, 2003, and for the period from April 12, 2002 (date of inception) to August 31, 2003. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with standards of the Public Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of Iguana Ventures Ltd.'s operations and cash flows for the year ended August 31, 2003, and for the period from April 12, 2002 (date of inception) to August 31, 2003, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in to Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company incurred a net losses since inception, has not attained profitable operations and is dependent upon obtaining adequate financing to fulfill its exploration activities. These factors raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Vancouver, Canada "Morgan & Company"

November 25, 2003 Chartered Accountants

Tel: (604) 687-5841
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P.O. Box 10007 Pacific Centre
Sute 1488 - 700 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, B.C. V7Y 1A1

IGUANA VENTURES LTD
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
AUGUST 31, 2004

ASSETS

Total assets:	$ -
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Total liabilities	$ -
Commitments	-
Stockholders' equity:	
Common stock, par value $.001, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 17,331,141 shares issued and outstanding	17,331
Paid in capital	330,360
Other comprehensive loss	(16)
Deficit accumulated during the exploration stage	(347,675)
Total stockholders' equity	-
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ -

IGUANA VENTURES LTD.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EXPENSES
FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2004 AND 2003 AND THE
PERIOD FROM APRIL 12, 2002 (INCEPTION) THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2004

	2004	2003	Inception through 2004
OPERATING EXPENSES	$ 282,496	$ 51,153	$ 347,675
NET LOSS	(282,496)	(51,153)	(347,675)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Effect of exchange rate	(16)	-	(16)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	$ (282,512)	$ (51,153)	$(347,691)
BASIC AND DILUTED NET LOSS PER COMMON SHARE	$ (0.01)	$ (0.00)	
WEIGHTED AVERAGE SHARES OUTSTANDING	30,207,347	34,828,200	

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IGUANA VENTURES LTD
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW
FOR THE YEARS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2004 AND 2003, AND THE
PERIOD FROM APRIL 12, 2002 (INCEPTION) THROUGH AUGUST 31, 2004

	2004	2003	Inception through 2004
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net loss	$(282,496)	$(51,153)	$(347,675)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Changes in:			
Accounts payable	1,813	7,936	10,929
Due to shareholder	4,685	108	8,062
Net cash used in operating activities	(275,998)	(43,109)	(328,684)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Stock for cash	275,000		328,700
Net cash provided by financing activities	275,000	-	328,700
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE ON CASH	(16)		(16)
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(1,014)	(43,109)	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	1,014	44,123	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	$ -	$ 1,014	$ -

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IGUANA VENTURES LTD

(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the period from Inception (August 12, 2002) through August 31, 2004

	Number of Common Shares Issued	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Deficit Accumulated during the Exploration Stage	Other Comprehen Loss
Issuance of common stock for cash	34,828,200	$ 34,828	$ 18,872	$ -	$ -
Net loss	-	-	-	(14,026)	-
Balance, August 31, 2002	34,828,200	34,828	18,872	(14,026)	-
Net loss	-	-	-	(51,153)	-
Balance, August 31, 2003	34,828,200	34,828	18,872	(65,179)	-
Shares cancelled	(19,800,000)	(19,800)	19,800	-	-
Shares for offering costs	1,752,941	1,753	(1,753)	-	-
Shares for cash	550,000	550	274,450	-	-
Contributions to paid in capital	-	-	18,991	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(16
Net loss	-	-	-	(282,496)	-
Balance, August 31, 2004	17,331,141	$ 17,331	$330,360	$ (347,675)	$ (16

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IGUANA VENTURES LTD.
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Operations. Iguana Ventures Ltd ("Iguana") was incorporated in the State of Nevada, on April 12, 2002.

Iguana has been in the exploration stage since its formation and has not yet realized any revenues from its planned operations. It is primarily engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mining claims. Upon location of a commercial mining reserve, Iguana expects to actively prepare the site for its extraction and enter an exploration stage.

Iguana's fiscal year end is August 31st.

Basis of presentation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Iguana and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Canadian subsidiary, Iguana Explorations, Inc. Significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Reclassifications. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates. In preparing financial statements, management makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and revenue and expenses in the statement of expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, Iguana considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Revenue Recognition. Iguana recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, services have been rendered, the sales price is fixed or determinable, and collectibility is reasonably assured. As of August 31, 2004, Iguana has no revenues.

Income taxes. Iguana recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be recovered. Iguana provides a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which it does not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not. Since Iguana has had recurring operating losses since inception and there is no assurance of future taxable income, a valuation allowance has been established to fully offset the deferred tax assets.

Foreign currency. Iguana has the Canadian dollar designated as their functional currency because most transactions are conducted in Canadian dollars. Transactions conducted in the local currency are remeasured to U.S. dollars for reporting purposes using current rates of exchange for assets and liabilities. Income and expense elements are remeasured at average rates that approximate the rates in effect on the transaction dates. Equity transactions are remeasured at historical rates.

Basic and diluted Loss Per Share. Basic loss per share has been computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding. There were no options outstanding at August 31, 2004 and 2003. Accordingly, basic and diluted loss per share is the same for all periods presented.
Recently issued accounting pronouncements. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" SFAS No. 123R establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. This Statement focuses primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. SFAS No. 123R requires that the fair value of such equity instruments be recognized as expense in the historical financial statements as services are performed. Prior to SFAS No. 123R, only certain pro forma disclosures of fair value were required. SFAS No. 123R shall be effective for small business issuers as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. The adoption of this new accounting pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements of Iguana.

Iguana does not expect the adoption of any other recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on Iguana results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

NOTE 2 - GOING CONCERN

As shown in the accompanying financial statements, Iguana incurred recurring net losses of $282,496, and $51,153 in fiscal 2004 and 2003 respectively, has an accumulated deficit of $347,675 as of August 31, 2004. These conditions raise substantial doubt as to Iguana's ability to continue as a going concern. Management is trying to raise additional capital through sales of stock. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if Iguana is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 3 - MINERAL CLAIM INTERESTS

On June 1, 2002, Iguana acquired, by staking, a 100% interest in the Saucy #1 through #4 mineral claims located in British Columbia, Canada for cash consideration of $3,258. In January 2004, Iguana acquired a 100% interest in the Salsa #1 through #6 mineral claims for cash consideration of $400.

Since Iguana has not established the commercial feasibility of the mineral claims, the acquisition costs have been expensed.

NOTE 4 - INCOME TAXES

Iguana uses the liability method, where deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the expected future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial and income tax reporting purposes. During fiscal 2004, and 2003, Iguana incurred net losses and, therefore, has no tax liability. The net deferred tax asset generated by the loss carry-forward has been fully reserved. The cumulative net operating loss carry-forward is approximately $384,000 at August 31, 2004, and will expire in the years 2022 through 2024.

At August 31, 2004, deferred tax assets consisted of the following:

Deferred tax assets	
Net operating losses	$ 118,210
Less: valuation allowance	(118,210)
Net deferred tax asset	$ 0

NOTE 5 - COMMON STOCK

Effective June 14, 2004, Iguana effected a 3.3:1 forward stock split, increased the amount of authorized shares to two hundred million (200,000,000), and reauthorized the par value of $.001 per share of common stock. All share and per share amounts reflected in these financial statements have been adjusted as if the split were effective on the first day of the first period presented.

During fiscal 2002, Iguana sold 34,828,200 shares of common stock to investors for $53,700 of cash.

On May 27, 2004, Iguana acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Integrated Security Technologies, Inc. ("Integrated') in exchange for 15,258,797 shares of Iguana's common stock. In a separate agreement, the majority shareholder of ISTI purchased 19,800,000 shares of Iguana from Iguana's then majority shareholder. The total Iguana shares owned by ISTI shareholders immediately following the merger was 35,058,797. The acquisition was considered a reverse merger. In April 2005, all parties involved agreed to unwind the May 27, 2004 transaction as if it never occurred. All 35,058,797 Iguana shares issued to Integrated and its Officers were returned to Iguana and canceled and the ISTI shares were returned to the ISTI shareholders. The statement of stockholders equity reflects the cancellation of the 19,800,000, but treats the 15,258,797 as if it were never issued.

During fiscal 2004, Iguana sold 550,000 shares of common stock for $275,000. In connection with the sale, Iguana issued 1,752,941 shares of common stock to the placement agent for fees associated with the stock sale.

During fiscal 2004, Iguana's majority shareholder agreed to contribute $18,991 owed to them to Iguana's paid in capital.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS

Iguana's principal office is in the office of Iguana's president pursuant to a verbal agreement on a rent-free month-to-month basis.

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ITEM 8A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As required by Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of August 31,2004. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in timely alerting management to material information relating to us required to be included in our periodic SEC filings. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date we carried out our evaluation.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

During our fiscal year ended August 31, 2004, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART III

ITEM 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS; COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT.

Our executive officers and directors and their respective ages as of April 13, 2005 are as follows:

DIRECTORS:

Name of Director	Age
Murray Fleming	42
Randy White	37

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS:

Name of Officer	Age	Office
Murray Fleming	42	President and Chief Executive Officer

Set forth below is a brief description of the background and business experience of each of our executive officers and directors for the past five years.

MURRAY FLEMING is our president and a director. Currently Mr. Fleming commits approximately 10 hours per week to our operations.

In September, 2003 to present, Mr. Fleming started a proprietorship called the Catalyst Shareholder Services Company which provides a range of services to emerging companies, public and private, in the energy and resource markets, which choose to outsource their investor relations requirements. From August, 2000 to September, 2003 Mr. Fleming was an Account Consultant for Bell West, a subsidiary of Bell Canada which is Canada's largest telecommunications company. Mr. Fleming was a Bell President's Club Winner, achieving the highest year over year increase in billed revenues in the Company. From October 1998 to December 1999 Mr. Fleming was a regional manager in Western Canada for Teleglobe Business Solutions Inc. At this time Teleglobe, Inc. was the third largest international telecommunications carrier in the world. From April 1995 to October 1998 Mr. Fleming was a manager in the engineering and construction market for Fonorola Ltd in Vancouver British Columbia. FONOROLA, in partnership with CN & CP Rail, built the first fibre-optic network in Canada. The Company was acquired by Sprint Canada in 1998 for $1.8 Billion dollars. Mr. Fleming holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Economics from the University of Victoria in British Columbia.

Mr. Murray Fleming does not have any formal training as a geologist or in the technical aspects of management of a mineral exploration company. He lacks technical training and experience with exploring for, starting, and operating a mine. With no direct training or experience in these areas, Mr. Fleming may not be fully aware of the specific requirements related to working within this industry. His decisions and choices may not take into account standard engineering or managerial approaches mineral exploration companies commonly use.

RANDY WHITE is a director. Currently Mr. White commits approximately 10 hours per week to our operations. Mr. White is a real estate property developer and financial investor. His background is in residential and commercial real estate development and enterprise management. Mr. White has over fifteen years experience developing commercial and residential real estate. From 1995 to 1998 Mr. White was a co-owner of Ocean Pacific Developments, Inc., Vancouver BC. Mr. White was responsible for the financing of development projects and the management of such developments from conception to completion. Ocean Pacific Developments, Inc. developed residential and commercial real estate in the Greater Vancouver area. His expertise in property development and financing has lead to the establishment of his own investment enterprise - Stratus Investments Group, Inc.

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As founder and President of Stratus Investments Group in 1999, a private investment enterprise, Mr. White has successfully managed an array of investment activities including: all types of mortgage financing, bridge financing in real estate development and corporate finance for public companies. Mr. White is currently the President of Stratus Investments Group, Inc. and the company continues to operate in the same capacity since the date of incorporation.

Mr. Randy White does not have any formal training as a geologist or in the technical aspects of management of a mineral exploration company. He lacks technical training and experience with exploring for, starting, and operating a mine. With no direct training or experience in these areas, Mr. White may not be fully aware of the specific requirements related to working within this industry. His decisions and choices may not take into account standard engineering or managerial approaches mineral exploration companies commonly use.

TERM OF OFFICE

Our directors are appointed for a one-year term to hold office until the next annual general meeting of our shareholders or until removed from office in accordance with our bylaws. Our officers are appointed by our board of directors and hold office until removed by the board.

SIGNIFICANT EMPLOYEES

We have no significant employees other than our officers and directors. We conduct our business through agreements with consultants and arms-length third parties.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

We presently do not have an audit committee, compensation committee, nominating committee, an executive committee of our board of directors, stock plan committee or any other committees.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

We have no financial expert. We believe the cost related to retaining a financial expert at this time is prohibitive. Further, because of our start-up operations, we believe the services of a financial expert are not warranted.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have not yet adopted a corporate code of ethics. Our board of directors is considering, over the next year, establishing a code of ethics to deter wrongdoing and promote honest and ethical conduct; provide full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in public reports; comply with applicable laws; ensure prompt internal reporting of code violations; and provide accountability for adherence to the code.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of a registered class of our equity securities ("Reporting Persons"), to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the SEC. Reporting Persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all forms they file pursuant to Section 16(a). Based solely on our review of the copies of such reports received by it, and written representations from certain Reporting Persons that no other reports were required for those persons, we believe that, during the year ended August 31, 2004, the Reporting Persons complied with all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to them.

ITEM 10. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The table below summarizes all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to our executive officers by any person for all services rendered in all capacities to us for the period from our inception through August 31, 2004.

		ANNUAL COMPENSATION				LONG TERM COMPENSATION			
NAME	TITLE	YEAR	SALARY	BONUS	OTHER ANNUAL COMPENSATION	RESTRICTED STOCK AWARDED	OPTIONS/* SARS (#)	LTIP PAYOUTS ($)	ALL COMPE
	President,	2004	$0	0	0	0	0	0	
Murray	and Director	2003	$0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fleming		2002	$0	0	0	0	0	0	
		2004	$0	0	0	0	0	0	
Randy		2003	$0	0	0	0	0	0	
White	Director	2002	$0	0	0	0	0	0	

STOCK OPTION GRANTS

We did not grant any stock options to the executive officers or directors from inception through August 31, 2004. We have also not granted any stock options to the executive officers since our inception.

EXERCISES OF STOCK OPTIONS AND YEAR-END OPTION VALUES

No stock options were exercised by our officers, directors or employees during the financial year ended August 31, 2004. No stock options have been exercised since August 31, 2004.

OUTSTANDING STOCK OPTIONS

We do not have any stock options outstanding.

COMPENSATION ARRANGEMENTS

We do not pay to our directors or officers any salary or consulting fee. We anticipate that compensation may be paid to officers in the event that we decide to proceed with additional exploration programs beyond the second stage program.

We do not pay to our directors any compensation for each director serving as a director on our board of directors.

We conduct our business through agreements with consultants and arms-length third parties. Currently, we have no formal agreements. Our verbal agreement with our geologist includes his reviewing all of the results from the exploratory work performed upon the site and making recommendations based on those results in exchange for payments equal to the usual and customary rates received by geologists performing similar consulting services.

ITEM 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The following table sets forth certain information concerning the number of shares of our common stock owned beneficially as of August 31, 2004 by: (i) each person (including any group) known to us to own more than five percent (5%) of any class of our voting securities, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) each of our named executive officers; and (iv) officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, the shareholders listed possess sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown.

Title of class	Name and address of beneficial owner	Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percentag Common Sto
DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS			
Common Stock	Murray Fleming Director, President and Chief Executive Officer,	0 shares	0%
Common Stock	Randy White Director 502 499 Drake St. Vancouver BC V6B 1B1	0 shares	0%
Common Stock	All Officers and Directors as a Group (2 persons)	0 shares	0%