Ministry of Energy, Mines & Petroleum Resources
Mining & Minerals Division
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report
Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: Till Sampling Survey on the Babine Property **TOTAL COST:** $9351.03.

AUTHOR(S): J. Greg Dawson **SIGNATURE(S):**

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): No surface disturbance **YEAR OF WORK:** 2009

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

PROPERTY NAME: Babine Property

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): Nak (552226), Nak 4 (552235)

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: Copper, gold, molybdenum

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN: 93M 010 (Nak), 93M 009 (Dorothy)

MINING DIVISION: Omineca **NTS/BCGS:** 093M/01, 093M/08

LATITUDE: 55 ° 17 '00 " **LONGITUDE:** 126 ° 14 '00 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):
1) Copper Ridge Explorations Inc 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
500 625 Howe Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 2T6

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:
1) Same 2)

MAILING ADDRESS:
Same

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Hornblende biotite feldspar porphyry, Quartz diorite, Andesite, Conglomerate Babine intrusive suite
Jurassic, Hazelton Group, Phyllic, Argillic, Copper, Molybdenum, Gold Porphyry

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS:
1198, 2959, 3311, 22143, 23358, 23848, 24273, 24479, 24758, *24928, 25100, 25376, 29855

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock			
Other Till		Nak (552226), Nak 4 (552235)	13,215 ~~9351.03~~
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	13,215 ~~9351.03~~

Assessment Report

Till Sampling Survey on the Babine Property

Babine Lake Area
North-Central British Columbia

55° 17' North 126° 14' West
NTS Map Sheets 93M/8E and 93M/8W

Prepared for
Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.
Suite 500-625 Howe St.
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By

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V.P. Exploration
Copper Ridge Explorations Inc.

November, 2009

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1 SUMMARY

The Babine copper-gold project ("the Property") is located approximately 80 kilometres northeast of Smithers and approximately 2 kilometres east of Nakinilerak Lake in the Babine Lake area of central British Columbia. The property comprises 29 contiguous claims staked according to the BC Government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) staking system. Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. ("Copper Ridge") owns a 100% interest in 16 of the claims; the remaining 13 are subject to two separate underlying option agreements.

The project, which includes the Nak and Dorothy prospects, occurs in the well-mineralized Babine copper-gold porphyry belt that includes the Bell and Granisle mines, the Morrison deposit and numerous other undeveloped prospects. The Bell and Granisle mines together produced 130 million tonnes of ore grading 0.4% copper (Cu), 0.15 g/t gold (Au) and 0.75 g/t silver. Morrison, with a combined measured and indicated resource of 206 million tonnes grading 0.39% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au and O.005% Mo, is currently the subject of a feasibility study.

The Babine property was originally explored by Noranda in the 1960's and 1970's and more recently by a number of junior exploration companies through the mid 1990's. Copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization at the Nak and Dorothy prospects is associated with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and local bornite, in and adjacent to quartz-sulphide veinlets within multiple phase porphyry intrusions and local breccia zones. Historical drilling has included 107 core holes, 29 holes on the Dorothy deposit and 98 holes on the Nak deposit, for a total of 15,629 m. Highlights from the 1995-96 Nak drilling include 70.7 m grading 0.248% Cu and 1.166 g/t Au in hole 96-55, 12.5 m grading 2.614% Cu and 0.143 g/t Au in hole 96-58, 18.0 m grading 1.318% Cu and 0.203 g/t Au in hole 96-65 and 21.3 m grading 0.295% Cu and 1.059 g/t Au in hole 96-70. Copper Ridge conducted extensive programs of soil sampling, IP surveying and a 5 hole drilling program during the years 2007 and 2008. One drill hole in the Southern Zone returned 316.5 m of 0.115% copper and 0.257 gpt gold, with significant intervals of higher grade.

The intent of the 2009 till sampling program was to sample basil till material in a predominantly till covered area to the southeast of the known Nak mineralization. The effectiveness of the program was hampered by the fact that good basal till material was not encountered in most of the pits and therefore the provenance of the anomalous values could not be reliably determined. Nonetheless, anomalous copper and gold values were found to be associated with a geophysical signature similar to that at the copper and gold enriched South Zone at Nak. This area represents a good drill target.

Based on the field experience gained collecting the till samples and the results of the sampling program, the following recommendations are made:

1. Conduct further orientation surveys to determine a more reliable method of sampling basal till material; possible methods to test include one and two man power augers, portable vibracore drills and small portable and low impact backhoes.

2. Drill at least three diamond drill holes to a) test the lobe of coincident low chargeability and high magnetic response that extends to the southeast for the South

Zone mineralization at Nak and, b) to test strongly anomalous copper and gold values associated with the area of moderate chargeability within a conductive northwest trending structural feature. Propose locations, as shown on Figures 5 and 6 are:

Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length
DDH 10-A	676052	6129091	225	-60	250
DDH 10-B	676265	6128927	225	-60	250
DDH 10-C	675764	6128729	225	-60	250

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference and Participation Personnel

This report documents the results of a two day till sampling program at Copper Ridge's Babine project conducted on October 3 and October 6, 2009. Samples were collected by Vern Joseph and Matt Curtis of Korex Exploration Services under the supervision of Greg Dawson of Copper Ridge Exploration Inc. The program was conducted as part of a larger program of till sampling the general area of the Babine Project. The crew stayed at the Babine Lodge. Samples were delivered to the Acme Analytical preparation facility in Smithers. The total value of assessment applied as a result of the program is $13,215.

3 LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Babine property is located approximately 80 kilometres northeast of the town of Smithers in central British Columbia and approximately 2 kilometres east of Nakinilerak Lake (Fig. 1). It is within the Omenica Mining Division and is centred at latitude 55°17' N, longitude 126°14'W on NTS map sheets 93M/08 and 93M/01. Access to the property is from the Yellowhead Highway in the south to Topley Landing, thence by Canadian Forest Products barge across Babine Lake to Nose Bay, then via the Jinx, Hautete and Nakinilerak forestry roads to the Property. The property can also be accessed from the east through Fort St James via the paved Tachie Road, then the Grostete, Leo Creek, 300 and 900 forest service roads. Logistical support, supplies, fuel and medical services are readily available from Smithers. Recently constructed logging roads provide good access to the central part of the property. During the summer months adequate sources of water for a drill program and for a camp are available from small local creeks throughout the property, and several locations have year round water supplies.

The northern Babine Lake area is located within the Nechako Plateau, a physiographic subdivision of the Interior Plateau. The Nak property covers an area of moderate relief containing a central wide valley with average elevations of 1,000 metres above sea level. The central valley is flanked to the east and west by ridges with maximum elevations of 1,200 and 1,400 metres (above sea level) respectively. The region is covered with extensive deposits of glacial till, with outcrop limited to higher ridges and some creek valleys (Carter, 1994). Except for rare ridge-tops, the property is entirely below the tree line. Vegetation predominantly comprises white spruce and lodgepole pine, with significant stands of devil's club in low-lying swampy areas. Wetlands are extensive, and often do not appear on the 1:50,000 topographic sheets. Winters are relatively mild, with a minimum January average temperature of -12.7°C and approximately 50cm of precipitation, predominantly snow. Summers are cool and wet, with average temperatures for June and July around 20°C and approximately 50mm of rain per month.

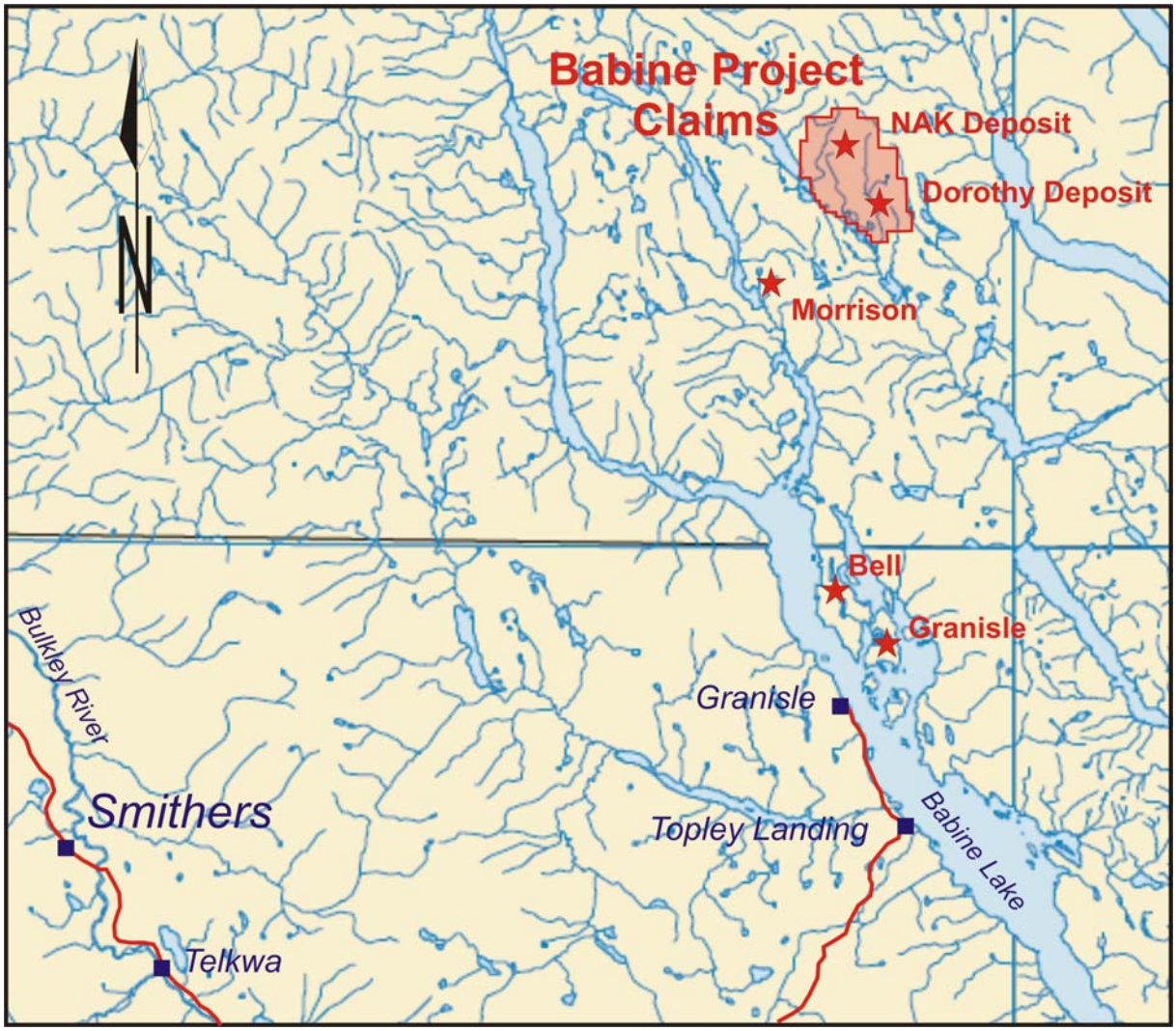

Figure 1. Babine Project Location Map.

4 CLAIM STATUS

The Property consists of 29 Mineral Titles Online (MTO) claims located in the Omenica Mining Division, centred at 55° 17' North latitude, 126° 14' West longitude, NTS Map Sheets 93M/o1 and 93M/08, as shown in Figure 2 and summarized in Table 1:

Table 1. Babine claim data

Tenure No.	Name	Option	Expiry	Area (ha)
552226	NAK	Nak	30-Apr-13	221.1
552228	NAK1	Nak	30-Apr-13	294.8
552233	NAK2	Nak	30-Apr-13	147.4
552235	NAK4	Nak	30-Apr-13	73.7
552240	NAK5	Nak	30-Apr-13	36.8
552244	NAK6	Nak	30-Apr-13	73.7
552248	NAK7	Nak	30-Apr-13	36.8
552252	NAK8	Nak	30-Apr-13	73.8
552254	NAK9	Nak	30-Apr-13	331.7
552256	NAK10	Nak	30-Apr-13	221.0
548719	Dorothy	Dorothy	30-Apr-13	903.7
548720	Lynn	Dorothy	30-Apr-13	368.3
560184	Dee 2	Dorothy	30-Apr-13	461.0
558524	NAK A	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	423.9
558526	NAK B	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	460.7
558528	NAK C	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	331.6
564259	NADO 1	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	461.0
564260	NADO 2	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	461.0
564261		100 % CR	30-Apr-13	332.1
564262	NADO 4	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	368.6
580483	NAK 11	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	461.0
580484	NAK 12	100 % CR	30-Apr-13	276.8
598804	South 1	100 % CR	6-Feb-10	442.8
598805	South 2	100 % CR	6-Feb-10	276.8
598976	West 1	100 % CR	9-Feb-10	129.0
599517	Dorothy South 1	100 % CR	17-Feb-10	461.4
599518	Dorothy South 2	100 % CR	17-Feb-10	276.9
599519	Dorothy South 3	100 % CR	17-Feb-10	369.0
599520	Dorothy South 4	100 % CR	17-Feb-10	276.8
	Total			**9053.2**

Sixteen of the 22 claims are owned 100% by Copper Ridge Explorations Inc., while the remaining 13 are subject to underlying option agreements.

4.1 Nak Option:

NAK, NAK 1, NAK 2 and NAK 4 through 10, collectively known as the "Nak" option, are subject to an agreement with an underlying owner whereby Copper Ridge can earn a 100% interest in the claims by making payments totalling $250,000 over 6.5 years and paying $125,000 upon certain exploration expenditures being met. The vendor retains a 3% NSR royalty, two-thirds of which can be purchased by Copper Ridge for $1 million.

4.2 Dorothy Option:

The Dorothy, Lynn and Dee 2 claims, collectively known as the "Dorothy" option, are subject to an agreement whereby Copper Ridge can earn a 100% interest in the claims by making payments totalling $200,000, issuing 400,000 shares over 4 years and making additional payments upon certain exploration expenditures being met.

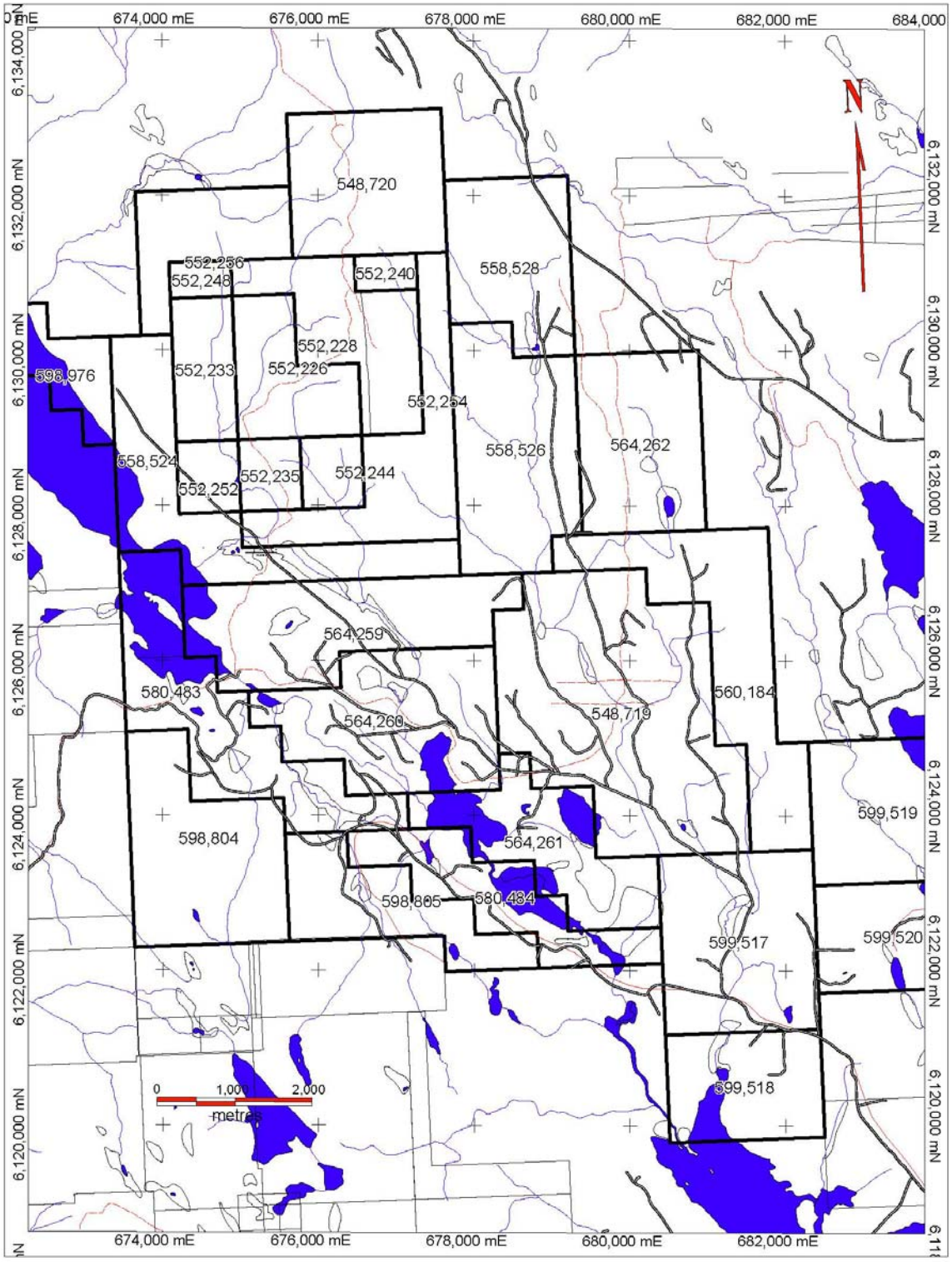

Figure 2. Babine project claim locations.

5 HISTORY

1964-1971: Following the discovery of anomalous copper values in stream sediments northeast of Nakinilerak Lake, Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. performed mineral exploration work on the ground covered by the Nak Property between 1964 and 1970. This included soil geochemical, surface geophysical and geological mapping surveys. As well, limited trenching and diamond drilling of 28 holes totalling 1,837 metres in length was performed.

In 1971 geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys were also conducted by Noranda on the Sno claim group southeast of the main Nak property. This area became the south-western part of the Nak claims.

Early 1970's: Ducanex Resources performed geophysical and geochemical surveys on the Lynn property, which was subsequently included into the northern part of the Nak claims. Ducanex also performed 480 metres of diamond drilling in 8 holes. (Note: This area is well north of the 1995 and 1996 drill programs of Hera Resources Inc.).

1970-76: Dorothy property was staked by Evergreen Exploration. Exploration by Evergreen included an airborne magnetic survey and a ground IP survey. In 1971 Twin Peak Mines Ltd. and Ducanex Resources Ltd. completed a bulldozer trenching program and drilled 2,973 m in 29 diamond drill holes.

1992: The Nak 1, 2, 3 and 4 claims were located by Lorne B. Warren.

1992-1993: Tri-Alpha Investments began a new grid on the ground but subsequently cancelled their exploration program and returned the property to owner Lorne B. Warren.

1993: An airborne geophysical survey (16 line km helicopter–borne magnetometer, electromagnetic and VLF-EM) was carried-out on behalf of Noranda Exploration Company Ltd. over the central portion of the Nak claims. Also, requested Jim Oliver of Teck Exploration Ltd. carried out petrographic and lithogeochemical studies on surface rock and drill-core samples collected from the Nak property. Results of these programs were summarized by Carter (1994).

1994: The property was re-staked and the claims optioned by Hera Resources Inc. In late 1994 a camp was established and an induced polarization (IP) and magnetic survey was conducted on the Nak 1 to 5 claims over a newly constructed grid. A total of 45.2 kilometres of grid line was cut. The IP survey outlined several anomalous zones worthy of further exploration including a central zone of low chargeability surrounded by high chargeability indicating a probable pyrite halo surrounding a mineralized porphyry core (Howell, 1995).

1995: The 1994 grid was extended by Hera Resources Inc. and later covered by additional IP and magnetometer surveys. These surveys outlined a large, low

chargeability response coincident with rare outcrops of a quartz diorite and other intrusive rocks containing up to 5% chalcopyrite (Bridge, 1996). The low chargeability response was rimmed by a strong but variable chargeability response which at the time was noted to coincide with known pyrite mineralization. Most of the anomalous areas were covered by glacial till.

Hera Resources Inc. carried-out a drill program on the Nak 95-1 and Nak 95-2 claims that consisted of 43 BQ diamond drill holes totalling 8,007.30 metres. This work resulted in the discovery of copper mineralization related to rhyodacite dykes along the western margin of a quartz diorite intrusion. Drilling to the south outlined copper-gold mineralization related to the quartz diorite and rhyodacite.

The eastern edge of the low chargeability area was also drilled and all but one drill hole encountered only trace amounts of copper and/or gold mineralization.

1996: Hera Resources Inc. drilled the north-trending highs in the center of the IP anomaly. In all, 28 BQ diamond drill holes were drilled totalling 5,304.10 metres; 1,600 core samples were assayed. The 1996 drilling program resulted in the identification of a zone of significant copper-gold mineralization in the south of the known mineralized area called the 'Southern Zone'. A study of copper-gold ratios in drill-core also suggested possible mineralized extensions of the Southern Zone elsewhere. As well, the Southern Zone was found to host localized high-grade copper veins (1.318% Cu and 0.203g/t Au over 18.28 metres) and associated disseminated mineralization in adjacent sedimentary units.

2007: Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. undertook an IP and magnetic survey to extend coverage from the Nak deposit in the northwest to the Dorothy deposit in the southeast. A 90 km grid with a 9.5km long northwest-southeast trending baseline was established to facilitate the program, and surveying commenced on November 19th. Due to severe winter conditions the survey was terminated before completion on December 13th. This work, however, confirmed the IP and magnetic results from earlier surveys and demonstrated that the pattern of a chargeability low flanked by a chargeability high continued to the southeast. Results of the magnetometer survey also confirmed that an area of increased magnetic susceptibility is associated with the known mineralization.

2008: The 2008 exploration program by Copper Ridge included a program of prospecting, soil geochemical surveying, induced polarization surveying and magnetometer geophysical surveying conducted between June 9th and July 13th 2008 This work was followed by 1,265 m of drilling in 5 holes completed between September 26th and October 19th 2008.

The soil survey included the collection of 735 soil samples at 50 metre intervals along 500 metre-spaced, northeast-southwest oriented lines extending

from north of the Nak prospect to south of the Dorothy prospect. Although anomalous copper, gold and molybdenum values were encountered locally within the vicinity of both the Nak and Dorothy deposits, the effectiveness of the survey was limited by thick till cover, which locally includes impermeable clay layers, over much of the survey areas, as well as large areas of swampy conditions, covering roughly 10% of the property, where proper samples could not be collected.

The geophysical surveys comprised 54.54 line kilometres of pole-dipole induced polarization (IP) and 54.85 line kilometres of magnetometer readings. These surveys were a continuation of the work carried out at the end of 2007 and complemented and expanded surveys conducted by other explorers during the 1970's and 1990's. The 2007-2008 survey covered the known mineralization at both the Nak and Dorothy prospects and the ground between. The survey defined a large, high chargeability zone surrounding a low to moderate chargeability zone in the area of most of the historic Nak drilling. While the high chargeability zone likely represents a pyrite halo to the deposit, there is relatively little drilling to confirm this. At Dorothy, there appears to be a similar annular pattern to the chargeability that has been bisected and offset by a strike-slip fault. At Nak, the gold-rich southern zone is associated with a weak magnetic high which is open to the east and southeast.

The 2008 drill program included five holes for a total of 1264.7m. One hole was drilled at Dorothy to test a copper soil anomaly and coincident chargeability high. Four holes were drilled at Nak: One testing the eastern extension of the Southern Zone and three holes testing a possible south-western extension to this zone. The Dorothy drill hole encountered predominantly disseminated pyrite, with minor chalcopyrite, and appeared to be drilled within the pyrite halo to the deposit. At Nak, the Southern Zone drill hole was mineralized from the collar to the end (316.5 m of 0.115% copper and 0.257 gpt gold), with significant intervals of higher grade. The remaining holes, targeted based on known geology and IP chargeability, as well as ease of access, encountered mainly pyrite mineralization, with narrow zones of low copper values.

6 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The Nak and Dorothy copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry occurrences are associated with the Babine Igneous Suite of Tertiary and possible Cretaceous age, located in north-central British Columbia (Maclntyre et al., 1997). The most important of these deposits are the Granisle and Bell Mines which together produced a combined total of 130 million tonnes of ore at 0.4% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 0.75 g/t Ag. The Morrison deposit, located southwest of the Nak property, contains measured and indicated resources of 206,869,000 tonnes grading 0.39% Cu, 0.2 gpt Au and 0.005% Mo (Pacific Booker Minerals Inc. web site). The deposits are known to occur within a narrow belt approximately 40 kilometres wide and extending more than 100 km north-northwesterly from the northern part of Babine Lake. The Nak and Dorothy deposits are situated on the on the eastern edge of this belt.

The Babine Igneous Suite intrudes Mesozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stikine Terrane within the Intermontane Tectonic Belt. The Stikine Terrane is an ocean island arc that was accreted to the western margin of North America in Late-Jurassic to Early-Cretaceous time. The Property lies on the northern edge of a transverse tectonic feature known as Skeena Arch that separates the Bowser Basin in the north from the Nechako Trough in the south. The Skeena Arch was uplifted during the Jurassic and the faults thus generated acted as controls for the emplacement of Cretaceous and Tertiary intrusions (Carter, 1981).

The Stikine Terrane consists primarily of an island arc assemblage of Late-Triassic (Takla Group) and Early-Jurassic (Hazelton Group) marine volcanic, volcaniclastic and sedimentary rocks. The Babine property is underlain by an irregularly dipping sequence of Mesozoic andesite flows, breccias and lapilli tuff in fault contact with volcaniclastic sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, volcanic-granitic cobble conglomerate, minor shale and argillaceous coal beds (Richards, 1973).

Marine and non-marine sedimentary rocks of the Mid- to Late-Jurassic Bowser Lake and Mid-Cretaceous Skeena groups overlie the older volcanic and sedimentary units, and are preserved in down-dropped basins bounded by north-northwest trending faults developed during extensional and trans-tensional tectonic activity in Late-Cretaceous and Early-Tertiary time (Carter et al, 1995).

Radiometric ages for mineralized and un-mineralized biotite-feldspar porphyries of the Babine suite have yielded an average age of 50 Ma (Carter et al, 1995), suggesting that these intrusive bodies were emplaced over a short period in Mid-Eocene time.

Intrusive rocks include six major intrusive suites including Topley (173-206 Ma), Omineca (121 – 181 Ma), Bulkley (70 – 84 Ma), Goosley Lake (49 – 53 Ma), Nanika (47 – 56 Ma) and Babine (49 – 55 Ma). All suites have related economic metal deposits, however the most important porphyry copper mineralization in the area is associated with the Babine Intrusive Suite. The Babine Igneous Suite has been characterized (from oldest to youngest) as equigranular, fine- to medium-grained quartz diorite and quartz monzonite, sub-porphyritic rhyolite and dacite and a distinctive ‘crowded’ (hornblende)-biotite-feldspar porphyry (“BFP”) (Carter et al, 1995). These rocks occur as irregular dykes, dyke swarms and plugs generally not exceeding one kilometre in surface area. Multiple intrusive events are a

common feature at some deposits, including Nak. It has also been reported that some of the better mineralized properties in the region contain pre-, inter- and post-mineral (hornblende) biotite-feldspar porphyries and intrusive breccias.

Alteration zones associated with mineralized porphyries of the Babine Igneous Suite include a central potassic zone (hydrothermal biotite ± K-spar), grading outward into a phyllic zone (quartz-sericite-pyrite), and finally an outer zone of propylitic alteration (chlorite-carbonate ± epidote).

Regionally, copper mineralization typically occurs within northeast and northwest striking, steeply-dipping quartz-chalcopyrite ± bornite veinlets less than 5 mm wide (Carter, 1994). Enhanced grades are locally developed at, or adjacent to contacts between intrusive phases and volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Hazelton Group. Mineralized haloes containing 5 to 10% pyrite have been reported at some deposits and extend up to 300 metres outward from a central zone of copper mineralization.

7 LOCAL GEOLOGY

The Babine property is characterized by thick till cover and limited outcrop. Therefore, much of the geology of the area is based on diamond drill-logs and geophysical data (Spencer, 1996).

The Nak property is underlain by a northwest-trending, east-dipping sequence of andesite flows, volcaniclastics, and argillaceous and cherty sedimentary rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton Group. Sandstone and conglomerate bordering Nakinilerak Lake may belong to a younger sequence (Carter, 1994). Hazelton Group rocks at the Nak property are intruded by diorite to monzonite bodies of probable Early-Cretaceous age, and by stocks, sills and dykes of the Eocene age Babine igneous suite.

The centre of the Nak property contains an approximately 1.8 km^2 polyphase intrusive stock consisting of fine-grained quartz diorite and quartz monzonite, and numerous varieties of BFP (Carter, 1994). Similar intrusive bodies outcrop on ridges near the western claim boundaries. Due to poor outcrop in the area, intrusive contacts and spatial relationships are not well-defined. Several dykes and sills cut layered rocks hundreds of metres to the south and west of this main stock, as well as in the northern portion of the property. The central polyphase intrusive stock is thought to be situated at the intersection of northeast and northwest faults. This is structurally similar to other porphyry systems in the region (Carter, 1994).

At Dorothy, two intrusive bodies occur including a granodiorite/diorite body with affinity to Omeneca Intrusive Suite and the Dorothy BFP with affinity to Babine Intrusive Suite. Both intrusions are elongated and oriented north – south to north – northwest south – southeast, conformably with general tectonic trend. The BFP is composed of biotite, feldspar and quartz phenocrysts measuring as much as 4 millimeters across, and much smaller amphibole grains and feldspar laths making up the matrix. Woolverton recognized a central potassic zone, a peripheral propylitic zone and a pyrite halo moderately developed outside of the potassic zone. The potassic zone is characterized by hydrothermal biotite, which may be to various degrees retrogressively altered to chlorite. The potassic zone is cut by dykes of younger

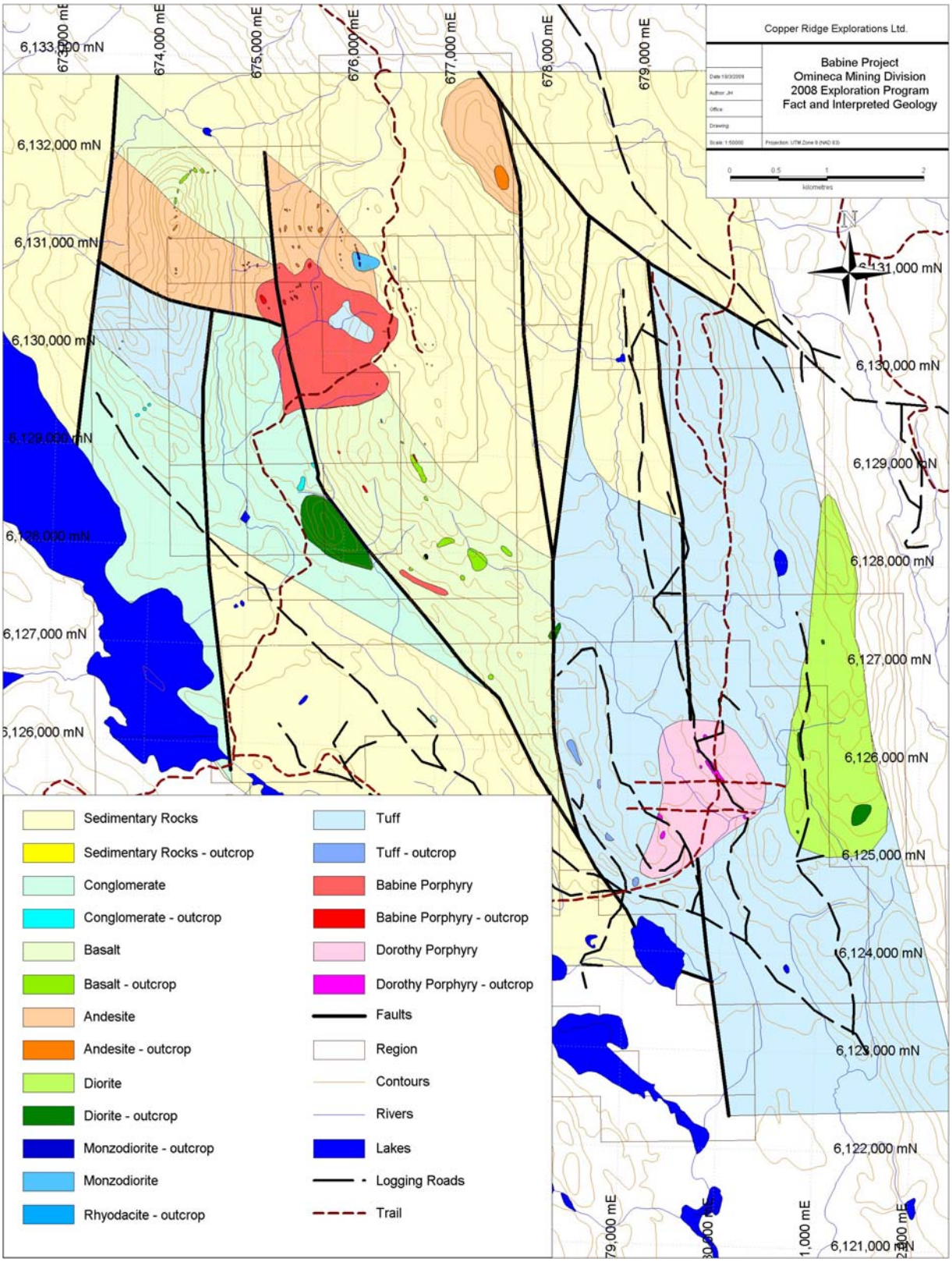

Figure 3. Babine property geology.

generation BFP devoid of alteration and/or mineralization and characterized by breccia texture.

7.1 Structure

The quartz diorite intrusion is centered on a regional north-westerly trending fault which is intersected by a northerly trending fault in the northern part of the property. This northerly trending fault was intersected by drill holes in the ravine along the western part of the deposit. Numerous faults parallel to this northerly trend have been intersected by drilling west of the quartz diorite intrusion and across it. These faults host mineralization which indicates that movement either occurred during or before mineralization and they had to be active after the quartz diorite stock cooled. The most likely explanation is that they were active during the period of extensional tectonics from Late-Cretaceous to Early-Tertiary which also spans the period of mineralization. This long period of active tectonics is also supported by the presence of extensional veins in the sedimentary rocks.

8 ALTERATION AND MINERALIZATION

8.1 Alteration

Bridge (1997) described three distinct hydrothermal alteration phases at the Nak property: (1) prograde potassic–advanced argillic alteration overprinted by (2) retrograde phyllic and argillic alteration, and (3) late carbonate and sulphate veins.

(1) The early potassic alteration forms a 1.2 km diameter circular feature with advanced argillic alteration forming a halo around the potassic core in elongate zones along northerly trending faults. The alteration types were differentiated on the basis of vein types and associated alteration envelopes. Potassic alteration can be divided into subtypes – mafic-potassic and potassic. Mafic-potassic alteration is characterized by biotite-K-feldspar-amphibole-magnetite-quartz-chalcopyrite-pyrite-bornite-molybdenite veins and occurs on the south-western contact of the intrusion in hornfelsed sedimentary rocks, and on the eastern side in drill hole N95-35. Magnetite is characteristic, and altered rocks become weakly to strongly magnetic due to its presence. Magnetometer surveys record a pronounced magnetic high along the south-eastern margin of the pluton. Potassic alteration consists of K-feldspar, quartz and carbonate veins and is recognized in quartz diorite and sedimentary rocks north of the mafic-potassic zone. Advanced argillic alteration, which consists of clay-quartz-tourmaline flooding or bluish quartz-tourmaline±chalcopyrite±pyrite±magnetite±sericite veins, occurs along the margin of the potassic alteration and to the north and south along northerly trending faults.

(2) Phyllic alteration includes sericite-quartz and carbonate-pyrite-chalcopyrite-bornite veins with sericite alteration haloes that overprint hornfelsed volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The carbonate veins are also observed in fault zones that cross-cut the quartz diorite intrusion. Widespread, pervasive argillic alteration occurs west of the intrusion in extensively faulted sedimentary rocks. The alteration assemblage consists of clay-carbonate alteration with rare arsenopyrite-pyrite-calcite±quartz veins.

(3) Propylitic alteration, which comprises chlorite-calcite-epidote-pyrite, occurs in volcanic rocks in the northern and eastern parts of the Nak prospect

At Dorothy, the potassic zone, which hosts the copper mineralization, is found within the core of the BFP and is defined mainly by hydrothermal biotite. Peripheral to this is a large propylitic zone which is present in the outer rim of the intrusive and in the host volcanics. A moderately developed pyrite halo exists along the rim of the intrusive, just outside the potassic zone. Much of the potassic alteration was overprinted by a lower grade alteration (propylitic), resulting in either rimming of the hydrothermal biotite with fine chlorite or complete replacement of the biotite.

After the main event of alteration and mineralization, a late phase of BFP was emplaced as a set of large dikes within the potassic zone. This later phase is notably fresher, showing no signs of potassic alteration or mineralization, and is texturally distinct due to its brecciated nature.

8.2 Mineralization

Bridge (1997) calculated the copper-gold ratios in drill core assays and identified two distinct populations separated by a Cu:Au ratio of 2:1 and four distinct mineralization types at the Nak prospect. They are: (1) Southern Zone Cu-Au, (2) Northern Zone Cu, (3) high grade Cu veins, and (4) arsenopyrite veins.

(1) Copper-gold mineralization with a Cu:Au ratio of <2.0 is restricted to the southwest corner of the quartz diorite intrusion and may extend along the southern margin to link up with known mineralization on the eastern side. Hornfelsed sedimentary rocks on the eastern margin host mineralization, which comprises chalcopyrite, bornite, molybdenite and magnetite, and is associated with mafic potassic alteration.

(2) Copper-only mineralization with a Cu:Au ratio of >2.0, occurs on the western side of the intrusion and is concentrated on the margins of rhyodacite porphyry dykes that cross-cut the copper-gold mineralization to the south. Copper mineralization occurs as quartz-carbonate-chalcopyrite-bornite-pyrite-molybdenite veins which contain increasing amounts of gypsum at depth and are associated with advanced argillic alteration assemblages. The dykes are intensely feldspar altered and locally contain minor disseminated chalcopyrite and bornite, which strongly elevates the copper tenor of the rock.

(3) High grade chalcopyrite veins (Cu:Au>2.0) occur on the south-southwest side of the quartz diorite intrusion and extend for up to 300 metres. They possibly occur along north-trending faults and are associated with phyllic alteration. Drill hole logs report that westerly oriented drill holes intersected numerous quartz veins at high angles to core axis whereas easterly oriented drill holes rarely encountered these veins. Based on these observations Bridge (1997) has postulated that the mineralized veins may strike in a northern direction and dip steeply to the east, and if so the copper tenor reported for intersections in units from easterly dipping holes may not completely reflect the metal content of these zones.

(4) Arsenopyrite veins, which contain minor gold, occur on the southwest side of the intrusion in faulted rocks and are associated with argillic alteration.

Less information is available concerning the mineralization at the Dorothy property. It is emplaced within and about the potassic alteration core of the BFP. The copper and scarce molybdenum mineralization occurs as disseminations and/or subordinate stringers. At surface, a 1 to 2 meter thick oxidation zone with limonite, minor cuprite and possibly supergene copper minerals overlies the primary porphyry mineralization. Breccia-related mineralization with elevated gold and copper has been reported from recent prospecting on the property (Harivel, 1997).

Chalcopyrite, pyrite, sparse molybdenite, sphalerite and galena and rare bornite, covellite, and pyrrhotite are weakly to moderately disseminated in the BFP. The chalcopyrite and other sulfides also form occasional stringers, which however do not contribute substantially to the overall grade of ore. The average grade of ore is 0.25 per cent copper and 0.01 per cent molybdenum (Minfile Inventory report 093M 009) and the average content of copper in the best four 1970 – 1971 drill holes (#s 2, 10, 14 and 19) is 0.28 percent. Gold is correlative with copper but the gold content in the mineralizing system is generally low (Robertson, 1992).

9 2009 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

9.1 Till Sampling

A small till sampling program was conducted on the Babine property on October 3 and October 6, 2009. The purpose of the program was to a) follow-up on a highly anomalous till sample collected by the BCGS in 1997, b) test for copper and gold mineralization in till down ice from a coincident chargeability low and magnetic high anomaly on the east side of the known Nak mineralization and c), compare the metal values collected from the till samples with the values from soil samples taken in the same locations in 2007.

The target material for the sampling was basil till, which is thought to provide the most reliable medium for detecting proximal mineralization in the Babine area. Basal tills in the Babine area are described by Levson (2001) as typically consisting of compact, fissile, matrix-supported, sandy-silt diamicton. Diamicton is a poorly sorted material consisting of mud, sand and gravel. Basal tills are typically over-consolidated and often exhibit moderate to strong sub-horizontal fissility. Vertical jointing and blocky structure are also common, especially in dry exposures. Clasts are mainly medium to large pebbles but they range in size from small pebbles to large boulders. Total gravel content is generally between 10 and 30 percent but locally may be up to 50 percent. Sub-angular to sub-rounded clasts are most common and typically up to about 20 percent are glacially abraded. Striated clasts are commonly bullet shaped, faceted or lodged; the a-axes of elongate clasts are often aligned parallel to ice-flow direction.

In the Babine area the Basal tills are often overlain by glacigenic debris-flow deposits described by Levson (2001) as typically consisting of loose, massive to stratified, sandy to gravelly diamictons . They are usually loose to weakly compact and either massive or interbedded with stratified silts, sands or gravels. Clasts vary in size from small pebbles to large boulders, but are usually medium to large pebbles. These diamictons typically contain 20 to 50 percent gravel, but locally may have up to 70 percent clasts. Sub-angular to sub-rounded clasts are most common, but local angular fragments dominate in some shallow exposures over bedrock or in areas adjacent to steep slopes. Glacigenic debris flow material is

less desirable as a sample medium because the flow direction of the water that deposited the sediments is more variable and the source of the material can be more distant.

Sample pits were dug with pick and shovel. Due to the physical and time constraints involved in digging, the pits were dug to a maximum depth of 1 m and a sample taken, even if good basal till material was not encountered. It is likely that in most cases good basal till material was not reached and glacigenic debris flow material was sampled. Each sample was assigned a number and described with respect to depth, colour, texture, slope, and surrounding vegetation. A photograph was also taken of each sample pit. Sample descriptions, photographs and analytical results are included in Appendix I. Samples were analyzed by the 1DX-15 method at Acme Analytical Laboritories in Vancouver. A description of the 1DX-15 analytical method is also included in Appendix I. In total, 10 till samples were collected on line 14+750N and one was collected on line15+000N.

Eleven samples is too small a population on which to calculate statistics, however, the samples are plotted on Figures 4 and 5 using proportional plots based on the statistics for the till samples collected by in the area by Levson in 1997. The proportional plots for copper are shown on Figure 4 and the proportional plots for gold are shown on Figure 5. To aid in interpretation, both figures also show the modelled chargeability plan at 100, the outline of an area of higher magnetic response and the soil sample results from the 2007 program.

9.1.1 Copper

Copper values in the 11 samples ranged from 38.9 ppm Cu to 243.9 ppm Cu, with five of the samples returning Cu values higher than the 75th percentile value of 72 ppm.

9.1.2 Gold

Gold values in the 11 till samples ranged from 1.4 ppb Au to 16.0 ppb Au. With 6 of the values being higher than the 70th percentile value of 3.8 ppb Au.

10 DISCUSSION

The ice direction from the last significant glaciation in the Babine area is known to be from the northwest to the southeast (Levson, 1997a). Therefore, anomalous values collected from basal till material would reflect a mineralized source to the northwest. Unfortunately, due to the fact that good basal till material was not encountered in most of the sample pits, it cannot be stated with certainty that the anomalous values collected in the 2009 program directly reflect a mineralized source to the northwest. The source could be the known Nak mineralization some 800 m to the northwest, or it could be an unknown and likely buried source in the area.

The better copper and gold mineralization at the South Zone at Nak is defined by a low to moderate chargeability response coincident with a high magnetic response. It can be seen on Figures 4 and 5 that a lobe of this coincident geophysical response extends to the southeast in

the area where the 2009 till samples were collected. Two of the more anomalous till samples collected in 2009 fall within this lobe, possibly indicating that the South Zone copper-gold mineralization extends to this area as well.

The most anomalous till sample, with 243.9 ppm Cu and 16.0 ppb Au, occurred within an area of moderate chargeability response on the flank of a high chargeability response and within a very pronounced northwest trending zone of low resistivity (Scott, 2008 and Dawson, 2008). This feature could represent a mineralized feeder structure or dyke associated with the mineralization at the Southern Zone the Nak deposit.

The copper and gold values returned from the till sampling did not correlate particularly well with the values from the soil samples taken in the same area. The average copper value for the soils in the till was 85 ppm while the average value for the copper in the soils was 65 ppm. The average value for gold in the tills was 6.3 ppb while the average value for gold in the soils was 8.9 ppb.

11 CONCLUSIONS

The Babine Project, consisting of the Nak and Dorothy porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum prospects, is located within the Babine porphyry district, a 40 by 100 km northwesterly trending belt extending north from the central part of Babine Lake. The Babine porphyry belt includes the Bell and Granisle mines, the Morrison deposit and numerous other undeveloped prospects. The Bell and Granisle mines together produced 130 million tonnes of ore grading 0.4% copper, 0.15 g/t gold and 0.75 g/t silver. Morrison, with a combined measured and indicated resource of 206 million tonnes grading 0.39% Cu, 0.2 g/t Au and O.005% Mo, is currently the subject of a feasibility study.

The Property is road accessible and is located approximately 80 kilometres northeast of Smithers and approximately 2 kilometres east of Nakinilerak Lake. The property includes 22 contiguous claims, of which Copper Ridge owns a 100% interest in nine of the claims; the remaining 13 are subject to two separate underlying option agreements.

Copper-gold-molybdenum mineralization at the Nak and Dorothy prospects is associated with disseminated chalcopyrite, pyrite and local bornite, in and adjacent to quartz-sulphide veinlets within multiple phase porphyry intrusions and local breccia zones. The prospects were originally explored by Noranda in the 1960's and 1970's and more recently by a number of junior exploration companies through the mid 1990's. Historical drilling at Nak has included 98 holes, for a total of 15,629 m. Highlights from the 1995-96 drilling include 70.7 m grading 0.248% Cu and 1.166 g/t Au in hole 96-55, 12.5 m grading 2.614% Cu and 0.143 g/t Au in hole 96-58, 18.0 m grading 1.318% Cu and 0.203 g/t Au in hole 96-65 and 21.3 m grading 0.295% Cu and 1.059 g/t Au in hole 96-70. In the 1970's, 29 holes were drilled on the Dorothy prospect.

The intent of the 2009 till sampling program was to sample basil till material in a predominantly till covered area to the southeast of the known Nak mineralization. The effectiveness of the program was hampered by the fact that good basal till material was not

encountered in most of the pits and therefore the provenance of the anomalous values could not be reliably determined. Nonetheless, anomalous copper and gold values were found to be associated with a geophysical signature similar to that at the copper and gold enriched South Zone at Nak.. Anomalous copper and gold values were also found associated with a pronounced northwest trending zone of low resistivity (i.e., higher conductivity) possibly representing a mineralized dyke or structure. Both these areas represent good drill targets.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the field experience gained collecting the till samples and the results of the sampling program, the following recommendations are made:

3. Conduct further orientation surveys to determine a more reliable method of sampling basal till material; possible methods to test include one and two man power augers, portable vibracore drills and small portable and low impact backhoes.

4. Drill at least three diamond drill holes to a) test the lobe of coincident low chargeability and high magnetic response that extends to the southeast for the South Zone mineralization at Nak and, b) to test strongly anomalous copper and gold values associated with the area of moderate chargeability within a conductive northwest trending structural feature. Propose locations, as shown on Figures 5 and 6 are:

Hole	Easting	Northing	Azimuth	Dip	Length
DDH 10-A	676052	6129091	225	-60	250
DDH 10-B	676265	6128927	225	-60	250
DDH 10-C	675764	6128729	225	-60	250

13 ITEMIZED COST STATEMENT

Item	Unit		Unit Cost		Cost	Total Cost
Analytical						
Soil / till	11.0	samples @	$ 18.96	per sample	$ 209	
Sample bags	11.0	bags @	$ 0.50	per bag	$ 6	
Sample transport	1.0	trips @	$ 200.00	per trip	$ 200	
Total						$ 414
Labour						
G Dawson	2.0	days@	$ 500.00	per day	$1,000	
D MacIntyre	0.5	days@	$ 550.00	per day	$ 275	
Vern Joseph	3.0	days@	$ 350.00	per day	$1,050	
Matt Curtis	3.0	days@	$ 350.00	per day	$1,050	
Total						$ 3,375
Accommodations						
R+B	8.0	days @	$ 80.00	per day	$ 640	
Camp Materials / fuel / lunches					$ 868	
Total						$ 1,508
Transportation						
Vehicle 1	3.0	days @	$ 153.00	per day	$ 459	
Vehicle 2	3.0	days @	$ 80.00	per day	$ 240	
Fuel					$ 271	
Airfare	1.0	trips			$1,867	
Barge Retainer	1.0	month@	$ 2,000.00	per month	$2,000	
Crew Boat	2.0	trips@	$ 100.00	per trip	$ 200	
Total						$ 4,837
Communication						
Radios (4)	1.0	weeks			$ 80	
Total						$ 80
Report						$ 3,000
Total						$ 13,215
Grand Total						$ 13,215

14 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, John Gregory Dawson, do hereby declare that;

1. I am currently employed as Vice President Exploration for Copper Ridge Explorations Inc. of 500 - 625 Howe Street Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2T6.
2. I graduated with a Bachelor Science degree from the University of British Columbia in 1987 and a Masters of Science degree from Queens' University in 1991.
3. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, Registration Number 19882.
4. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 22 years since graduation from University, and prior to graduation, as a student and or geotechnician for a period of 11 additional years.
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 and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this report, the omission to disclose which makes this report misleading.
7. I am not independent of the issuer applying all tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 in that I am an employee and Director of Copper Ridge Explorations Inc and hold shares and options in the Company.

Dated this 30th day of November, 2009

J. Greg Dawson, P.Geo

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APPENDIX I.

Till Sampling Data

Sample	Easting	Northing	Depth	Colour	Texture (matrix	Slope	Slope Dir.	Photo	Vegetation	Comment
936962	675860	6128707	95	LT BR - GR	silt	15	SW	2430	aspen, alder, balsam	angular blocks and rounded cobbles and boulders: very compact and hard, but does not seem to be good till.
936963	675966	6128805	85	GR - BR	silty - dry	15	SW	2431	alder, aspen	compact and hard, but no clay; angular blocks of diorite and hornfels volcanic
936964	676100	6128912	34	BR	silt - sand	15	SW	2432	90 pine, 5 balsam, 5 spru	likely hit o/c; angular blocks of hornfelsed volcanic with qz vnlts
936965	676268	6129028	63	LT BR - GR	silt, dry	0		2433	90 pine, 10 balsam	fine lacustrine clay? only a very few small pebbles in clay matrix
936966	676353	6129123	65	LT BR - GR	silt	10	SW	2434	balsam, aspen, alder	slightly compact with small angular pebbles, but likely not till.
936967	676375	6129170	65	LT BR	silt	5	SW	2435	95 balsam, 5 pine	abundant rounded cobbles, rare fragments of hornfels
936980	675785	6128654	85		dry silt	0		2460	60 pine, 40 aspen	
936981	675790	6128680	81	GR	dry clay	12	NE	2461	balsam, pine aspen	
936982	676190	6128977	91	GR BR	dry clay	8		2462	Pine	
936983	676404	6129164	108	GR BR	dry till	4		2463	balsam	
936984	676158	6129237	82	GR BR	dry clay	7		2465	40 balsam, 40 pine, 40 spruce	

GR = Grey
BR = Brown
LT = Light

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500 - 625 Howe St.
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Submitted By: Greg Dawson
Receiving Lab: Canada-Smithers
Received: October 07, 2009
Report Date: October 22, 2009
Page: 1 of 3

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI09000321.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID:
P.O. Number
Number of Samples: 32

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

STOR-PLP Store After 90 days Invoice for Storage
DISP-RJT-SOIL Immediate Disposal of Soil Reject

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status	Lab
SS80	32	Dry at 60C sieve 100g to -80 mesh			SMI
Dry at 60C	32	Dry at 60C			VAN
1DX2	32	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed	VAN

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Invoice To: Copper Ridge Exploration Inc.
500 - 625 Howe St.
Vancouver BC V6C 2T6
Canada

CC:

BRITISH COLUMBIA CERTIFIED ASSAYER
CLARENCE LEONG
GENERAL MANAGER

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only.
All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.
"*" asterisk indicates that an analytical result could not be provided due to unusually high levels of interference from other elements.

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Project: None Given
Report Date: October 22, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI09000321.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
936953	Till	1.2	42.6	11.3	74	<0.1	31.1	14.4	836	3.64	15.7	0.5	2.9	1.2	23	0.2	0.7	0.1	66	0.38	0.026
936954	Till	1.0	33.8	9.8	81	<0.1	23.6	12.0	686	3.38	12.2	0.4	2.0	1.0	23	0.2	0.6	0.1	67	0.33	0.052
936955	Till	1.0	51.8	9.8	87	<0.1	34.8	15.9	1151	3.58	14.6	0.4	1.9	1.5	35	0.3	0.7	0.1	68	0.53	0.083
936956	Till	2.0	77.6	13.2	80	<0.1	22.9	13.3	708	3.60	29.3	0.5	109.8	1.5	33	0.3	1.4	0.3	64	0.30	0.058
936957	Till	1.8	40.6	11.2	86	<0.1	25.9	12.1	836	3.12	14.7	0.8	2.9	1.4	49	0.3	0.9	0.2	58	0.44	0.076
936958	Till	2.3	92.1	15.2	131	0.1	37.0	19.1	1220	4.22	24.4	0.4	3.7	1.6	69	0.5	2.2	0.2	74	0.65	0.090
936959	Till	1.6	60.3	10.6	65	<0.1	19.5	10.2	384	3.11	16.6	0.5	3.5	1.6	29	0.2	1.1	0.3	68	0.22	0.045
936960	Till	1.4	37.9	10.8	52	<0.1	17.7	9.8	624	2.95	12.1	9.7	4.1	1.4	33	<0.1	0.6	0.2	64	0.39	0.055
936961	Till	1.9	61.5	20.4	88	0.2	30.7	18.1	1342	3.74	21.5	0.4	3.8	1.5	61	0.6	1.3	0.4	73	0.75	0.102
936962	Till	2.3	50.7	12.7	75	<0.1	22.9	12.0	772	3.50	27.5	0.5	2.3	1.2	62	0.2	1.5	0.4	65	0.43	0.071
936963	Till	4.8	97.7	15.5	90	0.1	29.8	18.4	1020	3.72	20.5	0.6	8.4	1.7	49	0.2	2.2	0.5	67	0.35	0.046
936964	Till	5.4	82.3	14.4	172	0.5	39.0	28.4	399	5.18	20.5	0.6	5.6	1.4	17	0.3	6.9	2.7	82	0.08	0.110
936965	Till	1.7	49.0	12.9	81	<0.1	24.0	17.2	976	3.95	14.3	0.4	1.9	1.5	68	0.2	0.9	1.2	72	0.34	0.064
936966	Till	2.6	38.9	4.7	39	<0.1	43.0	24.9	430	3.84	8.2	0.9	4.1	6.2	37	<0.1	0.6	0.4	93	0.83	0.196
936967	Till	2.0	58.3	14.6	113	0.1	32.5	19.5	973	4.71	21.4	0.5	3.1	1.6	34	0.3	1.0	0.3	83	0.21	0.109
936968	Till	1.5	71.1	13.9	121	<0.1	38.2	27.3	1667	5.45	9.5	0.4	2.2	1.5	64	0.5	0.6	<0.1	131	0.86	0.093
936969	Till	6.7	64.7	23.8	136	0.1	25.0	14.6	1568	6.93	34.0	0.5	1.4	1.3	17	0.5	2.5	0.1	26	0.57	0.151
936970	Till	3.3	50.5	14.3	111	<0.1	33.1	24.3	1865	4.80	12.8	0.4	0.9	1.4	39	0.6	1.0	0.1	81	0.56	0.069
936971	Till	0.8	56.6	10.1	96	<0.1	25.9	13.7	915	3.88	22.2	0.4	1.6	1.3	25	0.2	0.7	0.1	78	0.38	0.042
936972	Till	0.7	53.2	8.1	96	<0.1	34.1	18.6	1004	4.75	5.3	0.4	4.9	1.6	95	0.2	0.4	<0.1	122	0.80	0.090
936973	Till	1.2	59.2	12.5	117	<0.1	32.4	20.9	1167	4.99	9.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	39	0.3	0.5	<0.1	124	0.49	0.069
936974	Till	0.9	35.4	5.4	88	<0.1	17.1	8.4	470	3.34	12.2	0.3	2.3	0.8	14	0.1	0.4	0.2	74	0.28	0.042
936975	Till	1.4	62.7	11.3	96	0.1	44.4	24.0	1673	4.13	18.7	0.4	2.4	1.4	50	0.4	0.7	0.2	75	2.00	0.067
936976	Till	0.8	45.5	8.4	79	<0.1	20.7	12.9	1009	3.85	16.0	0.3	6.3	1.3	21	0.3	0.7	0.2	75	0.32	0.067
936977	Till	0.5	11.4	4.2	55	<0.1	13.9	5.3	282	1.96	4.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	17	0.1	0.2	<0.1	45	0.21	0.024
936978	Till	0.9	45.1	8.3	84	<0.1	26.3	11.1	665	3.74	15.9	0.5	3.2	1.4	33	0.1	0.6	0.2	67	0.41	0.050
936979	Till	1.0	34.2	6.1	78	<0.1	18.0	10.1	623	2.68	9.9	0.3	2.0	0.9	19	0.1	0.5	0.2	57	0.26	0.043
936980	Till	3.0	243.9	22.8	129	0.7	34.0	20.3	790	5.55	70.5	0.5	16.0	1.5	26	0.5	3.2	1.8	82	0.25	0.099
936981	Till	5.5	68.9	10.4	61	0.1	22.1	13.8	669	3.63	12.6	0.5	3.4	1.1	39	0.1	2.3	0.2	63	0.30	0.044
936982	Till	2.5	75.1	9.7	75	0.1	34.4	14.6	419	3.91	12.4	0.5	11.6	1.7	30	0.2	1.0	0.2	79	0.20	0.079

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Project: None Given
Report Date: October 22, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI09000321.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
936953	Till	8	34	0.47	182	0.022	5	1.53	0.012	0.04	<0.1	0.08	7.9	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936954	Till	7	27	0.52	110	0.050	2	1.52	0.009	0.05	<0.1	0.05	4.5	<0.1	<0.05	4	0.7
936955	Till	9	29	0.52	180	0.039	2	1.39	0.014	0.05	<0.1	0.08	6.9	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936956	Till	14	24	0.47	224	0.044	2	1.49	0.011	0.04	0.1	0.04	6.2	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936957	Till	12	29	0.40	231	0.041	2	1.31	0.016	0.04	0.1	0.11	6.9	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936958	Till	12	35	0.60	235	0.040	3	1.65	0.026	0.07	0.1	0.09	7.2	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936959	Till	10	26	0.46	161	0.054	2	1.60	0.013	0.04	<0.1	0.07	4.0	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936960	Till	17	25	0.47	142	0.046	2	1.53	0.012	0.05	<0.1	0.04	4.5	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936961	Till	12	26	0.49	169	0.067	3	1.37	0.031	0.06	<0.1	0.07	6.8	0.2	<0.05	4	<0.5
936962	Till	10	27	0.47	166	0.050	2	1.47	0.015	0.07	0.1	0.06	5.1	<0.1	<0.05	5	0.6
936963	Till	11	29	0.60	159	0.059	2	1.54	0.014	0.07	<0.1	0.04	5.7	0.1	<0.05	5	1.1
936964	Till	6	33	0.51	154	0.028	2	3.36	0.009	0.06	<0.1	0.05	5.2	0.1	<0.05	8	<0.5
936965	Till	10	30	0.51	201	0.049	2	1.67	0.016	0.07	<0.1	0.19	5.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936966	Till	19	85	1.06	100	0.114	2	1.57	0.013	0.17	<0.1	0.02	7.0	0.1	<0.05	6	0.8
936967	Till	9	33	0.53	189	0.034	5	2.96	0.010	0.07	<0.1	0.07	5.5	0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5
936968	Till	13	57	1.18	133	0.090	4	2.35	0.023	0.06	<0.1	0.07	14.1	0.2	<0.05	7	0.6
936969	Till	30	8	0.14	107	0.002	1	0.93	0.005	0.06	0.3	0.09	9.6	0.7	<0.05	2	1.8
936970	Till	15	28	0.59	203	0.030	2	2.13	0.015	0.11	<0.1	0.07	8.7	0.2	<0.05	6	0.5
936971	Till	12	33	0.62	194	0.052	2	1.61	0.013	0.05	<0.1	0.10	9.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936972	Till	14	50	1.12	224	0.117	3	2.63	0.022	0.06	<0.1	0.04	12.1	0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5
936973	Till	11	52	1.03	173	0.095	3	2.57	0.013	0.05	<0.1	0.03	10.8	0.1	<0.05	7	<0.5
936974	Till	7	22	0.56	106	0.054	2	1.57	0.008	0.03	<0.1	0.05	5.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936975	Till	8	33	0.81	267	0.032	3	1.67	0.015	0.10	<0.1	0.12	8.3	0.2	<0.05	5	<0.5
936976	Till	9	26	0.56	156	0.057	2	1.38	0.010	0.06	<0.1	0.08	8.1	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936977	Till	5	19	0.37	106	0.024	<1	1.15	0.008	0.03	<0.1	0.04	2.3	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936978	Till	10	30	0.54	246	0.028	<1	1.80	0.010	0.07	<0.1	0.11	8.9	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936979	Till	8	22	0.37	147	0.035	1	1.31	0.008	0.04	<0.1	0.11	6.0	0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
936980	Till	8	32	0.49	170	0.059	2	2.35	0.008	0.08	0.2	0.05	5.4	0.1	<0.05	6	0.7
936981	Till	8	24	0.39	121	0.052	1	1.60	0.010	0.06	<0.1	0.04	4.4	0.1	<0.05	4	1.1
936982	Till	6	40	0.75	190	0.109	3	2.28	0.010	0.08	<0.1	0.05	4.5	0.1	<0.05	6	<0.5

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Project: None Given
Report Date: October 22, 2009

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI09000321.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
936983	Till	2.1	45.5	11.6	91	<0.1	26.1	15.5	733	4.36	21.5	0.5	1.4	1.4	32	0.2	0.9	0.3	72	0.23	0.092
936984	Till	2.8	74.5	12.1	74	0.1	23.6	13.7	823	3.65	16.2	0.4	1.6	1.1	45	0.3	1.4	0.6	60	0.32	0.059

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS SMI09000321.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
936983	Till	8	28	0.48	175	0.035	2	2.55	0.009	0.07	0.1	0.07	5.6	0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936984	Till	9	23	0.35	192	0.035	<1	1.73	0.009	0.07	<0.1	0.16	5.4	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5

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Project: None Given
Report Date: October 22, 2009

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI09000321.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	Mo	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	Co	Mn	Fe	As	U	Au	Th	Sr	Cd	Sb	Bi	V	Ca	P
	Unit	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	MDL	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1	0.01	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2	0.01	0.001
Pulp Duplicates																					
936971	Till	0.8	56.6	10.1	96	<0.1	25.9	13.7	915	3.88	22.2	0.4	1.6	1.3	25	0.2	0.7	0.1	78	0.38	0.042
REP 936971	QC	0.9	55.9	10.2	94	<0.1	26.9	14.0	900	3.91	21.8	0.4	2.0	1.3	25	0.2	0.7	0.1	79	0.40	0.042
936977	Till	0.5	11.4	4.2	55	<0.1	13.9	5.3	282	1.96	4.9	0.3	1.0	0.2	17	0.1	0.2	<0.1	45	0.21	0.024
REP 936977	QC	0.5	10.8	4.2	56	<0.1	14.9	5.3	271	1.93	5.3	0.2	1.8	0.2	17	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	45	0.20	0.024
Reference Materials																					
STD DS7	Standard	21.8	116.2	75.6	395	0.9	61.0	10.4	654	2.46	54.2	5.2	71.3	4.7	81	7.0	6.5	5.0	88	0.98	0.081
STD DS7	Standard	20.6	104.9	66.7	393	0.8	56.2	9.0	615	2.37	50.3	4.5	61.5	4.3	71	6.4	5.5	4.3	84	0.96	0.075
STD DS7 Expected		20.5	109	70.6	411	0.9	56	9.7	627	2.39	48.2	4.9	70	4.4	69	6.4	4.6	4.5	84	0.93	0.08
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001
BLK	Blank	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<1	<0.01	<0.5	<0.1	<0.5	<0.1	<1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<2	<0.01	<0.001

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Project: None Given
Report Date: October 22, 2009

QUALITY CONTROL REPORT SMI09000321.1

	Method	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15	1DX15
	Analyte	La	Cr	Mg	Ba	Ti	B	Al	Na	K	W	Hg	Sc	Tl	S	Ga	Se
	Unit	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm
	MDL	1	1	0.01	1	0.001	1	0.01	0.001	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.05	1	0.5
Pulp Duplicates																	
936971	Till	12	33	0.62	194	0.052	2	1.61	0.013	0.05	<0.1	0.10	9.9	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
REP 936971	QC	12	31	0.62	189	0.054	2	1.58	0.013	0.05	<0.1	0.09	9.8	<0.1	<0.05	5	<0.5
936977	Till	5	19	0.37	106	0.024	<1	1.15	0.008	0.03	<0.1	0.04	2.3	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
REP 936977	QC	5	19	0.38	101	0.024	1	1.14	0.007	0.03	<0.1	0.05	2.4	<0.1	<0.05	4	<0.5
Reference Materials																	
STD DS7	Standard	14	249	1.04	425	0.136	42	1.08	0.115	0.46	3.8	0.19	2.3	4.1	0.21	5	3.0
STD DS7	Standard	13	228	1.01	406	0.120	42	1.04	0.105	0.45	3.9	0.19	2.4	4.3	0.18	5	4.3
STD DS7 Expected		12	179	1.05	370	0.124	39	0.959	0.089	0.44	3.4	0.2	2.5	4.2	0.19	5	3.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5
BLK	Blank	<1	<1	<0.01	<1	<0.001	<1	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01	<0.1	<0.01	<0.1	<0.1	<0.05	<1	<0.5

Sample 936962

Sample 936963

Sample 936964

Sample 936965

Sample 936966

Sample 936967

Sample 936980

Sample 936981

Sample 936982

936983

Sample 936984

674,500 mE | 675,000 mE | 675,500 mE | 676,000 mE | 676,500 mE

6,131,000 mN | 6,130,500 mN | 6,130,000 mN | 6,129,500 mN | 6,129,000 mN | 6,128,500 mN | 6,128,000 mN | 6,127,500 mN

16000N | 15750N | 15500N | 15250N | 15000N | 14750N

N

0 200 400 metres

BCGS Till ppm Cu by ICP
- 109 to 1,550 (98th percentile)
- 72 to 109 (95th percentile)
- 63 to 72 (90th percentile)
- 50 to 63 (70th percentile)
- 0 to 50

2009 Till Samples ppm Cu
- 109 to 1,550 (98th Percentile)
- 72 to 109 (95th Percentile)
- 63 to 72 (90th Percentile)
- 50 to 63 (70th Percentile)
- 0 to 50

Outline High Magnetics
Noranda Drill Holes
1995 - 1996 Hera Drill Holes
2008 Copper Ridge Drill Holes
ppm Cu in Soil

Chargeability (mV/V): 60, 50, 40, 35, 30, 25, 20, 17.5, 15, 12.5, 10, 7.5, 5, 2.5, 0

DDH 10-A | DDH 10-B | DDH 10-C

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc

Cu in Till

Magnetics and Chargeability Compilation Map

Date:26/11/2009
Author: G Dawson
Office: Vancouver
Figure: 4
Scale: 1:5000
Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

Babine Project

674,500 mE | 675,000 mE | 675,500 mE | 676,000 mE | 676,500 mE

6,131,000 mN | 6,130,500 mN | 6,130,000 mN | 6,129,500 mN | 6,129,000 mN | 6,128,500 mN | 6,128,000 mN | 6,127,500 mN

16000N | 15750N | 15500N | 15250N | 15000N | 14750N

DDH 10-A | DDH 10-B | DDH 10-C

0 200 400 metres

BCGS Till ppb Au by Neutron Activation

- 19 to 150 (95th percentile)
- 13 to 19 (90th percentile)
- 7 to 13 (70th percentile)
- 3 to 7 (50th percentile)
- 0 to 3

2009 Till Samples ppb Au

- 16 to 110 (95th Percentile)
- 8.4 to 16 (90th Percentile)
- 3.8 to 8.4 (70th Percentile)
- 3.1 to 3.8 (50th Percentile)
- 0 to 3.1

- Outline High Magnetics
- Noranda Drill Holes
- 1995 - 1996 Hera Drill Holes
- 2008 Copper Ridge Drill Holes
- ppm Au in Soil
- Proposed Drill Holes

Chargeability (mV/V)

60 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 20 | 17.5 | 15 | 12.5 | 10 | 7.5 | 5 | 2.5 | 0

Copper Ridge Explorations Inc

Au in Till

Magnetics and Chargeability Compilation Map

Date:26/11/2009

Author: G Dawson

Office: Vancouver

Figure: 5

Scale: 1:5000

Projection: UTM Zone 9 (NAD 83)

Babine Project