

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

**ASSESSMENT REPORT
TITLE PAGE AND SUMMARY**

TITLE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]	TOTAL COST
-------------------------------------	------------

AUTHOR(S) CHRIS GALLAGHER SIGNATURE(S) 

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) NRQ YEAR OF WORK 2010

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENT EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S) 4698812

PROPERTY NAME ABO (HARRISON GOLD)

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which work was done) 383387, 384244, 384241, 384242, 384245, 235557, 384243, 382167, 382168, 529139, 529146

COMMODITIES SOUGHT AU

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN MINFILE 092H5W092

MINING DIVISION NEW WESTMINSTER NTS 092H022/032

LATITUDE 49 ° 20 ' LONGITUDE 121 ° 44 ' (at centre of work)

OWNER(S)
1) COPPER CANYON RESOURCES LTD. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
SUITE 200 VIC 2R7
44-12TH AVE. SOUTH, CRANBROOK, BC (250) 426-0749

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]
1) COPPER CANYON RESOURCES LTD. 2) _____

MAILING ADDRESS
AS ABOVE

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):
Plutonic, Cretaceous, Fire Lake, Brokenback Hill, Jemor Stock, Quartz Diorite, Argillite, Feldspar Porphyry, Hornfels, Visible Gold, Pyrrhotite, Scheelite, Vein, Stockwork, Breccia, Epigenetic

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS MEMPR ASSRPT 11524, 14626, 14710, 15745, 15904, 18505, 19584, 20144, 26717, 27377

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 _____			
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) <i>1:5,000 Digital Topographic Mapping</i>			\$ 8,677.09
Legal surveys (scale, area) _____			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail _____			
Trench (metres) _____			
Underground dev. (metres) _____			
Other _____			
TOTAL COST			\$ 8,677.09

GEOLOGICAL REPORT

ON THE

**BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
31790**

Abo (Harrison Gold) Property
New Westminster Mining District
Mapsheets 092H022 / 032
Center of Work
Latitude 49° 20' N, Longitude 121°44' W

Prepared for:

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Date

September 15, 2010

SUMMARY

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd. ("Copper Canyon") is the underlying owner of a 100% interest in the Harrison gold property. The property was acquired a result of the completion of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") "Plan of Arrangement" in June 2006, where it spun-off several assets into the newly formed Copper Canyon Resources Ltd., including the Harrison gold project.

The property is situated 5 kilometers north of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., consists of 11 contiguous Modified Grid mineral claims totaling 2474 units. Eagle Plains initiated tenure acquisition in the area in 2000 by staking. Eagle Plains acquired the Hot 4 claim and all the data files for the property from the previous owners; the property is subject to a 1% NSR and a 2% NSR to two individuals.

The Harrison gold property is located at the southeastern corner of Harrison Lake, approximately 100 kilometers east of Vancouver B.C. The claims can be reached by a 1.5 to 2 hour drive from Vancouver. Access to the property is easily facilitated by a paved road connecting Harrison Village to the property, from which point a network of 4 wheel drive gravel logging and mining roads affords access to most of the claim area.

The property was originally staked as the RN claim in 1972. From 1972 to 1983, intermittent surface and underground high grade mining had produced 643 tonnes of ore from the Portal zone, from which 30,443 grams (979 ounces) of gold was produced along with a small amount of copper. Recovered grade from the mining was thus 47.4 grams/tonne gold or 1.38 ounces/ton.

In 1982, Abo Oil Corporation, ("Abo") secured an option on the property, and by August 1983, had drilled 27 holes totaling 2,488 meters, and additional surface and underground exploration. Soil sampling outlined a geochemical anomaly 600 meters long and up to 200 meters wide to the northeast of the underground workings, (the Portal Zone). The drill program resulted in discovery of numerous gold-bearing quartz veins over an area roughly 300 x 100 meters (the Jenner zone). The best drill intersection was 22 meters grading 0.14 ounces per ton, (4.8 grams/metric tonne). In 1984, Abo drilled an additional 7 holes totaling 753.7 meters.

Abo continued work on the property until November 1984, when Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. signed an agreement for an option to purchase and joint-venture the property. Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. agreed to spend \$1.75 million on the Harrison gold property over 5 years to earn a 60% interest. Kerr Addison completed at least \$670,000 work on the property which included considerable diamond drilling, both from surface and underground, and underground development, bulk sampling and test milling.

Bema International Resources Inc., (now Bema Gold Corp.) then agreed with Kerr Addison Mines Ltd. in 1987 to expend \$750,000 in exploration funds to acquire 55% interest in Kerr's 60% interest in the property from Kerr Addison. Subsequently, Bema purchased Kerr Addison's remaining 25% equity. Bema International Resources Ltd. then acquired control of Abo Resource Corp in 1987. Bema completed up to \$3-4 million in additional work.

Pacific Comox Resources Ltd. had an option in 1992 to earn from 49% to 76 % interest in 235 claims (1000 acres) RN or "Harrison Lake gold property from owners Bema Gold Corp. and Abo Resources Corp. by expending \$5 million over 5 years. Pacific Comox drilled 2 core drill holes in 1993 but failed to complete the work schedule, to complete a feasibility study or to secure financing to complete the purchase of the property, and in 1996, the property was returned to the original vendors.

In 1998, Global Gold Inc. purchased the property, intending to go public, but failed to maintain the option and the claims lapsed in 2000, after which Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. staked the property and subsequently conducted an airborne geophysical survey, and initiated data acquisition and compilation.

In November 2002, Northern Continental Resources Inc. ("Northern Continental") entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains, by which they could earn a 60% interest in the property. As part of their work commitment, Northern Continental conducted a trenching and drilling program in the southern part of the property; specifically, on the Hill Stock and Breccia Zone, in 2003. In 2005, Northern Continental conducted a two phase diamond drilling program. Phase 1 was carried out between February 13 and May 31, 2005, and Phase 2 from December 3-15, 2005. The objectives of the two programs were to try and expand resources in areas of known mineralization and to test new zones of interest generated by data compilation and the 2002 NCR program. Northern Continental Resources Inc. subsequently allowed the option agreement to expire in early March, 2006.

In November 2007, Egoli Resources Inc. ("Egoli"), a private British Columbia corporation, entered into an option agreement for the Harrison gold property and in April, 2009 the option was terminated due to failure of meeting the obligations under the terms of the amended agreement

The Harrison Gold property is underlain by a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation and Peninsula Formation (Fire Lake Group) bounded on the east by the major Harrison Lake shear zone or fault, and intruded by various phases of the Tertiary granodiorite of the "Hicks Lake Batholith".

The Brokenback Hill Formation comprising green crystal tuff, volcanic conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone in the lower part of the section and volcanic flows, pyroclastics, argillite and sandstone in the upper parts. Pelites and limestones of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group are in fault contact with the Brokenback Hill Formation in the southern parts of the property.

Gold mineralization occurs mainly as free visible flakes within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system). The mineralized quartz veins are confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks), or their immediate periphery. Gold mineralization is not known to occur more than 2 to 3 meters outside the quartz diorite intrusives. Gold also occurs in association with open-space sulphide-fillings within a hydrothermally altered breccia pipe (Breccia zone).

The main deposit is the Jenner Stock zone. The Jenner stock is a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite which is comprised of two main intrusive phases: a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase, and a fine-grained biotite-(hornblende) quartz diorite phase found mainly in the lower portions. Numerous thin, high angle felsic and less commonly, mafic dykes are present throughout the stock. Disseminated and evenly distributed mineralization within the Jenner stock consists of 1-3 per cent pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, and traces of molybdenite. In its upper levels, the stock is roughly circular to elliptical (80-110 in plan) becoming more elongated (60 by 150 meters) with depth. It plunges 80-85 degrees to the east and its overall three dimensional shape can be described as pipe-like. Portions of the stock, mainly along its footwall contact, are occupied by a contact breccia phase which is transitional from a breccia, containing several large or roof pendants. Gold-bearing vein systems within the Jenner stock are predominantly low-angle structures. The quartz veins which contain gold mineralization are associated with gently dipping veins which form a conjugate set; minor sub-vertical veins also contain gold.

The veins which contain the gold mineralization are comprised of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. Veins are concentrated to such an extent that bulk mining methods would be possible. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to

several centimeters are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

The Portal stock is located 300 meters southwest from the Jenner stock. It is separated into two distinct domains; the western portion is a roughly circular body with an average diameter of 140 meters and smooth or regular contacts. The eastern portion is dyke-like, narrowing from approximately 100 meters in the west to 40-50 meters near the eastern contact, with irregular or bulging contacts. The entire stock is plunging approximately 70 degrees to the east. Gold-bearing quartz vein attitudes (gold zones) appear to be oriented horizontally to sub-horizontally within the Portal stock. One of these veins is seen at the portal; this discovery vein was mined by surface cuts and small underground stopes. Drilling to date suggests that gold grades within the zones improve towards the intrusive contacts, particularly the northern contact. One drill intersection of a well mineralized zone in the Portal zone averaged 3.17 grams per tonne gold across 30 meters.

The Lake stock is located 1650 meters south from the Jenner stock and is the largest and best exposed of the gold-bearing diorite stocks. Quartz veins are not common, and are found predominantly near the margins of the stock. The occasional vein contains visible gold with grades up to 2.24 grams per tonne.

The Hill stock is located 700 meters south from the Lake stock. Gold-silver mineralization is associated with quartz +/- carbonate-pyrrhotite-pyrite, +/- molybdenite, +/- arsenopyrite veins. Grades range up to 23 grams per tonne gold and 57 grams per tonne silver across a 1 meter drill intersection.

The Breccia zone is a sulphide-bearing (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite) breccia pipe which is strongly sericitized, chloritized and silicified, on the west margin of the Hill stock. The zone has surface dimensions of 325 by 100 meters. A zone of 29 meters averaging 1.56 grams per tonne gold, 4.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.56 per cent zinc and 0.04 per cent copper, within which 7 meters averaging 3.56 grams per tonne gold, 9.3 grams per tonne silver, 1.2 per cent zinc and 0.049 per cent copper, occurs at the margins of the breccia pipe.

Geological work and diamond drilling by the various companies has led to a number of resource estimates, the most reliable and relevant of which has been that of George Norman, P. Geo. for Bema Gold in 1989. However, none of the previous resource estimates have been compliant with NI 43-101 which was implemented later.

The senior co-author reviewed the Historical Resource (prepared by Norman in 1989) in 2002 for Northern Continental Resources and Eagle Plains. Reviewing the methodology and mathematical calculations, and removing a number of resource blocks and an uncategorized tonnage and grade, Price outlined the following Mineral Resources (previously termed Mineral Inventory or Probable and Possible Resources).

The historical resource as checked by B..J. Price Geological Consultants Inc. in 2002 and re-tabulated as to the two mineralized areas is as follows:

Historical Mineral Resource – Jenner and Portal Zones combined
Originally estimated by George Norman, P.Geo in 1989
As checked mathematically by BJ Price Geological in 2002

Category of Mineral Resource	Tonnes	Grade Au grams/tonne	Contained Gold grams	Contained Gold (ounces)
“PROBABLE RESOURCE”				
Jenner Zone	1344500	2.67	3585000	115000
Portal Zone	500574	3.12	1562600	50200
TOTAL BOTH ZONES	1845074	2.79	5147600	165200
“POSSIBLE RESOURCE”				
Jenner Zone	456600	2.83	1291600	41500
Portal Zone	157000	2.69	421700	13600
TOTAL BOTH ZONES	613600	2.79	1713300	55100

Note: Original estimation by G. Norman for Bema Resources Ltd. Tonnes and Ounces are rounded to the nearest 100. The resource has an effective cutoff grade of 1 gram/tonne as described in the parameters. The resource blocks are uncut and undiluted. Contained gold is in-situ only. The historical terms Probable and Possible are not accepted for use with resources at present.

Note: The above estimate is not in compliance with NI 43-101. The mathematical check by Price (2002) is not intended to represent a Current Resource, but is only a check of the historical estimate done for due diligence purposes. The historical resource estimate incorrectly groups Probable and Possible categories. Neither Bling nor the authors have done sufficient work to validate the above resource estimates, which should not be relied on for financial determinations. Bling does not intend to imply that the above-noted resources are current. All the Norman resource estimates are uncut and undiluted, with a 1.0 g/t gold cut-off. The conversion from grams to ounces is at 31.119 grams per ounce. Stated ounces are in-situ and would be diminished on production by a number of recovery factors which cannot be calculated at this time.

It may be possible that additional resources may be discovered at both Jenner and Portal deposits. Norman (1989) states: "Portions of the Jenner Stock have not been fully exploited (explored-BP), particularly in the north half of the stock, and at depth below the 50 meter level. There remains some potential to expand the current reserve (resource) figure by additional surface and/or underground diamond drilling." Similarly, Norman states that there are areas within or near the Portal Stock that remain to be explored in more detail. The possibility of further augmentation of resources cannot be quantified and in fact it may be that further resources will not be found. The supposition can only be tested by further detailed exploration.

The Harrison gold property has now been explored by 161 drill holes totaling approximately 19,490 meters (64,000 feet), resulting in the determination of indicated mineral resources of at least 1.8 million

tonnes with an average grade of 2.79 grams per tonne, (or 165,200 ounces in situ) in two deposits, the Jenner deposit and the smaller Portal deposit.

There is an additional resource in the inferred category of 613,600 tonnes averaging 2.79 grams per tonne, (or 55,100 ounces). The gold is contained in mineralogically simple quartz stockworks from which acceptable gravity and flotation concentrates can be obtained. Approximately \$4-7 million has been expended by a number of major and junior mining exploration companies, and there is a considerable amount of geological, geochemical and geophysical data available for the project. A number of other exploration targets exist with a reasonable chance of discovering economic mineralization, either in stockworks, veins and/or skarn deposits.

Copper Canyon Resources 2010 exploration program at the Abo property involved an airborne photometric survey which was used to generate Digital Elevation models (DEM) for the property. This data will be used to accurately locate historic workings and drill hole collars, as well as forming a base for future work on the property. The initial application will be to accurately locate the diamond drill collars from historic, pre 2003 drilling which will be used to both update the current resource model and locate collars for future drill testing. Total cost for the 2009 – 2010 work was \$8677.09.

Further work is recommended to continue to evaluate the Harrison Gold property. Recommendations include ongoing data compilation and computerization and a three hole diamond drilling program. A detailed explanation and budget for this work is included with this report which is estimated to be CAN\$250,000.

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INTRODUCTION

Location and Access and Physiography

The Harrison gold property is located at the southeastern corner of Harrison Lake, 5 km northeast of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. Harrison Hot Springs is a small seasonal resort community adjacent to the larger community of Agassiz B.C., approximately 100 kilometers east of Vancouver B.C. The claims can be reached by a 1-2 hour drive from Vancouver. The claims cover the northern part of Bear Mountain, and are bounded by Harrison Lake to the west, and by Hicks Lake to the east. Sasquatch Provincial Park, which surrounds three small lakes; Trout Lake, Hicks Lake and Deer Lake, adjoins the claims on the north.

The claims can be reached by a two hour drive from Vancouver. Access to the property is easily facilitated by a paved road connecting Harrison Village past the claim access road to the Park entrance. A network of 4-wheel- drive gravel logging roads affords access to most of the claim areas. (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The main access road to the property is Rockwell Drive, which is blocked near the highway by a locked gate, controlled by the owners and by the Ministry of Forests. This road provides access to the Lower Portal and to other zones higher on the mountain. Four wheel drive vehicles are suggested for the property. Access may be difficult for periods of time during winter storms.

The property is located in the coast Mountain physiographic province of B.C., with slopes varying from 10 to 40 degrees (averaging 25 degrees), and elevations from a few meters above sea level up to 1,035 meters ASL on top of Bear mountain.

Climate is essentially coastal with moderate to warm summers and cooler, wet winters. Snowfall can be appreciable at higher elevations, but near Harrison Lake, work can generally proceed year round. The mean annual precipitation for the area ranges from 1,500 mm to 2,500 mm per year (60-100 inches). Much of the property has been previously logged, resulting in a thick cover of second-growth comprised of small (less than 20 cm. diameter) mixed deciduous and coniferous trees, as well as numerous patches of “devils club”.

Harrison Hot Springs is a seasonal resort town with hotels, restaurants, gas stations and small convenience stores. Being a resort community, with a reliance on a seasonal economy, it is relatively depressed for eight months of the year. The proximity to residential communities is a major economic benefit in the determination of mining economics. Most supplies and services can be obtained in Agassiz or in the larger communities of Chilliwack and Mission City or from Vancouver.

Tenure

The Abo or Harrison gold property at Harrison Lake, B.C., consists of 2427 hectares of contiguous Modified Grid mineral claims totaling 11 claim units and is beneficially owned by Copper Canyon Resources Ltd. The claims are shown below in tabular form:

Table 1 – Tenure Summary ABO Property

Tenure #	Claim Name	Owner	Map #	Good To Date	Mining Division	Area (ha)	Tag #
235557	AB	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	150	4774
382167	ABO 1	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	500	221001
382168	ABO 2	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	225	221002
383387	AB	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	25	698761M
384241	ABO 3	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	150	234658
384242	ABO 4	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	500	234659
384243	ABO 5	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	300	210556
384244	ABO 6	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	25	702936M
384245	ABO 7	204847 (100%)	092H032	2016/dec/26	NEW WEST	25	702937M
529139	AB	204847 (100%)	092H	2012/dec/26	NEW WEST	505.54	
529146	AB	204847 (100%)	092H	2012/dec/26	NEW WEST	21.06	
					TOTAL:	2426.6	

All claims are in the New Westminster Mining Division and 100% equity is owned by Copper Canyon Resources Ltd., (Owner No. 204847). All claims are in good standing and most require no claim maintenance until December 26, 2012.

The north-trending claim block is roughly 5 km in length by 4 km wide. The geographic centre of the block is 45° 15' north latitude and 121° 41' west latitude. All claims listed above are in good standing until the stated expiry date. There are, to the best knowledge of the writer, no liens or encumbrances on the claims. The title was researched using the Mineral Titles Division on-line database (September

2009). There may be reclamation bonds still outstanding on the property paid by others. Reclamation bonding and permitting will be required by Bling prior to starting any significant work program.

The claims have not been surveyed but are referenced to Latitude and Longitude points which may be located precisely in the field. The claims have sufficient area for all mining and exploration purposes and water for drilling is generally obtained in one or more creeks. Some of the southern claims overlap the Seabird Island Reserve and the overlapped area will have no mineral rights. Other areas impinge on Harrison lake and the east Harrison access road, where mining may be impractical. To the writers' knowledge there are no outstanding environmental or social constraints on exploration. However, under general exploration protocol, the native bands associated with aboriginal rights in the area should be consulted prior to exploration or development.

The claims noted above are subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty (NSR) on the 235557 mineral tenure in favor of Robert Pincombe. 1% of the NSR may be purchased at any time by Copper Canyon for the sum of \$1,000,000, and the remaining 1% NSR can also be purchased at any time for the sum of \$1,000,000.

Figure 1 – Property Location map

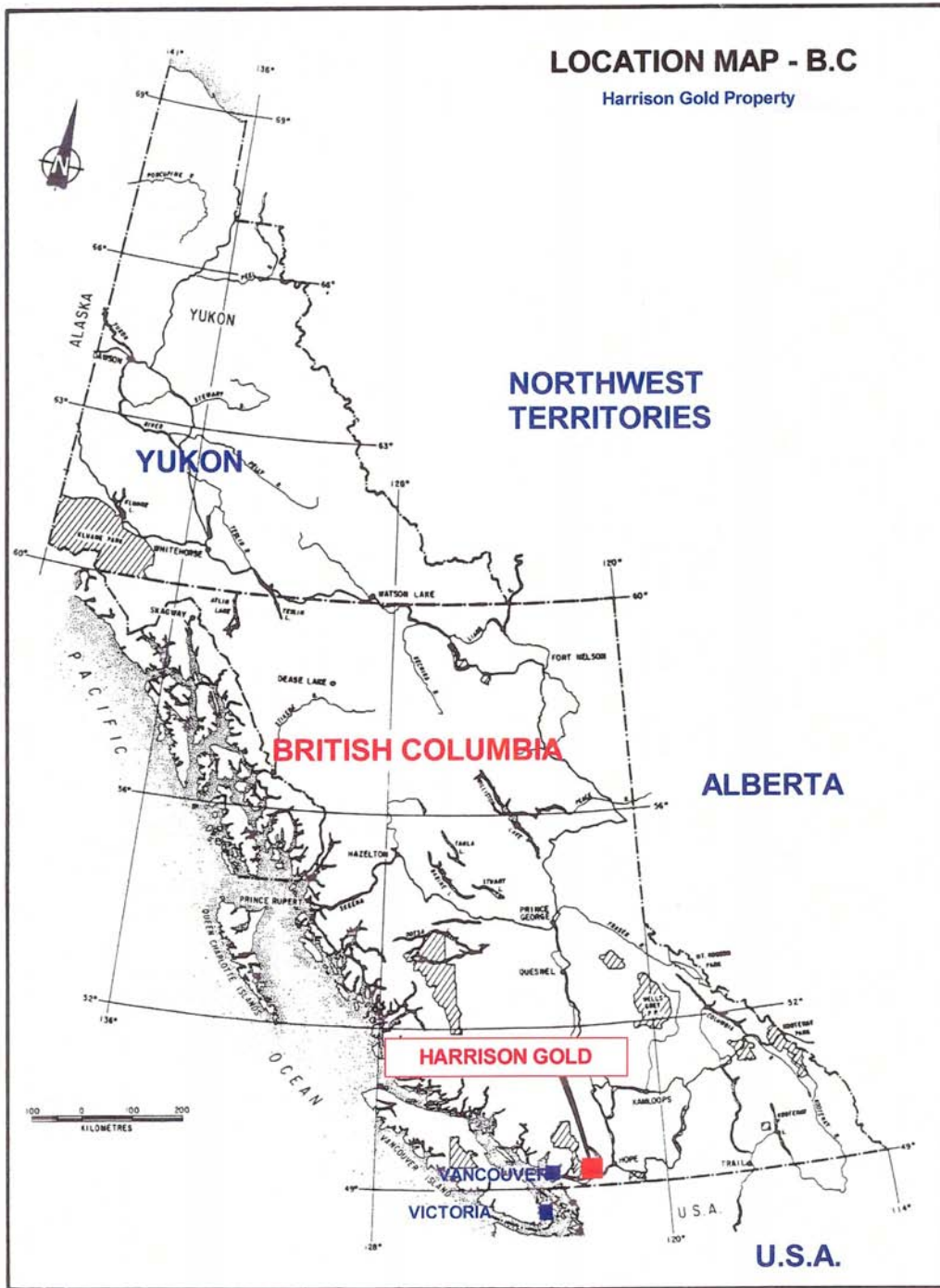
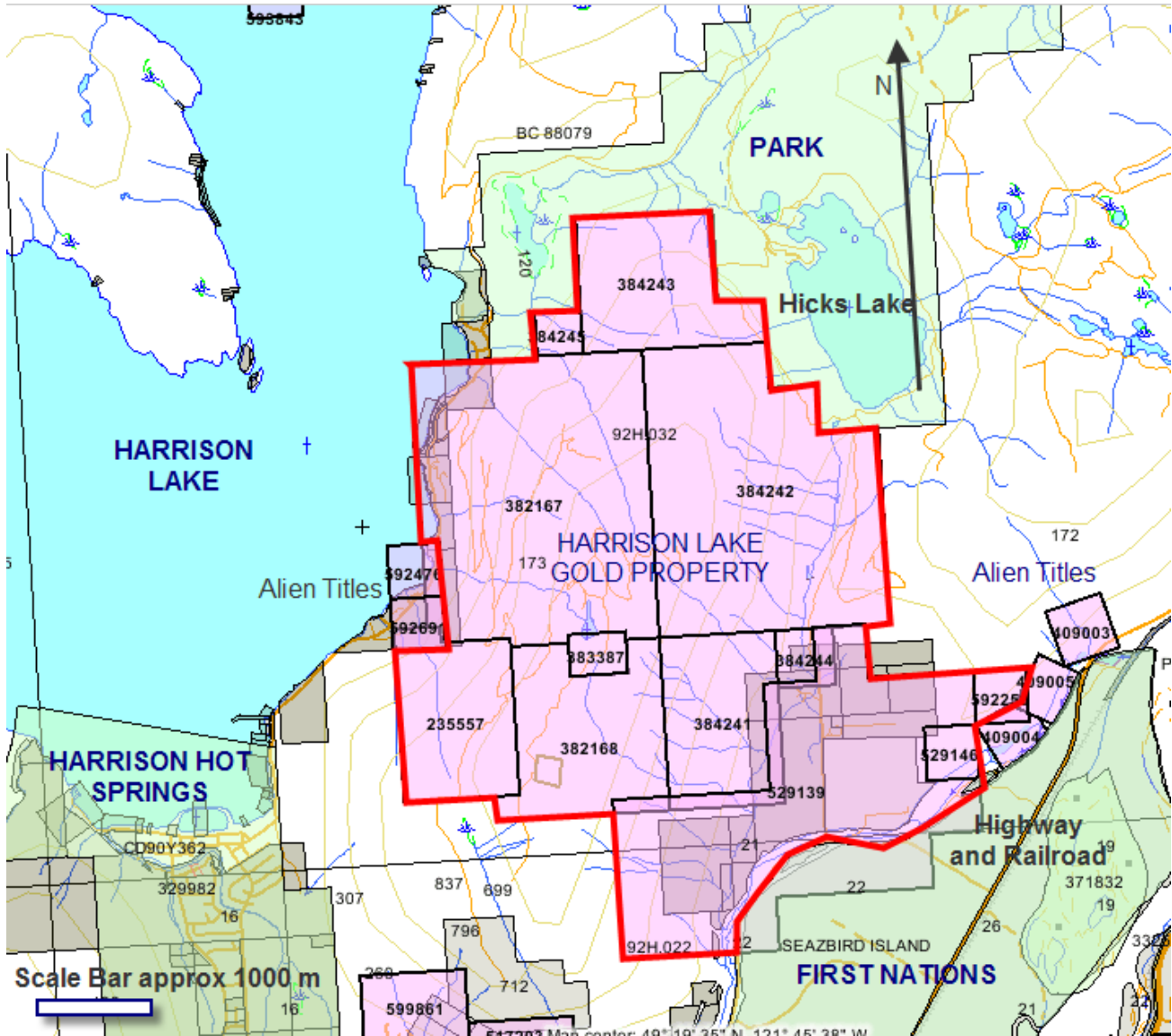


Figure 2 – Tenure Map

All title information from Mineral Titles Online as of August 18, 2010.



History and Previous Work

At the time of the Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Rush, thousands of prospectors and miners passed through what is now the town of Harrison Hot Springs, en route, by boat and trail, to Port Douglas at the north end of Harrison Lake. This led to the discovery of gold in small amounts in Lillooet River and may have led to the discovery of quartz veins such as those at Fire Lake and the Money Spinner prospect a short distance to the north.

It is not known who discovered the gold mineralization at Harrison Lake. In 1975, the Geo property, as it was then, was owned by George A. Macdonald of Port Coquitlam. The property was restaked as the RN claim.

From 1972 to 1983, intermittent surface and underground selective mining by John Davies and Don Allen, P.Eng. under option from Robert Pincombe and Eric Ascroft, had produced 643 tonnes of ore, from which 30,443 grams (979 ounces) of gold was produced along with a small amount of copper. Recovered grade from the mining was thus 47.4 grams/tonne gold or 1.38 ounces/ton. Additional claims were staked in 1979.

Between 1983 and 1990, Abo Oil Corporation, (“Abo”) Kerr-Addison Mines Ltd. (“Kerr”) and Bema International Resources Inc. (“Bema”) successively conducted major exploration programs, including: geological mapping, ground geophysical (electromagnetic, resistivity, magnetic, induced polarization) and geochemical surveys, surface trenching and diamond drilling, in addition to a major underground exploration program. This work resulted in:

- (a) the development of resource figures for the Portal and Jenner Stocks and
- (b) the discovery of other quartz diorite stocks - and a hydrothermal breccia zone - some of which received varying degrees of follow-up assessment by trenching and diamond drilling.

No work, with the exception of two diamond drill holes completed by Pacific Comox Ltd., (“Pacific Comox”) was done during the 1990’s. Global Gold Inc. failed to maintain the option which had been arranged in 1998.

In late 2000 some of the claims at the Harrison Gold property lapsed and were re-staked by Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. The company completed a purchase agreement with an arms-length individual whereby EPL could purchase a 100% interest in the Hot 4 mineral claims. The 6-unit (364 acre) property was contiguous with EPLs 100% owned claims containing the Abo (Harrison Gold) deposit. Terms of the purchase agreement consisted of a \$10,000 cash payment, allocation of 200,000 voting class common shares of Eagle Plains (both of which terms have been completed) and a 2% NSR reserved for the vendors (1% of which can be purchased by EPL for \$1,000,000). As part of the agreement, Eagle Plains also acquired virtually all of the documentation and data pertaining to the past work programs on the property.

In 2001 Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. successfully completed a 215 line-km airborne geophysical survey over the Harrison Gold property which included magnetometer, and radiometric survey instrumentation. This work was done under the direction of Eagle Plains. A number of anomalous areas were outlined, and will be targeted by future exploration. The cost of the survey was approximately \$46,500, or about \$200 per kilometer. Also in 2001, Eagle Plains began a comprehensive review and compilation of historical data.

In November 2002, Northern Continental Resources Inc. (NCR) entered into an option agreement with Eagle Plains, by which they could earn a 60% interest in the property. Also in 2002, Eagle Plains retained independent consultant, Barry Price, P.Geo, to complete a technical report on the Harrison gold property.

As part of their work commitment, Northern Continental conducted a trenching and drilling program in the southern part of the property in 2003; specifically, on the Hill Stock and Breccia Zone.

The trenching program located three previously unidentified zones of gold mineralization. Quartz vein mineralization was discovered along the newly extended northern margin of the Hill Stock (North Hill Stock Zone) Grab samples returned assay values of 63.8 g/t (1.86 oz/t) Au with 184 g/t (5.37 oz/t) Ag (Sample 172346) and 31.8 g/t (0.93 oz/t) Au with 70 g/t (2.04 oz/t) Ag (Sample 172345).

In 2004, legacy drill hole database was incorporated into a up to date database for use with modern downhole visualization software. Data compilation of historical work was also initiated.

Historical Drilling

The Harrison gold property has been explored by 161 drill holes totalling approximately 19,490 meters (64,000 feet). Since acquiring the property in 2000, Eagle Plains Resources has completed 3675 meters of drilling in 16 holes. Details and results from these programs are included in BCMEMPR Assessment Reports # 37377, 28465.

GEOLOGY

Regional Geology

Regional geology of the Harrison Lake area has been studied by Monger, (1986), and Journeay and Csontos, (1989), for the east side of Harrison Lake, and Arthur, (1986) on the west side. The Harrison Lake Fault or Shear Zone is a major right-lateral strike-slip fault that appears to have acted as a conduit for both thermal hot springs and hydrothermal fluids along its trend.

The following discussion is compiled primarily from Monger's work. The geological Terranes have been discussed by Gabrielse and Yorath, (1992). They break the area into a number of separate terranes which include, from east to west, the Methow, Bridge River, Cadwallader, Shuksan, Chilliwack and Harrison terranes, each lithologically and structurally distinct.

The Harrison Gold Property lies near the junction of Coast Plutonic Complex and the Cascade Fold Belt, which correspond roughly with the Insular and Intermontane Superterranes. The Cascade Fold Belt consists of a high grade metamorphic and granitic core flanked on the east and west by weakly metamorphosed folded and faulted sedimentary and volcanic sequences.

The Mesozoic metamorphism and intrusion has welded together a number of terranes and stratigraphic/structural packages of rocks. A later period of structural movement and intrusion in the Mid-Tertiary time, (19-26 Million years) is associated with thirteen or more gold showings or deposits and a number of porphyry molybdenum deposits in a north to northwest trending belt extending from Washington into the Harrison Lake area and beyond.

To the east of Harrison Lake, the regional north to northwest-trending fabric formed within these rocks in Cretaceous to earliest Tertiary time was offset 80 to 100 kilometers in the Eocene by north-trending Fraser River-Straight Creek dextral wrench fault system (Monger, 1985).

Within the Harrison Lake area are five major lithostructural packages which, in order of increasing metamorphic grade are called: Harrison Lake, Slollicum, Cogburn and Settler packages (north of the Fraser), and the Chilliwack-Cultus and Darrington packages (south of the Fraser).

The Harrison Fault, one of the major strike-slip faults in the region that largely governs the regional grain of the adjacent rocks, extends for more than one hundred kilometers north to south from the Lillooet River well into Washington State. The fault, or more properly, shear zone, is a one to two kilometer wide fracture zone with a well developed cleavage which dips 50° to 70° to the east. The age of the fault appears to be Late Cretaceous and/or Early Tertiary and clearly post dates regional metamorphism and intrusion of the mid-Cretaceous Spuzzum batholith.

The Harrison Lake lithostructural package (mainly outcropping on the west side of Harrison Lake) has been extensively studied by A.J. Arthur (1986) as part of M.Sc. research at U.B.C. The Harrison Gold property lies within the Harrison Lake lithostructural package which comprises a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks which range from Middle Triassic to Early Cretaceous, and includes the Middle Triassic Camp Cove Formation, the early to mid-Jurassic Harrison Lake Formation, and overlying Mysterious Creek Formation, Billhook Creek Formation, Kent Formation, Peninsula Formation and the uppermost Late Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation.

This package of rocks is bounded on the east side by the Harrison Fault. The gold deposits are hosted by small igneous stocks within what is thought to be the Brokenback Hill Formation. The deposits lie to the west of the Harrison fault but the area is cut by a number of possible splay faults.

The Chilliwack Group, oldest known layered rocks (Pennsylvanian - Permian), and the overlying Cultus Formation (Late Triassic-Early Jurassic) consist of pelite, carbonate, mafic to felsic flows and volcanoclastic rocks, (Monger, 1970, 1977) are mainly exposed south of the Fraser River but also extend north of the Fraser River near the southern extremity of Harrison Lake, underlying the southern portion of the Harrison Gold property. Grey crinoidal limestone containing mid-Carboniferous conodonts form conspicuous cliffs in this area.

The Slollicum package of rocks includes rocks mapped as Chilliwack by Lowes (1972) east of Harrison Lake, and mainly north and east of the Harrison gold property. Monger (1986) has given the term "Slollicum" to these rocks, since there appears to be little similarity between the Chilliwack and these mainly schistose basic, intermediate and locally felsic flows and volcanoclastics. The age of the unit is not known although in general the package closely resembles the Upper Triassic Cadwallader Group.

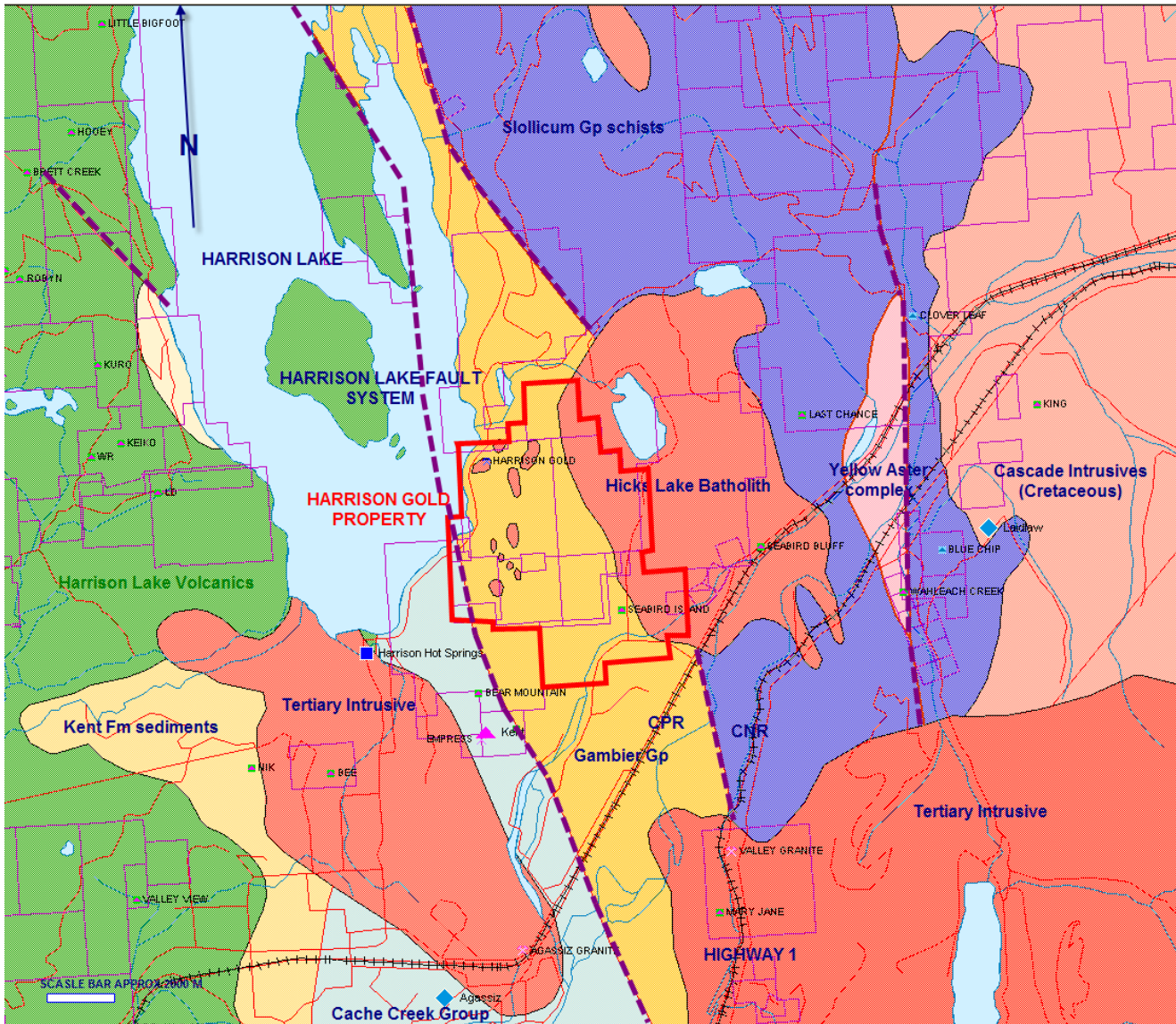
The Cogburn package lies north and east of the Slollicum rocks forming a distinctive package of bedded chert, argillite, basic volcanics, ultramafics rocks, and minor marble. These rocks were originally included with the Chilliwack Group by Lowes

(1972) but was extracted by Gabites (1985) as the Cogburn Group. The intensity of metamorphism of these rocks grades from greenschist in the south to amphibolite grade in the north. The age of the Cogburn Group is not known but Monger (1986) suggests that the range of lithologies is similar to that of the Permian to Jurassic Hozameen and Bridge River groups.

The Settler Schist structurally overlies the Cogburn package and is structurally interrelated with Late Cretaceous granodiorite of the Scuzzy and Spuzzum plutons. The Settler Schist (Lowe 1972; Pigage, 1973, et al) comprises pelitic and quartzo-feldspathic schist, amphibolite, minor quartzite and ultramafic rocks. Rb-Sr isochrons dated at 214 +/- 32 Ma and 210 +/- 27 Ma by Bartholomew (1979) and Gabites (1985) indicate either a Triassic-Jurassic age of deposition of the Settler package or partial resetting of the ages of these rocks by Mesozoic metamorphism (Gabites, 1985).

The rocks of the above packages have been intruded by Cretaceous and Tertiary granodiorite and quartz diorite stocks and batholiths including the Chilliwack batholith, Hicks Lake Batholith and the Spuzzum batholith. The relationship between the igneous plutons and gold deposits in the area is investigated by Ray, (1991).

Figure 3 – Regional Geology Map



Property Geology

The following summary account of the geology of the Harrison Gold property is amended from the Minfile Capsule Geology, (Geological Survey Branch, MEMPR):

The Harrison Lake shear zone is a right-lateral transcurrent fault which splays northward into an imbricate fan of high-angle brittle faults. In part it passes along, and parallel to, Harrison Lake. The Harrison Gold property is underlain by a stratigraphic succession of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Cretaceous Brokenback Hill Formation and Peninsula Formation (Fire Lake Group) bounded on the east by the major Harrison Lake shear zone, or fault, and intruded by various phases of the Tertiary granodiorite of the "Hicks Lake batholith". The Harrison fault separates Fire Lake Group rocks from Cretaceous and/or Tertiary, mainly greenschist facies, mafic to intermediate volcanics and phyllite of the "Slollicum Schist". The Harrison fault is a 1-2 kilometer wide fracture zone with a well-developed cleavage dipping 50-70 degrees to the east, but with no marked linear fabric within it. Several possible fault splays cut across the Harrison Gold property.

Stratigraphy

The Harrison Gold occurrence is underlain by sediments and volcanics of the Brokenback Hill Formation comprising green crystal tuff, volcanic conglomerate and tuffaceous sandstone in the lower part of the section and volcanic flows, pyroclastics, argillite and sandstone in the upper parts. On the west side of Harrison Lake, this sequence conformably overlies a coquina bed of the Peninsula Formation.

Intrusive Rocks

The sediments and volcanics have been intruded by numerous quartz diorite stocks which are probably related to the "Hicks Lake batholith" (or Chilliwack Batholith). The age of one such stock, the Jenner stock, has been dated at 23-25 Ma. A feldspar porphyry dyke also intrudes the package. Pelites and limestones of the Devonian to Permian Chilliwack Group are in fault contact with the Brokenback Hill Formation in the southern parts of the property.

The Jenner stock is a small irregular plug or apophysis of quartz diorite which has intruded sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Brokenback Hill Formation. It is comprised of two main intrusive phases: a medium to coarse-grained hornblende-biotite quartz diorite phase which occupies the central and upper portions of the stock, and a fine-grained biotite-(hornblende) quartz diorite phase found mainly in the lower portions. Numerous thin, high angle felsic and less commonly, mafic dykes are present throughout the stock. Disseminated and evenly distributed mineralization within the Jenner stock consists of 1-3 per cent pyrrhotite, minor pyrite and chalcopyrite, and traces of molybdenite. In its upper levels, the stock is roughly circular to elliptical (80-110 meters in plan) becoming more elongated (60 by 150 meters) with depth. It plunges 80-85 degrees to the east and its overall three dimensional shape can be described as pipe-like. Portions of the stock, mainly along its footwall contact, are occupied by a contact breccia phase which is transitional from a breccia containing both quartz diorite and country rock fragments in a quartz diorite matrix, to one containing only country rock fragments. Several large xenoliths (up to 40 by 20 by 5 meters) or roof pendants are also found within the stock.

Mineralization

Gold mineralization at the Harrison property occurs mainly as free visible flakes up to 2 millimeters in size (generally 0.2-0.6 millimeters or less) within quartz veins (approaching a weak stockwork system) and similar veins in which the gold may be present but not visible. The mineralized quartz veins are confined to quartz diorite intrusive bodies (Jenner, Portal, Hill and Lake stocks), or their immediate periphery. Gold also occurs in association with open-space sulphide-fillings within a hydrothermally altered breccia pipe (Breccia zone). Silica banding similar to epithermal textures was seen in some core specimens.

The main deposit is the Jenner Stock zone. Gold-bearing vein systems within the Jenner stock are predominantly low-angle structures. The quartz veins which contain gold mineralization are associated with gently dipping (15-40 degrees) veins which form a conjugate set and bisectrix; minor sub-vertical veins also contain gold. In addition to these low-angle veins, the dominant features are large, low-angle, west and east dipping compressive reverse faults which cut both country rocks and the stock. These faults have resulted in thrust development, shearing and localized vein offsets. The higher grade portions of the Jenner stock tend to be at its margins.

A northwest trending, possibly post-mineralization fault, the Jenner fault, passes through the stock. Shearing and faulting is commonly associated with an assemblage of pyrite, carbonate and chlorite. Weak to locally strong propylitic alteration of the stock is ubiquitous and consists primarily of chlorite and carbonate.

The veins which contain the gold mineralization are comprised of a gangue of quartz with minor calcite, chlorite and sericite. The major sulphide mineral is pyrrhotite with minor to trace amounts of pyrite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, scheelite, arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Bismuth-silver tellurides are present and have been observed as intergrowths with native gold grains. The amount of native gold present in a given vein does not appear to correlate directly with the presence of any sulphide nor with its relative concentration. The highest gold concentrations are found along the mineralized western contact (Footwall zone) of the Jenner stock. Strong sericitic alteration envelopes with widths up to several centimeters are commonly developed around mineralized quartz veins.

The Portal stock is located 300 meters southwest from the Jenner stock. It is separated into two distinct domains; the western portion is a roughly circular body with an average diameter of 140 meters and smooth or regular contacts. The eastern portion is dyke-like, narrowing from approximately 100 meters in the west to 40-50 meters near the eastern contact, with irregular or bulging contacts. The entire stock is plunging approximately 70 degrees to the east.

Gold-bearing quartz vein attitudes (gold zones) appear to be oriented horizontally to sub-horizontally within the Portal stock. Overall, the zones appear to be dipping 15-20 degrees to the west and 5-20 degrees to the south. One of these veins is seen at the portal; this discovery vein was mined by surface cuts and small underground stopes.

Drilling to date suggests that gold grades within the zones improve towards the intrusive contacts, particularly the northern contact. One drill intersection of a well mineralized zone in the Portal zone averaged 3.17 grams per tonne gold across 30 meters (Assessment Report 19584). The sericite in these veins from the Portal stock adit gives a potassium-argon age of 24.5 Ma +/- 1 Ma (Fieldwork 1984).

Gold mineralization also appears to be associated with the northern contact or footwall of a felsic dyke. The dyke is a quartz-flooded granite or diorite with intense associated chlorite-sericite-biotite-silica alteration along internal fractures and quartz veins, and 2-10 per cent disseminated pyrrhotite.

The Lake stock is located 1650 meters south from the Jenner stock and is the largest and best exposed of the gold-bearing diorite stocks. It is massive in texture with little variation in composition from margin to margin except for local variations in the size of amphibole and the amount of biotite. The stock locally contains up to 3 per cent finely disseminated pyrrhotite. Quartz veins are not common, and are found predominantly near the margins of the stock. The occasional vein contains visible gold with grades up to 2.24 grams per tonne (Assessment Report 19584).

The Hill stock is located 700 meters south from the Lake stock. Gold-silver mineralization is associated with quartz +/- carbonate-pyrrhotite-pyrite, +/- molybdenite, +/- arsenopyrite veins. These veins pass into the sedimentary country rock but the amount of gold and strength of veining generally decreases substantially and finally dies out within a short distance of the host quartz diorite. The mineralized zone containing the veins weakens laterally outward, is relatively flat-lying and controlled by low angle veining similar to the Jenner-Portal style mineralization. Grades range up to 23 grams per tonne gold and 57 grams per tonne silver across a 1 meter drill intersection (Assessment Report 20144).

The Breccia zone is a sulphide-bearing (pyrrhotite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite) breccia pipe which is strongly sericitized, chloritized and silicified, is spatially related to the Hill stock. It occurs on the west margin of the Hill stock. The breccia contains fragments of the surrounding country rocks as well as occasional fragments of quartz diorite. Fragments are mainly 5-10 centimeters in diameter with some rotation but no apparent milling or grinding. Sulphide mineralization occurs as open-space fillings. The zone has surface dimensions of 325 by 100 meters. A zone of 29 meters averaging 1.56 grams per tonne gold, 4.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.56 per cent zinc and 0.04 per cent copper, within which 7 meters averaging 3.56 grams per tonne gold, 9.3 grams per tonne silver, 1.2 per cent zinc and 0.049 per cent copper, occurs at the margins of the breccia pipe (Assessment Report 20144).

591000 121°44'24"W 591500 592000 592500 593000
5465500 5465000 5464500 5464000 5463500 5463000 5462500 5462000



CPY:TSX-V
Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.
Abo Property
Figure 4 - Abo Property Geology
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N
Scale - 1: 10,000
01/09/2010

Legend

Geology

ID

- 1 Country Rock
- 1a AGS
- 1b Volcanic Tuffs and Flows
- 1c Hornfels
- 2 Diorite
- 3 Quartz Diorite
- 3a Feldspar Porphyry
- 4 Contact Phases
- 4a Hybrid Zone
- 4b Breccia Zone
- 4c Dyke Zone
- 5 Felsic Dyke
- 7 Hydrothermal Breccia

Legend

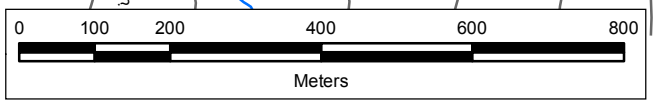
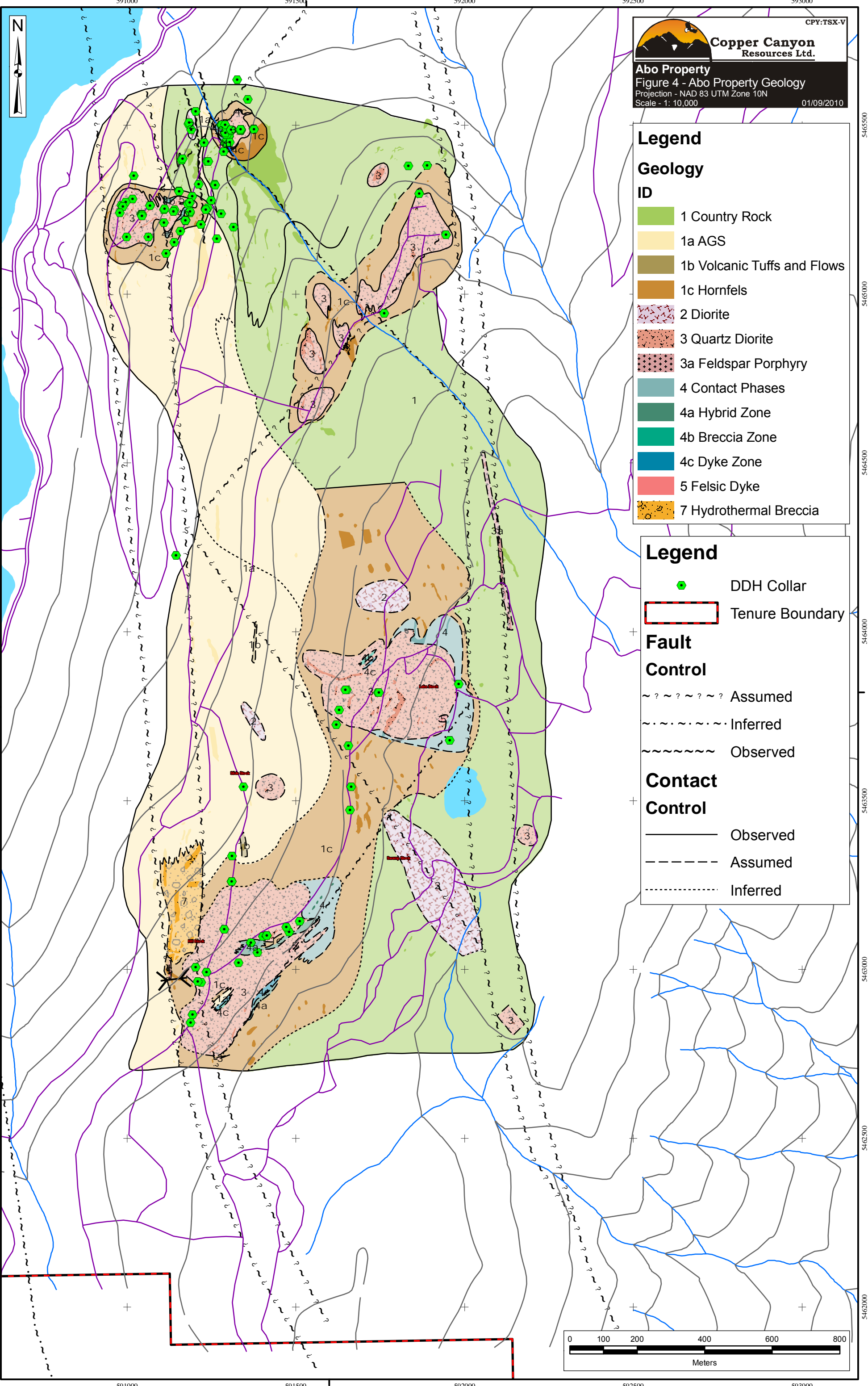
- DDH Collar
- Tenure Boundary

Fault Control

- Assumed
- Inferred
- Observed

Contact Control

- Observed
- Assumed
- Inferred



591000 591500 592000 592500 593000
121°44'24"W

2010 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Copper Canyon Resources 2010 exploration program at the Abo property involved orthorectification of an existing TRIM 1:35,000 color air photo which was used to generate digital base data including a Digital Elevation Model (DEM).

The survey involved identification of control points by Eagle Mapping on the TRIM air photo. These points were then surveyed in one day utilizing a combination of RTK and Fast-Static GPS survey styles by Meridian Mapping of Coldstream, BC. A pair of Trimble R8GMSS (rover + base) were utilized on the survey with the base station centered on Geodetic Control Marker #753988. Table 2 contains location and elevation data of the control points utilized for orthorectification.

Table 2 – Abo 2010 Orthorectification Control Points

Name	Description	Nad83 UTM Zone 10 East	Nad83 UTM Zone 10 Northing	Elev (m) AMSL Canada HT2.0 Geoid
GCM753988	Geodetic Survey Monument (GPS Base)	588655.559	5459420.545	14.352
GCP1-FS	SW corner of cement pad at top of boat ramp	593987.703	5467101.006	209.171
GCP2-RTK	End of last painted line	591064.903	5466278.784	15.254
GCP3-RTK	Point surveyed is 1.0m to 333° from base of power pole, elevation represents base of pole	589106.915	5461890.820	13.481
GCP4-FS	SE foot of hydro tower	596409.937	5462932.786	25.569
GCP5-FS	SE side of old telephone pole.	593935.083	5462796.419	23.030
GCP6-FS	SW corner of permanent cement pad	591505.303	5467420.449	85.352

In addition the location of the Portal and Jenner Adits was surveyed by Meridian mapping in order to gain better control on underground sampling locations.

Once the survey was complete, Eagle Mapping of Port Coquitlam, BC, completed the orthophoto rectification and digital base data production. A detailed description of the methodology utilized is presented in Appendix III. The resultant DEM and the location of the survey points is presented in Figure 5 while the new topographic data is contained in Figure 6.

Total cost for the 2009 – 2010 work was \$8677.09

590000

595000

5470000

5470000



Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Property
Figure 5 - Survey Control Points

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

Scale - 1: 33,582

07/09/2010

5465000

5465000

Harrison Lake

5460000

5460000

Sasquatch Provincial Park

GCP6-FS

GCP1-FS

GCP2-RTK

GCP3-RTK

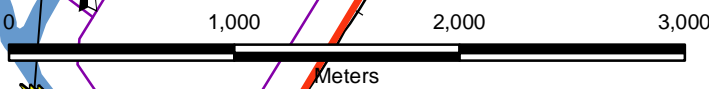
GCP5-FS

GCP4-FS

GCM753988

Legend

- Survey Control Point
- CPY_TENURE_ALBERS
- Abo Tenure Outline
- Power Line
- Rail Road
- Other Road
- Highway
- River
- Provincial Park
- Lake



590000

595000



Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Property
Figure 6 - Abo Topographic Map

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 10N

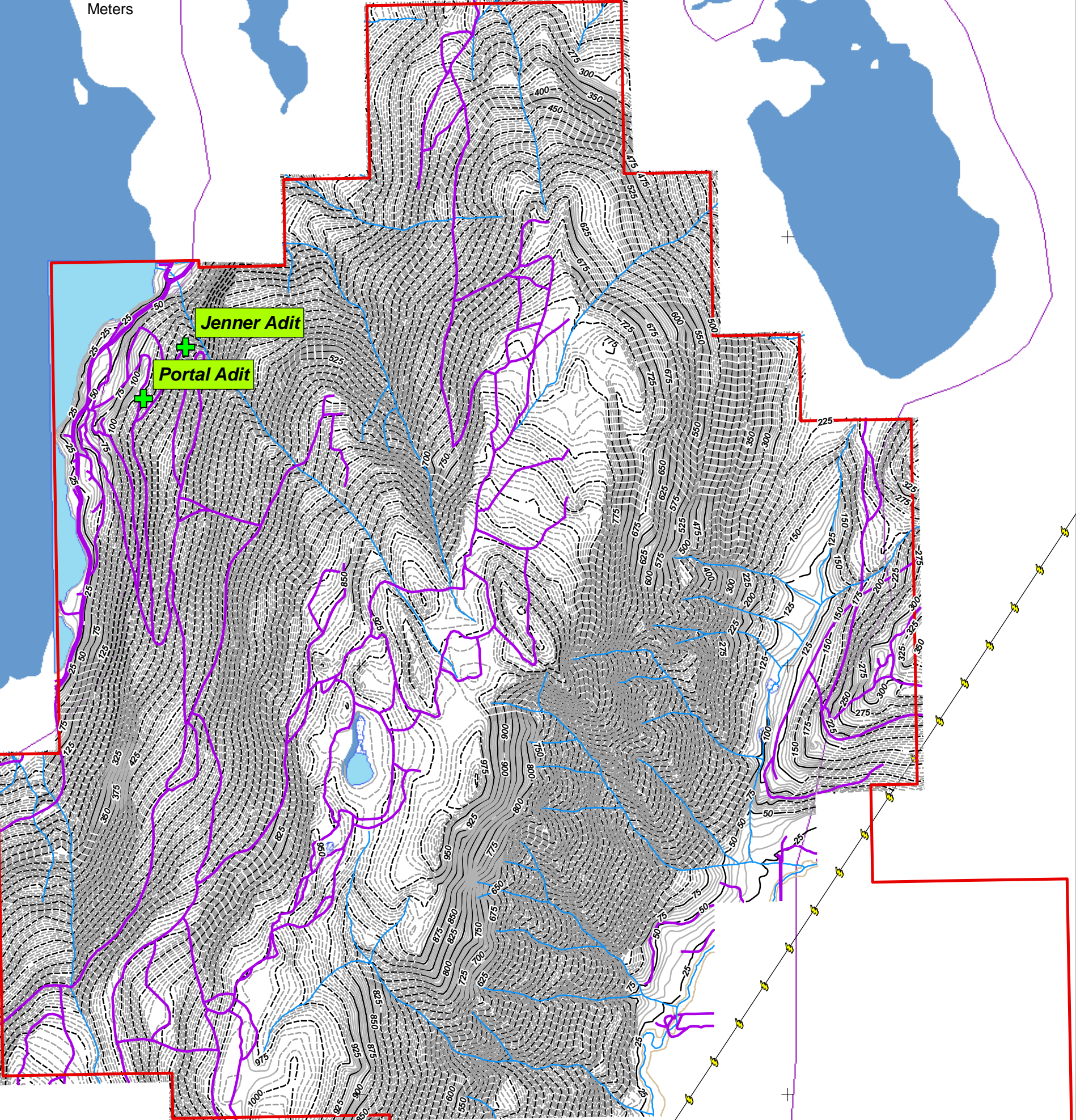
Scale - 1: 20,000

30/08/2010

0 125 250 500 750 1,000



Meters



Legend

- Adit Location
 - Abo Tenure Boundary
 - Road
 - Stream
- Contour Layer**
- INDEX-CONTOUR
 - INDEX-INDEFINATE
 - INT-CONTOUR
 - INT-INDEFINATE
 - INT-DEP
 - INT-DTICK
 - Marsh
 - Lake

5468000
5466000
5464000
5462000
5460000

592000
594000
592000
594000

CONCLUSIONS

The Harrison gold property has been explored by 161 drill holes totaling approximately 19,490 meters, (64,000 feet), resulting in the determination of an historical resource of 1.8 million tonnes (rounded) grading 2.79 grams Au per tonne, (or 165,000 ounces in situ) in the Jenner deposit. There is a further inferred resource of 600,600 tonnes (rounded) grading 2.79 grams Au per tonne, (or 55,000 ounces in situ).

The gold is contained in mineralogically simple quartz stockworks from which acceptable gravity and flotation concentrates can be obtained. Since 2002, work has concentrated on other peripheral zones, for which there are not as yet any established resources, and there has been no work which would affect the historical estimates.. A number of other exploration targets exist.

Copper Canyon Resources 2010 exploration program at the Abo property involved an airborne photometric survey which was used to generate Digital Elevation models (DEM) for the property. This data will be used to accurately locate historic workings and drill hole collars, as well as forming a base for future work on the property. Total cost for the 2009 – 2010 work was \$8677.09.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following program is recommended to continue the evaluation of the Abo (Harrison Gold) Project. Eagle Plains has acquired virtually all of the data related to historical work on the property including underground assay plans, diamond drill log originals, ore reserve calculation methodology with block grade and tonnage estimates, surface plans including geology and geochemistry results, as well as an extensive library of in house reports prepared for Kerr Addison and Bema Gold.

Copper Canyon Resources 2010 exploration program at the Abo property involved an airborne photometric survey which was used to generate Digital Elevation models (DEM) for the property. This data will be used to accurately locate historic workings and drill hole collars, as well as forming a base for future work on the property. Initially data compilation should continue using the GIS database developed for the project by Eagle Plains Resources. The detailed DEM elevation model obtained in 2010 should be incorporated into the current database modelling to accurately establish pre 2003 drill collar locations and portal locations . A detailed block model of the mineralization should be constructed using modern 3D software such as Minesight or Geosoft. These models should be examined and interpreted to help determine controls on mineralization and to help locate logical targets for diamond drill testing to expand the known resources. Historical geochemical and geophysical results should be re-examined to locate anomalies or areas of interest for follow up geological work.

A short diamond drilling program should be carried out in the Jenner and Portal areas which have Historical resources (which are not in compliance with NI 43-101). Drilling should be done from surface using large diameter drill core where possible. The nugget effect for gold, which makes resource average grade estimation difficult, should be diminished by sampling methods which use larger samples, duplicate sampling, standards, and blanks. While it may be advantageous to use the entire core for sampling, all rejects and pulps should be retained for future reference.

The program should test the continuity and grade of the Portal Stock diorite using a hole directed toward the east at an angle of -45° . A -60° hole drilled toward the west will test the continuity and grade of the margins of the Jenner Stock. It is recommended that a vertical hole be used to test the potential for deeper mineralization and to better define the shape of the intrusive body. Estimated total footage will be 1000m.

Relationships should be developed with local governments, land-owners, native groups and residents. Alternate access routes could be researched, and possible locations for beneficiation plant locations scouted. A detailed budget for the proposed work, totalling \$250,000, follows :

Table 3 – Recommended Budget

Abo Project Proposed Exploration Budget					
includes data compilation and diamond drilling		no. of		no. of	
Personnel:		persons	rate	days	
	Project Manager / Senior Geologist	1	\$720	30	\$21,600.00
	Project Geologist	1	\$600	30	\$18,000.00
	Junior Geologist	1	\$525	30	\$15,750.00
	GIS Technician	2	\$475	35	\$33,250.00
	Geological Technician with First Aid	1	\$265	20	\$5,300.00
TOTAL PERSONNEL:					\$93,900.00
Analytical:	Core (Prep)		300	\$6.10	\$1,830.00
	Core (30 Element ICP-MS)		300	\$7.50	\$2,250.00
	Core (Au Assay)		150	\$9.00	\$1,350.00
TOTAL ANALYTICAL:					\$5,430.00
Drilling:	Includes Mob / DeMob and fuel	TOTAL DRILLING	Meters 1000	Rate (/meter) \$ 100.00	\$100,000.00
Equipment Rental:	trucks, ATVs				\$4,000.00
	communication including radios, satellite phone				\$500.00
TOTAL EQUIPMENT RENTAL:					\$4,500.00
Pre-Field:	Base Map preparation				\$1,000.00
TOTAL PRE-FIELD:					\$1,000.00
Meals/groceries:		Persons	Rate	Days	
		8	\$40.00	20	\$6,400.00
Accommodation:		rooms	rate	days	
		4	\$120.00	20	\$9,600.00
Shipping:					\$1,000.00
Supplies: office and field					\$1,000.00
Reclamation of exploration site as required:					\$500.00
Report writing and reproduction:					\$4,000.00
Subtotal :					\$227,330.00
10% contingency:					\$22,733.00
TOTAL:					\$250,063.00

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APPENDIX I
STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Statement of Qualifications

I, Christopher S. Gallagher, of 616 Nelson St., Kimberley, British Columbia hereby certify that:

I am currently employed as Manager of Exploration Technology for TerraLogic Exploration Inc. with a business address: Suite 200 44-12th Ave South, Cranbrook, BC, V1C2R7.

I graduated with a Masters of Science Degree from Carleton University in 1999.

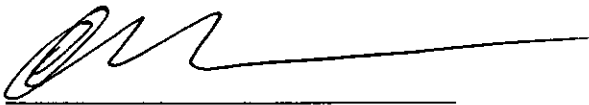
I have worked a collective total of 7 years as a geological technologist and geologist since graduation.

I have never applied for, nor committed conduct preventing designation within the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

I supervised the 2010 Abo survey program.

I currently hold a stock option to purchase 75,000 Copper Canyon Resources Ltd. shares at \$0.40.

Dated this 7th day of September, 2010, at Cranbrook, B.C., Canada



Christopher Shannon Gallagher, M. Sc.

APPENDIX II
STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES

2010 Abo (Harrison Lake) Expenditures					
Exploration Work type	Comment	Days			Totals
Personnel / Position	Office Days (list actual days)	Days	Rate	Subtotal	
Chris Gallagher, Manager - Exploration Technology	March 31st 2010	3	\$700.00	\$2,100.00	
				\$2,100.00	\$2,100.00
Consultants/Subcontractors					
Meridian Mapping	Control Point Survey			\$1,854.21	
Eagle Mapping	Orthorectification			\$3,865.00	
				\$5,719.21	\$5,719.21
Geochemical Surveying	Number of Samples	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Drill core				\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Drilling	No. of Holes, Size of Core and Metres	No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Diamond				\$0.00	
Drill Pad beams				\$0.00	
Core Markers				\$0.00	
Ezy Mark Kit and Tools				\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Transportation		No.	Rate	Subtotal	
Airfare			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Taxi			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Truck rental - Bootleg	\$100/day	21.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	
kilometers		1280	\$0.30	\$0.00	
Truck Rental - Empty Acres Enterprises				\$0.00	
fuel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Helicopter	tumbers, drill mob		\$0.00	\$0.00	
Fuel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Accommodation & Food	Rates per day				
Hotel			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Camp			\$0.00	\$0.00	
Meals			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Geological Supplies					
Land Information				0	
Plotter Maps			\$0.00	\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Equipment Rentals					
Trailer	\$100/day	2.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	
Core Shack	\$75/day	45.10	\$75.00	\$0.00	
Chain Saw	\$10/day	22.00	\$10.00	\$0.00	
Core splitter	\$100/week	3.00	\$100.00	\$0.00	
DGPS	\$58/day	1.00	\$58.00	\$0.00	
Duthie's Auto Propane	water trucks, crane, storage tanks			\$0.00	
Field Gear Kit	\$35 per day per kit	4.00	\$35.00	\$0.00	
Repair and Maintenance	saws, trucks, trailer extension			\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Field Supplies					
Misc supplies	zip ties, rice bags, etc...			\$0.00	
				\$0.00	\$0.00
Miscellaneous					
Handling Fees				\$857.88	
				\$857.88	\$857.88
TOTAL Expenditures					\$8,677.09

APPENDIX III
ORTHORECTIFICATION METHODOLOGY

Once the aerial imagery arrived, we reviewed the scans to ensure they were in good order. We check it for many things including poor resolution, cloud, fiducial recognition, scratches etc. Everything looked good, so we were able to go directly to the Aerial Triangulation stage. We were using ILBM existing 1:35000 colour imagery flown in 2003.

1.1 Aerial Triangulation (AT)

The scanned imagery was aerial triangulated using Z/I ISAT and INPHO inBLOCK software. This is the best software available to analyze and triangulate the data to result in the most optimal AT solution.

This AT software uses the ABGPS and ground control in conjunction with hundreds of auto correlated common tie points between images to provide the optimal photo orientation parameters to capture mapping data in stereo and generate orthophotography.

The mapping project was referenced to UTM, NAD83 with geodetic elevations

1.2 Control

Ground Control was measured by Meridian Mapping. A total of 7 points that were identifiable in the imagery were measured on the ground. These were points such as the base of power poles, paint lines on roads etc .

1.3 Data Capture

Using the Leica LPS software we imported the model set up information generated at the Aerial Triangulation stage. This allows us to setup the imagery in stereo. Our operators view the imagery in stereo on a flat screen monitor using special polarized glasses. The operators view a small “dot” in the imagery known as a floating mark. This small dot is moved in xy and z by the operator. Whatever path this dot is moved in the locations are recorded in 3D (xy and z). We can also assign a feature type to this floating dot. For example, if one is capturing a road, it will be coded as a road in the final digital map. The Mapping was compiled at a scale of 1:5000 with 5 meter contours. All features for 1:5,000 scale mapping were captured including Plan features and Mass Points and Breaklines. Plan features include roads/trails, hydrologic features streams, ponds, marshes, lakes, dams, treelines, transmission/gas lines, buildings, cultivation, scree and slides etc.

1.4 Map Finishing/Editing

All final captured data went through this step to ensure accuracy, completeness and an overall aesthetic looking data set (no undershoots or overshoots). At this stage, we generated the final contours. We then manually reviewed the data set to ensure accuracy and for hydro enforcement (to ensure the contours react as they should entering and exiting creeks, and other locations where the contours interact with the hydro features). All plan features were checked to ensure buildings were rectangular, no issues with elevation and features are labeled correctly etc.