YMIP FINAL SUBMISSION FORM

		Date submitted:	January 31, 2011
submit by January 31st to:	YMIP- EMR/ YTG Street address: 102-300 Main Street Mailing address: Box 2703, K-102 Whitehorse, Yt, Y1A 2C6	YMIP@gov.yk.ca phone: 867-456-3828 fax: 867-667-3198	
(winter placer projects may submit at pre-approved date)			

CONTACT INFO		***PROJECT INFO***	
Name:	Aaron Higgs	YMIP no:	10-084
Address:	Suite 200 44-12th Ave S.	Project name:	Kiwi
	Cranbrook, BC, V1C 2R7	Project type:	Hard Rock
email	aah@terralogicexploration.com	Project module:	Target Evaluation
Phone:	778-520-2000		

Is the final report enclosed? ○ yes ○ no

☑ hard copy
☑ pdf copy
☑ digital spreadsheet of station location data

Comment: hard copy and cd with data to follow

PROJECT SUMMARY

Total project expenditures: $133,688.75

Number of new claims since March 31st: 0

Has an option resulted since March 31? ○ yes ◉ no ○ in negotiation

Number of calendar field days: 16

Number of person-days of employment: 78 paid ____ days of unpaid work

Total no. of samples: 35 rocks 4 silts 647 soils 644 MMI other

Total length/volume of trenching: ____

Total number of line-km of geophysics 130 line km Airborne Geophysics

Total meters drilled ____ diamond drill ____ RC drill ____ auger/percussion drill

Other products (provide details):

This is not an expense claim form. To request reimbursement of expenses, please submit a separate detailed expense claim form.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Total daily field allowance	$7,750.00	Total contractor costs	$911.60
Total field air transportation costs (helicopter/plane)	$11,130.44	Total excavating/ heavy equipment costs	
Total truck/ mileage costs	$522.41	Total assay/analyses costs	$29,644.45
Total wages paid	$33,400.00	Total reclamation costs	
Total light equipment rental costs		Total report writing cost	$10,000.00
Other (please specify)	Airborne Geophys: $28,340.22	Total staking costs	
Other (please specify)	Shipping, Aerial Photos, Admin and Handling: $10,764.19		

(see reverse)

Your feedback on any aspect of the program:

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources may verify all statements related to and made on this form, in any previously submitted reports, interim claims and in the Summary or Technical Report which accompanies it.

I certify that;

1. I am the person, or the representative of the company or partnership, named in the Application for Funding and in the Contribution Agreement under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program.

2. I am a person who is nineteen years of age or older, and I have complied with all the requirements of the said program.

3. I hereby apply for the final payment of a contribution under the Yukon Mining Incentives Program (YMIP) and declare the information contained within the Summary or Technical Report and this form to be true and accurate.

Date January 31, 2011

Signature of Applicant Aaron Higgs

Digitally signed by Aaron Higgs
DN: cn=Aaron Higgs, o=TerraLogic Exploration Services, ou=Senior Geologist, email=aah@terralogicexploration.com, c=CA
Date: 2011.02.10 14:48:29 -07'00'

Name (print) Aaron Higgs

(see reverse)

YMIP TECHNICAL REPORT

ON THE

Kiwi Project

Whitehorse Mining District
Mapsheet 105P05

Center of Work

Latitude 62º36'N, Longitude 131º51'W

Volume I - Report

Prepared for:

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Suite 200, 44-12th Ave S.

Cranbrook, BC

V1C 2R7

By

Aaron Higgs, B.Sc. (Geol)

TerraLogic Exploration Services

Suite 200, 44-12th Ave S.

Cranbrook, BC

V1C 2R7

January 31, 2011

SUMMARY

The Kiwi property consists of 32 quartz claims (652.5 hectares) 85 km northeast of Ross River and is situated ~ 25 km west of the North Canol Road. The property is located within the Whitehorse mining district on NTS map sheet 105P05 with a centre lat and long point of 62º36'N, 131º51'W. The property was discovered in 1997 by Teck during regional exploration of the area.

The project targets high-grade epithermal auriferous quartz veins, stringers and quartz breccias within silicified clastic rocks of the Road River Group. Mineralization appears to be spatially related to variably altered quartz feldspar porphyry dykes of probable Cretaceous age.

The 2010 exploration program consisted of ground geochemical soil sampling, rock chip sampling of selected historic trenches, geochemical orientation surveys, exploration pits and an airborne geophysical survey. Consultant Jean Pautler conducted an orientation of the Kiwi property with Aaron Higgs and Bronwen Wallace prior to the July ground program. An exploration camp was set up on the property for the duration of the program from July 15-29th. Access to the property was via helicopter chartered out of Ross River.

The rock sampling and subsequent screen metallic analysis confirmed the historic results from the trenches around the Discovery zone. The highest results returned 0.5 g/t Au over 2 m (T-11).

Geochemical orientation pits were dug directly over the Discovery zone. The soil profile here is highly variable but consists of very poor development of any B horizon and thick till cover of unknown depth. An ash layer also exists over the most of the property. Soil geochemical values from the property have the potential to be highly diluted due to this poor soil development and thick till cover. Surficial geology and glacial movement should be closely taken into consideration when evaluating soil geochemical results.

Exploration Pits were dug to follow up an anomalous soil sample from the 1998 exploration program which returned 85 ppb Au. None of the pits intersected anomalous Au values but they were able to constrain the contact between the intrusive and shale units.

The Geochemical Soil and MMI surveys identified one highly prospective Au-As anomaly in the eastern extent of line KW44+00N. This 100 m by 25 m anomaly sits right on the contact zone between the intrusive and shale units and could represent buried mineralization. Further investigation is warranted at this locality.

Preliminary interpretation of the airborne geophysical survey has identified several prospective exploration targets based on coincident mag and EM signatures.. An anomaly over the Discovery/VG showing zone indicates these geophysical targets may be related to gold mineralization. One promising target was defined by a mag trough coincident with an EM high in the southwestern corner of the property. Another one of these is located in the northeastern corner of the property.

The Kiwi property has the potential to host both high grade epithermal and low grade bulk tonnage gold mineralization. Exploration on the property is severely hampered by the lack of exposed outcrop and very thick till cover and overall poor soil development. Although the 2010 exploration program was not overly successful in terms of results, some new targets were defined by the geophysical and geochemical surveys and the overall geoscientific understanding on the property was significantly enhanced. Therefore, further work is recommended on the property.

Total 2010 YMIP applicable expenditures on the Kiwi property were $134,600.35.

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INTRODUCTION

The Kiwi property consists of 32 quartz claims (652.5 hectares) 85 km northeast of Ross River and is situated ~ 25 km west of the North Canol Road. The property is located within the Whitehorse mining district on NTS map sheet 105P05 with a centre lat and long point of 62º36'N, 131º51'W. The property was discovered in 1997 by Teck during regional exploration of the area.

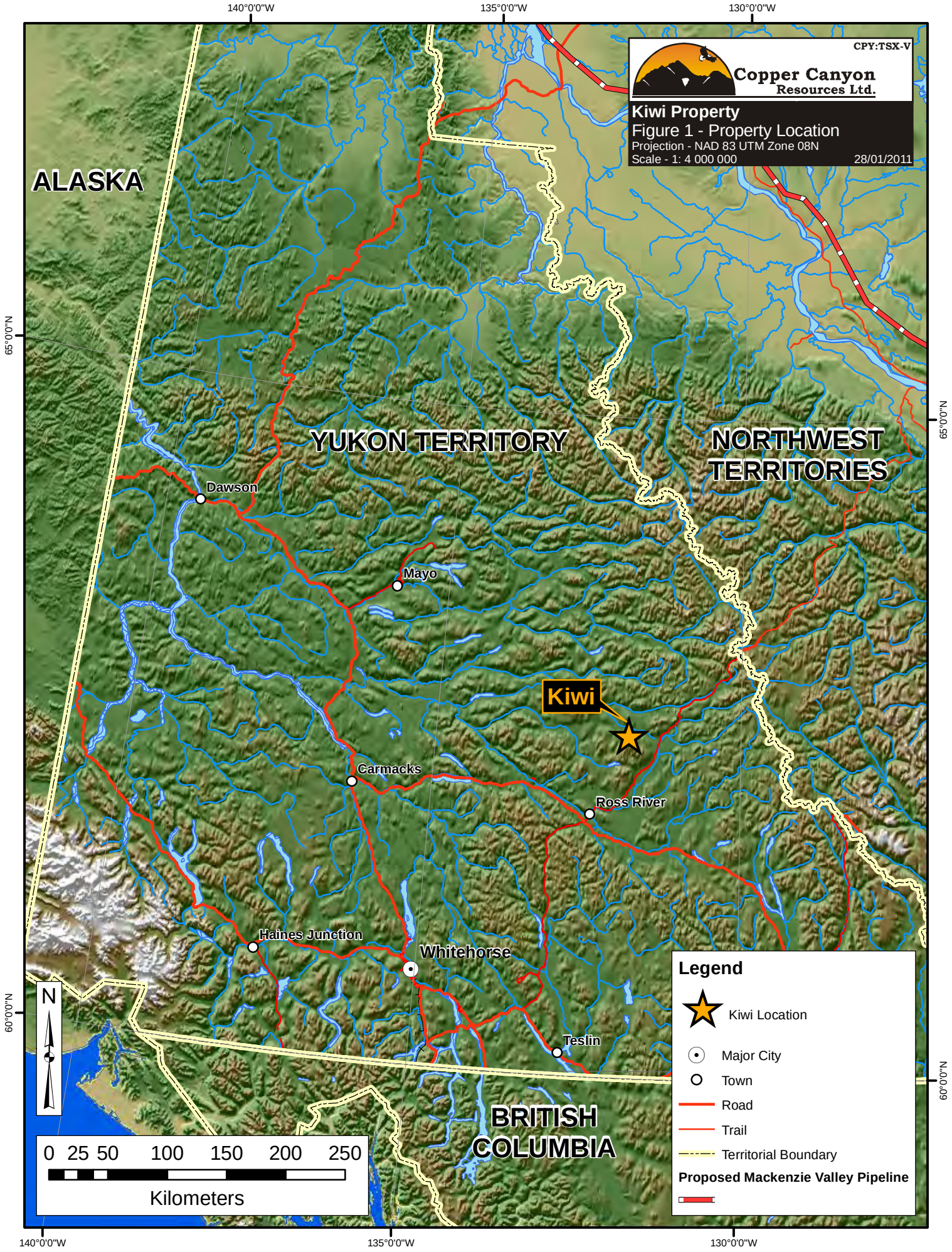
The project targets high-grade epithermal auriferous quartz veins, stringers and quartz breccias within silicified clastic rocks of the Road River Group. Mineralization appears to be spatially related to variably altered quartz feldspar porphyry dykes of probable Cretaceous age.

Work on the property is limited to the 1997 and 1998 field seasons and consisted of geologic mapping, soil surveys and a 194 m^2 trenching program in 12 trenches. The Kiwi property exhibits potential to host both high-grade epithermal style Au mineralization along with bulk tonnage Au mineralization associated with 100 m scale alteration packages within the host sediments. Open geochemical soil anomalies (Au, Ag and As) to the north and south along strike of the mineralized system make it an excellent candidate for a substantial geochemical program.

Physiography and Access

The Kiwi property can be accessed via helicopter charter from Ross River, which is roughly 85 km to the southwest of the property. The closest staging ground for the property is at the Dragon Lake boat launch off the Canol Road, 25 km to the west of the property. The closest airstrip is at Twin Creeks, located another 11 km up the Canol Road from Dragon Lake.

The claims lie in a low lying area south of the Riddell River within the Yukon Plateau. Outcrop exposure is extremely poor but does exist along some of the creek drainages. Elevations on the property range from 900m to 1300m. Vegetation includes trees, buckbrush and moss. Most of the property was burned in a forest fire sometime in the early 1990's. The ground in the low areas of the property, especially in the south, are commonly saturated with water and form thick moss cover over permafrost.


CPY:TSX-V
Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.
Kiwi Property
Figure 1 - Property Location
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 08N
Scale - 1: 4 000 000
28/01/2011
140°0'0"W
135°0'0"W
130°0'0"W
65°0'0"N
60°0'0"N
ALASKA
YUKON TERRITORY
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Dawson
Mayo
Kiwi
Carmacks
Ross River
Haines Junction
Whitehorse
Teslin
N
0 25 50 100 150 200 250
Kilometers
Legend
Kiwi Location
Major City
Town
Road
Trail
Territorial Boundary
Proposed Mackenzie Valley Pipeline

Tenure

The Kiwi property comprises of 32 quartz claims totaling 652.5 hectares. The mineral claim boundaries have not yet been legally surveyed. Title to the claims is held 100% in the name of Copper Canyon Resources Ltd. Claim information is as follows:

Table 1 – Kiwi Claim Information

Grant Number	*Claim Name*	*Owner*	*Area (Ha)*	*Recording Date (MM/DD/YYYY)*	*Expiry Date (MM/DD/YYYY)*
YD20225	KIWI 25	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20206	KIWI 6	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20214	KIWI 14	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20202	KIWI 2	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20228	KIWI 28	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20227	KIWI 27	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20201	KIWI 1	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20230	KIWI 30	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20209	KIWI 9	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20223	KIWI 23	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20203	KIWI 3	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20232	KIWI 32	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20217	KIWI 17	CPY	9.3	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20204	KIWI 4	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20221	KIWI 21	CPY	20.5	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20215	KIWI 15	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20218	KIWI 18	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20210	KIWI 10	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20226	KIWI 26	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20207	KIWI 7	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20222	KIWI 22	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20224	KIWI 24	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20229	KIWI 29	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20211	KIWI 11	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20213	KIWI 13	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20219	KIWI 19	CPY	13.7	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20216	KIWI 16	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20208	KIWI 8	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20205	KIWI 5	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20231	KIWI 31	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20220	KIWI 20	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011
YD20212	KIWI 12	CPY	21	2/15/2010	2/15/2011

GEOLOGY

The following geologic description of the property is taken from Jean Paulter's 1998 Assessment Report on the Kiwi Property.

Regional Geology Description

The regional geology of the Kiwi occurrence is represented on the Sheldon (105 J) and Tay River (105 K) Map Sheets, Map 19-1987 by Gordey and Irwin.

Folded clastic sedimentary rocks of the Ordovician to Silurian Road River Group, locally overlain by Devono-Mississipian Earn Group clastics, are exposed, in part as a horst, beneath a down dropped block of the mid Cretaceous South Fork Volcanic Complex. Fold axes trend northwesterly and an anticlinal trace is shown that may pass through the Kiwi Showing area.

Property Geology Description

There is very limited exposure on the Kiwi property and fairly extensive till cover. The outcrop is largely confined to creek banks and to the top of knolls in the western claim area, which is higher in elevation.

The oldest rocks exposed on the property are the clastic sedimentary rocks of the Road River Group (Unit 1) which primarily consist of black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit. The shales are probably more extensive than mapped due to recessive weathering, with exposures primarily confined to the creeks. They are known to underlie the southern claim area and are exposed along Kea, Kiwi and Kakapo Creeks.

The clastic sedimentary rocks are overlain by volcanic rocks of the mid Cretaceous South Fork Volcanic Complex (Unit 2). The volcanic rocks are exposed primarily along Kea Creek and just west of the Discovery Zone in Trench 98-12. They include massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows. They appear to grade into subvolcanic quartz, feldspar porphyry (QFP) equivalents (Unit 3). Fragments in the tuff are commonly altered to chlorite and clots of pyrite are common. Andesitic feldspar porphyry of Unit 2 is also exposed along Kea Creek.

Both of the above units are intruded by dykes and sills of quartz, feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite (Unit 3). It is unclear whether the quartz monzonite is associated with the mid Cretaceous Selwyn Plutonic Suite (possibly subvolcanic to the South Fork Volcanic Complex) or as a subvolcanic to the Tertiary rhyolitic quartz-sanidine porphyry which is known to outcrop to the west of the property. It appears that the QFP grades into Unit 2 because it is often difficult to differentiate between them. The quartz feldspar porphyry is primarily exposed in the western and south-eastern claim areas.

Mineralization

Visible gold was discovered, associated with fine white, drusy quartz stringers in silicified black shale, on the western bank of Kiwi Creek (VG Showing) while conducting regional exploration of the area. Two veins are evident in the VG Showing area, both at or proximal to the quartz monzonite/shale contacts. Vein 1 appears to trend 020-025°/85°E, varies from 0.3 to 1.0m wide and has been traced for 12m (the strike extents are covered by overburden). Quartz stringers, stockworking and silicification is

also common in the Discovery Zone (a 135m long gossanous exposure in Kiwi Creek). Sulfide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment.

The Kiwi North Zone, 800m north of the Discovery Zone, is centrered at the contact between pyritized QFP (00444,47-48,50) and the black shale (00445-46,49) along a fault zone was further exposed The contact trends 310°/50°W and the fault trends 150-170°/80°SW. The QFP is deeply weathered, pyritic, limonitic and clay altered.

Drusy quartz stringers, minor silicification, pervasive clay to propyllitic alteration and pyritization, ±pyrrhotite are evident in the New Zone, 700m west of the Discovery Zone (00462-75, 77-87).

Alteration

Three alteration zones have been discovered on the property, the Discovery, North and New Zones. At the Discovery Zone, alteration is most evident in the intrusive rocks and consists of clay, sericite, pyrite and silicification. Silicification with pyritization and some sericitization also occurs in the shales. The 1998 trenching program extended the size of the Discovery Alteration Zone to 200x100m, open in three directions. At the North Zone, the exposed alteration is less extensive, not as intense and appears to be restricted to the intrusive rocks.

Property mapping and prospecting outlined a new alteration zone, at least 100m x 75m in size, 700m to the west of the Discovery Zone. The alteration appears to be higher level or more distal with more propylitization and only minor silicification.

Structure

A major fault appears to trend 160°/70-90°W, parallel to Kiwi Creek in the vicinity of the VG showing. This primary direction locally varies between 140° and 180°. A secondary fault set trends approximately 120°/60°NE. Contacts are commonly faulted along or at least parallel to the main structural direction.

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 2a - Regional Geology

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 09N

Scale - 1: 100 000 28/01/2011

360000

6960000

6940000

PCH1
PCH2
DME1
ITR1
ODR
COR1
RIDDELL
mKgS
ITR2
VG
KS6
KSF
WENDY
FLOOD
PANDORA

Legend

- Town
- Minfile Occurrence
- Stream
- Contour
- Kiwi Quartz Claims
- Lake
- Wetland

0 2 4 6 8 10

Kilometers

N

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 2b - Regional Geology Legend

28/01/2011

QUATERNARY

Q: QUATERNARY: unconsolidated glacial, glaciofluvial and glaciolacustrine deposits; fluviatile silt, sand, and gravel, and local volcanic ash, in part with cover of soil and organic deposits

LOWER TERTIARY, MOSTLY(?) EOCENE

ITR1: ROSS: locally amygdaloidal, dark grey-green olivine basalt necks and flows; subaerial and subaqueous (locally pillowed); volcaniclastic rocks; minor olivine gabbro; locally plagioclase-phyric basalt and diabase dykes; minor shale and conglomerate

ITR2: ROSS: rhyolite flows, tuffs, ash-flow tuffs and breccias, locally laminated; small stocks and necks of white weathering, flow-banded, quartz-sanidine porphyry to granite porphyry, locally obsidian bearing; local shale, sandstone and conglomerate

MID-CRETACEOUS

mKgS: SELWYN SUITE: resistant, blocky, fine to coarse grained equigranular to porphyritic (K-feldspasr) biotite quartz monzonite and granodiorite and minor quartz diorite; minor leuco-quartz monzonite and syenite (Selwyn Suite)

KSF: SOUTH FORK: dark brown weathering, locally columnar jointed, massive, densely welded, biotite-quartz-hornblende-feldspar crystal tuff (South Fork Volcanics)

LOWER CRETACEOUS

KS6: SHARP MOUNTAIN: dark grey weathering massive to poorly bedded chert sandstone and chert pebble conglomerate; fluvial(?) (Big Timber)

DEVONIAN AND MISSISSIPPIAN

DME1: EARN: thin bedded, laminated slate with thin to thickly interbedded fine to medium grained chert-quartz arenite and wacke; thick members of chert pebble conglomerate; black siliceous siltstone; nodular and bedded barite; rare limestone (Earn Gp., Portrait Lake and Prevost)

ORDOVICIAN TO LOWER DEVONIAN

ODR: ROAD RIVER - SELWYN: black shale and chert (1) overlain by orange siltstone (2) or buff platy limestone (3); locally contains beds as old as Middle Cambrian (4); correlations with basinal strata in Richardson Mountains include: ODR1 with CDR2 (upper part) and ODR2 with CDR4 (Road River Gp.)

UPPER CAMBRIAN AND ORDOVICIAN

COR1: RABBITKETTLE: thin bedded, wavy banded, silty limestone and grey lustrous calcareous phyllite; limestone intraclast breccia and conglomerate; massive to laminated, grey quartzose siltstone and chert and rare black slate; local mafic flows, breccia, and tuff (Rabbitkettle)

UPPER PROTEROZOIC TO LOWER CAMBRIAN

PCH1: HYLAND: thin to thick bedded, brown to pale green shale, fine to coarse grained quartz-rich sandstone, grit, and quartz pebble conglomerate; minor argillaceous limestone; phyllite, quartzofeldspathic and micaceous psammite, gritty psammite and minor marble (Hyland Gp., Yusezyu)

PCH2: HYLAND: grey weathering, dark grey to grey white, thin to thick bedded, very fine crystalline limestone, locally sandy; calc-silicate and marble; may locally include carbonate members within (1) or (4) (Hyland Gp., Algae Lake , limestone member of Yusezyu)

Legend

Yukon Faults

Dextral

- Defined
- Approximate
- Assumed
- Extrapolated

Sinistral

- Defined
- Extrapolated

Normal/Reverse

- Defined
- Approximate
- Assumed
- Extrapolated

Thrust Overturned

- Defined
- Approximate
- Assumed
- Extrapolated

Thrust Upright

- Defined
- Approximate
- Assumed
- Extrapolated

Movement Undefined

- Defined
- Approximate
- Assumed
- Extrapolated

Yukon Folds

Type, Orientation, Control

- Anticline, Overturned, Inferred
- Anticline, Inferred
- Monocline, Inferred
- Syncline, Overturned, Inferred
- Syncline, Inferred
- Anticline, Overturned, Assumed
- Anticline, Assumed
- Syncline, Overturned, Assumed
- Syncline, Assumed
- Anticline, Overturned, Observed
- Anticline, Observed
- Monocline, Observed
- Syncline, Overturned, Observed
- Syncline, Observed

Yukon Contacts

Type, Control

- Assumed
- Observed
- Inferred

2010 Exploration Program

The 2010 work program included: Airborne EM and mag geophysical surveys, mucking and sampling of select 1998 trenches, soil and MMI (mobile metal ion) sampling, and silt sampling. The airborne geophysical surveys were conducted by Aeroquest over the entire property. A property visit with consultant Jean Pautler took place on June 16. All sampling was conducted by a 5 man field crew between July 15-29. Access to the property was by helicopter chartered out of Ross River. A camp was set up on the property close to the Discovery Zone.

Consultant Jean Pautler conducted an orientation of the Kiwi property with Aaron Higgs and Bronwen Wallace prior to the July ground program. This included a geological investigation of gold hosting lithologies and alteration suites and a summary of unpublished previous work.

Soil sampling was completed extending the 1997/1998 soil grid to the south where a significant Au/Ag anomaly was open, and to cover the 2010 geophysical targets. The soil grid was extended to the west over the New Zone and included infill soil sampling. 2 soil lines were completed over the North Zone. Several closely spaced soil lines were completed over the Discovery Zone. Additionally, MMI samples were taken at each soil sample location. A total of 811 soil sample stations were taken, resulting in 647 conventional soil samples being analyzed. A total of 816 MMI sample stations were taken, resulting in 644 samples being sent in for analysis. Unfortunately, 51 of these samples were lost in transit to the SGS lab in Toronto.

Historic trenches 98 T-12 and 98 T-11 were mucked out and chip sampled. Screened metallics analysis of these samples will be completed. Several samples contained 1-5% pyrite, arsenian-pyrite, and/or arsenopyrite. Scordite was commonly observed in the silicified shales. A total of 35 rock samples were taken during the program.

When the helicopter was brought in for groceries, some time was spent trying to get some regional silt samples in the area to follow up the Maori target and a few minor RGS Au anomalies. It is very difficult to find any helicopter landing spots due to the amount of high bush so only a few samples were taken during the expedition. A total of 4 silt samples were taken during the course of the program.

The XRF analyzer was used to evaluate the exploration pits and get an understanding of the geochemical orientation on the property.

Along with the ground based field program, a 130 Airborne geophysical program was completed over the property. This consisted of Electromagnetic and Magnetic Surveys at 100 m spaced lines to test for buried intrusions and structures that could focus the flow of mineralized fluids.

All rock and soil samples were sent to Stewart Group (Eco-Tech) Laboratories in Kamploops for analysis. The samples were cataloged and dropped off at the prep lab in Whitehorse. Rocks samples were analyzed by ICP-OES with the package AR/ES along with a 30 g Au Fire Assay Geochem analysis (Au2-30). Select rock samples were also sent in for metallic screen assay, with package Au4-250. Soil samples were analyzed by ICP-MS with the package AT/UT along with 10 g Au Aqua Regia Digest (Au1-10). MMI samples were sent via Byers to the SGS Laboratory in Toronto, Ontario.

Total YMIP applicable expenditures for the 2010 Kiwi Project were $134,600.35.

2010 Exploration Results

Preliminary interpretation of the airborne geophysics resulted in the identification of several prospective exploration targets. An EM anomaly over the Discovery/VG showing zone indicates these geophysical targets may be related to gold mineralization. One promising target was defined by a mag trough coincident with an EM high in the southeastern corner of the property.

Several orientation pits were dug on the Kiwi property. 2 pits in the Discovery Zone encountered very different soil profiles, indicating soil chemistry results are difficult to interpret from one locality to another. One pit at the Discovery Zone reached bed rock while the other encountered permafrost and became filled with water which halted digging. Several pits were dug in the vicinity of the 1998 85ppb Au in soil anomaly. Some of these reached bed rock while others encountered permafrost or very large glacial erratics. The accuracy of the Road River/South Fork Volcanics contact was improved through these pits. MMI and soil samples were taken at intervals in each pit to assist in interpretation of property wide soil and MMI results.

Geochemistry

Rock Sampling

Two of the historic trenches were re-sampled and sent in for analysis by screen metallics to determine if the coarse nature of the gold had anything to do with the lower values obtained from historic trenching.

T-11

- BWKWR003-BWKWR010
- 419-424 and 416 historic samples
- 0.33 g/t over 7 m BWKWR004-BWKWR007 including 0.49 g/t over 2 m BWKWR006 historic value corresponding of 0.21 g/t over 9 m including 0.54 g/t over 2.5 m

T-12

- BWKWR012-BWKWR021
- 412-415 historic samples
- 0.07 g/t over 17.5 m including 0.12 g/t over 2.5 m
- historic values corresponding of 0.1g/t over 17.5 m including 0.18 g/t over 2.5 m

It is apparent from this sampling that the accuracy of the samples from previous programs can be trusted.

Statistics and elemental correlations were calculated on the rock sample dataset and are found in the following tables:

Table 2 – Rock Geochemical Statistics

Stats	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	Ni_ppm	As_ppm	Au_ppb	Sb_ppm	Cr_ppm
Count	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	32.00	35.00	35.00
Min	0.50	1.00	3.00	2.00	0.25	2.00	5.00	5.00	2.50	26.00
Max	4.00	112.00	57.00	214.00	1.00	41.00	10000.00	500.00	160.00	192.00
Mean	1.50	23.89	19.80	59.83	0.41	12.31	1663.29	105.63	28.29	98.91
Median	1.00	12.00	18.00	44.00	0.30	7.00	600.00	57.50	20.00	88.00
Standard Deviation	0.97	27.44	9.52	52.90	0.19	11.10	2500.38	132.07	33.17	38.08
50th Percentile	1.00	12.00	18.00	44.00	0.30	7.00	600.00	57.50	20.00	88.00
75th Percentile	2.00	32.00	21.00	81.00	0.50	14.50	1857.50	136.25	35.00	127.00
90th Percentile	3.00	61.20	28.80	132.00	0.70	30.40	4225.00	319.50	56.00	151.20
95th Percentile	3.30	75.20	35.70	155.20	0.73	38.00	6475.50	387.50	88.50	157.20
99th Percentile	4.00	105.20	51.90	204.48	0.93	39.98	10000.00	473.65	146.40	181.12

The cutoffs used in Figures 5a-c were derived from the statistics in table 2. Most of the rock samples consisted of re sampling historic trenches and give a good picture of the distribution at the Discovery/VG Zone.

The elemental correlations shown in table 3 also closely reflect the signatures found at the Discovery Zone area. As noted in previous reports on the property, the best correlation with Gold is Arsenic, at 0.82. Other than Arsenic, the only other elemental correlations with Gold of note are with Antimony (0.68) and Chromium (0.58). The best correlation with Silver is with Antimony, at 0.56 while although there is little Copper in the system, it is closely associated with Molybdenum (0.72) and Nickel (0.71). The use of these elements as pathfinders to Gold and Silver could be useful in the identification of anomalous signatures to target for future exploration programs.

Table 3 – Rock Elemental Correlations

Geochemical Orientation Pits

A small Geochemical orientation pit was dug directly above projected VG showing zone, all samples returned no gold until 1.25 m deep. This sample, AHKWD005, came back with 293 ppb Au, 1.0 ppm Ag and 489 ppm As.

Two Geochemical Orientation pits were dug in close proximity of each other, KW10-P001 8 m from the projected VG showing and KW10-P002 17 m from the projected VG showing

KW10-P001 was dug to a depth of 2.2 m with sampling at different soil horizons. Anomalous gold values were not encountered until at the bottom of the hole, with AHKWD013 returning 11 ppb Au. This sample and the two previous, taken at 1.7 m and 1.45 m respectively, also all returned anomalous As values of over 400 ppm. C horizon material was encountered at the bottom of the hole and a grab sample of this rocky material returned 0.43 g/t Au, 0.6 ppm Ag and over 1 % As and 160 ppm Sb. MMI samples were taken at measured depths every 10 cm to a depth of 1.05 m. The most anomalous Au values came from a depth of 35 and 45 cm, with the most anomalous As and corresponding Sb coming from a depth of 75 and 85 cm.

KW10-P002 was dug to a depth of 1.68 m with sampling at the different soil horizons. Permafrost was encountered at a depth of 53 cm. No anomalous gold was detected with conventional soil samples from any of the soil intervals. The bottom two samples, taken at 68 cm and 97 cm, did return anomalous values for As. MMI samples were taken at even intervals from 65 cm to 1.3 m. The most anomalous Au with coincident As and Sb came from the first sample, at 65 cm. Bedrock or C horizon material was not encountered in this hole.

Silt Sampling

Some silt samples were taken of creeks flowing on the margins of the property boundary. One sample, ETKWD002, taken from a creek just to the west of the property (~800 m from the western edge of the property. Further up the drainage from the sample, the creek come as close as 400 m to the property. This sample was highly anomalous in Zinc (419 ppm), Lead (393 ppm) and Copper (155 ppm) and Silver (4.5 ppm). This sample would warrant some follow up work to determine the source of the anomaly.

Soil Sampling

Due to the extensive overburden and very poor soil development, the overall values returned for Gold are very low, with only a handful of samples returning over 10 ppb Au. Due to this fact, the relative values must be taken more into account than the absolute values. Statistics were calculated for the elements of interest in Table 4 along with the elemental correlations in Table 5. These cutoffs were used to show the relative values for Au, As and Ag in Figures 5a-c.

The correlations found in the soil sample dataset were different than the ones found in the rocks. This is to be expected, as the majority of the soil samples were taken in the southern part of the property, away from the known mineralization zones. Therefore, to locate further mineralization that is related to the Discovery Zone, it would be more prudent to use pathfinder elements from the rock correlations rather than the soil correlations. The soil correlations can still be used in context, however, as this could represent a different mineralization style with its distinct signature. The best correlations with Gold and Silver are Mercury (0.52, 0.55) and Copper (0.44, 0.56). Copper also has strong correlations

with Nickel (0.83) and Selenium (0.72).

Table 4 – Soil Geochemical Statistics

Stats	Mo_ppm	Cu_ppm	Pb_ppm	Zn_ppm	Ag_ppm	Ni_ppm	As_ppm	Au_ppb	Sb_ppm	Cr_ppm
Count	647.00	1332.00	1330.00	1292.00	1332.00	1332.00	1332.00	1332.00	647.00	1332.00
Min	0.11	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.50	1.00	0.50	0.04	0.50
Max	21.87	456.90	460.00	463.00	9.10	236.30	1355.00	293.00	67.14	46.50
Mean	2.06	28.22	15.41	95.43	0.38	21.44	23.55	3.58	3.09	12.50
Median	1.85	26.02	14.35	93.00	0.40	20.50	15.00	2.50	2.10	12.75
Standard Deviation	1.24	18.64	13.67	41.46	0.36	12.58	58.90	8.67	5.12	4.54
50th Percentile	1.85	26.02	14.35	93.00	0.40	20.50	15.00	2.50	2.10	12.75
75th Percentile	2.39	34.00	18.00	117.00	0.50	26.60	20.00	3.40	3.07	15.00
90th Percentile	3.06	44.00	21.56	142.90	0.60	33.00	30.00	5.00	4.38	17.50
95th Percentile	3.46	51.40	25.10	157.45	0.80	38.19	50.00	8.60	5.76	19.00
99th Percentile	5.06	77.38	34.26	200.54	1.40	53.26	235.07	13.74	23.14	24.00

Historic Zones

The Discovery Zone does seem to have an anomalous signature in As and Sb with minor anomalous values for Au. A sample 35 m away to the east returned 364 ppm As while one 40m to north returned 828 ppm As.

The New Zone shows a clear highly anomalous signature for As, and a smaller anomaly for Sb but does not have coincident signature for Au. The best sample from this area returned 13 ppb Au (KW47+00N 03+25W)

The North Zone has minor anomalous As, a few anomalous Ag values but no coincident gold values.

These results coincide closely with what was previously discovered and concluded by historic work on these zones.

New Zones

There are a few new anomalous zones discovered from the 2010 exploration program. Two zones of anomalous Au are distinguished from the ICP-MS geochemical results.

Anomaly A is found in the eastern portion of KW44+00N. This is a 100 m linear anomaly, with 2 anomalous samples on the line directly to the south, KW43+00N. This anomaly also has coincident As anomaly, consisting of an area 250 m long and 25 m wide, encompassing samples across two soil lines.

Anomaly B is located on line KW43+00N from 02+75E to 03+75E. This linear anomaly, consisting of 125 m, does not have any coincident As or Ag values.

In terms of pathfinder elements, there are two anomalous zones for Chromium located from the ICP-MS geochemical results. One linear 75 m linear anomaly from KW40+00N 07+50E to 08+00E consists of 3 highly anomalous values for Cr. A less distinguished anomaly is located from KW43+00N 01+00W to 02+00W.

Table 5 – Soil Elemental Correlations

MMI Results

As a phase one, to test out the MMI response in the different exploration pits and over the known mineralized areas, 342 MMI samples were chosen to be tested first before the rest of the samples were sent in for analysis. After calculating the response ratios of the samples and looking at the relative anomalous signatures in the dataset, it appears that the Discovery Showing does have an MMI signature. The sample closest to the Discovery Showing, at 10 m away, came back with the 2nd highest Au value, The sample directly to the north of this one, at a distance of 40 m, did not return an anomalous Au value but did return the highest As, Mo, Sb and Tl value for the dataset.

The rest of the dataset was subsequently sent in for analysis. Statistics were calculated to show the Response Ratios, the measurement used to interpret MMI data. Response Ratios are calculated by first getting the mean value for the lower quartile of the samples in the dataset and then dividing the values of each sample by this background mean value. The Response Ratio does not then have a unit of measurement. Response Ratios for Au, As, and Ag are shown in Figures 6a-c.

The MMI results show a clear Au-As anomaly in the same location as Anomaly A from the ICP-MS data. This fact greatly enhances the credibility anomaly, showing that is strong enough to show up in both datasets. Anomaly B is not coincident with the MMI results.

There are two single sample spot anomalies located with the MMI Au. One is in the New Zone (KW47+00N 03+25W) and the other in the SE part of the grid (KW37+00N 09+75E)

Exploration Pits

A total of 5 Exploration Pits were dug at an historic spot soil anomaly that returned 85 ppb Au and the surrounding region around this anomaly, located ~420 m to the SE of the Discovery Showing. The exact location of the historic sample on the ground was never located. Soil sampling over the area didn't repeat the historic result in Au or any anomalous values in other elements.

KW10-P003

This pit was dug down to 1.4 m deep and was halted due to the encounter of a very large boulder. No anomalous results were returned from the samples from this hole.

KW10-P004 to KW10-P007

These 4 pits were dug within a 10 m radius to locate the intrusive/shale contact and determine its mineralization potential. The contact was narrowed down with good precision but did not produce any anomalous values for gold.

KW10-P004

This pit was the most western pit and dug to 0.5 m, where it encountered bedrock consisting of green volcaniclastic rock with phenocrysts of quartz and clay altered feldspar.

KW10-P005

This pit was the most easterly pit, dug down to bedrock at a depth of 1 m. Bedrock consisted of highly fractured black shale. There was an anomalous Copper returned from a conventional soil sample at 0.55 m, returning 457 ppm.

KW10-P006
This pit, located just 10 m to the west of P005, was dug down to 1.2 m without encountering bedrock. The C horizon was encountered, which consisted of hard clay and mud horizon, which prevented any further digging. No anomalous values came back from the sampling of this pit.

KW10-P007
This pit was dug, 8 m to the SW of P006 to a depth of 1 m, where bedrock was encountered. The contact between the intrusive unit and the shale unit. The rocks were highly fractured and contained a 0.4 m contact zone between the two units. Conventional soil samples from this hole returned anomalous results in Sb and As. Chip samples across the contact zone as well as the entire exposed bedrock did not return any anomalous values.

Geophysical Survey

Preliminary interpretation of the airborne geophysics resulted in the identification of several prospective exploration targets based on coincident mag and EM signatures.. An anomaly over the Discovery/VG showing zone indicates these geophysical targets may be related to gold mineralization. One promising target was defined by a mag trough coincident with an EM high in the southwestern corner of the property. Another one of these is located in the northeastern corner of the property. The full report by Aeroquest Geophysics can be found in Appendix VII.

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Kiwi Property

Figure 3 - 2010 Geologic Station Location Map

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 10,000 25/01/2011

353500 355000

6945000 6943500 6942000

North Zone

New Zone

VG Showing

AHKWG011

BWKWG005

BWKWG004

AHKWG004 AHKWG005 AHKWG006 AHKWG007 AHKWG008 AHKWG010

AHKWG003

1100

1200

353950 354025

6943625 6943550

BWKWG006 BWKWG011 BWKWG012 AHKWG009 BWKWG009 BWKWG010 BWKWG007 BWKWG008 BWKWG002 BWKWG001

1:1,500

N

0 250 500 750

Meters

Legend

- 2010 Geologic Stations
- Showing
- Contact - Approximate
- Contact - Observed
- Fault
- River
- Contour
- Copper Canyon Tenure - Kiwi

Geology

Unknown

- Vein — *white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment*

mid-Cretaceous

- 2 — *massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)*
- 2-3 — *volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)*
- 3 — *feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2*

Ordovician

- 1 — *black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit*

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 4a - 2010 Rock Sample Locations

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 7,500 25/01/2011

North Zone

New Zone

VG Showing

AHKWR012

BWKWR011

AHKWR003

AHKWR006

AHKWR005

AHKWR004

AHKWR007

AHKWR011

AHKWR002

LJKWR002

BWKWR012-21

AHKWR008-10

BWKWR002

AHKWR001

BWKWR003-10

BWKWR001

LJKWR001

1:1,000

0 250 500

Meters

Legend

- 2010 Rock Sample
- Showing
- Contact - Approximate
- Contact - Observed
- Fault
- River
- Contour
- Copper Canyon Tenure - Kiwi

Geology

Unknown

Vein — white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment

mid-Cretaceous

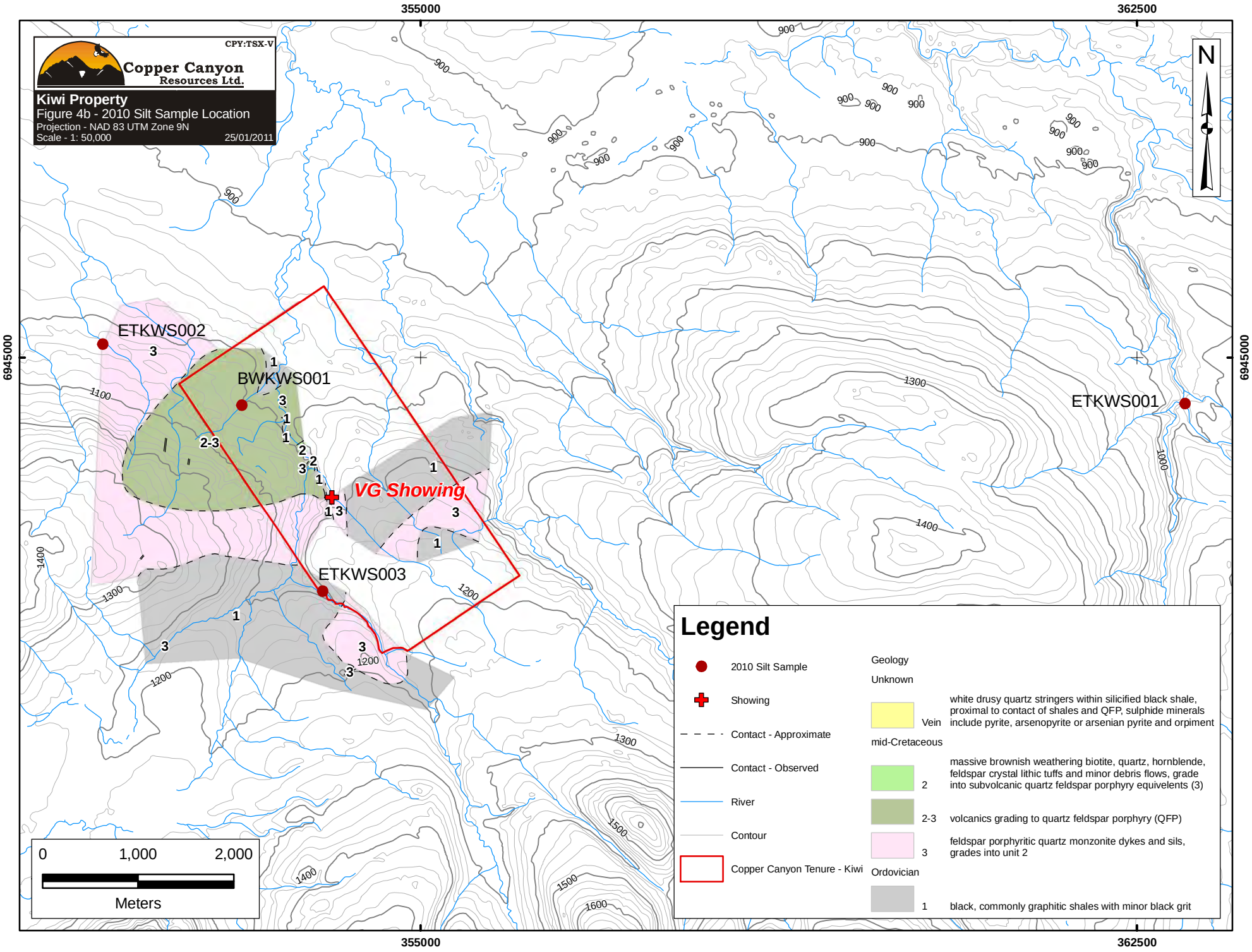
2 — massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)

2-3 — volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)

3 — feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2

Ordovician

1 — black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit


CPY:TSX-V
Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.
Kiwi Property
Figure 4b - 2010 Silt Sample Location
Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N
Scale - 1: 50,000
25/01/2011
355000
362500
6945000
N
ETKWS002
BWKWS001
ETKWS001
ETKWS003
VG Showing
0
1,000
2,000
Meters
Legend
2010 Silt Sample
Showing
Contact - Approximate
Contact - Observed
River
Contour
Copper Canyon Tenure - Kiwi
Geology
Unknown
Vein
white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment
mid-Cretaceous
2
massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)
2-3
volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)
3
feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2
Ordovician
1
black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 4c - 2010 Soil Sample Location

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 15,000 25/01/2011

352500 355000 357500

6945000 6942500

KW56+00N 06+00W
KW56+00N 00+00
KW55+00N 07+25W
KW55+00N 00+00
KW51+50N 02+75E
KW51+50N 05+25E
KW50+50N 03+00E
KW50+50N 06+00E
KW47+50N 05+25W
KW47+00N 04+75W
KW46+50N 04+50W
KW48+00N 03+75E
KW48+00N 08+25E
KW47+50N 08+50E
KW47+00N 08+50E
KW46+50N 05+00E
KW45+00N 03+25E
KW45+00N 05+00E
KW44+00N 02+50W
KW43+50N 03+75E
KW43+00N 04+00W
KW44+00N 14+00E
KW43+00N 12+00E
KW42+00N 03+50W
KW42+00N 12+00E
KW41+00N 02+50W
KW41+00N 11+75E
KW40+00N 02+00W
KW40+00N 12+00E
KW39+00N 01+25W
KW39+00N 12+00E
KW38+00N 00+25W
KW38+00N 00+00
KW38+00N 12+00E
KW37+00N 00+50E
KW37+00N 13+00E
KW36+00N 03+00E
KW36+00N 14+50E
KW35+00N 04+50E
KW35+00N 14+00E

A

B

1200 1300 1100

N

0 500 1,000 1,500

Meters

A

354010 354070

6943600 6943540

AHKWD006-13
AHKWD001
AHKWD002
AHKWD003-04
AHKWD005
LJKWD007-09

1:2,000

B

354170 354270

6943200 6943100

AHKWD019
AHKWD020-22
AHKWD023-25
AHKWD026-27
AHKWD028-29
AHKWD030
AHKWD014-17

1:2,000

Legend

- 2010 Soil Sample
- Contact - Approximate
- Contact - Observed
- River
- Contour
- Copper Canyon Tenure - Kiwi

Geology

Unknown

- Vein — white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment

mid-Cretaceous

- 2 — massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)
- 2-3 — volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)
- 3 — feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2

Ordovician

- 1 — black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

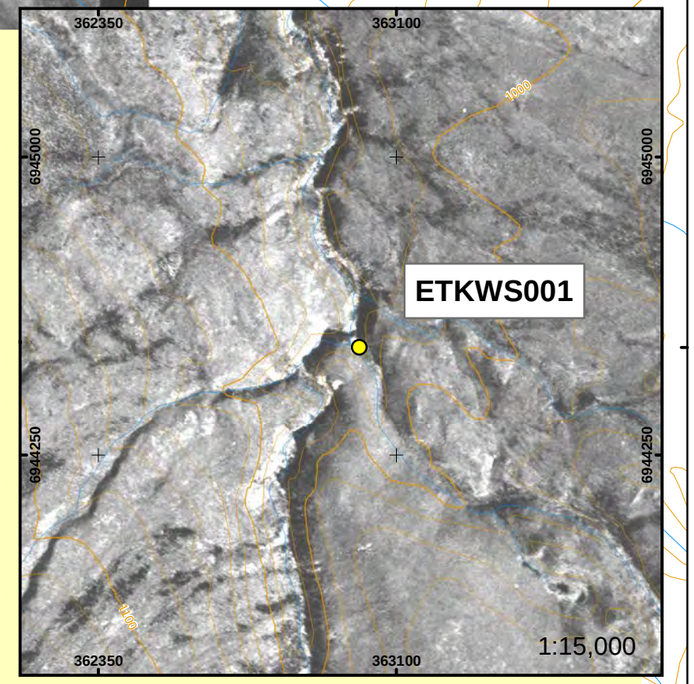
Figure 5a - 2010 Sample Geochemistry - Au

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 15,000 25/01/2011

352000 353000 354000 355000 356000 357000

6945000 6944000 6943000



Legend - 2010 Au Sample Results

Rock Samples Au (g/t)	Soil Samples Au (ppb)	Silt Samples Au (ppb)
0.0	0.0 - 2.4	1.2
0.1	2.5 - 3.4	1.3 - 1.4
0.2 - 0.3	3.5 - 5.0	1.5 - 3.2
0.4	5.1 - 8.6	3.3 - 3.6
0.5 - 100.0	8.7 - 13.7	
	13.8 - 300.0	
	No Sample	

River

Contour

Kiwi Tenure

N

0 500 1,000

Meters

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Kiwi Property

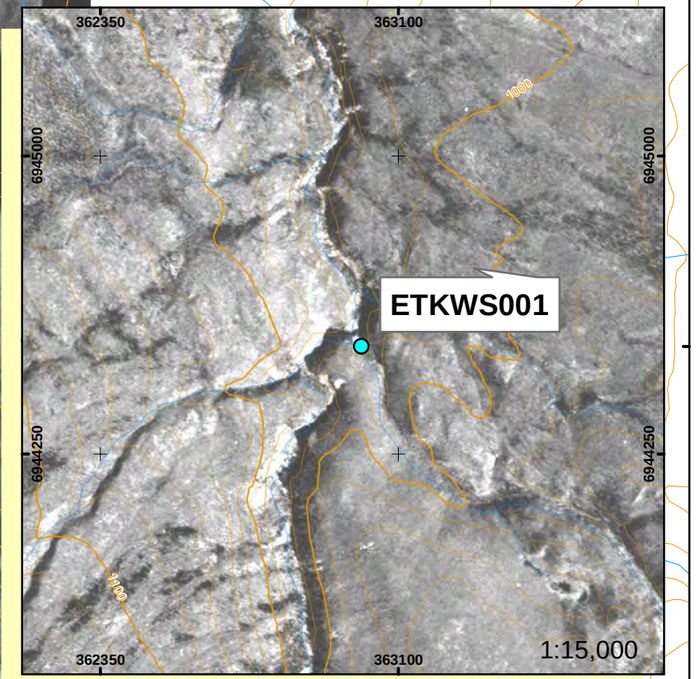
Figure 5b - 2010 Sample Geochemistry - As

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 15,000 25/01/2011

352000 353000 354000 355000 356000 357000

6945000 6944000 6943000



Legend - 2010 As Sample Results

Rock Samples As (ppm)	Soil Samples As (ppm)	Silt Samples As (ppm)
5.0 - 600.0	0.0 - 15.0	14.5
600.1 - 1857.5	15.1 - 20.0	14.6 - 21.0
1857.6 - 4225.0	20.1 - 30.0	21.1 - 31.0
4225.1 - 6475.5	30.1 - 50.0	31.1 - 40.3
6475.6 - 10000.0	50.1 - 235.0	
	235.1 - 830.0	
	No Sample	

River

Contour

Kiwi Tenure

N

0 500 1,000

Meters

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

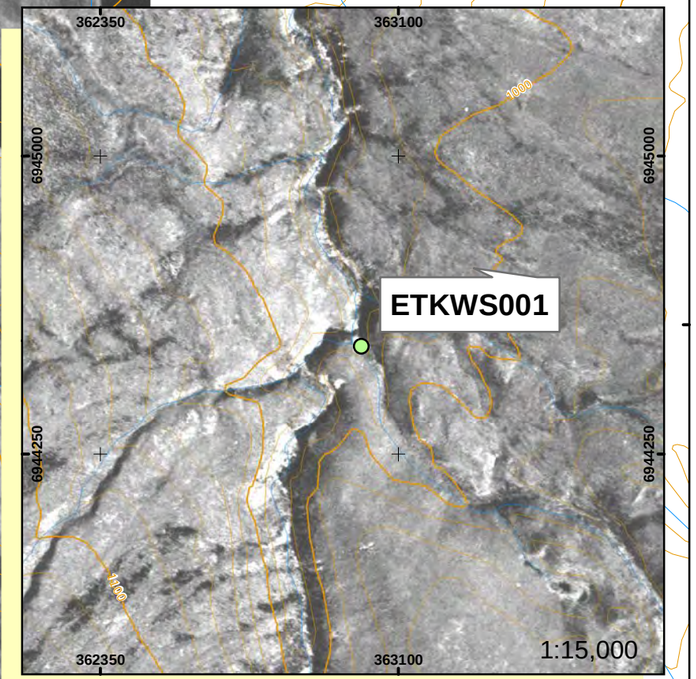
Figure 5c - 2010 Sample Geochemistry - Ag

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 15,000 25/01/2011

352000 353000 354000 355000 356000 357000

6945000 6944000 6943000



Legend - 2010 Ag Sample Results

Rock Samples Ag (ppm)	Silt Samples Ag (ppm)	Soil Samples Ag (ppm)
0.3	0.28	0.0 - 0.4
0.4	0.29 - 0.44	0.5
0.5 - 0.6	0.45 - 4.62	0.6
0.7		0.7 - 0.8
0.8 - 0.9		0.9 - 1.4
1.0		1.5 - 10.0
		No Sample

River

Contour

Kiwi Tenure

N

0 500 1,000

Meters

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 6a - 2010 MMI Au Response Ratio

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 10,000 25/01/2011

353500 355000

6945000 6943500 6942000

N

1000 1100

Legend - 2010 MMI Response Ratio - Au

Au Response Ratio

- 1 - 4
- 5 - 6
- 7 - 8
- 9 - 18
- 19 - 100
- Lost Sample
- No Sample

Geology

Unknown

Vein — white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment

mid-Cretaceous

2 — massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)

2-3 — volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)

3 — feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2

Ordovician

1 — black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit

- Contact - Approximate
- Contact - Observed
- Fault
- River
- Contour
- Kiwi Tenure

0 250 500

Meters

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 6b - 2010 MMI As Response Ratio

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 10,000 25/01/2011

353500 355000

6945000 6943500 6942000

N

1000 1100 1200

Legend - 2010 MMI Response Ratio - As

As Response Ratio	Geology		
1 - 12	Unknown		
13 - 20	Vein		white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment
21 - 33	mid-Cretaceous		
34 - 100	2		massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)
101 - 10000	2-3		volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)
Lost Sample	3		feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2
No Sample	Ordovician		
	1		black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit

Contact - Approximate

Contact - Observed

Fault

River

Contour

Kiwi Tenure

0 250 500

Meters

CPY:TSX-V

Copper Canyon Resources Ltd.

Kiwi Property

Figure 6c - 2010 MMI Ag Response Ratio

Projection - NAD 83 UTM Zone 9N

Scale - 1: 10,000

25/01/2011

353500 355000

6945000 6943500 6942000

N

1000 1100 1200

1 2 2-3 3

0 250 500

Meters

Legend - 2010 MMI Response Ratio - Ag

Ag Response Ratio

- 1 - 5
- 6 - 8
- 9 - 10
- 11 - 14
- 15 - 100
- Lost Sample
- No Sample

Geology

Unknown

Vein — white drusy quartz stringers within silicified black shale, proximal to contact of shales and QFP, sulphide minerals include pyrite, arsenopyrite or arsenian pyrite and orpiment

mid-Cretaceous

2 — massive brownish weathering biotite, quartz, hornblende, feldspar crystal lithic tuffs and minor debris flows, grade into subvolcanic quartz feldspar porphyry equivelents (3)

2-3 — volcanics grading to quartz feldspar porphyry (QFP)

3 — feldspar porphyritic quartz monzonite dykes and sils, grades into unit 2

Ordovician

1 — black, commonly graphitic shales with minor black grit

- Contact - Approximate
- Contact - Observed
- Fault
- River
- Contour
- Kiwi Tenure

CONCLUSIONS

The Kiwi property has the potential to host significant epithermal style gold mineralization as shown by the historical high grade grab sample. The property is however very hindered by the terrain, lack of bedrock exposure and poor soil development. Much of the property is underlain by swamp or water saturated ground which makes it impossible for geochemical surveys and adversely affects geophysical data. The overburden is very deep on the property and where the B horizon exists, it is usually very thin. The fact that the high grade sample has never been repeated and trenching to date hasn't revealed any significant results is concerning. The Discovery Showing does have a geochemical signature from conventional and MMI sampling. It is a weak signature nonetheless, but is encouraging for further exploration potential.

The 2010 exploration program consisted of ground geochemical soil sampling, rock chip sampling of selected historic trenches, geochemical orientation surveys, exploration pits and an airborne geophysical survey. Consultant Jean Pautler conducted an orientation of the Kiwi property with Aaron Higgs and Bronwen Wallace prior to the July ground program. An exploration camp was set up on the property for the duration of the program from July 15-29th. Access to the property was via helicopter chartered out of Ross River.

The rock sampling and subsequent screen metallic analysis confirmed the historic results from the trenches around the Discovery zone. The highest results returned 0.5 g/t Au over 2 m (T-11).

Geochemical orientation pits were dug directly over the Discovery zone. The soil profile here is highly variable but consists of very poor development of any B horizon and thick till cover of unknown depth. An ash layer also exists over the most of the property. Soil geochemical values from the property have the potential to be highly diluted due to this poor soil development and thick till cover. Surficial geology and glacial movement should be closely taken into consideration when evaluating soil geochemical results.

Exploration Pits were dug to follow up an anomalous soil sample from the 1998 exploration program which returned 85 ppb Au. None of the pits intersected anomalous Au values but they were able to constrain the contact between the intrusive and shale units.

The Geochemical Soil and MMI surveys identified one highly prospective Au-As anomaly in the eastern extent of line KW44+00N. This 100 m by 25 m anomaly sits right on the contact zone between the intrusive and shale units and could represent buried mineralization. Further investigation is warranted at this locality.

Preliminary interpretation of the airborne geophysical survey has identified several prospective exploration targets based on coincident mag and EM signatures.. An anomaly over the Discovery/VG showing zone indicates these geophysical targets may be related to gold mineralization. One promising target was defined by a mag trough coincident with an EM high in the southwestern corner of the property. Another one of these is located in the northeastern corner of the property.

The Kiwi property has the potential to host both high grade epithermal and low grade bulk tonnage gold mineralization. Exploration on the property is severely hampered by the lack of exposed outcrop and very thick till cover and overall poor soil development. Although the 2010 exploration program was not overly successful in terms of results, some new targets were defined by the geophysical and

geochemical surveys and the overall geoscientific understanding on the property was significantly enhanced. Therefore, further work is recommended on the property.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation on the Kiwi property are as follows:

- In depth analysis of conventional soil and MMI results, for the purpose of target definition and geological mapping using geochemical signatures for different rock types
- Soil Geochemical and MMI sampling over the remainder of the property to identify other anomalous areas
- Exploration pits/ trenching to test Anomaly A and a few other anomalies located from the 2010 work
- Ground geophysical surveys to better delineate prospective exploration targets.

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